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MULTIPLE INDICATOR CLUSTER SURVEY 99

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The 1999 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey

Introduction

Picture this.

A one-year old toddler sits on the lap of his doting mother. He watches intently as his mother begins his first lesson on numbers. She holds his right hand, and slowly sets upright one tiny finger. "One," she says.

The scene is played over and over again, day after day, until the child learns the cue. He slowly moves from one finger to another, from one number to the next. As his motor and mental skills develop, his mother awaits the completion of his maiden lesson.

"One. Two. Three. Four. Five. Six. Seven. Eight. Nine. Ten."

Indeed, there is much to celebrate when a child learns to count from one to 10. The number 10 is a significant figure. Weights and records are rounded off to the nearest tens. People refer to trends and fads by decades.

"Ten years ago and ten years after."

These words carry much weight especially to those whose work entails envisioning what the future will be and looking back at what the past had been.

This year, the Philippine government joins other states in looking back at the last 10 years of the 20th century to review what has been done for the children of the world.

In September 1990, world leaders gathered in New York to attend the World Summit for Children (WSC). Considered as the largest gathering of heads of nations, the World Summit introduced a Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children. The summit also came up with a Plan of Action for implementing the Declaration in the 1990s. The WSC strongly endorsed the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) which was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1989.

"To give every child a better future." This phrase, as plain as it may sound, constitutes the urgent universal appeal declared at the WSC. The summit defined the immediate future as a period of ten years. The year 2000 was then marked as the reference point for evaluating what has been done for the children of the world.

Extensive consultation in various international fora had been made even before the WSC to formulate target goals for the survival, development, and protection of children. Each country that took part in the summit vowed to implement appropriate strategies in its national plan of action to meet these goals by the end of the decade.

The Philippines charted its own direction in the Philippine Plan of Action for Children (PPAC). PPAC was officially recognized in January 1992 through Proclamation No. 855. Updated in 1993, PPAC built the framework that aligns the national plan of action for children with the articles of the CRC. The plan is now dubbed as "The Filipino Children: 2000 and Beyond."

At the first National Summit for Children held in Manila in October 2000, President Joseph Ejercito Estrada endorsed *Child 21*. *Child 21* is the Philippine National Strategic Framework for Plan Development for Children. It provides a roadmap to achieve the vision for the quality of life of Filipino children by 2025. The President's subsequent signing of an Executive Order implementing *Child 21* galvanized the government's covenant to continue to promote and uphold the rights of Filipino children.

Major goals for child survival, development, and protection

Infant and under-5 child mortality rates	Reduce the number of children who die at a young age by one third of the 1990 levels. Or reduce the number of deaths of infants to 50 for every 1,000 live births and deaths of children below five years old to 70 for every 1,000 children.
Maternal mortality	Reduce the number of mothers who die because of pregnancy or childbirth by one half of the 1990 level.
Severe and moderate malnutrition	Reduce the number of children below five years old who are severely and moderately malnourished by one half of the 1990 levels.
Access to safe drinking water and sanitary means of waste disposal	Provide all households with access to safe drinking water and sanitary means of waste disposal.
Basic education	Provide at least 80 percent of children of primary school age access to basic education and ensure that they complete primary education.
Adult illiteracy rate	Reduce the number of adults who cannot read and write by 50 percent of the 1990 level, focusing on improving female literacy.
Children in special need of protection	Improve the services provided for children who are in need of special protection.

What is the MICS?

Midway through the decade, a review was done to assess how countries had fared in achieving the goals for the year 2000. Many countries lacked current data on key indicators. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) developed the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) as a household survey tool. This was done in coordination with other agencies like the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Statistics Division, the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, and the United States Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

The MICS is a research instrument organized into different question modules. One particular module covers a set of indicators. For example, a maternal health module may contain questions about a mother's pregnancy history, prenatal care experience, coverage of vitamin A supplementation, and breastfeeding.

The MICS was used in 100 countries in various forms to fill data gaps. In the Philippines, the National Statistics Office (NSO) and the Department of Health (DOH) used a modified MICS version to gather data about children's health and education in 1996. In November 1999, another MICS was conducted by the NSO. It gathered national level data on the health of children below five years old and basic education of children below 18 years old. The survey also focused on the following key areas: maternal health care, vitamin A supplementation, iodized salt consumption, birth registration, care of cough and weight monitoring, working children, awareness of HIV-AIDS, and awareness of children's rights.

Selected Indicators
1996 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, NSO-UNICEF

Indicator *Population coverage*	Philippines	Urban	Rural
Fully immunized child *12-23 months*	50.4	59.9	42.8
Vitamin A coverage *Children 12-23 months* *Children 24-59 months*	 79.0 81.2	 76.7 82.1	 80.9 80.6
Iodized salt consumption *All households*	14.6	20.2	9.6
Access to safe drinking water *All households*	85.6	91.1	80.7
Access to sanitary toilets *All households*	75.2	88.5	63.3
School enrolment rate *Children 6-12 years old* *Children 7-12 years old*	 76.8 88.7	 79.3 91.0	 75.0 86.9

Sampling design

The 1999 MICS used a stratified multi-stage modified cluster sampling design. The selection of the sample population was done on different levels. The first stage involved the gathering of sample *barangays* (villages) from an official list of Filipino *barangays*. As the basic unit of local governance, the *barangays* served as the primary sampling units (PSUs).

After the selection of *barangays*, enumeration areas were determined from each *barangay*. These areas served as the secondary sampling units (SSUs). An enumeration area refers to a cluster of households selected from a particular *barangay*.

For the 1999 MICS, the NSO adopted the master sample design of the Integrated Survey of Households (ISH). Sample *barangays* and enumeration areas were selected systematically with probability proportional to size using the number of households as measure of size. Sample selection was done independently by stratum for each city-municipality-provincial domain.

From the list of randomly selected households in each sample *barangay*, a cluster of 24 households was chosen. The total number of 7,680 sample households was distributed proportionally to the 16 regions. Because the sample was stratified by regions, sample weights were used to project the results on a national level.

Research instrument

Although patterned after the UNICEF model questionnaire, the 1999 MICS excluded questions related to the modules on water and sanitation, child mortality, tetanus toxoid, contraceptive use, breastfeeding, malaria, immunization, and anthropometry. Data for the said modules could be taken from the 1998 National Demographic Health Survey, the 1999 Family Planning Survey, and the surveys conducted by the Food and Nutrition Research Institute (FNRI).

The UNICEF model instrument is composed of three separate questionnaires each for the household, women (15-49), and children (under 5) modules. The 1999 MICS used only one questionnaire to cover the said modules to simplify data enumeration and encoding. Each questionnaire was also designed to contain three columns to accommodate multiple respondents. The matrix below shows the specific survey respondent to whom a particular section of the MICS questionnaire was administered.

Section-Module	Survey Respondent
a. Household membership b. Children away from home c. Education d. Socio-economic characteristics e. Salt and iodization	Any responsible member of the household
f. Maternal and infant health g. HIV-AIDS	Woman 15-49 years old
h. Working children i. Children's rights j. Care of cough and weight monitoring k. Vitamin A supplementation l. Birth registration and antihelminthics	Mother or caretaker of the child/children (A caretaker refers to a person looking after the child/children.)

Fieldwork and processing

The 1999 MICS was also done in collaboration with the Department of Health (DOH), Department of Education, Culture and Sports (DECS), Department of Science and Technology (DOST), National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), Department of Social Welfare and Development (NEDA), Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE), and National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB).

Two separate seminars were conducted to train field supervisors and interviewers in the conduct of the survey. These activities were held in the early part of November 1999. The supervisors were tasked to monitor the implementation of the project. Field enumeration was set for 12 days from 22 November to 4 December.

The processing of the MICS results took two levels. Manual processing included the coding of items in the questionnaire and the verification of both accomplished and unanswered entries. Coded items from the questionnaire were then transferred into electronic files using a data entry program called the Integrated Micro-Computer Processing System (IMPS). Only those files that underwent data checking and verification were used for the tabulation of results.

Results and findings

Executive summary

Most Filipinos know that children inherently have rights. The 1999 MICS finds that majority of women and caretakers of children can easily identify a child's right to have education.

This survey also suggests that significant advances have been achieved in the areas of elementary school participation rate, birth registration, and prenatal care of pregnant women.

However, the 1999 MICS indicates that government and private agencies should focus on the areas of micronutrient supplementation, consumption of iodized salt, early childhood education participation, child labor, and HIV-AIDS awareness.

Household population

- The 1999 MICS projects a total household population of 75.332 million with an almost equal number of males and females.
- Approximately 43 percent are children below 18 years old. Only six percent are senior citizens over 60 years old. Half of the total household population are Filipinos of productive ages 18 to 59 years old.

Education

- Majority (89%) of the population over age 10 years is literate. Around seven percent more are seen as moderately literate. There is an almost equal distribution of literate males and females. The urban population posts a higher literacy status of 94 percent.
- The literacy percentage declines from an average of 93 percent among those aged 15-34 to 70 percent among the population aged 65 and older.
- There are about 22 million children of school age (5-17 years old). Seventy-seven percent of these children (5-17 years old) are reportedly enrolled in school year 1999-2000. About 86 percent of children of primary school age (6-12) are attending school at the time of the MICS. There seems to be no significant difference between urban and rural school enrolment.
- Enrolment rate appears to dwindle as the school level progresses. Enrolment rate from grade one to grade six drops by almost 20 percent.
- Enrolment in pre-school education remains low. Only 15 percent of children aged three to five years are attending some form of organized early childhood programme.

Maternal and infant health care

- There are an estimated 19 million women in the reproductive ages 15-49. Approximately 93 percent of these women are literate. Fifty-five percent reside in urban areas.
- About 58 percent had given birth at least once. Ten percent of these mothers (1.96 million) gave birth in the year prior to the MICS. The mean age of these mothers is 28.
- Nine out of ten mothers reported that they made at least one visit to a health center with prenatal care facilities. On the average, these mothers made five visits. Almost half of them had their first consultation in the second three-month period of pregnancy. Most of these mothers held their first prenatal visit only in the fourth month.
- Nearly 84 percent of these mothers consulted a midwife, a doctor, and any other skilled heath care provider for their prenatal check-up. In rural areas, more mothers (46%) turn to a midwife. Those in urban areas (33%) prefer going to a doctor.
- Both parents jointly decide where the delivery will take place. This is claimed by 46 percent of mothers who had live births in the year prior to the MICS.

- A trained "hilot" attended to 41 percent of these deliveries. The percentage is higher among mothers in rural areas (60%).
- Approximately 55 percent of women who gave birth in the year prior to the survey perceived that their babies were of average size when they were born. Results of the MICS significantly indicate that only six percent of these mothers actually had infants with low birth weight (less than 2.5 kg).
- Out of 119,000 mothers who gave birth to infants with LBW, only 26 percent admitted to having given the child iron supplement. Younger literate mothers (20-29 years old) would more likely give iron supplement to their children.
- Only 33 percent of all mothers who had given birth in the year prior to the MICS received Vitamin A supplement

Child health

- The 1999 MICS projects a total of 3.8 million children aged less than two years old. About 46 percent of these children were reportedly weighed on a regular basis.
- Out of 7.7 million children (1-4 years old), 36 percent received vitamin A supplement within the last six months prior to the MICS.
- Out of 9.4 million children (2-6 years old), 42 percent had received antihelminthics within the six months prior to the MICS.
- Out of 9.6 million children (0-4 years old), only 16 percent were diagnosed with acute respiratory infections (e.g. coughs). Sixty-four percent of those with ARI were treated at an appropriate medical center.

Salt iodization

- Only 22 percent of 14.6 million Filipino households consume adequately iodized salt. Households in urban areas (27%) are more prone to using iodized salt than those in rural areas (18%).

Birth registration

- The births of 84 percent of children below seven years old have been registered. Birth registration in urban areas is slightly higher than in rural areas. Across age, the lowest figure is at 77 percent among children less than a year old. No significant difference is recorded between boys and girls.

Awareness of the rights of the child

- Out of 32 million Filipinos who act as caretakers of children (below 18 years old), 83 percent know that children have rights and can identify at least one right.
- The right to education is the most frequently mentioned right for these caretakers (75%).
- Only two percent have recognized that children should be defended and given assistance by the government.

Living arrangements

- Four of five children still live with their parents.
- Approximately eight percent of 32 million children (less than 18 years old) are not residing with their parents.
- Approximately four percent (1.4 million) live away from their nuclear families. A child in this situation is most likely a teen-age girl who comes from a rural area.

Working children

- The 1999 MICS estimates a total of 22.5 million children who are 5-17 years old.
- Close to five million children (21%) in this age group are working either for a family member or for someone who is not a member of the household. Three of five working children are boys. More children in rural areas are considered working.
- Three million working children (68%) are engaged in family-operated agricultural or business activities.
- About 1.5 million children are working for someone other than a household member. One-fifth of working children receive payment in cash or in kind. Approximately ten percent render unpaid work.

HIV-AIDS awareness

- Out of 19 million women (15-49 years old), 92 percent have heard of AIDS.
- Most women are aware of the ways of preventing the transmission of HIV-AIDS from one person to another. Nearly 72 percent believe that avoiding multiple sex partners lessens the likelihood of transmission. Almost 55 percent say that the use of condom prevents the transmission of the virus. Sixty percent have identified that a drug abuser who indiscriminately uses an infected syringe can get infected with the virus. Almost 80 percent are aware that a pregnant mother with HIV-AIDS can transmit the virus to her child.
- Most women (70%) tend to disagree with the misconception that a healthy-looking person is immune from HIV-AIDS. However, only 40 percent are able to identify that getting the virus from mosquito bites is a misconception.
- Most women appear to exhibit discriminatory attitude toward people with HIV-AIDS. Around 62 percent think that a teacher with HIV-AIDS but is not physically sick should not be allowed to work. Close to 73 percent dispel the notion of buying food from a vendor with HIV-AIDS.
- The 1999 MICS focuses on the accurate identification of HIV prevention and misconceptions as basis for computing a person's sufficient knowledge of the disease. Only 2.4 of these women have correctly identified all these elements that are included in the MICS.
- Fifty-five percent know where to get an HIV-AIDS test. Six of ten women in urban areas are aware of this information. The figure is lower for women gathered from the rural clusters (48%). Younger women appear to be more aware of this information than those in the 40-and-above bracket.

Missing data

To check the quality of the survey data, a look at the number of cases of missing information is necessary. Table 1 lists down the percentage of entries that have missing data. Only five items in the study yielded missing cases of one percent and less, namely: number of hours spent by working children doing household chores; grade/year level of children who are currently attending school; complete birth date of women (15-49) with live births; knowledge of women (15-49) on where to consult for HIV test.

Four percent of women (15-49) with a live birth in the year prior to the survey failed to indicate the birth weight of their infants. By international standards, this percentage is relatively negligible.

Response rates

In the 1999 MICS, a household pertains to a group of persons who share and take their meals together but live in separate and adjacent living quarters for convenience.

Of the 7,680 households selected for the 1999 MICS sample, 7,556 were completely interviewed. This yielded a high response rate of 98.4 percent. The response rates in both rural (99 percent) and urban areas (98 percent) were considerably high (Table 2).

In these households, 9,615 women aged 15-49 were identified as eligible for an interview. Of these, 9,424 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 98 percent. In addition, 4,705 children under age five were listed in the household questionnaire. Questionnaires were completed for 4,639 children for a response rate of 98 percent.

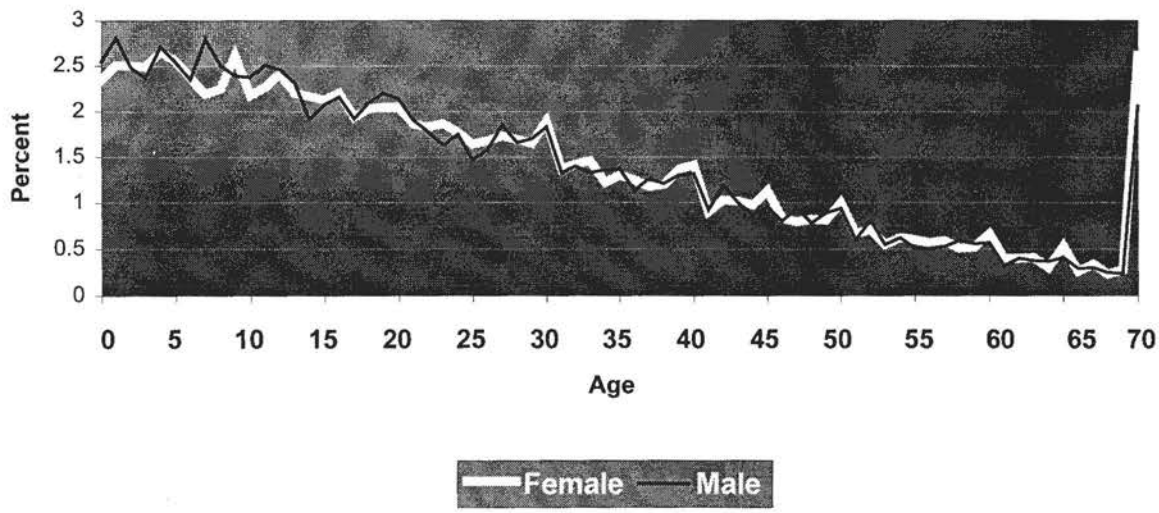
Age distribution

There are now about 75 million Filipinos.

Put ten Filipinos together in one room. Let this group be representative of the total projected population of 75.332 million. Four of them are children below 18 years old. Five are adults aged 18 to 59 years old. The last one is a senior citizen 60 years or older.

There appears to be no significant difference between the number of males and females, as shown in Table 3 and *Figure 1*. However, a cursory look at Table 4 will reveal that there are more males than females in the below 20 age group. This is a significant occurrence that may be used as a take-off point for checking the possibility of gender bias in selected indicators.

Figure 1.
Single year age distribution of the household population by sex, Philippines, 1999.
n = 75.3 million



Characteristics of the household population

There are nearly 15 million Filipino households.

The 1999 MICS estimates a total of 14.583 million households. There are more households in rural areas than in urban centers. Almost 52 percent of the households (7.556 million) are rural and 48 percent (7.027 million) are urban. Table 5 presents the percent distribution of households in the 1999 MICS sample by background characteristics.

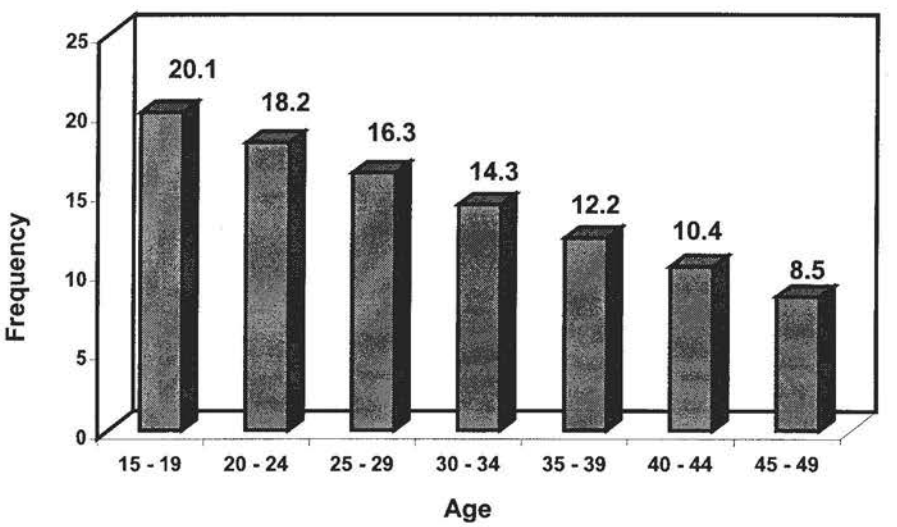
Most of the households have two to seven members. About 77 percent have at least one child of less than 18 years old. However, only 26 percent of these households have at least one woman aged 15-49 years old.

Women (15-49 years old)

A little over one-fourth of the total Filipino population are women ages 15-49.

There are an estimated 19 million women in these reproductive ages. Table 6 shows the characteristics of these women. Fifty-five percent of them reside in urban areas. Teen-age girls (15-19) comprise the greatest percentage of the sample at 20 percent. This percentage declines across age groups until age bracket of 45-49 at nine percent, as seen in *Figure 2*. Approximately 60 percent of women in the sample are currently married. The same can be said for the number of women who had ever given birth.

Figure 2.
Percent distribution of women (15-49 years old), Philippines, 1999.
n = 19.265 million



Children below 18 years old

Two-fifths of the Filipino population are children.

There are 32 million children comprising 43 percent of the population. Table 7 provides a description of these children. Boys (51%) slightly outnumber girls (49%). There are more children residing in rural areas (54%) than in urban areas (46%). Thirty-six percent of these children are below six years old.

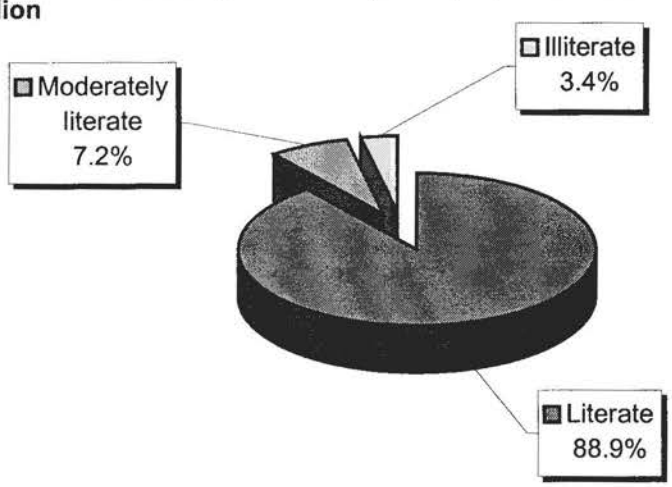
Literacy

Nine of ten Filipinos can read and write a simple message.

For years, the Philippines has been noted for its high literacy rate. Literacy is defined as the ability of an individual to read and write. In the 1999 MICS, a literate person is someone who can easily read and write a simple message in any language or dialect. A moderately literate person can read and write but with difficulty. A person who cannot both read and write a simple message is illiterate.

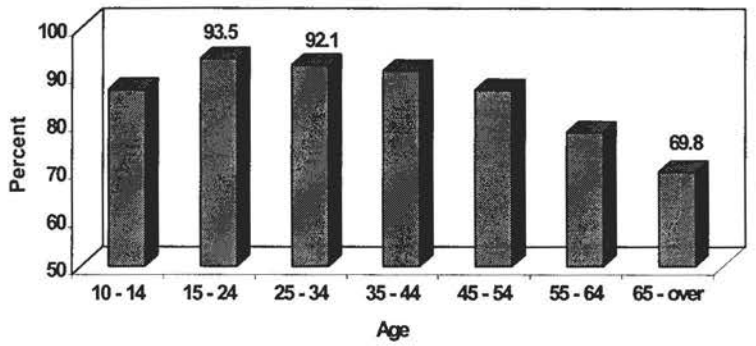
The vast majority of the population over age 10 years is literate, as shown in *Figure 3*. Of the nearly 56.2 million Filipinos aged 10 years and older, approximately 90 percent are literate. About four million (7%) are seen as moderately literate. Only three percent are perceived as illiterate. There is an almost equal distribution of literate males and females, as indicated in Table 8.

Figure 3.
Percent distribution of literacy rate of Filipinos (10 years and older), Philippines, 1999. n = 56.2 million



More literate people come from urban areas. Of the total literate population, 55 percent reside in urban areas. The urban population has a higher literacy rate of 95 percent compared to 84 percent among those in rural areas. The literacy percentage declines from an average of 93 percent among those aged 15-34 to 70 percent among the population aged 65 and older. Illustrated in *Figure 4* is the literacy percentage of each age bracket.

Figure 4.
Literacy percentage per age bracket, Philippines, 1999.

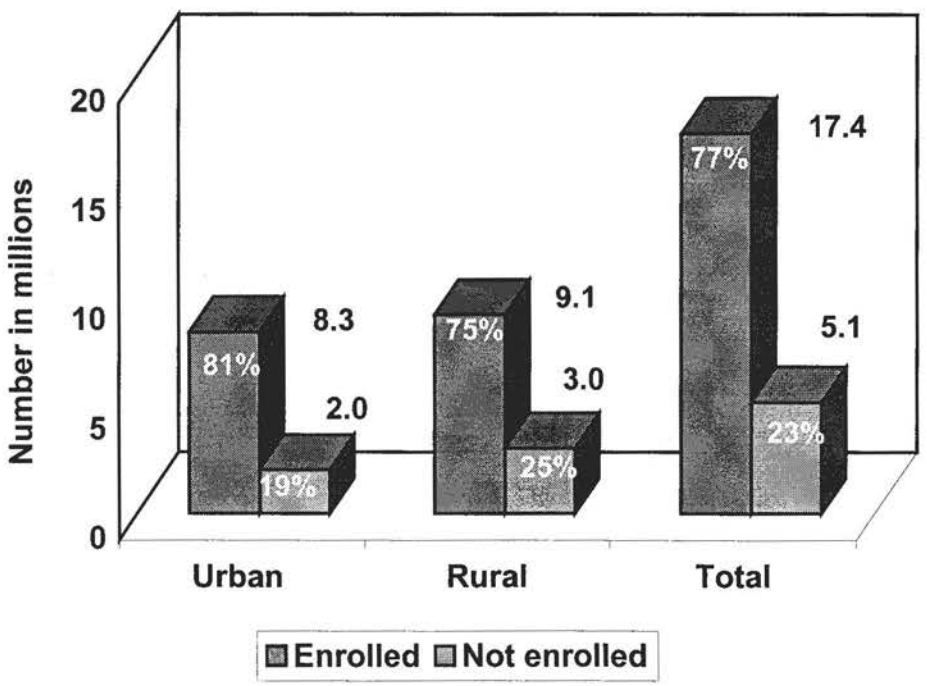


Basic education

Primary school enrolment rate in 1999 swelled by more than 10 percent of the 1996 level.

The 1999 MICS estimates about 22.525 million children (5-17 years old). Seventy-seven percent of them were reportedly enrolled in school year 1999-2000. About five million children (23%) were not attending school at the time of the 1999 MICS data gathering. Table 9 shows the number of children attending school in urban and rural areas stratified by age and sex. Although there seems to be more children who are attending school in rural areas (9.1 million) than in urban areas (8.3 million), the figure only represents 75 percent of all rural children. As seen in *Figure 5*, enrolment rate in urban areas is notably higher at 81 percent.

Figure 5.
Proportion of children (5-12) who were enrolled in school year 1999-2000, Philippines, 1999.

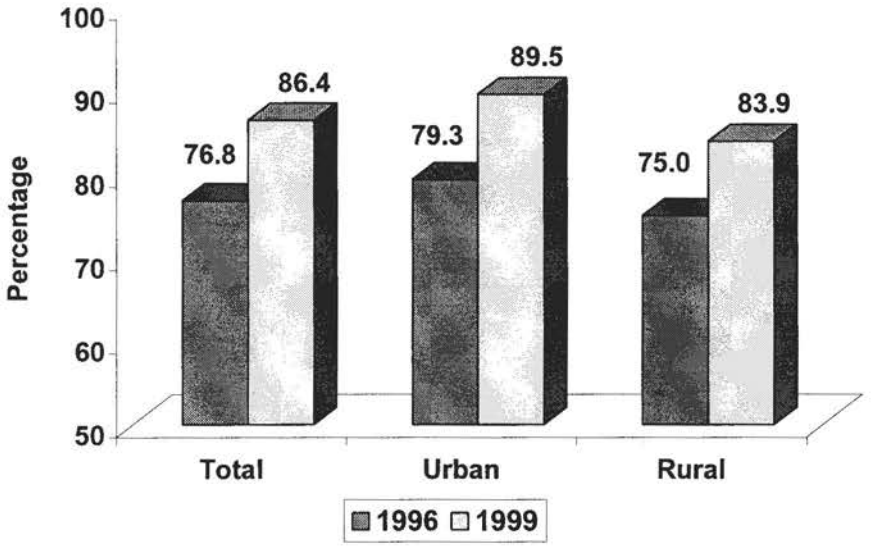


A major goal for basic education is to provide equal opportunities to boys and girls. The survey reveals that there appears to be no gender bias against girls. This suggests that more girls are now being given the chance to get educated in a formal school environment.

The enrolment rate in primary (elementary) education is computed at 86 percent of the population of children (6-12). This value is ten percent more than the recorded rate in the 1996 MICS as illustrated in *Figure 6.*

The highest enrolment record is in the grade one level. Eighteen percent of all elementary students are grade one pupils. The mean age of grade one students is seven. However, enrolment rate appears to dwindle as the school level progresses. Enrolment in the sixth grade is smaller by almost 10 percent than the grade five level record. Refer to Table 10 for the details.

Figure 6.
Primary school participation rate, 1996 and 1999 MICS.



The 1999 MICS, however, was not designed to ascertain the cohort survival rate or the number of children who eventually reach grade five.

Two major reasons are noted why children do not go to school. These are the high cost of education and the seemingly lack of interest from children themselves. The lack of personal interest appears more apparent among children in rural areas. It is the foremost reason provided for almost 754,000 (15%) children. In urban areas, the high cost of education has kept 627,000 (12%) children out of school (Table 11.)

Early childhood education

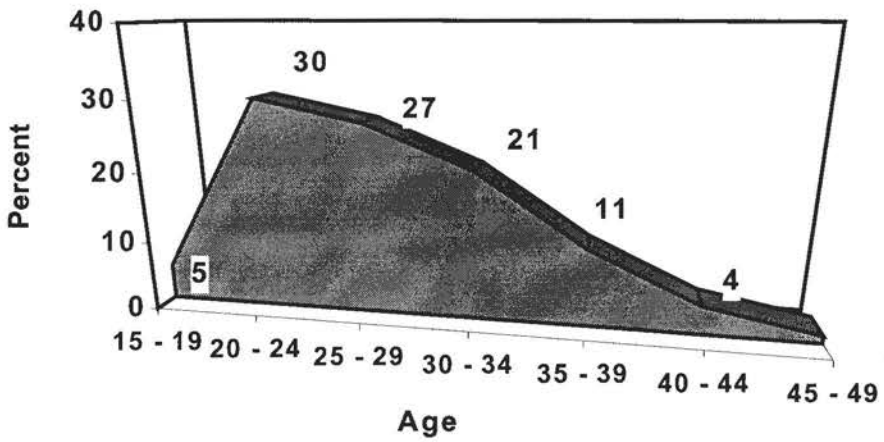
Very few children go to pre-school and day care centers.

The early years of a child's life, 0-6 years old in particular, serve as the foundation for learning throughout life. Hence, the Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) programme becomes one of the most critical support strategies for achieving education for all and education for life.

However, the 1999 MICS findings indicate that enrolment in pre-school education still remains wanting. Only 15 percent of approximately 7.6 million children aged three to six years old attended some form of organized early childhood programme in pre-school, nursery, and day care centers at the time of the survey.

There are slightly more children in urban areas enrolled in an early childhood education programme than in rural areas. Table 12 also indicates that there are more young girls than boys who attended pre-school at the time of the 1999 MICS.

Figure 7.
Percentage distribution of women with live births, Philippines, 1999.
n = 1.955 million



Maternal health care

More Filipino women are learning to seek proper maternal health care.

The 1999 MICS projects an estimate of 19 million women of reproductive ages 15-49. About ten percent or nearly two million of these women had live births in the year prior to the survey (Table 13). The mean age of these women is 28. *Figure 7* shows the percentage distribution of these live births across ages.

An important World Summit Goal that addresses the rights of mothers is the access of all women to proper prenatal care and obstetric care. Two key indicators of this goal are the proportion of women who had at least one visit to skilled health personnel and the proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel.

Prenatal care

Nine of ten pregnant women seek health care.

On the average, pregnant mothers made five visits to a health center for prenatal check-up. Almost half of them had their first consultation in the second three-month period of pregnancy. Most of them scheduled their first prenatal visit only in the fourth month. Details of this information are outlined in Tables 14-15.

About 45 percent of mothers in urban areas reported to have made their first prenatal visit in the critical first period of pregnancy. In rural areas, 52 percent of mothers had theirs in the second period.

Table 16 shows the type of personnel who attended to mothers during their prenatal care consultations. In rural areas, more mothers (46%) turned to a midwife. Those in urban areas (33%) preferred going to a doctor.

Respondents were also asked what are the particular symptoms that they could identify that would prompt them to seek health care during pregnancy. The most frequent response is vaginal bleeding. A more detailed outline is shown in Table 17.

Childbirth care

Two of five live births are assisted by a trained *hilot*.

The word *hilot* is a Filipino term for "massage" when used as a treatment for sore and fracture. It is also used to refer to people who assist in the delivery of babies without a formal educational background in obstetrics.

This practice is most prevalent in rural areas with 58 percent of all live births assisted by a trained *hilot*. Despite the preference for doctors during prenatal care, the data from urban mothers suggest a preference for midwives in the delivery of babies. Almost 44 percent of live births in urban areas were delivered by a midwife (Table 18).

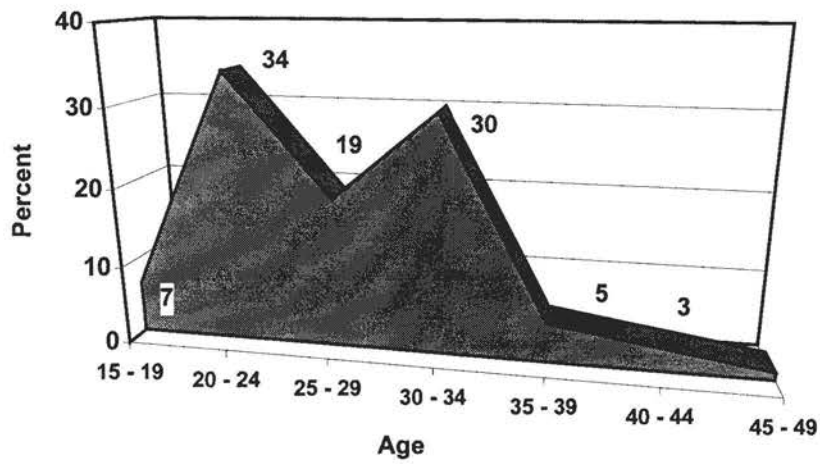
Women should be empowered by giving them informed choices about their own health. About 46 percent of women who had live births in the year prior to the 1999 MICS said that the decision to where the baby would be delivered was jointly made with their husbands. Similar responses are observed from both the urban and rural samples as indicated in Table 19.

Low birth weight

There are only a few reported cases of low birth weights.

Another indicator set at the World Summit for Children is the reduction of low birth weight rate to less than 10 percent of all live births. An infant with LBW weighs less than 2.5 kg. Babies with LBW are at a higher risk of a serious illness or death. *Figure 8* presents the percentage distribution of LBW births among women. (Refer also to Tables 20-21.) Surprisingly, the cases of infants with LBW among teen-age mothers or those with high-risk pregnancies are minimal.

Figure 8.
Percentage distribution of women with LBW infants, Philippines, 1999.
n = 119,000



Respondents were asked about their opinions on the size of their babies at birth. If available, information about the child's actual birth weight was taken from existing documents such as the child's birth certificate, vaccination cards, and others.

Approximately 17 percent of women who gave birth in the year prior to the 1999 MICS thought that their babies are either very small or smaller than average. Most of these mothers (55%) believed that their newly born infants are of average weight. After being tabulated against registered birth weights, results of the survey indicate that only six percent of these mothers actually had infants with LBW. This is found in Table 22.

Infant and child health care

Children first!

This is a cry that resounds across the country. Children should be given utmost attention especially in health and nutrition programmes. The Department of Health and its support agencies have been taking the lead to quell malnutrition in the country. Through programmes like the National Immunization Day and the Preschoolers' Health Week among others, the DOH has focused on core and critical areas such as immunization, growth monitoring, micronutrient supplementation, food fortification, and salt iodization.

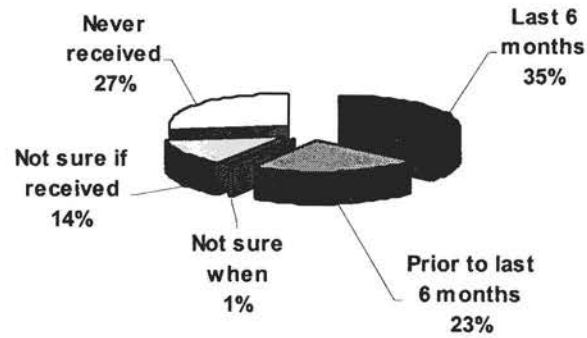
Critical in all nutrition programmes is the focus on micronutrients such as vitamin A, iron, and iodine. Deficiency in these micronutrients leads to increased infant, child, and maternal mortality and morbidity rates.

Vitamin A supplementation

Vitamin A supplementation has gone low in 1999.

In the 1999 MICS, questions were formulated to evaluate vitamin A and iron supplementation of mothers and children. Vitamin A coverage is one of the most important components of child and maternal survival programs. It is essential for the normal functioning of the immune system. It also prevents night blindness and susceptibility to other infections.

Figure 9.
Vitamin A coverage of children (1-4 years old), Philippines, 1999.
n = 7.7 million



Out of about two million mothers who had given birth in the year prior to the 1999 MICS, only 33 percent received Vitamin A supplement (Table 23). A key indicator toward eliminating vitamin A deficiency is the proportion of mothers who receive a high-dose vitamin A supplement before the infant is two months old. Based on the 1999 MICS, this indicator refers to only 25 percent of these mothers.

For children ages one to four years old, almost 60 percent received vitamin A within the period covering one year before the 1999 MICS. Approximately 27 percent did not receive a dose of vitamin A at all. Table 24 also looks at the time period when a child received vitamin A.

Iron

Few infants with low birth weights receive iron supplement.

Iron deficiency anemia (IDA) is a condition in which the concentration of hemoglobin in a person is below the normal level. Hemoglobin is the substance in blood that carries oxygen. Anemic pregnant women are prone to deliver babies with LBW. Children with IDA have short attention span, reduced ability to learn and are usually irritable.

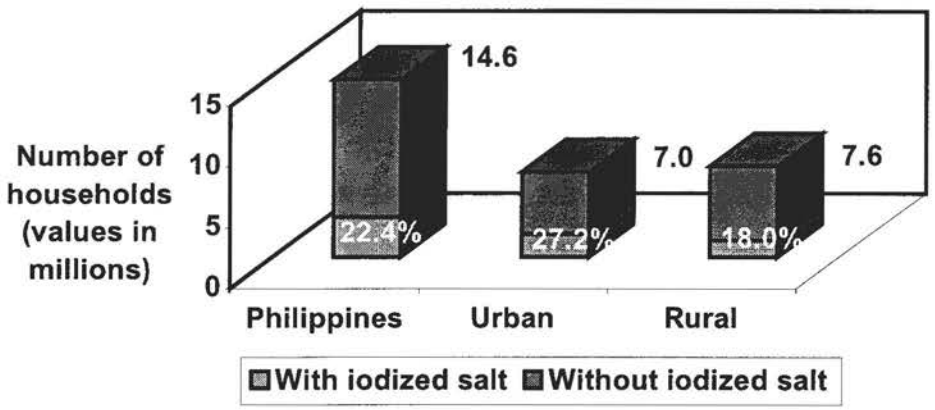
In the 1999 MICS, out of 119,000 mothers who had given birth to children with LBW, only 12 percent reported to have given the child iron supplement. The figure is lower at 7 percent for women in urban areas. Table 25 provides a detailed account of the proportion of children with LBW who were given iron supplement and the age of their mothers.

Salt iodization

Consumption of iodized salt is still low.

Iodine deficiency in pregnant women causes spontaneous abortion, still births, impaired fetal brain development and infant deaths. An iodine deficiency disorder (IDD) also causes mental retardation and neurological complications in children.

Figure 10.
Proportion of households consuming iodized salt, Philippines, 1999.
n = 14.6 million



In 1995, the Philippine government embarked on a salt iodization program as a long-term measure to prevent IDD. Republic Act 8172 or "An Act Promoting Salt Iodization Nationwide and For Other Purposes" aimed for universal salt iodization use nationwide by 2000. The law requires all food grade salt to be iodized. It also mandates all salt traders to make iodized salt available to all Filipinos.

Despite massive campaign on the use of iodized salt, consumption in the Philippines remains low. The 1999 MICS findings indicate that out of 14.583 million households, only 22 percent use iodized salt.

With tool kits provided by the DOH, field researchers tested the presence of iodine in cooking and table salt used in Filipino households. Households in rural areas (18%) are less prone to consuming iodized salt than those in urban areas (27%). *Figure 9* shows the proportion of urban and rural households that consume iodized salt. Refer also to Table 26.

Acute respiratory infections (ARI)

Three of five children with ARI have received proper medical treatment.

Acute respiratory infections (ARI), particularly pneumonia, are one of the leading causes of child deaths. In the 1999 MICS questionnaire, children with ARI are defined as those who had an illness with a cough accompanied by rapid or difficult breathing and whose symptoms were due to a chest problem, a clogged nose, or both. Included also were questions inquiring whether the caretaker was aware of the source of the problem and if treatment was sought.

Sixteen percent of children under five years old had an acute respiratory infection in the two weeks prior to the survey. Approximately 64 percent of these children were taken to an appropriate health provider. Treatment was mostly administered in health centers. Tables 27-28 provide this information.

Antihelminthics

More children in rural areas have been dewormed.

In the 1999 MICS, caretakers were asked if the child (2-6 years old) was given antihelminthics medicine in the six months prior to the survey. Table 29 presents the proportion of these children who received deworming medicine. Out of 9.4 million children, approximately 42 percent had been dewormed, with more children in rural areas (45%) than in urban areas (40%) receiving such medication.

Weight monitoring

The weights of children are not regularly monitored.

Post-natal infant care includes the monitoring of the child's growth in terms of height and weight. In the 1999 MICS, focus was given to weight monitoring of children. Table 30 presents the proportion of children (0-1 year old) who have been weighed regularly after birth. More children were not regularly weighed after birth. Out of 3.8 million children, only 46 percent had been weighed on a regular basis.

Children's Rights

Awareness of CRC

Most Filipinos know that children inherently have rights.

Table 31 shows that out of 35 million Filipinos who act as caretakers of children below 18 years old, 84 percent know that children have rights and can identify at least one right. Awareness is higher among respondents from urban areas (88%) than those in rural areas (81%).

Table 32 provides a list of the most commonly identified children's rights. The right to education is the most frequently mentioned right for these caretakers (67%). It should be noted that only two percent have recognized that children should be defended and given assistance by the government.

Birth registration

Four of five children below seven years old have official birth certificates.

The civil code and other laws in the country are concerned with the provisions of legal or civil rights to the citizens. The government therefore is the sole provider of such rights to its citizenry. Proof of one's claim to such rights depends much on official registration. A person's birth is one of the vital events for official registration. The official document of such recording of birth events is the birth certificate.

Thus, the 1999 MICS included a module that would determine the extent of birth registration of children below seven years old. Out of 13 million children in this age bracket, 84 percent have their births registered, as shown in Table 33. Birth registration in urban areas (87%) is slightly more frequent than in rural areas (81%). Across age, the lowest figure is at 77 percent among children less than a year old. No significant difference is recorded between boys and girls.

Respondents were also asked why the birth of the child was not registered. The cost of registration was one of the most frequently mentioned reasons. Other responses are indicated in Table 34.

Orphanhood and living arrangements

Four of five children still live with their parents.

One of the most basic rights of children is to have a family who will love and care for them. This involves having a home they can call their own. Children who are orphaned or living away from their parents may be at increased risk of impoverishment, discrimination, denial of property rights and rights to inheritance, various forms of abuse, neglect, and exploitation of their labor or sexuality. Thus, monitoring the level of orphanhood and the living arrangements of children assists in identifying those who may be at risk and in tracking changes over time.

Table 35 provides the proportion of children below 18 years old by their living arrangements. This indicates whether a child is living or not with both parents. Out of almost 32 million children, close to 84 percent are still living with both parents.

There are about five percent who live with only one parent even if the other parent is still alive. About eight percent are not living with both parents with only less than one percent considered as orphans. It should be noted that only 10 percent of these children living with both parents are aged 15-17 years old. This indicates that more teenagers are living away from home.

Table 36 offers a look at the proportion of children below 18 years old who live away from home by age group and sex. Of the 1.4 million children reportedly living away from their homes, there are more girls (56%) than boys (44%). This incidence is higher in the cases of children in rural areas who comprise 57 percent of the total number of children living away from their homes.

Working children

More boys are involved in paid and unpaid work. More children in rural areas are engaged in such work.

Child labor deprives children of their childhood. It endangers their health and education. It takes away all their chances to discover, explore, and carry out the promise of good life. It is therefore imperative to check the extent to which children work and the type of work in which they participate. Children who are working are less likely to attend school and more likely to drop out from school. Working conditions for children are often unregulated with few safeguards against potential abuse and exploitation. In addition, many types of work are ultimately hazardous to children.

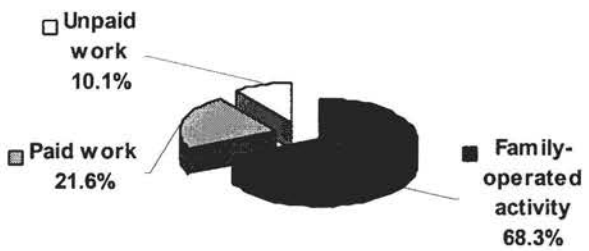
In the 1999 MICS, respondents were asked whether the child in the household performed any kind of paid or unpaid work for someone who is not a member of the household. Another question inquired if the child was involved in any economic activity, whether agricultural or not, that is operated by a member of the child's family.

Table 37 presents in detail the number of children who are considered currently working. About five million children are said to be working for a family member or for someone else.

The survey estimates that about one million children aged 5-17 years old (5%) are engaged in paid work. Payment may either be in cash or in kind. Two percent (478,175) participate in unpaid work for someone other than a household member. There are more boys who belong to these two categories. Whether given a remuneration or not, children in rural areas are more likely working for someone other than a member of their households.

Children in rural areas comprise 65 percent of all children who work in other family-operated activities, such as farming, fishing, manning retail stores or market stalls. Again, younger children (10-14) are involved in these kinds of work.

Figure 11.
Proportion of children (5-17) who are considered "working", Philippines, 1999.
n = 4.7 million



Children who live away from their homes commonly find themselves employed in service-oriented jobs. Close to 1.2 million children (5-17) live away from home. As seen in Table 38, about 814,000 children (69%) are working either as household helper, food server, retail store attendant, or other jobs that provide service to clients. There are more girls doing such jobs. As may be expected, there are more children in urban areas who find themselves in an industrial type of work. Those engaged in agricultural work are more likely to be boys living in rural areas.

HIV-AIDS

Awareness

Most women have heard of AIDS but only few have sufficient knowledge about it.

In the 90s, there has been a widespread campaign on the nature of the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and its full-blown state called the acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS). Although the rate of HIV-AIDS infection has not yet reached catastrophic level, information programmes have continued to educate people.

Respondents in the 1999 MICS were given a set of statements that pertain to different issues concerning HIV-AIDS such as its ways of prevention, modes of transmission, and discrimination against people with HIV-AIDS.

About 92 percent of women (15-49 years old) in the MICS are aware of HIV-AIDS. More women from urban than rural areas have heard of HIV-AIDS. The percentage is higher in

urban areas (94%) than in rural areas (88%). Younger women (15-24) appear to be more knowledgeable of the virus. (See Table 39.)

More than 50 percent of females of reproductive ages can properly identify ways to prevent the transmission of the virus from one person to another as shown in Table 40. Seventy-two percent agree that having only one uninfected sex partner can prevent HIV transmission. A little over 50 percent believe that using a condom every time one has sex can prevent transmission.

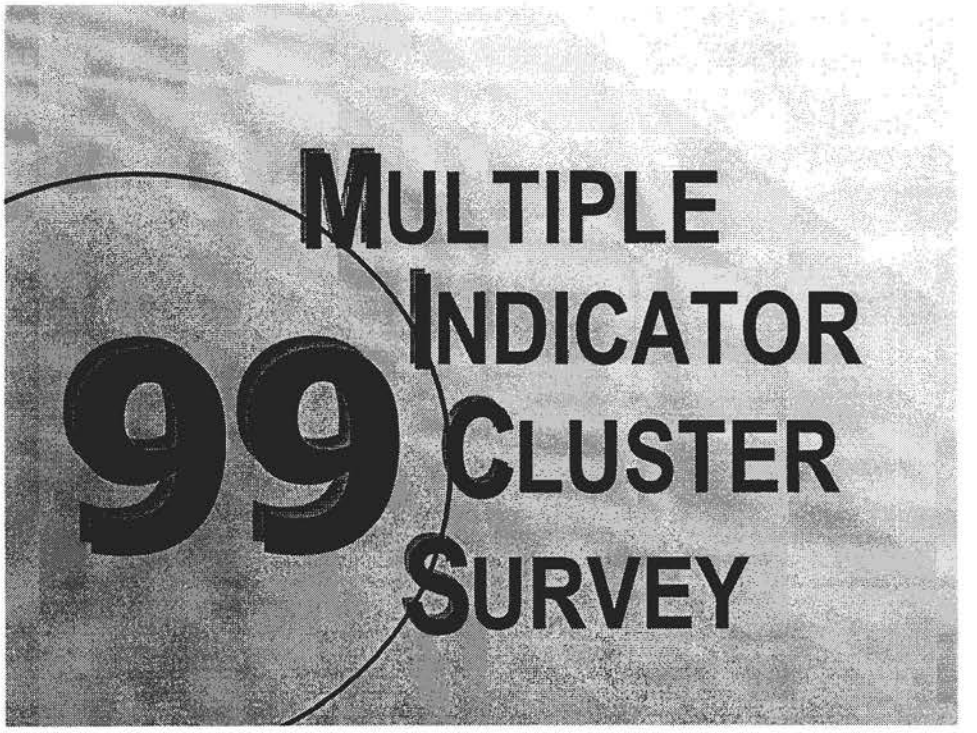
Table 41 contains the degree of agreement of respondents to statements on possible modes of transmission of HIV from one person to another. Sixty percent are aware that the virus can be transmitted with the use of an infected syringe. Close to 80 percent agree that a pregnant mother with HIV can infect the child.

Most women (70%) tend to disagree with the misconception that a healthy looking person cannot be infected with the virus. However, only 40 percent are able to identify that getting the virus from mosquito bites is a misconception. (Table 42.)

The 1999 MICS findings also suggest that women tend to exhibit discriminatory attitudes toward persons with HIV-AIDS. When asked if a teacher with HIV-AIDS should be allowed to work, approximately 62 percent of these women disagreed with the statement. About 73 percent dispel the idea of buying food from a vendor afflicted with HIV-AIDS. These are shown in detail in Table 43.

A woman who has sufficient knowledge about HIV-AIDS is someone who knows the two ways to prevent transmission and has correctly identified the two misconceptions on HIV-AIDS mentioned above. Only two percent of the female respondents gave such accurate responses. (Table 44).

Some 55 percent meanwhile know of a place where they can get tested for HIV-AIDS. As seen in Table 45, women in urban areas are more likely aware of a place than those in urban areas. Older women are less likely familiar with a place where HIV test is available.



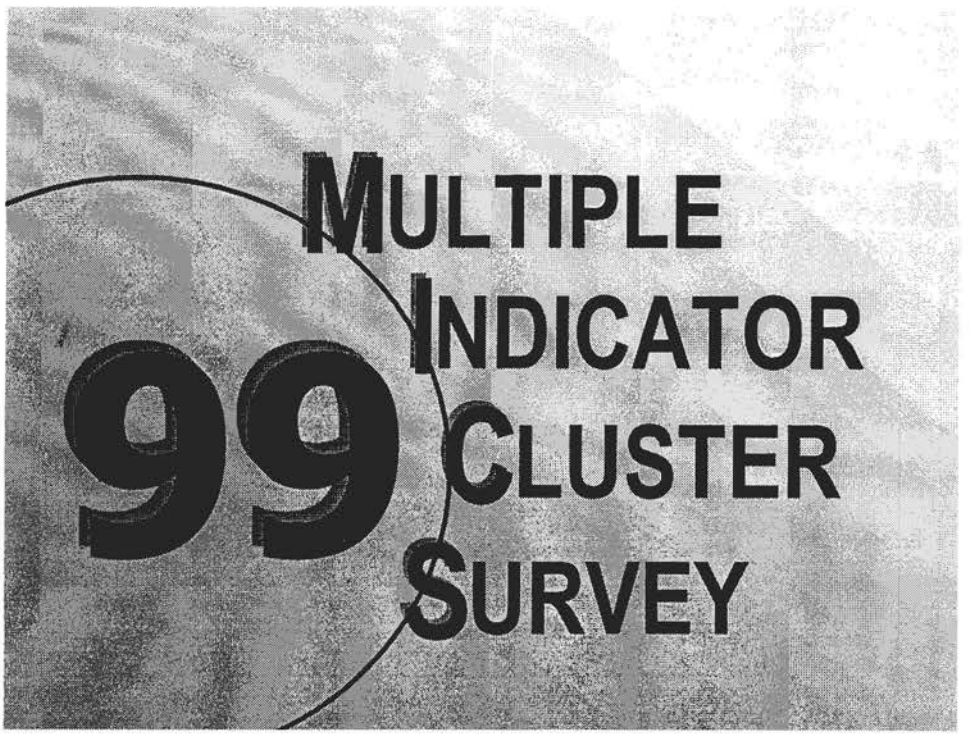
APPENDIX A
Summary of Indicators

Indicators derived from the 1999 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, Philippines

Indicator	Definition	Philippines	Urban	Rural
		Percentage (%)		
		Value ('000')		
Education				
Enrolment rate/Participation rate	Proportion of children of school age (5-17) who are currently enrolled in any formal education in 1999	**77.4**	**80.8**	**74.6**
		17,446	8,345	9,098
Primary school participation rate	Proportion of children of school age (6-12) who are currently enrolled in primary education	**86.4**	**89.5**	**83.8**
		10,961	5,110	5,851
Preschool enrolment rate	Proportion of children (3-6) who are currently attending some forms of early childhood education	**15.3**	**17.5**	**13.5**
		1,155	592	563
Literacy rate	Proportion of population (10 years-older) who can read and write a simple message in any language or dialect	**88.9**	**94.1**	**83.3**
		50,215	27,403	22,811
Maternal and infant health care				
Prenatal care	Proportion of women (15-49) with a live birth in the year prior to the MICS who made at least one visit to a health clinic during pregnancy	**90.5**	**92.2**	**89.1**
		1,769	854	918
Childbirth care	Proportion of live births of women (15-49) attended by health personnel (doctor, midwife, nurse)	**46.1**	**31.4**	**14.5**
		899	615	285
Low birth weight	Proportion of women (15-49) whose infants weighed below 2.5 kilograms at birth	**6.1**	**5.7**	**6.4**
		119	53	66
Mothers receiving vitamin A	Proportion of mothers (15-49) with a high dose of vitamin A before infant was one month old	**11.0**	**13.1**	**9.1**
		214	278	152
Children receiving vitamin A	Proportion of children (12-59 months old) who have received a high dose of vitamin A in the past six months	**36.1**	**35.1**	**37.0**
		2,792	1,233	1,562
Children with LBW receiving iron	Proportion of infants with low birth weights who received iron supplement	**12.2**	**7.3**	**10.3**
		26	15	22

Indicator	Definition	Philippines	Urban	Rural
		Percentage (%)		
		Value ('000')		
Children with ARI who received proper treatment	Proportion of children (0-4) with Acute Respiratory Infection who received proper treatment	**63.7** 987	**72.0** 438	**58.4** 549
Children dewormed	Proportion of children (2-6) who received antihelminthics medicine in the past 6 months	**42.4** 3,995	**39.6** 1,701	**44.7** 2,294
Weight monitoring	Proportion of children (0-1) whose weights are checked regularly	**46.2** 1,781	**53.3** 961	**40.0** 820
Iodized salt consumption	Proportion of households consuming iodized salt	**22.4** 3,267	**27.2** 1,911	**18.0** 1,360
Child's rights				
Awareness of children's rights	Proportion of caretakers who know that children have rights and can identify at least one right	**84.3** 29,531	**87.8** 13,740	**81.6** 15,791
Birth registration	Proportion of children (0-6) whose births were registered	**84.1** 13,285	**87.5** 6,103	**81.3** 7,182
Children away from home	Proportion of children (0-17) who are living away from home	**4.3** 1,376	**4.0** 587	**4.5** 789
Working children	Proportion of children (5-17) who are engaged in some type of work			
	Paid work	**4.6** 1,025	**3.7** 378	**5.3** 647
	Unpaid work	**2.2** 478	**1.2** 125	**2.9** 354
	Family-operated activities	**14.4** 3,235	**10.9** 1,123	**17.3** 2,112

Indicator	Definition	Philippines	Urban	Rural
		Percentage (%)		
		Value ('000')		
HIV-AIDS				
Awareness of HIV-AIDS	Proportion of women (15-49) who have heard of HIV-AIDS	**91.6** 17,643	**94.1** 10,048	**88.4** 7,595
Knowledge of HIV-AIDS test	Proportion of women (15-49) who know where to get an HIV-AIDS test	**54.6** 10,523	**59.9** 6,394	**48.0** 4,129
Transmission of HIV-AIDS	Proportion of women (15-49) who agree that HIV-AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her child at pregnancy	**77.5** 14,924	**81.9** 8,737	**72.0** 6,187
Transmission of HIV-AIDS	Proportion of women (15-49) who agree that HIV-AIDS can be transmitted when a drug abuser uses an infected syringe	**60.3** 11,617	**67.7** 7,225	**51.2** 4,399
Prevention of HIV-AIDS	Proportion of women (15-49) who agree that not having sex with multiple partners can prevent transmissioin of HIV-AIDS	**71.6** 13,794	**78.5** 8,378	**63.0** 5,413
Prevention of HIV-AIDS	Proportion of women (15-49) who agree that the use of condom can prevent transmission of HIV-AIDS	**55.4** 10,673	**61.7** 6,589	**47.5** 4,083
Misconception on HIV-AIDS	Proportion of women (15-49) who agree with the misconception that AIDS can be transmitted by mosquito bites	**35.0** 6,743	**36.4** 3,885	**33.2** 2,853
Misconception on HIV-AIDS	Proportion of women (15-49) who agree with the misconception that a healthy-looking person cannot get HIV-AIDS	**13.4** 2,582	**11.6** 1,238	**15.7** 1,349
Attitude toward a person with HIV-AIDS	Proportion of women (15-49) who agree that a teacher with HIV-AIDS but is not physically sick should be allowed to work	**25.7** 4,951	**32.2** 3,437	**17.7** 1,521
Attitude toward a person with HIV-AIDS	Proportion of women (15-49) who agree that it is all right to buy food from a vendor with HIV-AIDS	**15.9** 3,055	**19.1** 2,037	**11.9** 1,018



APPENDIX B
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Table 1.
Percentage of cases of missing information for selected questions, Philippines, 1999.

Indicator	Reference population	Percent missing
Grade/year of education currently attending	Children (5-17) currently attending school	**0.04**
Number of hours worked	Working children (5-17)	**0.59**
a. Outside the household		**0.07**
b. Household chores		**0.25**
c. Family-operated business		**0.56**
Complete birth date	Women (15-49) with a live birth	**0.38**
Knowledge on the place to test for HIV	Women (15-49) who have heard of HIV-AIDS	**0.27**
Complete birth weights	Children (0-6)	**1.07**
Birthweight of infants	Women (15-49) with a live birth in the last 12 months	**3.94**

Source: NSO-UNICEF, 1999 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey

Table 2
Number of households, women, and children and response rates, Philippines, 1999.

Variable	Urban	Rural	Total
Households			
Sampled	4,608	3,072	**7,680**
Completely interviewed	4,514	3,042	**7,556**
Response rate	98.0	99.0	**98.4**
Women (15-49 years old)			
Eligible	6,202	3,416	**9,618**
Completely interviewed	6,062	3,362	**9,424**
Response rate	97.7	98.4	**98.0**
Children			
0 - 4	2,607	2,098	**4,705**
5 - 17	6,073	5,242	**11,315**
Response rate of caretakers			
0 - 4	98.3	99.1	**98.6**
5 - 17	98.5	99.1	**98.8**

Note: The base values are still unweighted.

Source: NSO-UNICEF, 1999 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey

Table 3.
Single age distribution of household population by sex, Philippines, 1999.

AGE	Total		Male		Female	
	Number ('000')	Percent %	Number ('000')	Percent %	Number ('000')	Percent %
Total	**75,332**	**100**	**37,914**	**100**	**37,418**	**100**
0	**1,847**	2.45	968	2.55	879	2.35
1	**2,006**	2.66	1,066	2.81	941	2.51
2	**1,875**	2.49	940	2.48	935	2.50
3	**1,832**	2.43	899	2.37	933	2.49
4	**2,020**	2.68	1,029	2.71	991	2.65
5	**1,923**	2.55	964	2.54	958	2.56
6	**1,781**	2.36	893	2.35	888	2.37
7	**1,878**	2.49	1,059	2.79	819	2.19
8	**1,791**	2.38	951	2.51	840	2.25
9	**1,884**	2.50	906	2.39	978	2.61
10	**1,718**	2.28	902	2.38	816	2.18
11	**1,799**	2.39	950	2.51	849	2.27
12	**1,832**	2.43	932	2.46	901	2.41
13	**1,699**	2.26	874	2.31	825	2.20
14	**1,541**	2.04	730	1.92	811	2.17
15	**1,586**	2.11	788	2.08	798	2.13
16	**1,643**	2.18	818	2.16	825	2.20
17	**1,452**	1.93	727	1.92	725	1.94
18	**1,556**	2.07	795	2.10	761	2.03
19	**1,602**	2.13	834	2.20	768	2.05
20	**1,580**	2.10	812	2.14	768	2.05
21	**1,418**	1.88	721	1.90	696	1.86
22	**1,361**	1.81	676	1.78	685	1.83
23	**1,318**	1.75	618	1.63	700	1.87
24	**1,325**	1.76	662	1.75	664	1.77
25	**1,172**	1.56	558	1.47	615	1.64
26	**1,226**	1.63	599	1.58	627	1.68
27	**1,348**	1.79	702	1.85	646	1.73
28	**1,262**	1.67	628	1.66	634	1.69
29	**1,260**	1.67	646	1.70	614	1.65

AGE	Total		Male		Female	
	Number ('000')	Percent %	Number ('000')	Percent %	Number ('000')	Percent %
30	**1,401**	1.86	695	1.83	706	1.89
31	**1,018**	1.35	505	1.33	513	1.37
32	**1,060**	1.41	530	1.40	530	1.42
33	**1,051**	1.40	504	1.33	547	1.46
34	**972**	1.29	515	1.36	457	1.22
35	**1,006**	1.34	518	1.37	488	1.30
36	**898**	1.19	431	1.14	467	1.25
37	**920**	1.22	477	1.26	443	1.18
38	**907**	1.20	458	1.21	449	1.20
39	**1,004**	1.33	491	1.30	512	1.37
40	**1,029**	1.36	503	1.32	526	1.41
41	**686**	0.91	350	0.92	336	0.90
42	**837**	1.11	453	1.19	384	1.03
43	**763**	1.01	381	1.00	383	1.02
44	**694**	0.92	328	0.87	366	0.98
45	**781**	1.04	358	0.95	422	1.13
46	**612**	0.81	303	0.80	309	0.83
47	**649**	0.86	355	0.94	294	0.79
48	**603**	0.80	297	0.78	306	0.82
49	**642**	0.85	339	0.89	303	0.81
50	**733**	0.97	357	0.94	376	1.00
51	**479**	0.64	229	0.60	250	0.67
52	**573**	0.76	306	0.81	267	0.71
53	**413**	0.55	208	0.55	206	0.55
54	**466**	0.62	234	0.62	232	0.62
55	**417**	0.55	193	0.51	224	0.60
56	**405**	0.54	192	0.51	213	0.57
57	**421**	0.56	199	0.53	222	0.59
58	**414**	0.55	224	0.59	190	0.51
59	**407**	0.54	212	0.56	195	0.52
60	**467**	0.62	217	0.57	250	0.67
61	**273**	0.36	122	0.32	151	0.40
62	**304**	0.40	153	0.40	151	0.40
63	**294**	0.39	143	0.38	152	0.41
64	**253**	0.34	141	0.37	113	0.30

AGE	Total		Male		Female	
	Number ('000')	Percent %	Number ('000')	Percent %	Number ('000')	Percent %
65	**354**	0.47	154	0.41	200	0.53
66	**207**	0.28	109	0.29	99	0.26
67	**238**	0.32	112	0.30	126	0.34
68	**182**	0.24	95	0.25	86	0.23
69	**196**	0.26	91	0.24	106	0.28
70	**1,762**	2.34	782	2.06	980	2.62
Missing	**4**	0.01	2		3	0.01

Note: Details may not add up to an absolute total because numbers have been rounded off.

Source: NSO-UNICEF, 1999 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey

Table 4.
Household population by sex and age group, Philippines, 1999.

Age	Total	Male	Female
	Values in '000'		
Total	**75,332**	**37,914**	**37,418**
0 - 4	9,581	4,902	4,679
5 - 9	9,256	4,773	4,483
10 - 14	8,590	4,388	4,202
15 - 19	7,839	3,962	3,877
20 - 24	7,002	3,489	3,513
25 - 29	6,269	3,133	3,136
30 - 34	5,502	2,749	2,753
35 - 39	4,734	2,375	2,359
40 - 44	4,010	2,015	1,995
45 - 49	3,286	1,652	1,634
50 - 54	2,665	1,334	1,331
55 - 59	2,064	1,020	1,044
60 - 64	1,593	776	817
65 - 69	1,178	561	617
70 - over	1,762	782	980
Missing	5	2	3

Note: Details may not add up to an absolute total because numbers have been rounded off.

Source: NSO-UNICEF, 1999 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey

Table 5.
Percent distribution of household by area, size, presence of children (0-17) and women (15-49), Philippines, 1999.

Background characteristics	Number ('000')	Percent %
Total number of households	**14,583**	**100**
Area		
Urban	7,027	48.2
Rural	7,556	51.8
Size of the household		
Only one (1) household member	471	3.2
2-3 household members	3,072	21.1
4-5 household members	5,003	34.3
6-7 household members	3,290	22.6
8-9 household members	1,584	10.9
10 and more than 10 members	1,164	8.0
Number of households with:		
At least one child aged 0-1	780	5.3
At least one child aged 0-4	2,046	14.0
At least one child aged 1-4	1,704	11.7
At least one child aged 0-6	3,032	20.8
At least one child aged 2-6	2,252	15.4
At least one child aged 5-17	9,110	62.5
At least one child aged 0-17	11,156	76.5
At least one woman aged 15-49	3,827	26.2
Number of households:		
With a child aged 0-17	11,156	76.5
Without a child aged 0-17	3,427	23.5
With a woman aged 15-49	3,828	26.2
Without a woman aged 15-49	10,755	73.8

Note: Details may not add up to an absolute total because numbers have already been rounded off.

Source: NSO-UNICEF, 1999 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey

Table 6.
Percent distribution of women (15-49) by area, age group, marital status, obstetric record, and literacy status, Philippines, 1999.

Background characteristics	Number ('000')	Percent %
Total	**19,267**	**100**
Area		
Urban	10,673	55.4
Rural	8,594	44.6
Age group		
15-19	3,878	20.1
20-24	3,514	18.2
25-29	3,137	16.3
30-34	2,753	14.3
35-39	2,359	12.2
40-44	1,996	10.4
45-49	1,634	8.5
Marital status		
Currently married	11,264	58.5
Formerly married	657	3.4
Never married	7,336	38.1
Unknown	12	0.1
Obstetric record		
Ever given birth	11,028	58.2
Never given birth	8,061	41.8
Literacy status		
Literate	17,869	92.7
Moderately literate	859	4.4
Illiterate	443	2.3
Don't know	39	0.2
Not applicable	60	0.3

Note: Details may not add up to an absolute total because numbers have been rounded off.

Source: NSO-UNICEF, 1999 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey

Table 7
Percent distribution of children (0-17) by sex, area, and age group, Philippines, 1999.

Background Characteristics	Number ('000')	Percent %
Total	**32,106**	100.0
Sex		
Male	**16,396**	51.1
Female	**15,711**	48.9
Area		
Urban	**14,746**	45.9
Rural	**17,360**	54.1
Age		
0 - 2	**5,728**	17.8
3 - 5	**5,775**	18.0
6 - 8	**5,449**	17.0
9 - 11	**5,401**	16.8
12 - 14	**5,072**	15.8
15 - 17	**4,681**	14.6

Note: Figures may not add up to an absolute total because numbers have already been rounded off.

Source: NSO-UNICEF, 1999 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey

Table 8
Literacy status of population (10 years and older) by sex, area, and age, Philippines, 1999.

Area, sex, age group	Total	Literacy status (%)			Don't know
		Literate	Moderately literate	Illiterate	
Total	**56,496**	88.9	7.2	3.4	0.6
Sex					
Male	**28,241**	88.3	7.8	3.3	0.5
Female	**28,255**	89.5	6.5	3.4	0.6
Area					
Urban	**29,113**	94.1	3.9	1.4	0.6
Rural	**27,383**	83.3	10.6	5.5	0.6
Age group					
10 - 14	**8,590**	87.0	9.6	2.6	0.8
15 - 24	**14,840**	93.5	3.9	2.2	0.4
25 - 34	**11,769**	92.1	5.0	2.4	0.5
35 - 44	**8,746**	90.9	6.3	2.4	0.5
45 - 54	**5,952**	86.8	8.4	4.1	0.7
55 - 64	**3,656**	78.1	14.3	6.7	0.9
65 and over	**2,941**	69.8	16.4	12.8	1.0

Note: Details may not add up to an absolute total because numbers have already been rounded off.

Source: NSO-UNICEF, 1999 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey

Table 9
Number of children (5-17) years old who are currently enrolled by age, sex, and area, Philippines, 1999.

Age and Area	Number of children	Enrolled				Not enrolled			
		Total		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female
		('000')	%			('000')	%		
Total	**22,525**	**17,444**	**77.4**	**38.3**	**39.2**	**5,082**	**22.6**	**12.7**	**9.8**
Age									
5	1,923	512	26.7	10.5	16.2	1,410	73.3	39.7	33.7
6	1,781	972	54.6	23.9	30.7	809	45.4	26.2	19.2
7	1,878	1,583	84.3	48.0	36.3	295	15.7	8.4	7.3
8	1,791	1,634	91.2	47.7	43.6	157	8.7	5.4	3.3
9	1,883	1,772	94.1	44.4	49.7	111	5.9	3.7	2.2
10	1,718	1,601	93.2	48.4	44.8	117	6.8	4.1	2.7
11	1,799	1,688	93.8	48.7	45.2	111	6.2	4.1	2.0
12	1,832	1,710	93.3	46.8	46.5	123	6.7	4.0	2.7
13	1,699	1,493	87.9	43.5	44.4	206	12.1	8.0	4.2
14	1,540	1,234	80.1	36.8	43.4	306	19.9	10.6	9.3
15	1,586	1,244	78.4	36.9	41.5	343	21.6	12.8	8.8
16	1,643	1,181	71.9	33.5	38.4	462	28.1	16.3	11.8
17	1,452	819	56.4	27.6	28.8	633	43.6	22.5	21.1
Urban	**10,331**	**8,345**	**80.8**	**40.8**	**40.0**	**1,986**	**19.2**	**9.8**	**9.4**
5	897	261	29.1	12.4	16.7	636	70.9	35.6	35.3
6	790	447	56.5	26.7	29.8	343	43.5	25.0	18.4
7	857	764	89.1	52.6	36.5	94	10.9	6.9	4.0
8	829	799	96.4	52.7	43.6	30	3.6	1.9	1.7
9	823	789	95.8	46.3	49.5	35	4.2	3.1	1.2
10	765	738	96.4	50.0	46.4	28	3.6	1.8	1.8
11	812	782	96.3	50.2	46.1	30	3.7	2.0	1.7
12	829	792	95.5	45.1	50.4	37	4.5	2.4	2.0
13	730	692	94.9	46.9	48.0	37	5.1	3.7	1.4
14	724	608	84.0	39.8	44.3	115	16.0	7.3	8.6
15	740	603	81.5	40.2	41.3	137	18.5	8.4	10.1
16	759	583	76.8	37.2	39.7	176	23.2	10.4	12.8
17	775	488	63.0	32.5	30.4	287	37.0	16.3	20.7

Age and Area	Number of children	Enrolled				Not enrolled			
		Total		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female
		('000')	%			('000')	%		
Rural	**12,195**	**9,098**	**74.6**	**36.1**	**38.5**	**3,096**	**25.4**	**15.2**	**10.2**
5	1,025	251	24.5	8.8	15.7	774	75.5	43.3	32.2
6	991	526	53.0	21.7	31.3	465	47.0	27.2	19.8
7	1,020	819	80.3	44.1	36.2	201	19.7	9.7	10.0
8	961	835	86.8	43.3	43.6	127	13.2	8.5	4.7
9	1060	983	92.8	42.9	49.9	76	7.2	4.2	3.0
10	953	863	90.6	47.1	43.5	90	9.4	6.0	3.4
11	988	907	91.8	47.4	44.4	81	8.2	5.9	2.3
12	1,003	918	91.5	48.2	43.3	86	8.5	5.3	3.2
13	969	800	82.6	40.9	41.7	169	17.4	11.2	6.3
14	817	626	76.7	34.1	42.5	191	23.3	13.5	9.8
15	847	641	75.7	34.0	41.7	206	24.3	16.6	7.6
16	884	598	67.7	30.4	37.3	286	32.3	21.4	11.0
17	677	331	48.9	21.9	27.0	346	51.1	29.6	21.5

Note: Details may not add up to an absolute total because numbers have already been rounded off.

Source: NSO-UNICEF, 1999 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey

Table 10
Proportion of children (5-17) who are currently attending school by grade/year level, Philippines, 1999.

Grade/Year	Total	Currently attending school			
		Urban		Rural	
		('000')	%	('000')	%
Total	**17,444**	**8,345**	**47.8**	**9,098**	**52.2**
Pre-school	**948**	466	5.6	482	5.3
Grade 1	**2,032**	914	11.0	1,118	12.3
Grade 2	**1,929**	880	10.5	1,050	11.5
Grade 3	**1,935**	829	9.9	1,105	12.2
Grade 4	**1,790**	838	10.0	952	10.5
Grade 5	**1,788**	845	10.1	943	10.4
Grade 6	**1,616**	753	9.0	863	9.5
Year 1	**1,499**	747	8.9	753	8.3
Year 2	**1,300**	657	7.9	643	7.1
Year 3	**1,161**	596	7.1	566	6.2
Year 4	**982**	506	6.1	475	5.2
Post high school	**459**	310	3.7	149	1.6
Non-standard	**4**	4	0.1	-	-

Note: Details may not add up to an absolute total because numbers have been rounded off.

Source: NSO-UNICEF, 1999 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey

Table 11.
Proportion of children of school age not attending school by reasons for not attending in urban and rural areas, Philippines, 1999.

Reasons for not attending school	Number of children who are not enrolled					
	Total		Urban		Rural	
	('000')	%	('000')	%	('000')	%
Total	**5,082**	**100**	**1,986**	**39**	**3,096**	**60**
Other reasons	**3,169**	62.3	1,279	25.2	1,890	37.2
Lack of personal interest	**754**	14.8	224	4.4	530	10.4
High cost of education	**627**	12.3	288	5.7	339	6.7
Looking for work/employment	**203**	4.0	112	2.2	91	1.8
Inaccessibility of school location	**77**	1.5	9	0.2	68	1.3
Illness/disability	**92**	1.8	28	0.5	65	1.3
Inability to cope with school work	**99**	1.9	15	0.3	83	1.6
Housekeeping	**60**	1.2	30	0.6	30	0.6

Note: The figures in this table have been rounded off to the nearest whole number.

Source: NSO-UNICEF, 1999 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey

Table 12.
Proportion of children (3-6) who are attending some form of early childhood education programme by sex, area, age, Philippines, 1999.

Background characteristics	Number of children	Attending programme	
		Percent %	Number ('000')
Total	**7,556**	15.3	**1,155**
Sex			
Male	3,785	13.9	**528**
Female	3,772	16.6	**627**
Area			
Urban	3,381	17.5	**593**
Rural	4,175	13.5	**563**
Age			
3	1,832	10.3	**189**
4	2,020	14.5	**293**
5	1,923	19.7	**380**
6	1,781	16.4	**293**

Note: Details may not add up to an absolute total because numbers have been rounded off.

Source: NSO-UNICEF, 1999 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey

Table 13.
Proportion of women (15-49) with a live birth in the year previous to MICS by age and area, Philippines, 1999.

Age	Total number of women	Women with live births in the past 12 months						
		Percent	Total	Percent	Urban		Rural	
		%	('000')	%	('000')	%	('000')	%
Total	**19,267**	**10.1**	**1,955**	**100**	**926**	47.3	**1,030**	52.7
15 - 19	3,878	2.7	107	5.4	41	38.6	65	61.4
20 - 24	3,514	16.4	578	29.5	271	46.9	307	53.1
25 - 29	3,137	17.1	536	27.4	265	49.4	271	50.6
30 - 34	2,753	14.9	411	21.0	204	49.5	208	50.5
35 - 39	2,359	9.4	222	11.4	101	45.3	122	54.7
40 - 44	1,996	4.4	87	4.4	41	47.5	46	52.5
45 - 49	1,634	0.9	15	0.8	3	21.8	12	78.2

Note: Details may not add up to an absolute total because numbers have been rounded off.

Source: NSO-UNICEF, 1999 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey

Table 14.
Number of visits made by pregnant mothers (15-49) to a health center by age and area, Philippines, 1999.

Age	Mothers with live births ('000')	Number of visits made during pregnancy					No answer
		None	1 - 3	4 - 6	7 - 9	10 - over	
		Percentage					
Total	**19,267**	**7.5**	**32.7**	**34.6**	**17.0**	**6.2**	**2.0**
15 - 19	3,878	14.9	29.3	37.8	10.8	6.1	1.1
20 - 24	3,514	4.7	34.4	38.9	16.0	4.4	1.6
25 - 29	3,137	9.7	28.9	30.8	21.0	7.7	1.9
30 - 34	2,753	5.6	35.0	32.4	17.1	7.5	2.4
35 - 39	2,359	5.0	39.2	35.0	12.2	7.4	1.2
40 - 44	1,996	20.8	27.0	34.9	15.4	1.9	0.0
45 - 49	1,634	-	8.1	36.1	30.9	-	24.9
Urban	**926**	**5.8**	**26.0**	**33.7**	**23.4**	**9.1**	**2.0**
15 - 19	**41**	-	12.3	41.2	27.9	15.7	2.9
20 - 24	**271**	4.4	26.0	38.6	22.3	6.8	1.9
25 - 29	**265**	3.4	23.9	31.3	26.7	9.2	5.5
30 - 34	**204**	5.8	30.1	30.5	21.1	10.3	2.2
35 - 39	**101**	2.6	29.0	34.1	21.0	12.1	1.2
40 - 44	**41**	24.1	25.1	27.3	19.6	3.9	0.0
45 - 49	**3**	-	37.3	-	62.7	-	0.0
Rural	**1,030**	**9.1**	**38.8**	**35.4**	**11.2**	**3.7**	**1.8**
15 - 19	**65**	24.3	40.0	35.6	-	-	0.1
20 - 24	**307**	4.9	41.8	39.2	10.5	2.3	1.3
25 - 29	**271**	13.0	33.7	30.2	15.5	6.2	1.4
30 - 34	**208**	5.3	39.8	34.3	13.2	4.6	2.8
35 - 39	**122**	6.9	47.6	35.7	4.9	3.6	1.3
40 - 44	**46**	17.7	28.7	41.9	11.7	-	0.0
45 - 49	**12**	-	-	46.2	22.1	-	31.7

Note: Details may not add up to an absolute total because numbers have been rounded off.

Source: NSO-UNICEF, 1999 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey

Table 15.
Period during pregnancy when mothers (15-49) made their first prenatal care visit to a health center by age and area, Philippines, 1999.

Age	Mothers with live births ('000')	Period (in months) of first prenatal care				No answer
		1	2 - 3	4 - 6	7 - 9	
		Percentage				
Total	**19,267**	**6.1**	**34.0**	**48.0**	**10.2**	**1.7**
15 - 19	**3,878**	2.1	31.5	56.4	8.4	1.6
20 - 24	**3,514**	5.8	31.1	51.2	11.3	0.6
25 - 29	**3,137**	6.7	36.4	46.2	8.7	2.0
30 - 34	**2,753**	8.0	38.7	39.6	11.0	2.7
35 - 39	**2,359**	5.2	29.9	52.9	11.7	0.3
40 - 44	**1,996**	4.7	26.4	59.3	9.6	0.0
45 - 49	**1,634**	-	47.5	27.7	-	24.8
Urban	**926**	**7.6**	**37.7**	**43.2**	**10.2**	**1.3**
15 - 19	**41**	-	50.6	41.5	3.8	4.1
20 - 24	**271**	6.2	33.5	44.4	14.7	1.2
25 - 29	**265**	8.5	40.3	40.8	9.4	1.0
30 - 34	**204**	9.5	39.5	40.2	8.5	2.3
35 - 39	**101**	9.3	32.3	53.2	4.6	0.6
40 - 44	**41**	4.6	37.9	42.7	14.8	0.0
45 - 49	**3**	-	62.7	37.3	-	0.0
Rural	**1,030**	**4.9**	**30.6**	**52.4**	**10.3**	**1.8**
15 - 19	**65**	3.5	19.5	65.7	11.3	0.0
20 - 24	**307**	5.4	28.9	57.2	8.2	0.3
25 - 29	**271**	5.0	32.6	51.5	8.1	2.8
30 - 34	**208**	6.5	38.0	39.1	13.4	3.0
35 - 39	**122**	1.9	28.0	52.7	17.4	0.0
40 - 44	**46**	4.8	16.1	74.3	4.8	0.0
45 - 49	**12**	-	43.2	25.0	-	31.8

Note: Details may not add up to an absolute total because numbers have been rounded off.

Source: NSO-UNICEF, 1999 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey

Table 16.
Type of personnel who provided prenatal health care to mothers (15-49) with live births in the year prior to MICS, Philippines, 1999.

Type of personnel who assisted mothers in the delivery of live births	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number ('000')	Percent %	Number ('000')	Percent %	Number ('000')	Percent %
Women with live births	**1,955**	100.0	**926**	47.3	**1,030**	52.7
Skilled attendant:						
Midwife	**732**	37.4	262	13.4	470	24.0
Any skilled personnel	**471**	24.1	238	12.2	233	11.9
Doctor	**405**	20.7	302	15.4	103	5.3
Nurse	**39**	2.0	16	0.8	23	1.2
Traditional attendant:						
Trained hilot	**93**	4.8	23	1.2	70	3.6
Untrained hilot	**17**	0.9	2	0.1	15	0.8
Unsure if trained/untrained	**1**	0.1	-	-	1	0.1
Others	**11**	0.6	38	1.9	46	2.4
No prenatal care	**147**	7.5	53	2.7	94	4.8
No answer	**40**	2.0	24	1.2	16	0.8

Note: Details may not add up to an absolute total because numbers have been rounded off.

Source: NSO-UNICEF, 1999 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey

Table 17
Proportion of mothers (15-49) with a live birth in the last 12 months and the symptoms they recognized before seeking health care during pregnancy, Philippines, 1999.

Symptoms recognized	Total		Urban		Rural	
	('000')	%	('000')	%	('000')	%
Total	**1,955**		**926**		**1,030**	
Vaginal bleeding	254	13.0	137	14.8	117	11.4
Headache, dizziness, blurred vision	241	12.3	117	12.7	123	12.0
Pale or anemic	200	10.2	92	10.0	107	10.4
Swollen face and/or hands	111	5.7	52	5.6	59	5.7
Others	277	14.2	132	14.3	145	14.1

Note: These figures represent multiple responses.

Source: NSO-UNICEF, 1999 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey

Table 18.
Type of personnel who assisted in the delivery of live births of mothers (15-49), Philippines, 1999.

Type of personnel who assisted mothers in the delivery of live births	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number ('000')	Percent %	Number ('000')	Percent %	Number ('000')	Percent %
Total	**1,955**	**100.0**	**926**	**47.3**	**1,030**	**52.7**
Skilled attendant:						
Midwife	539	27.6	406	20.8	133	6.8
Doctor	308	15.8	183	9.3	126	6.4
Nurse	52	2.7	26	1.3	26	1.3
Traditional attendant:						
Trained hilot	807	41.2	208	10.6	599	30.6
Untrained hilot	124	6.3	52	2.6	72	3.7
Unsure if trained/untrained	35	1.8	7	-	28	1.4
Others/relatives/friends	85	4.3	38	1.9	46	2.4
None	6	0.3	6	0.3	-	-

Note: Details may not add up to an absolute total because numbers have been rounded off.

Source: NSO-UNICEF, 1999 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey

Table 19.
Identity of person who decided the place of delivery for mothers (15-49), Philippines, 1999.

Age and Area	Mothers with live births ('000')	Total							
		Self		Husband		Both		Others	
		('000')	%	('000')	%	('000')	%	('000')	%
Total	**1,955**	**708**	**36.2**	**144.868**	**7.4**	**892.797**	**45.7**	**212.849**	**10.9**
Area									
Urban	**926**	296	31.9	83	9.0	439	47.5	108	11.6
Rural	**1,030**	409	39.8	62	6.0	453	44.0	105	10.2
Age									
15 - 19	**107**	26	24.0	11	10.2	45	42.4	25	23.0
20 - 24	**578**	202	35.0	38	6.6	232	40.1	105	18.2
25 - 29	**536**	176	32.9	47	8.8	275	51.2	38	7.0
30 - 34	**411**	154	37.5	23	5.7	209	50.8	25	6.1
35 - 39	**222**	94	42.1	15	6.9	98	44.4	15	6.6
40 - 44	**87**	46	53.1	7	8.0	31	35.2	3	3.6
45 - 49	**15**	7	46.9	3	17.0	3	20.9	3	17.7

Note: Details may not add up to an absolute total because numbers have been rounded off.

Source: NSO-UNICEF, 1999 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey

Table 20
Proportion of mothers (15-49) with a live birth in the year prior to the MICS and actual birth weight of infants by area, Philippines, 1999.

Area and Age of mothers	Number of mothers with live births	Birth weight in kilograms						
		Less than 2.5 kg	2.5 - 2.9	3.0 - 3.4	3.5 - 3.9	4.0 - 4.4	4.5 - more	Don't know
Total	**1,955**	**6.1**	**31.4**	**39.1**	**13.3**	**4.6**	**4.3**	**0.7**
Area								
Urban	926	5.7	34.4	36.5	15.7	5.4	1.6	0.3
Rural	1,030	6.4	28.8	41.4	11.1	3.9	6.8	1.0
Age								
15 - 19	107	8.0	34.8	34.5	17.5	1.6	1.5	2.1
20 - 24	578	7.0	31.2	38.9	15.2	5.0	2.3	0.2
25 - 29	536	4.3	32.2	41.0	11.5	3.9	4.3	1.2
30 - 34	411	8.6	26.6	43.3	8.9	5.9	6.6	-
35 - 39	222	2.9	40.6	27.6	20.5	4.1	3.0	1.3
40 - 44	87	4.5	28.9	41.0	11.6	2.5	11.5	-
45 - 49	15	8.1	-	54.2	-	19.6	18.1	-

Note: Details may not add up to an absolute total because numbers have been rounded off.

Source: NSO-UNICEF, 1999 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey

Table 21.
Proportion of mothers (15-49) whose infants weighed less than 2.5 kg
Philippines, 1999.

Age	Mothers with live births	Infants with low birth weights						
		Total			Urban		Rural	
		%	("000')	%	("000')	%	("000')	%
Total	**1,955**	**6.1**	**119**	**100.0**	**53**	**44.5**	**66**	**55.4**
15 - 19	107	**8.4**	9	7.1	6	5.1	2	2.0
20 - 24	578	**6.9**	40	34.0	16	13.8	24	20.2
25 - 29	536	**4.3**	23	19.3	8	6.9	15	12.5
30 - 34	411	**8.5**	35	29.8	16	13.2	20	16.6
35 - 39	222	**2.7**	6	5.4	2	1.3	5	4.1
40 - 44	87	**4.6**	4	3.3	4	3.3	-	-
45 - 49	15	**6.7**	1	1.0	1	1.0	-	-

Note: Details may not add up to an absolute total because numbers have been rounded off.

Source: NSO-UNICEF, 1999 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey

Table 22
Proportion of mothers (15-49) with a live birth in the year prior to the MICS by actual birth weight of infants and perception of mothers on the size of the infant, Philippines, 1999.

Perception of mothers on infant size by area	Number of mothers with live births	Birth weight in kilograms						
		Less than 2.5 kg	2.5 - 2.9	3.0 - 3.4	3.5 - 3.9	4.0 - 4.4	4.5 - more	Don't know
Total	**1,955**	**6.1**	**31.4**	**39.1**	**13.3**	**4.6**	**4.3**	**0.7**
Very large	114	-	21.0	38.5	13.9	16.7	10.0	-
Larger than average	416	3.9	24.2	41.7	20.7	4.4	5.0	-
Average	1,076	4.9	36.7	38.2	10.5	3.8	4.1	0.8
Smaller than average	226	13.2	30.7	39.8	12.9	3.2	0.4	-
Very small	100	18.6	23.5	39.2	11.8	2.4	4.4	-
Don't know	23	8.4	7.5	29.1	16.6	8.9	11.9	17.7
Urban	**926**	**5.7**	**34.4**	**36.5**	**15.7**	**5.4**	**1.6**	**0.3**
Very large	56	-	27.4	22.3	16.1	30.0	4.2	-
Larger than average	206	2.4	22.1	43.6	24.6	5.2	2.2	-
Average	502	3.9	42.0	35.1	13.4	3.2	1.4	0.2
Smaller than average	105	12.8	42.4	36.2	6.3	1.6	1.0	-
Very small	45	29.6	6.2	41.3	17.6	5.4	-	-
Don't know	12	16.8	-	24.1	33.4	17.8	-	11.8
Rural	**1,030**	**6.4**	**28.8**	**41.4**	**11.1**	**3.9**	**6.8**	**1.0**
Very large	59	-	14.8	53.9	11.8	3.9	15.5	-
Larger than average	210	5.5	26.4	39.8	31.1	3.7	7.8	-
Average	573	5.7	32.1	40.9	8.0	4.3	6.5	1.4
Smaller than average	121	13.5	20.5	42.9	18.6	4.5	-	-
Very small	54	9.4	38.0	37.5	7.1	-	8.1	-
Don't know	12	-	18.8	34.0	-	-	23.6	23.5

Note: Details may not add up to an absolute total because numbers have been rounded off.

Table 23.
Proportion of mothers (15-49) who received vitamin A supplement after giving birth by area, Philippines, 1999.

Area	Mothers with live births ('000')	Number of mothers who received vitamin A							
		Total		*Before infant was 1 month old*		*When infant was 1-2 months old*		*After infant was 2 months old*	
		('000')	%	('000')	%	('000')	%	('000')	%
Total	**1,955**	**644**	**32.9**	**214**	**11.0**	**278**	**14.2**	**152**	**7.8**
Area									
Urban	**926**	**333**	**35.9**	121	13.1	124	13.4	88	9.5
Rural	**1,030**	**312**	**30.3**	93	9.1	154	14.9	64	6.3

Note: Details may not add up to an absolute total because numbers have been rounded off.

Source: NSO-UNICEF, 1999 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey

Table 24.
Proportion of children (1-4 years old) who received vitamin A in the last six months, Philippines, 1999

Sex, Age, and Area	Total number of children ('000')	Children who received Vitamin A						Not sure if received		Never received	
		Within last 6 months		*Prior to last 6 months*		*Not sure when*					
		('000')	%	('000')	%	('000')	%	('000')	%	('000')	%
Total	**7,734**	**2792**	**36.1**	**1740**	**22.5**	**46**	**0.6**	**1044**	**13.5**	**2111**	**27.3**
Sex											
Male	3,934	1385	35.2	881	22.4	24	0.6	555	14.1	1094	27.8
Female	3,800	1409	37.1	862	22.7	23	0.6	490	12.9	1018	26.8
Area											
Urban	3,513	1233	35.1	794	22.6	35	1.0	552	15.7	903	25.7
Rural	4,221	1562	37.0	950	22.5	13	0.3	494	11.7	1207	28.6
Age											
1	2,006	765	38.1	417	20.8	16	0.8	199	9.9	610	30.4
2	1,875	619	33.0	465	24.8	4	0.2	278	14.8	512	27.3
3	1,832	652	35.6	465	25.4	11	0.6	244	13.3	462	25.2
4	2,020	758	37.5	394	19.5	18	0.9	323	16.0	525	26.0

Total figures may not add up due to rounding off.

Source: NSO-UNICEF, 1999 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey

Table 25.
Proportion of infants with low birth weight (LBW) who were given iron supplement by age group of mothers and by area, Philippines, 1999

Age group of mothers	Number of mothers of LBW infants	Infants (LBW) who received iron supplement					
		Total		Urban		Rural	
		('000')	%	('000')	%	('000')	%
Total	**119**	**26**	**12.2**	**15**	**7.3**	**22**	**10.3**
15 - 19	**9**	**2**	1.6	2	0.9	-	-
20 - 24	**40**	**9**	7.4	3	1.5	6	2.6
25 - 29	**23**	**3**	2.6	3	1.5	-	-
30 - 34	**35**	**2**	1.6	2	0.9	-	-
35 - 39	**6**	**5**	4.1	-	-	5	2.3
40 - 44	**4**	**4**	3.3	4	1.8	-	-
45 - 49	**1**	**1**	1.0	1	0.6	-	-

Note: Details may not add up to an absolute total because numbers have been rounded off.

Source: NSO-UNICEF, 1999 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey

Table 26
Percentage of households consuming iodized salt, Philippines, 1999.

Area	Total number of households ("000')	With iodized salt	Without salt at home	Salt was not tested
		Percentage (%)		
Total	**14,583**	**22.4**	**1.8**	**3.5**
Urban	7,027	27.2	2.1	3.0
Rural	7,556	18.0	1.5	4.0

Source: NSO-UNICEF, 1999 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey

Table 27.
Proportion of children (0 to 4 years old) with Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) who received proper treatment, Philippines, 1999.

Background characteristics	Number of children ('000')	Children With ARI		Received treatment	
		%	('000')	%	('000')
Total	**9,581**	**16.2**	**1,549**	**63.7**	**987**
Sex					
Male	4,902	17.3	849	66.8	567
Female	4,679	15.0	700	60.0	420
Area					
Urban	4,415	13.8	608	72.0	438
Rural	4,679	20.1	941	58.4	549
Age					
< 1	1,847	18.1	334	70.7	236
1	2,006	18.2	365	63.9	233
2	1,875	14.8	278	61.9	172
3	1,832	15.9	291	59.2	172
4	2,020	13.9	281	61.7	173

Note: Details may not add up to an absolute total because numbers have already been rounded off.

Source: NSO-UNICEF, 1999 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey

Table 28.
Source of advice and treatment for children (0 to 4 years old) with ARI, Philippines, 1999.

Source of advice and treatment for children with ARI	Total ('000')	Percent %
Rural health unit/Urban health center	323	33
Government hospital/clinic	228	23
Private hospital/clinic	182	18
Barangay health station	125	13
Other private sources	80	8
Private doctor/midwife/nurse	45	5
Other public sources	28	3
Pharmacy/store	21	2
Community health worker	12	1

Note: These figures represent multiple responses.
n = 987 children (0-4) with ARI

Source: NSO-UNICEF, 1999 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey

Table 29.
Proportion of children (2-6) who received antihelminthics medicine in the past 6 months, Philippines, 1999.

Background characteristics	Total number of children	Received antihelminthics	
		Percent %	Value ('000')
Total	**9,431**	**42.4**	**3,995**
Sex			
Male	4,725	42.0	1,984
Female	4,706	42.7	2,011
Area			
Urban	4,301	39.6	1,701
Rural	5,130	44.7	2,294
Age			
2	1,875	36.9	692
3	1,832	44.7	818
4	2,020	45.3	914
5	1,923	42.1	808
6	1,781	42.8	762

Note: Details may not add up to an absolute total because numbers have already been rounded off.

Source: NSO-UNICEF, 1999 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey

Table 30.
Proportion of children (0-1 year old) who are weighed regularly, Philippines, 1999

Background characteristics	Total number of children	Proportion of children (0-1 year old)			
		Weighed		Not weighed	
		%	('000')	%	('000')
Total	**3,853**	**46.2**	**1,781**	**53.8**	**2,072**
Sex					
Male	**2,034**	47.4	963	52.6	1,070
Female	**1,820**	44.9	818	55.1	1,002
Area					
Urban	**1,802**	53.3	961	46.7	841
Rural	**2,052**	40.0	820	60.0	1,232
Age group					
< 6 months	**941**	50.4	474	49.6	467
6-11 months	**906**	50.1	454	49.7	451
12-23 months	**2,006**	42.4	852	57.6	1,155

Note: Details may not add up to an absolute total because numbers have already been rounded off.

Source: NSO-UNICEF, 1999 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey

Table 31.
Proportion of caretakers of children (below 18 years old) who are aware of the rights of children, Philippines, 1999

Area	Number of caretakers of children ('000')	Know that children have rights: Can identify any one right ('000')	%	Know that children have rights: Cannot identify any one right ('000')	%	Do not know that children have rights ('000')	%
Total	**35,013**	**29,531**	84.3	**3,104**	8.9	**2,379**	6.8
Urban	15,654	13,740	87.8	1,032	6.6	882	5.6
Rural	19,359	15,791	81.6	2,072	10.7	1,496	7.7

Note: Details may not add up to an absolute total because numbers have already been rounded off.

Source: NSO-UNICEF, 1999 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey

Table 32.
Proportion of caretakers of children (below 18 years old) who can identify the different rights of children, Philippines, 1999.

Rights of children	Total		Urban		Rural	
	('000')	%	('000')	%	('000')	%
To obtain a good education and develop the child's potential	19,716	66.8	9,624	32.6	10,093	34.2
To have adequate food, a healthy and active body	12,885	43.6	5,933	20.1	6,953	23.5
To have a family who will love and care for the child	10,383	35.2	5,143	17.4	5,240	17.7
To be given opportunities for play and leisure	9,530	32.3	4,999	16.9	4,531	15.3
To be able to express the child's view	6,993	23.7	4,356	14.7	2,637	8.9
To be protected against abuse, exploitation,neglect, violence and danger	4,434	15.0	2,525	8.6	1,909	6.5
To be born, have a name and nationality	3,135	10.6	1,362	4.6	1,769	6.0
To live in a peaceful community and a wholesome environment	2,900	9.8	1,559	5.3	1,340	4.5
To be defended and given assistance by the government	556	1.9	239.08	0.8	316.44	1.1
Other rights	1,806	6.1	862.19	2.9	944.15	3.2

Note: This table represents multiple responses.
n = 29,531 caretakers who can identify any one right of children

Source: NSO-UNICEF, 1999 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey

Table 33.
Proportion of children (0-6 years old) whose births were registered, Philippines, 1999.

Background characteristics	Total ('000')	Registered %	Registered ('000')
Total	**13,285**	84.1	11,177
Sex			
Male	6,759	83.7	5,655
Female	6,526	84.6	5,521
Area			
Urban	6,103	87.5	5,337
Rural	7,182	81.3	5,839
Age			
<1	1,847	76.5	1,413
1	2,006	83.4	1,674
2	1,875	86.3	1,618
3	1,832	84.4	1,546
4	2,020	86.7	1,752
5	1,923	85.9	1,651
6	1,781	85.5	1,523

Note: Details may not add up to an absolute total because numbers have already been rounded off.

Source: NSO-UNICEF, 1999 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey

Table 34.
Proportion of children (0-6 years old) whose births were not registered and the reasons for non-registration, Philippines, 1999.

Background characteristics	Total number of children	Reasons for non-registration (Values in percent)						
		Costs too much	Must travel too far	Late, did not want to pay fine	Did not know child should be registered	Did not know where to register	Other reasons	Don't know
Total	**13,285**	**2.0**	**1.5**	**0.7**	**0.8**	**1.4**	**6.5**	**1.0**
Sex								
Male	6,759	2.2	1.4	0.6	0.9	1.7	6.7	1.0
Female	6,526	1.9	1.5	0.8	0.8	1.2	6.2	1.0
Area								
Urban	6,103	1.7	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.7	5.4	0.8
Rural	7,182	2.3	2.1	0.9	1.1	2.1	7.4	1.2
Age								
<1	1,847	3.6	2.6	0.5	0.9	1.3	11.7	1.6
1	2,006	2.6	1.6	0.6	0.5	1.8	8.1	0.6
2	1,875	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.4	5.7	0.7
3	1,832	2.0	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.2	7.1	1.0
4	2,020	1.7	1.2	0.5	0.7	1.9	5.2	0.7
5	1,923	1.8	1.5	0.3	0.9	1.1	3.7	0.9
6	1,781	0.8	1	0.3	0.7	1.3	3.9	1.4

Note: This table represents multiple responses.

Source: NSO-UNICEF, 1999 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey

Table 35.
Proportion of children (0-17 years old) by living arrangement, Philippines, 1999.

Background characteristics	Total number of children ('000')	Living with both parents		Living with mother only		Living with father only		Not living with both parents			
				Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead	Only father alive	Only mothe alive	Both alive	Both dead
		%	('000')	Percentage (%)							
Total	**32,106**	**83.9**	**26,952**	3.6	2.7	1.2	0.9	0.5	1.0	5.8	0.4
Sex											
Male	16,396	43.5	13,953	3.5	2.6	1.1	0.9	0.4	0.8	5.1	0.4
Female	15,711	40.4	12,999	3.7	2.8	1.3	0.8	0.5	1.2	6.5	0.4
Area											
Urban	14,746	38.1	12,217	4.5	2.9	1.3	0.5	0.4	0.8	6.3	0.4
Rural	17,360	45.8	14,735	2.8	2.6	1.2	1.2	0.5	1.1	5.3	0.4
Age											
0 - 4	9,581	27.1	8,683	4.5	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	2.6	0.1
5 - 9	9,255	25.1	8,071	3.1	1.9	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.9	4.6	0.3
10 - 14	8,590	21.4	6,874	3.4	3.9	1.3	1.3	0.8	1.4	6.8	0.6
15 -17	4,681	10.3	3,323	3.1	6.0	1.8	1.8	0.7	2.0	12.9	0.8

Note: Figures may not add up to an absolute total because numbers have already been rounded off.

Source: NSO-UNICEF, 1999 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey

Table 36
Proportion of children (0-17) who are living away from home by area, sex, and age group, Philippines, 1999.

Area and Age	Total number of children	Children (0-17) who are living away from home						
		Total			Male		Female	
		%	('000')	%	('000')	%	('000')	%
Total	**32,106**	**4.3**	**1,376**	**100.0**	**611**	**44.4**	**765**	**55.6**
Area								
Urban	14,746	4.0	587	42.6	299	21.7	288	20.9
Rural	17,360	4.5	789	57.4	312	22.7	477	34.7
Age group								
0 - 5	11,504	1.3	152	11.0	72	5.2	80	5.8
6 - 11	10,851	3.4	372	27.1	182	13.2	190	13.8
12 - 17	9,752	8.7	852	61.9	357	25.9	495	36.0

Note: Figures may not add up to an absolute total because numbers have already been rounded off.

Source: NSO-UNICEF, 1999 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey

Table 37.
Proportion of children (5-17) who are currently working by sex, area, and age group, Philippines, 1999.

Background characteristics	Total number of children	Children who are considered currently working								
		Total			Family-operated		Paid work		Unpaid work	
		%	('000')	%	('000')	%	('000')	%	('000')	%
Total	**22,525**	21.0	**4,738**	100.0	**3,235**	68.3	**1,025**	21.6	**478**	10.1
Sex										
Male	**11,494**	24.7	**2,843**	60.0	1,922	40.6	661	13.9	260	5.5
Female	**11,032**	17.2	**1,896**	40.0	1,313	27.7	364	7.7	219	4.6
Area										
Urban	**10,331**	15.7	**1,626**	34.3	1,123	23.7	378	8.0	125	6.6
Rural	**12,195**	25.5	**3,112**	65.7	2,112	44.6	647	13.7	354	7.5
Age group										
5 - 9	**9,255**	10.4	**962**	20.3	749	15.8	78	1.6	135	2.8
10 - 14	**8,590**	24.0	**2,061**	43.5	1,447	30.5	413	8.7	201	4.2
15 - 17	**4,681**	36.6	**1,715**	36.2	1,038	21.9	535	11.3	142	3.0

Note: Figures may not add up to an absolute total because numbers have already been rounded off.

Source: NSO-UNICEF, 1999 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey

Table 38.
Proportion of children (5-17) who live away from home by nature of their work, sex, area, age group, Philippines, 1999.

Background characteristics	Number of children who live away from home and nature of their work									
	Total		Services		Industry		Agriculture		Not classified	
	('000')	%	('000')	%	('000')	%	('000')	%	('000')	%
Total	**1,188**	**100.0**	**814**	**68.5**	**212**	**17.9**	**151**	**12.7**	**10**	**0.9**
Male	520	43.8	337	28.4	94	7.9	81	6.8	8	0.7
Female	668	56.2	477	40.1	119	10.0	70	5.9	3	0.2
Urban	507	42.7	298	25.1	157	13.2	51	4.3	-	-
Rural	681	57.3	516	43.4	55	4.6	100	8.4	10	0.9
5 - 9	252	21.2	164	13.8	65	5.5	19	1.6	3	0.2
10 - 14	445	37.4	317	26.7	82	6.9	46	3.8	-	-
15 - 17	492	41.4	333	28.0	65	5.5	86	7.3	8	0.6

Note: Figures may not add up to an absolute total because numbers have already been rounded off.

Source: NSO-UNICEF, 1999 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey

Table 39.
Proportion of women (15-49) who have heard of HIV-AIDS by area and age, Philippines, 1999.

Area and Age	Total number of women ('000')	Have heard of HIV-AIDS	
		Percent	Value
		%	('000')
Total	**19,265**	**91.6**	**17,643**
Area			
Urban	**10,673**	94.1	10,048
Rural	**8,592**	88.4	7,595
ge Group			
15-19	**3,876**	91.0	3,527
20-24	**3,513**	90.8	3,191
25-29	**3,135**	90.6	2,839
30-34	**2,752**	93.7	2,579
35-39	**2,359**	92.4	2,179
40-44	**1,996**	92.6	1,847
45-49	**1,634**	90.6	1,481

Note: Figures may not add up to an absolute total because numbers have already been rounded off.

Source: NSO-UNICEF, 1999 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey

Table 40
Proportion of women (15-49) years old who agree to statements on the prevention of HIV-AIDS by area and age group, Philippines, 1999

Area and Age group	Number of Women	Type of Prevention						Agree to both	Agree to one	Disagree to both
		Not having sex with more than one partner			*Using condom everytime they have sex*					
		Agree	Disagree	Don't know	Agree	Disagree	Don't know			
	('000)	Percentage (%)								
Total	**19,265**	**71.6**	**6.6**	**21.8**	**55.4**	**17.0**	**27.6**	**50.8**	**25.4**	**2.3**
Area										
Urban	10,673	78.6	6.2	15.3	61.7	18.0	20.2	57.0	26.4	2.0
Rural	8,592	63.0	7.1	29.8	47.5	15.6	36.8	43.1	24.3	2.7
Age Group										
15-19	3,876	69.9	6.9	23.2	53.0	16.5	30.5	48.6	25.7	2.4
20-24	3,513	71.1	7.2	21.7	56.0	17.5	26.5	51.0	25.2	2.6
25-29	3,135	71.6	6.5	21.9	57.1	15.2	27.7	52.1	24.6	2.1
30-34	2,752	73.8	6.7	19.5	57.8	17.7	24.6	53.1	25.4	2.3
35-39	2,359	73.5	5.2	21.3	55.4	16.7	27.9	51.6	25.8	1.7
40-44	1,996	73.0	5.7	21.3	54.8	18.3	27.0	50.7	26.4	0.2
45-49	1,634	68.9	7.9	23.2	53.3	18.1	28.6	48.5	25.2	3.4

Note: Figures may not add up to an absolute total because numbers have already been rounded off.

Source: NSO-UNICEF, 1999 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)

Table 41
Proportion of women (15-49) years old who agree to statements on the transmission of HIV-AIDS by area and age group, Philippines, 1999

Area and Age group	Number of Women	Type of Transmission						Agree to both	Agree to one	Disagree to both
		A drug user using an infected syringe			*From a mother to her child during pregnancy*					
		Agree	Disagree	Don't know	Agree	Disagree	Don't know			
	('000)	Percentage (%)								
Total	**19,265**	**60.3**	**12.2**	**27.5**	**77.5**	**7.7**	**14.9**	**54.8**	**28.2**	**2.2**
Area										
Urban	10,673	67.7	12.3	20.0	81.9	7.6	10.5	61.8	25.9	2.1
Rural	8,592	51.2	12.0	36.8	72.0	7.8	20.2	46.1	31.1	2.3
Age Group										
15-19	3,876	60.2	10.7	29.0	76.5	7.0	16.5	54.5	27.8	1.6
20-24	3,513	59.5	14.0	26.5	75.8	9.1	15.1	53.0	29.2	2.6
25-29	3,135	58.7	14.2	27.2	76.5	8.1	15.4	53.5	28.1	2.5
30-34	2,752	61.3	13.1	25.6	80.3	7.8	12.0	56.6	28.5	3.0
35-39	2,359	61.3	10.8	27.9	79.0	6.1	14.9	57.5	25.4	2.0
40-44	1,996	61.9	8.9	29.2	77.7	8.3	14.0	54.8	30.0	1.6
45-49	1,634	60.9	12.0	27.1	77.7	6.9	15.4	54.9	28.9	1.6

Note: Figures may not add up to an absolute total because numbers have already been rounded off.

Source: NSO-UNICEF, 1999 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)

Table 42
Proportion of women (15-49) years old who agree to statements on misconceptions on HIV-AIDS by area and age group, Philippines, 1999

Area and Age group	Number of Women	Type of Misconception						Agree to both	Agree to one	Disagree to both
		Can get virus from mosquito bites			*Healthy looking person cannot have AIDS*					
		Agree	Disagree	Don't know	Agree	Disagree	Don't know			
	('000)	Percentage (%)								
Total	**19,265**	**35.0**	**36.1**	**31.6**	**13.4**	**68.3**	**20.0**	**4.7**	**39.1**	**29.1**
Area										
Urban	10,673	36.4	41.6	23.4	11.6	76.7	12.4	4.6	38.9	35.3
Rural	8,592	33.2	29.3	42.4	15.7	57.8	30.0	4.8	39.3	21.3
Age Group										
15-19	3,876	33.5	34.8	34.8	13.5	67.4	20.9	4.7	37.6	28.0
20-24	3,513	33.4	38.1	31.4	15.6	66.3	19.9	5.6	37.8	30.9
25-29	3,135	35.2	37.5	30.1	13.4	67.4	21.1	5.4	37.8	30.3
30-34	2,752	38.4	35.6	27.8	13.7	70.7	16.6	4.2	43.6	28.4
35-39	2,359	36.1	35.9	30.4	11.6	69.5	20.4	3.9	39.8	28.9
40-44	1,996	35.0	35.2	32.3	12.6	69.4	19.5	4.1	39.3	27.8
45-49	1,634	34.5	34.4	34.2	11.8	69.0	21.2	3.8	38.8	28.1

Note: Figures may not add up to an absolute total because numbers have already been rounded off.

Source: NSO-UNICEF, 1999 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)

Table 43
Proportion of women (15-49) years old who agree to non-discriminatory statements about a person with AIDS by area and age group, Philippines, 1999

Area and Age group	Number of Women	Non-discriminatory attitude						Agree to both	Agree to one	Disagree to both
		Allowing a teacher with AIDS to continue teaching			*Buying food from a person with AIDS*					
		Agree	Disagree	Don't know	Agree	Disagree	Don't know			
	('000)	Percentage (%)								
Total	**19,265**	**25.7**	**61.9**	**12.4**	**15.9**	**72.7**	**11.4**	**9.6**	**22.4**	**55.2**
Area										
Urban	10,673	32.2	58.5	9.3	19.1	72.5	8.4	12.7	25.9	51.7
Rural	8,592	17.7	66.2	16.1	11.9	73.0	15.1	5.7	18.1	59.5
Age Group										
15-19	3,876	26.0	61.5	12.5	14.9	73.0	12.1	9.0	22.9	54.8
20-24	3,513	27.3	59.8	12.9	15.9	72.5	11.6	10.2	22.8	54.3
25-29	3,135	26.7	59.6	13.7	16.7	69.7	13.6	9.5	24.4	51.3
30-34	2,752	25.2	63.9	10.9	15.4	74.9	9.6	9.5	21.8	57.6
35-39	2,359	24.6	64.3	11.1	16.4	73.1	10.6	9.6	21.8	56.8
40-44	1,996	24.0	64.1	11.9	16.4	73.6	10.0	10.0	20.4	57.2
45-49	1,634	24.1	62.8	13.1	15.9	73.5	10.7	9.3	21.5	56.9

Note: Figures may not add up to an absolute total because numbers have already been rounded off.
Source: NSO-UNICEF, 1999 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)

Table 44
Women 15-49 years old who have sufficient knowledge of HIV/AIDS by background characteristics, Philippines, 1999.

Area and Agegroup	Number of Women		Heard of AIDS	Know 2 ways to prevent HIV transmission		Correctly identify 2 misconceptions about HIV		Have sufficient knowledge	
	('000)	%	('000)	('000)	%	('000)	%	('000)	%
Total	**19,265**	**91.6**	**17,643**	**9,788**	**50.8**	**902**	**4.7**	**456**	**2.4**
Area									
Urban	10,673	94.1	10,048	6,081	57.0	486	4.6	249	2.3
Rural	8,592	88.4	7,595	3,707	43.1	416	4.8	208	2.4
Age Group									
15-19	3,876	91.0	3,527	1,883	48.6	183	4.7	93	2.4
20-24	3,513	90.8	3,191	1,790	51.0	196	5.6	104	3.0
25-29	3,135	90.6	2,839	1,633	52.1	170	5.4	76	2.4
30-34	2,752	93.7	2,579	1,461	53.1	117	4.2	57	2.1
35-39	2,359	92.4	2,179	1,217	51.6	93	3.9	50	2.1
40-44	1,996	92.6	1,847	1,012	50.7	82	4.1	40	2.0
45-49	1,634	90.6	1,481	793	48.5	61	3.8	36	2.2

Note: Figures may not add up to an absolute total because numbers have already been rounded off.

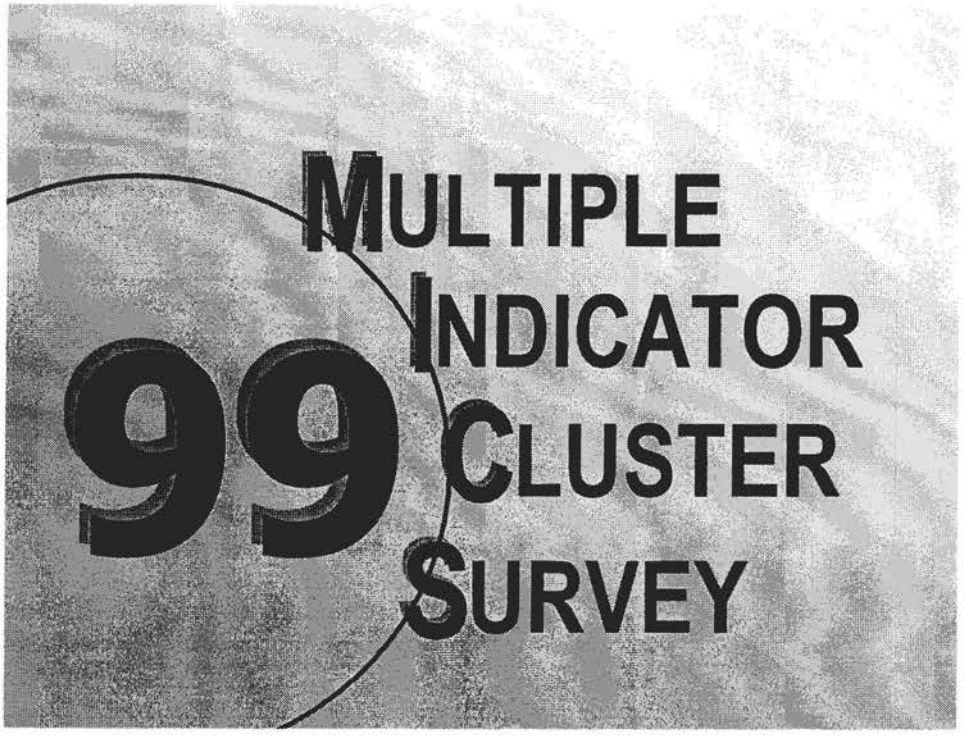
Source: NSO-UNICEF, 1999 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)

Table 45.
Proportion of women (15-49) who know where to get tested for HIV by area, age group, Philippines, 1999.

Background characteristics	Total number of women	Aware of a place for HIV testing	
		Percent	Value
		%	('000')
Total	**19,267**	**54.6**	**10,523**
Area			
Urban	10,673	59.9	6,394
Rural	8,594	48.0	4,129
Age group			
15 - 19	3,877	51.1	1,981
20 - 24	3,513	55.4	1,945
25 - 29	3,136	55.8	1,749
30 - 34	2,753	55.9	1,539
35 - 39	2,359	54.4	1,284
40 - 44	1,995	55.8	1,114
45 - 49	1,634	55.8	912

Note: Figures may not add up to an absolute total because numbers have already been rounded off.

Source: NSO-UNICEF, 1999 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey



APPENDIX C
Questionnaire

Republic of the Philippines
NATIONAL STATISTICS OFFICE

1999 MULTIPLE INDICATOR CLUSTER SURVEY

November 1999

Set ____ of ____ sets

CONFIDENTIALITY: This survey is authorized by Commonwealth Act No. 591. All information obtained about any individual will be held strictly confidential.

GEOGRAPHIC IDENTIFICATION

PROVINCE _____

CITY/MUNICIPALITY _____

BARANGAY _____

CLUSTER .....

E A NUMBER .....

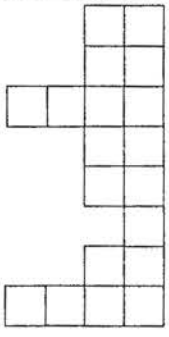
URBAN/RURAL (Urban = 1, Rural = 2) .....

MICS HOUSEHOLD SERIAL NUMBER .....

MICS HOUSEHOLD CONTROL NUMBER .....

NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____

ADDRESS _____



INTERVIEWER VISITS

	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE				DAY.....
TIME BEGAN				TIME BEGAN.....
TIME ENDED				TIME ENDED.....
RESULT*				RESULT *.....
INTERVIEWER'S NAME				INTERVIEWER'S
AND SIGNATURE				CODE
NEXT VISIT: DATE				TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS.....
TIME				

* RESULT CODES

1 COMPLETED
2 PARTLY COMPLETED
3 POSTPONED
4 REFUSED
5 HOUSEHOLD NOT AROUND/NO AVAILABLE RESPONDENT
6 OTHER (SPECIFY) _____

TOTAL NO. OF ELIGIBLE WOMEN.....

NO. OF INTERVIEWS COMPLETED.....

PROCESSING RECORD

	FIELD EDITED BY	OFFICE EDITED BY	KEYED BY	
NAME				
SIGNATURE				KEYER'S CODE
DATE				

A. HOUSEHOLD MEMBERSHIP MODULE

I would like to know some information about the members of this household.

LINE NO.	USUAL RESIDENTS	RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	SEX	AGE		CHECK IF 10 YRS. OLD OR OVER	FOR PERSONS AGE 10 OR OVER		
ENCIRCLE LINE NO. OF RESPONDENT	Please give me the names of the persons who usually live in your household starting with the head of the household. (LAST NAME, FIRST NAME)	What is the relationship of (NAME) to the head of this household? ENTER CODE	Is (NAME) male or female? 1 MALE 2 FEMALE	How old was (NAME) on his/her last birthday? ENTER '98' FOR 98 YRS. OLD AND OVER	IF 2 YRS. OLD OR BELOW, ENTER NO. OF MOS.		ENTER 1 IF OCW AND GO TO NEXT HH MEMBER 2 IF NOT OCW	What is the marital status of (NAME)? ENTER CODE	Can (NAME) read and write a simple message in any language or dialect, easily, with difficulty or not at all? ENTER CODE
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
01									
02									
03									
04									
05									
06									
07									
08									
09									
10									
11									
12									
13									
14									
15									

Just to make sure that I have a complete listing, I have listed _____ people. Is this correct? ☐

MAKE APPROPRIATE CORRECTIONS, IF ANY. TICK HERE IF CONTINUATION IS USED.

B. CHILDREN (0 TO 17 YEARS OLD) AWAY FROM HOME

1 Do you have any children aged 0 to 17 years old living elsewhere? ☐
1 YES 2 NO, GO TO MODULE A, COL. 4

		(a)	(b)	(c)
2	Please give me the names of all children who live away from home, starting from the eldest.			
3	Is (NAME) male or female? 1 MALE 2 FEMALE	☐	☐	☐
4	How old was (NAME) on his/her last birthday?	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐
5	**AGE OF (NAME) IS 5 TO 17 YEARS?** 1 YES 2 NO → GO TO NEXT CHILD LIVING AWAY FROM HOME 3 DON'T KNOW	☐	☐	☐
6	Was (NAME) engaged in any economic activity during the past week? 1 YES 2 NO 3 DON'T KNOW → GO TO NEXT CHILD LIVING AWAY FROM HOME	☐	☐	☐
7	What is the nature of his/her work? (DESCRIBE THE SPECIFIC ACTIVITY, E.G., DOMESTIC HELPER, TYPIST, ELECTRICIAN, ETC.)	☐☐☐	☐☐☐	☐☐☐
8	What is the major type of business/industry of (NAME)? 1 AGRICULTURE 2 INDUSTRY 3 SERVICES 4 NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED	☐	☐	☐

A. HOUSEHOLD MEMBERSHIP MODULE							C. EDUCATION MODULE		
		FOR CHILDREN 0 TO 17 YEARS OLD						FOR CHILDREN 3 TO 6 YEARS OLD	
LINE NO.	CHECK IF 0-17 YRS. OLD	Who is the mother or the primary caretaker of this child? RECORD LINE NO. OF MOTHER/ CARETAKER ENTER '00' IF CARETAKER IS NOT A MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD	Is (NAME'S) natural mother alive? 1 YES 2 NO, GO TO COL. 16	Does (NAME'S) natural mother live in this house-hold? 1 YES 2 NO	Is (NAME'S) natural father alive? 1 YES 2 NO, GO TO COL. 18	Does (NAME'S) natural father live in this house-hold? 1 YES 2 NO	CHECK IF 3 TO 6 YRS. OLD	Is (NAME) currently attending any organized learning or early childhood education programme such as a private or government facility, including kindergarten or day care (includes Rural Improvement Club Centers)? 1 YES 2 NO, GO TO COL. 22	During the past week, about how many hours did (NAME) attend? ENTER NUMBER OF HOURS
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
01									
02									
03									
04									
05									
06									
07									
08									
09									
10									
11									
12									
13									
14									
15									

CODE FOR COL. 3 (RELATIONSHIP TO HH HEAD)

01 HEAD
02 WIFE OR HUSBAND
03 SON OR DAUGHTER
04 SON-IN-LAW OR DAUGHTER-IN-LAW
05 GRANDCHILD
06 PARENT
07 PARENT-IN-LAW
08 BROTHER OR SISTER
09 OTHER RELATIVE
10 ADOPTED/FOSTER/STEP CHILD
11 NOT RELATED

CODE FOR COL. 9 (MARITAL STATUS)

1 NEVER MARRIED
2 MARRIED/IN UNION
3 WIDOWED
4 DIVORCED
5 SEPARATED

CODE FOR COL. 10 (LITERACY)

1 EASILY
2 WITH DIFFICULTY
3 NOT AT ALL
9 DON'T KNOW

C. EDUCATION MODULE

LINE NO.	CHECK IF 5-17 YRS. OLD	FOR CHILDREN 5 TO 17 YEARS OLD									CHECK IF WOMAN 15-49 YRS. OLD
		Has (NAME) ever attended school?	What is the highest grade/ year/ level completed by (NAME)?	Is (NAME) currently attending school?	What was the main reason for not attending school?	During the current school year, did (NAME) attend school at any time?	During the past week, how many days did (NAME) attend school?	What grade or year is (NAME) currently attending/has attended?	Did (NAME) attend school last year?	What grade or year did (NAME) attend last year?	
		1 YES 2 NO, GO TO COL. 32	ENTER CODE	1 YES, GO TO COL. 28 2 NO	ENTER CODE	1 YES, GO TO COL. 29 2 NO, GO TO COL. 30	WRITE NUMBER OF DAYS IN SPACE BELOW	ENTER CODE	1 YES 2 NO, GO TO COL. 32	ENTER CODE	
(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)
01											
02											
03											
04											
05											
06											
07											
08											
09											
10											
11											
12											
13											
14											
15											

CODES FOR COL. 26
'REASONS FOR NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL)

1 SCHOOLS ARE VERY FAR/ NO SCHOOL WITHIN THE BARANGAY
2 NO REGULAR TRANSPORTATION
3 HIGH COST OF EDUCATION/ PARENTS CANNOT AFFORD EXPENSES
4 ILLNESS/DISABILITY
5 HOUSEKEEPING
6 EMPLOYMENT/LOOKING FOR WORK
7 LACK OF PERSONAL INTEREST
8 CANNOT COPE WITH SCHOOL WORK
0 OTHERS, SPECIFY _____

CODES FOR COLS. 24, 29, AND 31
(GRADE/YEAR/LEVEL)

98 **NO GRADE COMPLETED**

00 **PRESCHOOL**

ELEMENTARY
01 GRADE 1
02 GRADE 2
03 GRADE 3
04 GRADE 4
05 GRADE 5
06 GRADE 6
07 GRADUATE

SECONDARY
11 FIRST YEAR
12 SECOND YEAR
13 THIRD YEAR
14 FOURTH YEAR
15 GRADUATE

20 **POST SECONDARY COLLEGE OR HIGHER**

21 **NON-STANDARD CURRICULUM E.G., MADRASAH**

D. SOCIO-ECONOMIC MODULE

NO.	QUESTION	CODING CATEGORIES			SKIP TO
1	Does your household have/own:		YES	NO	
	Electricity?	ELECTRICITY	1	2	
	A radio/radio cassette?	RADIO/RADIO CASSETTE	1	2	
	A television?	TELEVISION	1	2	
	A telephone?	TELEPHONE	1	2	
	A cellular phone/pager?	CELLULAR PHONE/PAGER	1	2	
	A refrigerator/freezer?	REFRIGERATOR/FREEZER	1	2	
	An airconditioning unit?	AIRCONDITIONING UNIT	1	2	
	VHS/VCD/DVD?	VHS/VCD/DVD	1	2	
	Personal computer?	PERSONAL COMPUTER	1	2	
	Microwave oven?	MICROWAVE OVEN	1	2	
2	Does any member of your household own:		YES	NO	
	A bicycle?	BICYCLE	1	2	
	A motorcycle?	MOTORCYCLE	1	2	
	A car/jeep/van?	CAR/JEEP/VAN	1	2	
	A motorized banca/boat?	MOTORIZED BANCA/BOAT	1	2	
	A tractor?	TRACTOR	1	2	
3	How many rooms are used for sleeping by your household?	NO. OF ROOMS			
4	MAIN MATERIAL OF THE FLOOR RECORD OBSERVATION.	NATURAL FLOOR			
		EARTH/SAND		1	
		RUDIMENTARY FLOOR			
		WOOD PLANKS		2	
		PALM/BAMBOO		3	
		FINISHED FLOOR			
		PARQUET OR POLISHED WOOD		4	
		VINYL OR ASPHALT STRIPS		5	
		CERAMIC TILES		6	
		CEMENT		7	
		MARBLE		8	
		OTHERS, SPECIFY _____		0	
5	MAIN MATERIAL OF THE ROOF RECORD OBSERVATION.	GALVANIZED IRON/ALUMINUM		1	
		TILE CONCRETE/CLAY TILE		2	
		HALF GALVANIZED IRON AND HALF CONCRETE		3	
		WOOD		4	
		COGON/NIPA/ANAHAW		5	
		ASBESTOS		6	
		MAKESHIFT/SALVAGED/IMPROVISED MATERIALS		7	
		OTHERS, SPECIFY _____		8	
6	MAIN MATERIAL OF THE WALLS RECORD OBSERVATION.	CONCRETE/BRICK/STONE		1	
		WOOD		2	
		HALF CONCRETE/BRICK/STONE AND HALF WOOD		3	
		GALVANIZED IRON/ALUMINUM		4	
		BAMBOO/SAWALI/COGON/NIPA		5	
		ASBESTOS		6	
		GLASS		7	
		MAKESHIFT/SALVAGED/IMPROVISED MATERIALS		8	
		OTHERS, SPECIFY _____		9	
		NO WALLS		0	

E. SALT AND IODIZATION MODULE

We would like to check the type of salt used by your household.

NO.	QUESTION	CODING CATEGORIES		SKIP TO
1	May I see the sample of the salt used to cook the viand eaten by members of your household last night? EXAMINE THE SALT. RECORD TEST OUTCOME.	IODIZED (WITH COLOR)	1	
		NOT IODIZED (NO COLOR)	2	
		NO SALT IN HOME	3	
		SALT NOT TESTED/NOT SEEN	4	
2	Do you use the same for your table salt?	YES	1	→ NEXT MODULE
		NO	2	
		NOT USING TABLE SALT	3	→ NEXT MODULE
3	May I see the sample of the salt used as table salt? EXAMINE THE SALT. RECORD TEST OUTCOME.	IODIZED (WITH COLOR)	1	
		NOT IODIZED (NO COLOR)	2	
		NO SALT IN HOME	3	
		SALT NOT TESTED/NOT SEEN	4	

F. MATERNAL AND INFANT HEALTH MODULE

NO.	QUESTION	WOMEN 15 – 49 YEARS OLD		
		NAME: _____ LINE NO. ☐☐	NAME: _____ LINE NO. ☐☐	NAME: _____ LINE NO. ☐☐
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Have you ever given birth? I mean, to a child who ever breathed or cried or showed other signs of life even if he or she lived only a few minutes or hours?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → GO TO MODULE G	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → GO TO MODULE G	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → GO TO MODULE G
2	Of all births you have had, when did you deliver the last one (even if he or she has died)?	DATE OF LAST BIRTH: MONTH DAY YEAR ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ DK DATE OF LAST BIRTH ..... 99999999 → GO TO MODULE G	DATE OF LAST BIRTH: MONTH DAY YEAR ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ DK DATE OF LAST BIRTH ..... 99999999 → GO TO MODULE G	DATE OF LAST BIRTH: MONTH DAY YEAR ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ DK DATE OF LAST BIRTH ..... 99999999 → GO TO MODULE G
3	**DID THE WOMAN'S LAST BIRTH OCCUR WITHIN NOV. 22, 1998 TO DATE OF INTERVIEW?**	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → GO TO MODULE G	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → GO TO MODULE G	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → GO TO MODULE G
4	When you were pregnant with your (NAME OF LAST CHILD), did you have a good/clear vision at daytime?	YES ..... 1 NO/NOT VERY WELL ..... 2 DON'T KNOW 9	YES ..... 1 NO/NOT VERY WELL ..... 2 DON'T KNOW 9	YES ..... 1 NO/NOT VERY WELL ..... 2 DON'T KNOW 9
5	During that pregnancy, did you experience any of the following:	YES / NO / DK	YES / NO / DK	YES / NO / DK
5a	Haziness/Blurred of vision at dusk or night time?	1 / 2 / 9	1 / 2 / 9	1 / 2 / 9
5b	Bumping into things at dusk or night time?	1 / 2 / 9	1 / 2 / 9	1 / 2 / 9
5c	Immobility because of poor or no vision at dusk or night time?	1 / 2 / 9	1 / 2 / 9	1 / 2 / 9
5d	Groping in dark or nighttime?	1 / 2 / 9	1 / 2 / 9	1 / 2 / 9
5e	Inability to adapt to darkness inside movie houses or dark places?	1 / 2 / 9	1 / 2 / 9	1 / 2 / 9
6	When you were pregnant with your last child, did you take iron supplement?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → GO TO Q. 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → GO TO Q. 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → GO TO Q. 8
7	During this pregnancy, did you take iron supplement daily for a period of six months or more?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	YES ..... 1 NO 2	YES ..... 1 NO 2
8	Did you see anyone for prenatal care for this pregnancy? IF YES: Whom did you see? Anyone else?	HEALTH PROFESSIONAL: DOCTOR ..... A NURSE ..... B MIDWIFE ..... C HILOT: TRAINED ..... D UNTRAINED ..... E DK IF TRAINED OR UNTRAINED ..... F OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) ..... G NO ONE ..... H → GO TO Q. 11	HEALTH PROFESSIONAL: DOCTOR ..... A NURSE ..... B MIDWIFE ..... C HILOT: TRAINED ..... D UNTRAINED ..... E DK IF TRAINED OR UNTRAINED ..... F OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) ..... G NO ONE ..... H → GO TO Q. 11	HEALTH PROFESSIONAL: DOCTOR ..... A NURSE ..... B MIDWIFE ..... C HILOT: TRAINED ..... D UNTRAINED ..... E DK IF TRAINED OR UNTRAINED ..... F OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) ..... G NO ONE ..... H → GO TO Q. 11

F. MATERNAL AND INFANT HEALTH MODULE

NO.	QUESTION	WOMEN 15 – 49 YEARS OLD NAME: _____ LINE NO. ☐☐	NAME: _____ LINE NO. ☐☐	NAME: _____ LINE NO. ☐☐
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
9	How many months pregnant were you when you first received prenatal care?	MONTHS ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	MONTHS ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	MONTHS ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98
10	How many times did you receive prenatal care during this pregnancy?	NO. OF TIMES ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	NO. OF TIMES ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	NO. OF TIMES ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98
11	When you were pregnant with (NAME OF LAST CHILD) did you know of any signs, symptoms or conditions that would cause you to go to a health facility/professional health care provider right away?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → GO TO Q. 13	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → GO TO Q. 13	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → GO TO Q. 13
12	What are these symptoms or conditions? What else?	VAGINAL BLEEDING ..... A HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, BLURRED VISION ..... B SWOLLEN FACE AND/ OR HANDS ..... C PALE OR ANEMIC ..... D OTHER _____ E (SPECIFY)	VAGINAL BLEEDING ..... A HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, BLURRED VISION ..... B SWOLLEN FACE AND/ OR HANDS ..... C PALE OR ANEMIC ..... D OTHER _____ E (SPECIFY)	VAGINAL BLEEDING ..... A HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, BLURRED VISION ..... B SWOLLEN FACE AND/ OR HANDS ..... C PALE OR ANEMIC ..... D OTHER _____ E (SPECIFY)
13	Where did you give birth to (NAME)?	HOME OWN HOME ..... 11 OTHER HOME ..... 12 PUBLIC SECTOR GOV'T. HOSPITAL ..... 21 HEALTH CENTER/ RHU/BHS ..... 22 LYING-IN ..... 23 PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PVT. HOSPITAL/ CLINIC ..... 31 PRIVATE LYING-IN ..... 32 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	HOME OWN HOME ..... 11 OTHER HOME ..... 12 PUBLIC SECTOR GOV'T. HOSPITAL ..... 21 HEALTH CENTER/ RHU/BHS ..... 22 LYING-IN ..... 23 PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PVT. HOSPITAL/ CLINIC ..... 31 PRIVATE LYING-IN ..... 32 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	HOME OWN HOME ..... 11 OTHER HOME ..... 12 PUBLIC SECTOR GOV'T. HOSPITAL ..... 21 HEALTH CENTER/ RHU/BHS ..... 22 LYING-IN ..... 23 PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PVT. HOSPITAL/ CLINIC ..... 31 PRIVATE LYING-IN ..... 32 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)
14	Who decided the place of your delivery?	SELF ..... 1 HUSBAND ..... 2 BOTH SELF & HUSBAND ..... 3 OTHERS _____ 4 (SPECIFY)	SELF ..... 1 HUSBAND ..... 2 BOTH SELF & HUSBAND ..... 3 OTHERS _____ 4 (SPECIFY)	SELF ..... 1 HUSBAND ..... 2 BOTH SELF & HUSBAND ..... 3 OTHERS _____ 4 (SPECIFY)
15	Who assisted with the delivery of (NAME OF LAST CHILD)? Anyone else?	HEALTH PROFESSIONAL: DOCTOR ..... A NURSE ..... B MIDWIFE ..... C HILOT TRAINED ..... D UNTRAINED ..... E DK IF TRAINED OR UNTRAINED ..... F RELATIVE/FRIEND ..... G OTHER _____ H (SPECIFY) NO ONE I	HEALTH PROFESSIONAL: DOCTOR ..... A NURSE ..... B MIDWIFE ..... C HILOT TRAINED ..... D UNTRAINED ..... E DK IF TRAINED OR UNTRAINED ..... F RELATIVE/FRIEND ..... G OTHER _____ H (SPECIFY) NO ONE I	HEALTH PROFESSIONAL: DOCTOR ..... A NURSE ..... B MIDWIFE ..... C HILOT TRAINED ..... D UNTRAINED ..... E DK IF TRAINED OR UNTRAINED ..... F RELATIVE/FRIEND ..... G OTHER _____ H (SPECIFY) NO ONE I

G. HIV/AIDS MODULE

NO.	QUESTION	WOMEN 15 - 49 YEARS OLD		
		NAME: _____ LINE NO. ☐☐	NAME: _____ LINE NO. ☐☐	NAME: _____ LINE NO. ☐☐
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Now, I would like to talk with you about your awareness on serious illness, in particular, about HIV and AIDS.				
1	Have you ever heard of the HIV virus or an illness called AIDS?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → GO TO Q. 5	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → GO TO Q. 5	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → GO TO Q. 5
2	Is there anything a person can do to avoid getting HIV, the virus that causes AIDS?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK ..... 9 → GO TO Q.3e	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK ..... 9 → GO TO Q.3e	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK ..... 9 → GO TO Q.3e

Now, I will read some statements about how people can protect themselves from the AIDS illness. These questions include some issues related to sexuality which some people might find difficult to answer. However, your answers are very important to help understand the needs of Filipinos. Again, this information is all completely confidential.

3	Please tell me if you agree or disagree on the following statements:	AGREE	DISAGREE	DK	AGREE	DISAGREE	DK	AGREE	DISAGREE	DK
3a	People can protect themselves from the AIDS virus by using a condom correctly every time they have sex.	1	2	9	1	2	9	1	2	9
3b	Person can get AIDS virus from mosquito bites.	1	2	9	1	2	9	1	2	9
3c	A drug user using injection (e.g., heroin) can get infected with AIDS virus.	1	2	9	1	2	9	1	2	9
3d	People can protect themselves from getting infected with the AIDS virus by not having sex with more than one partner.	1	2	9	1	2	9	1	2	9
3e	The AIDS virus can be transmitted from a mother to a child during pregnancy.	1	2	9	1	2	9	1	2	9
3f	A teacher with AIDS virus but is not physically sick, should be allowed to continue teaching in school.	1	2	9	1	2	9	1	2	9
3g	You would buy food from a person with AIDS.	1	2	9	1	2	9	1	2	9
3h	It is possible for a healthy-looking person to have the AIDS virus.	1	2	9	1	2	9	1	2	9

F. MATERNAL AND INFANT HEALTH MODULE

NO.	QUESTION	WOMEN 15 – 49 YEARS OLD NAME: _____ LINE NO. ☐☐	NAME: _____ LINE NO. ☐☐	NAME: _____ LINE NO. ☐☐
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
16	When (NAME OF LAST CHILD) was born, was he/she very large, larger than average, average, smaller than average, or very small?	VERY LARGE ..... 1 LARGER THAN AVERAGE ..... 2 AVERAGE ..... 3 SMALLER THAN AVERAGE ..... 4 VERY SMALL ..... 5 DON'T KNOW 9	VERY LARGE ..... 1 LARGER THAN AVERAGE ..... 2 AVERAGE ..... 3 SMALLER THAN AVERAGE ..... 4 VERY SMALL ..... 5 DON'T KNOW 9	VERY LARGE ..... 1 LARGER THAN AVERAGE ..... 2 AVERAGE ..... 3 SMALLER THAN AVERAGE ..... 4 VERY SMALL ..... 5 DON'T KNOW 9
17	Was (NAME OF LAST CHILD) weighed at birth?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 9 GO TO Q. 21	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 9 GO TO Q. 21	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 9 GO TO Q. 21
18	How much did (NAME OF LAST CHILD) weigh? RECORD WEIGHT FROM HEALTH CARD, IF AVAILABLE.	FROM CARD ..... 11 GRAMS ☐☐☐ POUNDS 12 ☐☐.☐☐ FROM RECALL .. 21 GRAMS POUNDS 22 ☐☐.☐☐ DON'T KNOW ..... 9999 GO TO Q. 21	FROM CARD ..... 11 GRAMS ☐☐☐ POUNDS 12 ☐☐.☐☐ FROM RECALL .. 21 GRAMS POUNDS 22 ☐☐.☐☐ DON'T KNOW ..... 9999 GO TO Q. 21	FROM CARD ..... 11 GRAMS ☐☐☐ POUNDS 12 ☐☐.☐☐ FROM RECALL .. 21 GRAMS POUNDS 22 ☐☐.☐☐ DON'T KNOW ..... 9999 GO TO Q. 21
19	**IS (NAME'S) WEIGHT LESS THAN 2500 GRAMS OR LESS THAN 5.5 LBS.**	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 GO TO Q. 21	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 GO TO Q. 21	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 GO TO Q. 21
20	Was (NAME OF LAST CHILD) given iron supplement?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 3	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 3	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 3
21	Does (NAME) have a birth certificate? May I see it please?	YES, SEEN ..... 1 YES, NOT SEEN ..... 2 NO ..... 3 GO TO Q. 23	YES, SEEN ..... 1 YES, NOT SEEN ..... 2 NO ..... 3 GO TO Q. 23	YES, SEEN ..... 1 YES, NOT SEEN ..... 2 NO ..... 3 GO TO Q. 23
22	**COPY THE WEIGHT IN THE BIRTH CERTIFICATE.**	GRAMS .. 1 ☐☐☐☐ LBS ..... 2 ☐☐.☐☐ NO WEIGHT RECORDED 8888	GRAMS .. 1 ☐☐☐☐ LBS ..... 2 ☐☐.☐☐ NO WEIGHT RECORDED 8888	GRAMS .. 1 ☐☐☐☐ LBS ..... 2 ☐☐.☐☐ NO WEIGHT RECORDED 8888
23	After giving birth, did you take Vitamin A capsule?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 GO TO MODULE G	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 GO TO MODULE G	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 GO TO MODULE G
24	How old was (NAME) in months when you took Vitamin A?	AGE IN MONTHS ☐☐	AGE IN MONTHS ☐☐	AGE IN MONTHS ☐☐

G. HIV/AIDS MODULE

NO.	QUESTION	WOMEN 15 – 49 YEARS OLD		
		NAME: _____ LINE NO. ☐☐	NAME: _____ LINE NO. ☐☐	NAME: _____ LINE NO. ☐☐
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
4	At this time, do you know of a place where you can go for a test to see if you have the AIDS virus?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	YES ..... 1 NO 2	YES ..... 1 NO 2
5	**IS THE WOMAN A CARETAKER OF ANY CHILDREN 0 TO 17 YEARS OF AGE?**	YES ..... 1 → GO TO MODULE H NO 2	YES ..... 1 → GO TO MODULE H NO 2	YES ..... 1 → GO TO MODULE H NO 2
6	**SEE COL. 32 OF MODULE A.** **DOES ANOTHER ELIGIBLE WOMAN RESIDE IN THE HOUSEHOLD?**	YES ..... 1 → GO TO MODULE F AND ACCOMPLISH FOR THE NEXT WOMAN 15 – 49 YEARS OLD. NO 2	YES ..... 1 → GO TO MODULE F AND ACCOMPLISH FOR THE NEXT WOMAN 15 – 49 YEARS OLD. NO 2	YES ..... 1 → GO TO MODULE F AND ACCOMPLISH FOR THE NEXT WOMAN 15 – 49 YEARS OLD. NO 2
7	**SEE COL. 13 OF MODULE A.** **IS THERE ANYMORE MOTHER/CARETAKER NOT YET INTERVIEWED?**	YES ..... 1 → GO TO MODULE H AND INTERVIEW THE CARETAKER OF CHILDREN 0 TO 17 YEARS OLD. NO ..... 2 → END INTERVIEW BY THANKING THE RESPONDENT(S) FOR HER/THEIR COOPERATION. GATHER TOGETHER ALL QUESTIONNAIRES FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD AND TALLY THE NUMBER OF INTERVIEWS COMPLETED ON THE COVER PAGE.	YES ..... 1 → GO TO MODULE H AND INTERVIEW THE CARETAKER OF CHILDREN 0 TO 17 YEARS OLD. NO ..... 2 → END INTERVIEW BY THANKING THE RESPONDENT(S) FOR HER/THEIR COOPERATION. GATHER TOGETHER ALL QUESTIONNAIRES FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD AND TALLY THE NUMBER OF INTERVIEWS COMPLETED ON THE COVER PAGE.	YES ..... 1 → GO TO MODULE H AND INTERVIEW THE CARETAKER OF CHILDREN 0 TO 17 YEARS OLD. NO ..... 2 → END INTERVIEW BY THANKING THE RESPONDENT(S) FOR HER/THEIR COOPERATION. GATHER TOGETHER ALL QUESTIONNAIRES FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD AND TALLY THE NUMBER OF INTERVIEWS COMPLETED ON THE COVER PAGE.

H. WORKING CHILDREN MODULE

TO BE ADMINISTERED TO MOTHER/CARETAKER OF EACH CHILD 5 THROUGH 17 YEARS OLD.

COPY NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF EACH ELIGIBLE CHILD AND LINE NUMBER OF MOTHER/CARETAKER FROM HOUSEHOLD LISTING.

NO.	QUESTION	CHILDREN 5 - 17 YEARS OLD		
		NAME: _____ LINE NO. ☐☐ LINE NO. OF CARETAKER ☐☐	NAME: _____ LINE NO. ☐☐ LINE NO. OF CARETAKER ☐☐	NAME: _____ LINE NO. ☐☐ LINE NO. OF CARETAKER ☐☐
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Now, I would like to ask you about any work that children in this household may do.				
1	During the past week, did (NAME) do any kind of work for someone who is not a member of this household?	YES, FOR PAY (CASH OR KIND) ..... 1 YES, UNPAID ..... 2 NO ..... 3 → GO TO Q.4	YES, FOR PAY (CASH OR KIND) ..... 1 YES, UNPAID ..... 2 NO ..... 3 → GO TO Q.4	YES, FOR PAY (CASH OR KIND) ..... 1 YES, UNPAID ..... 2 NO ..... 3 → GO TO Q.4
2	During the past week, about how many hours did he/she do this work for someone who is not a member of this household? IF MORE THAN ONE JOB, INCLUDE ALL HOURS IN ALL JOBS.	NO. OF HOURS ☐☐☐	NO. OF HOURS ☐☐☐	NO. OF HOURS ☐☐☐
3	Was (NAME) engaged in an occupation harmful to his/her health, safety and morals?*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → GO TO Q.5	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → GO TO Q.5	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → GO TO Q.5
4	At any time during the past year, did (NAME) do any kind of work for someone who is not a member of this household?	YES, FOR PAY (CASH OR KIND) ..... 1 YES, UNPAID ..... 2 NO 3	YES, FOR PAY (CASH OR KIND) ..... 1 YES, UNPAID ..... 2 NO 3	YES, FOR PAY (CASH OR KIND) ..... 1 YES, UNPAID ..... 2 NO 3
5	During the past week, did (NAME) help in housekeeping chores such as cooking, shopping, cleaning, washing clothes, fetching water, or caring for children?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → GO TO Q.7	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → GO TO Q.7	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → GO TO Q.7
6	During the past week, about how many hours did he/she spend doing these chores?	NO. OF HOURS ☐☐☐	NO. OF HOURS ☐☐☐	NO. OF HOURS ☐☐☐
7	During the past week, did (NAME) do any work on family-operated farm or business?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → GO TO NEXT CHILD 5 TO 17 YEARS OLD	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → GO TO NEXT CHILD 5 TO 17 YEARS OLD	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → GO TO NEXT CHILD 5 TO 17 YEARS OLD
8	During the past week, about how many hours did he/she do this work?	NO. OF HOURS ☐☐☐	NO. OF HOURS ☐☐☐	NO. OF HOURS ☐☐☐

*EXAMPLES OF OCCUPATION HARMFUL TO HEALTH, SAFETY AND MORALS (Q. 3)

- EXPOSED TO PHYSICAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL OR SEXUAL ABUSE;
- WORKS UNDERGROUND, UNDERWATER, AT DANGEROUS HEIGHTS OR IN CONFINED SPACES;
- WORKS WITH DANGEROUS MACHINERY, EQUIPMENT AND TOOLS, OR WHICH INVOLVES THE MANUAL HANDLING OR TRANSPORT OF HEAVY LOADS;
- WORKS IN AN UNHEALTHY ENVIRONMENT WHICH MAY, FOR EXAMPLE, EXPOSE CHILDREN TO HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES, AGENTS OR PROCESSES, OR TO TEMPERATURES, NOISE LEVEL, OR VIBRATIONS DAMAGING TO THEIR HEALTH;
- WORKS UNDER PARTICULARLY DIFFICULT CONDITIONS SUCH AS WORK FOR LONG HOURS OR DURING THE NIGHT OR WORK WHERE THE CHILD IS UNREASONABLY CONFINED TO THE PREMISES OF THE EMPLOYER.

I. CHILDREN'S RIGHTS MODULE

NO.	QUESTION	CHILDREN 0 – 17 YEARS OLD		
		NAME: _____ AGE ☐☐ LINE NO. ☐☐ LINE NO. OF CARETAKER ☐☐	NAME: _____ AGE ☐☐ LINE NO. ☐☐ LINE NO. OF CARETAKER ☐☐	NAME: _____ AGE ☐☐ LINE NO ☐☐ LINE NO. OF CARETAKER ☐☐
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
ASK Q. 1 AND 2 ONLY ONCE FOR EACH MOTHER/CARETAKER				
1	Do you know if children have rights?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → GO TO NEXT CHILD 0 TO 17 YEARS OLD	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → GO TO NEXT CHILD 0 TO 17 YEARS OLD	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → GO TO NEXT CHILD 0 TO 17 YEARS OLD
2	What are these rights? What else? DO NOT READ CATEGORIES.	CANNOT SPECIFY RIGHTS ..... A TO BE BORN, TO HAVE A NAME AND NATIONALITY ..... B TO HAVE A FAMILY WHO WILL LOVE AND CARE FOR THE CHILD ..... C TO LIVE IN A PEACEFUL COMMUNITY AND A WHOLESOME ENVIRONMENT ..... D TO HAVE ADEQUATE FOOD AND A HEALTHY AND ACTIVE BODY ..... E TO OBTAIN A GOOD EDUCATION AND DEVELOP THE CHILD'S POTENTIAL ..... F TO BE GIVEN OPPORTUNITIES FOR PLAY AND LEISURE ..... G TO BE PROTECTED AGAINST ABUSE, EXPLOITATION, NEGLECT, VIOLENCE AND DANGER ..... H TO BE DEFENDED AND GIVEN ASSISTANCE BY THE GOVERNMENT ..... I TO BE ABLE TO EXPRESS THE CHILD'S VIEWS ..... J OTHER _____ K *(SPECIFY)*	CANNOT SPECIFY RIGHTS ..... A TO BE BORN, TO HAVE A NAME AND NATIONALITY ..... B TO HAVE A FAMILY WHO WILL LOVE AND CARE FOR THE CHILD ..... C TO LIVE IN A PEACEFUL COMMUNITY AND A WHOLESOME ENVIRONMENT ..... D TO HAVE ADEQUATE FOOD AND A HEALTHY AND ACTIVE BODY ..... E TO OBTAIN A GOOD EDUCATION AND DEVELOP THE CHILD'S POTENTIAL ..... F TO BE GIVEN OPPORTUNITIES FOR PLAY AND LEISURE ..... G TO BE PROTECTED AGAINST ABUSE, EXPLOITATION, NEGLECT, VIOLENCE AND DANGER ..... H TO BE DEFENDED AND GIVEN ASSISTANCE BY THE GOVERNMENT ..... I TO BE ABLE TO EXPRESS THE CHILD'S VIEWS ..... J OTHER _____ K *(SPECIFY)*	CANNOT SPECIFY RIGHTS ..... A TO BE BORN, TO HAVE A NAME AND NATIONALITY ..... B TO HAVE A FAMILY WHO WILL LOVE AND CARE FOR THE CHILD ..... C TO LIVE IN A PEACEFUL COMMUNITY AND A WHOLESOME ENVIRONMENT ..... D TO HAVE ADEQUATE FOOD AND A HEALTHY AND ACTIVE BODY ..... E TO OBTAIN A GOOD EDUCATION AND DEVELOP THE CHILD'S POTENTIAL ..... F TO BE GIVEN OPPORTUNITIES FOR PLAY AND LEISURE ..... G TO BE PROTECTED AGAINST ABUSE, EXPLOITATION, NEGLECT, VIOLENCE AND DANGER ..... H TO BE DEFENDED AND GIVEN ASSISTANCE BY THE GOVERNMENT ..... I TO BE ABLE TO EXPRESS THE CHILD'S VIEWS ..... J OTHER _____ K *(SPECIFY)*

J. CARE OF COUGH AND WEIGHT MONITORING MODULE

NO.	QUESTION	CHILDREN 0 – 4 YEARS OLD		
		NAME: _____ AGE ☐☐ LINE NO. ☐☐ LINE NO. OF CARETAKER ☐☐	NAME: _____ AGE ☐☐ LINE NO. ☐☐ LINE NO. OF CARETAKER ☐☐	NAME: _____ AGE ☐☐ LINE NO ☐☐ LINE NO. OF CARETAKER ☐☐
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Did (NAME) have a cough at any time in the last two weeks?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 9 GO TO Q. 6	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 9 GO TO Q. 6	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 9 GO TO Q. 6
2	When (NAME) had a cough, did he/she breathe faster than usual with short, quick breaths or have difficulty in breathing?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 9 GO TO Q. 6	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 9 GO TO Q. 6	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 9 GO TO Q. 6
3	Were the symptoms due to a problem in the chest or a clogged/blocked nose?	CLOGGED/BLOCKED NOSE ..... 1 PROBLEM IN CHEST ..... 2 BOTH ..... 3 OTHER _____ 4 (SPECIFY) GO TO Q. 6 DK 9	CLOGGED/BLOCKED NOSE ..... 1 PROBLEM IN CHEST ..... 2 BOTH ..... 3 OTHER _____ 4 (SPECIFY) GO TO Q. 6 DK 9	CLOGGED/BLOCKED NOSE ..... 1 PROBLEM IN CHEST ..... 2 BOTH ..... 3 OTHER _____ 4 (SPECIFY) GO TO Q. 6 DK 9
4	Did you seek advice or treatment for (NAME'S) illness outside the home?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 9 GO TO Q. 6	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 9 GO TO Q. 6	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 9 GO TO Q. 6
5	From where did you seek care? Anywhere else? DO NOT READ CATEGORIES. ENCIRCLE ALL PROVIDERS MENTIONED:	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVT. HOSPITAL/ CLINIC/CHHC ..... A RURAL HEALTH UNIT/ URBAN HEALTH CENTER ..... B BARANGAY HEALTH STATION ..... C COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER ..... D OTHER PUBLIC _____ E (SPECIFY) PRIVATE SECTOR PVT. HOSPITAL/ CLINIC ..... F PHARMACY ..... G PRIVATE DOCTOR/ MIDWIFE/NURSE ..... H STORE ..... I INDUSTRY-BASED CLINIC ..... J BOY SCOUT/GIRL SCOUT ..... K JAYCEES ..... L OTHER PVT. _____ M (SPECIFY)	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVT. HOSPITAL/ CLINIC/CHHC ..... A RURAL HEALTH UNIT/ URBAN HEALTH CENTER ..... B BARANGAY HEALTH STATION ..... C COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER ..... D OTHER PUBLIC _____ E (SPECIFY) PRIVATE SECTOR PVT. HOSPITAL/ CLINIC ..... F PHARMACY ..... G PRIVATE DOCTOR/ MIDWIFE/NURSE ..... H STORE ..... I INDUSTRY-BASED CLINIC ..... J BOY SCOUT/GIRL SCOUT ..... K JAYCEES ..... L OTHER PVT. _____ M (SPECIFY)	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVT. HOSPITAL/ CLINIC/CHHC ..... A RURAL HEALTH UNIT/ URBAN HEALTH CENTER ..... B BARANGAY HEALTH STATION ..... C COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER ..... D OTHER PUBLIC _____ E (SPECIFY) PRIVATE SECTOR PVT. HOSPITAL/ CLINIC ..... F PHARMACY ..... G PRIVATE DOCTOR/ MIDWIFE/NURSE ..... H STORE ..... I INDUSTRY-BASED CLINIC ..... J BOY SCOUT/GIRL SCOUT ..... K JAYCEES ..... L OTHER PVT _____ M (SPECIFY)

J. CARE OF COUGH AND WEIGHT MONITORING MODULE

NO.	QUESTION	CHILDREN 0 – 4 YEARS OLD		
		NAME: _____ AGE ☐ LINE NO. ☐☐ LINE NO. OF CARETAKER ☐☐	NAME: _____ AGE ☐ LINE NO. ☐☐ LINE NO. OF CARETAKER ☐☐	NAME: _____ AGE ☐ LINE NO ☐☐ LINE NO. OF CARETAKER ☐☐
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
ASK Q. 6 ONLY ONCE FOR EACH MOTHER/CARETAKER				
6	Sometimes, children have severe illnesses and should be taken immediately to a health facility. What symptoms would cause you to take your child to a health facility/professional health care provider right away? DO NOT READ CATEGORIES. KEEP ASKING FOR MORE SIGNS/ OR SYMPTOMS UNTIL THE CARETAKER CANNOT RECALL ANY ADDITIONAL SYMPTOMS. ENCIRCLE ALL SYMPTOMS MENTIONED.	CHILD NOT ABLE TO DRINK OR BREASTFEED ..... A CHILD GETTING SICKER ..... B CHILD DEVELOPS A FEVER ..... C CHILD HAS FAST BREATHING ..... D CHILD HAS DIFFICULT BREATHING ..... E CHILD HAS BLOOD IN STOOL ..... F CHILD IS DRINKING POORLY ..... G SEVERE COUGH ..... H HIGH FEVER ..... I OTHER _____ J (SPECIFY)	CHILD NOT ABLE TO DRINK OR BREASTFEED ..... A CHILD GETTING SICKER ..... B CHILD DEVELOPS A FEVER ..... C CHILD HAS FAST BREATHING ..... D CHILD HAS DIFFICULT BREATHING ..... E CHILD HAS BLOOD IN STOOL ..... F CHILD IS DRINKING POORLY ..... G SEVERE COUGH ..... H HIGH FEVER ..... I OTHER _____ J (SPECIFY)	CHILD NOT ABLE TO DRINK OR BREASTFEED ..... A CHILD GETTING SICKER ..... B CHILD DEVELOPS A FEVER ..... C CHILD HAS FAST BREATHING ..... D CHILD HAS DIFFICULT BREATHING ..... E CHILD HAS BLOOD IN STOOL ..... F CHILD IS DRINKING POORLY ..... G SEVERE COUGH ..... H HIGH FEVER ..... I OTHER _____ J (SPECIFY)
FOR CHILDREN 0 TO 1 YEAR OLD ONLY				
7	Is (NAME) being weighed monthly since birth?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → GO TO NEXT CHILD 0 TO 4 YRS. OLD	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → GO TO NEXT CHILD 0 TO 4 YRS. OLD	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → GO TO NEXT CHILD 0 TO 4 YRS. OLD
8	Where is (NAME) weighed regularly?	HOME OWN HOME ..... 11 OTHER HOME ..... 12 PUBLIC SECTOR GOV'T. HOSPITAL ... 21 HEALTH CENTER/ RHU/BHS ..... 22 HEALTH & NUTRITION WEIGHING POST .. 23 OTHER PUBLIC _____ 24 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PVT. HOSPITAL/ CLINIC ..... 31 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL _____ 32 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	HOME OWN HOME ..... 11 OTHER HOME ..... 12 PUBLIC SECTOR GOV'T. HOSPITAL .. 21 HEALTH CENTER/ RHU/BHS ..... 22 HEALTH & NUTRITION WEIGHING POST .. 23 OTHER PUBLIC _____ 24 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PVT. HOSPITAL/ CLINIC ..... 31 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL _____ 32 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	HOME OWN HOME ..... 11 OTHER HOME ..... 12 PUBLIC SECTOR GOV'T. HOSPITAL ... 21 HEALTH CENTER/ RHU/BHS ..... 22 HEALTH & NUTRITION WEIGHING POST .. 23 OTHER PUBLIC _____ 24 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PVT. HOSPITAL/ CLINIC ..... 31 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL _____ 32 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)

K. VITAMIN A MODULE

NO.	QUESTION	CHILDREN 1 – 4 YEARS OLD		
		NAME: _____ AGE ☐ LINE NO. ☐☐ LINE NO. OF CARETAKER ☐☐	NAME: _____ AGE ☐ LINE NO. ☐☐ LINE NO. OF CARETAKER ☐☐	NAME: _____ AGE ☐ LINE NO ☐☐ LINE NO. OF CARETAKER ☐☐
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Has (NAME) ever taken a Vitamin A capsule (supplement) like this one? SHOW CAPSULE OR DISPENSER.	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 9 GO TO NEXT CHILD 1 TO 4 YRS. OLD	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 9 GO TO NEXT CHILD 1 TO 4 YRS. OLD	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 9 GO TO NEXT CHILD 1 TO 4 YRS. OLD
2	How many months ago did (NAME) take the last capsule?	MONTHS AGO ☐☐ DK 99	MONTHS AGO ☐☐ DK 99	MONTHS AGO ☐☐ DK 99
3	Where did (NAME) get this last capsule?	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL ..... 1 RURAL/URBAN HEALTH CENTER ..... 2 BARANGAY HEALTH STATION ..... 3 BARANGAYSUPPLY/ SERVICE POINT OFFICER/BHW ..... 4 OTHER PUBLIC _____ 5 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ CLINIC ..... 6 PRIVATE DOCTOR ..... 7 PRIVATE NURSE/ MIDWIFE ..... 8 PHARMACY ..... 9 STORE ..... 10 NGO ..... 11 INDUSTRY-BASED CLINIC ..... 12 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL _____ 13 (SPECIFY) OTHER SOURCE PUERICULTURE CENTER ..... 14 CHURCH ..... 15 FRIEND/RELATIVE ..... 16 OTHER _____ 17 (SPECIFY)	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL ..... 1 RURAL/URBAN HEALTH CENTER ..... 2 BARANGAY HEALTH STATION ..... 3 BARANGAYSUPPLY/ SERVICE POINT OFFICER/BHW ..... 4 OTHER PUBLIC _____ 5 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ CLINIC ..... 6 PRIVATE DOCTOR ..... 7 PRIVATE NURSE/ MIDWIFE ..... 8 PHARMACY ..... 9 STORE ..... 10 NGO ..... 11 INDUSTRY-BASED CLINIC ..... 12 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL _____ 13 (SPECIFY) OTHER SOURCE PUERICULTURE CENTER ..... 14 CHURCH ..... 15 FRIEND/RELATIVE ..... 16 OTHER _____ 17 (SPECIFY)	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL ..... 1 RURAL/URBAN HEALTH CENTER ..... 2 BARANGAY HEALTH STATION ..... 3 BARANGAYSUPPLY/ SERVICE POINT OFFICER/BHW ..... 4 OTHER PUBLIC _____ 5 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ CLINIC ..... 6 PRIVATE DOCTOR ..... 7 PRIVATE NURSE/ MIDWIFE ..... 8 PHARMACY ..... 9 STORE ..... 10 NGO ..... 11 INDUSTRY-BASED CLINIC ..... 12 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL _____ 13 (SPECIFY) OTHER SOURCE PUERICULTURE CENTER ..... 14 CHURCH ..... 15 FRIEND/RELATIVE ..... 16 OTHER _____ 17 (SPECIFY)

L. BIRTH REGISTRATION AND ANTIHELMINTHICS MODULE

NO.	QUESTION	CHILDREN 0 – 6 YEARS OLD NAME: _____ AGE ☐ LINE NO. ☐☐ LINE NO. OF CARETAKER ☐☐	NAME: _____ AGE ☐ LINE NO. ☐☐ LINE NO. OF CARETAKER ☐☐	NAME: _____ AGE ☐ LINE NO ☐☐ LINE NO. OF CARETAKER ☐☐
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)

Now, I would like to ask you some questions about the birth registration of each child 0 – 6 years old in your care. Now, I want to ask you about (NAME).

1	In what month and year was (NAME) born?	MONTH ☐☐ DAY ☐☐ YEAR ☐☐☐☐	MONTH ☐☐ DAY ☐☐ YEAR ☐☐☐☐	MONTH ☐☐ DAY ☐☐ YEAR ☐☐☐☐
2	**IF THE PRESENCE OF BIRTH CERTIFICATE WAS ALREADY ASKED IN MATERNAL AND INFANT HEALTH MODULE, DO NOT ASK THIS QUESTION ANYMORE, JUST ENCIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE.** Does (NAME) have a birth certificate? May I see it? **IF CERTIFICATE IS PRESENTED, VERIFY THE REPORTED BIRTHDATE.** **IF NO BIRTH CERTIFICATE IS PRESENTED, TRY TO VERIFY THE DATE USING ANOTHER DOCUMENT (HEALTH CARD, ETC.) CORRECT THE STATED AGE AND THE DATE OF BIRTH, IF NECESSARY.**	YES, SEEN ..... 1 → GO TO Q. 6 YES, NOT SEEN ..... 2 NO ..... 3 DON'T KNOW 9	YES, SEEN ..... 1 → GO TO Q. 6 YES, NOT SEEN ..... 2 NO ..... 3 DON'T KNOW 9	YES, SEEN ..... 1 → GO TO Q. 6 YES, NOT SEEN ..... 2 NO ..... 3 DON'T KNOW 9
3	Has (NAME'S) birth been registered?	YES ..... 1 → GO TO Q. 6 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 9 → GO TO Q. 5	YES ..... 1 → GO TO Q. 6 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 9 → GO TO Q. 5	YES ..... 1 → GO TO Q. 6 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 9 → GO TO Q. 5
4	Why is (NAME'S) birth not registered?	COSTS TOO MUCH ..... A MUST TRAVEL TOO FAR ..... B DID NOT KNOW IT SHOULD BE REGISTERED ..... C LATE, AND DID NOT WANT TO PAY FINE ..... D DOES NOT KNOW WHERE TO REGISTER ..... E OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) F DON'T KNOW ..... G	COSTS TOO MUCH ..... A MUST TRAVEL TOO FAR ..... B DID NOT KNOW IT SHOULD BE REGISTERED ..... C LATE, AND DID NOT WANT TO PAY FINE ..... D DOES NOT KNOW WHERE TO REGISTER ..... E OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) F DON'T KNOW ..... G	COSTS TOO MUCH ..... A MUST TRAVEL TOO FAR ..... B DID NOT KNOW IT SHOULD BE REGISTERED ..... C LATE, AND DID NOT WANT TO PAY FINE ..... D DOES NOT KNOW WHERE TO REGISTER ..... E OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) F DON'T KNOW ..... G
ASK Q. 5 ONLY ONCE FOR EACH MOTHER/CARETAKER				
5	Do you know how to register your child's birth?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	YES ..... 1 NO 2	YES ..... 1 NO 2
CHILDREN 2 TO 6 YEARS OLD ONLY				
6	Did (NAME) receive antihelminthics (deworming) medicine during the past six months?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	YES ..... 1 NO 2	YES ..... 1 NO 2