



# SPECIAL RELEASE

## 2022 NATIONAL DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY (NDHS) KEY INDICATORS: TEENAGE PREGNANCY

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*Data on health indicators presented in this special release were obtained from the results of the Key Indicators Report of the 2022 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS). The 2022 NDHS is the seventh Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) conducted in the Philippines in collaboration with the worldwide DHS program, and the 12<sup>th</sup> in a series of NDHS conducted every five years since 1968.*

*The 2022 NDHS provides information on the basic demographic and health indicators, specifically on fertility, fertility preferences, family planning practice, childhood mortality, maternal and child health, nutrition, knowledge and attitudes, regarding HIV/AIDS, violence against women, child discipline, early childhood development and other health issues. These indicators are crucial in policymaking, program planning, and monitoring and evaluation of population and health programs, including those related to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).*

### Teenage pregnancy in CAR increases by 2.6 percentage points

In 2022, there were 5.4 percent or 5,531 of women 15 to 19 years of age who have ever been pregnant in the country.

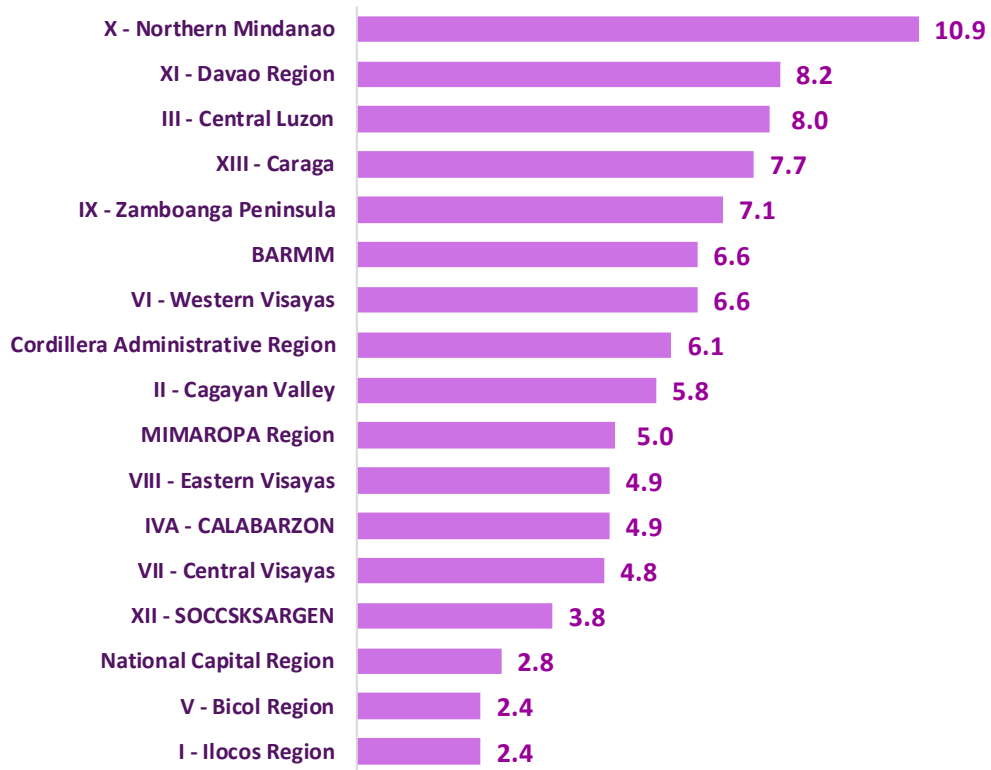
In the Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR), teenage pregnancy was at 6.1 percent in 2022, an increase of 2.6 percentage points from 3.5 percent in 2017.

Meanwhile, Northern Mindanao had the highest teenage pregnancy with 10.0 percent, followed by Davao Region with 8.2 percent, Central Luzon with 8.0 percent, and Caraga with 7.7 percent.

Both Ilocos Region and Bicol Region had the lowest rate of teenage pregnancy with 2.4 percent.



**Figure 1. Percent of Women Aged 15-19 Years Who Have Ever Been Pregnant by Region, Philippines: 2022**



Source: 2022 National Demographic and Health Survey, Philippine Statistics Authority

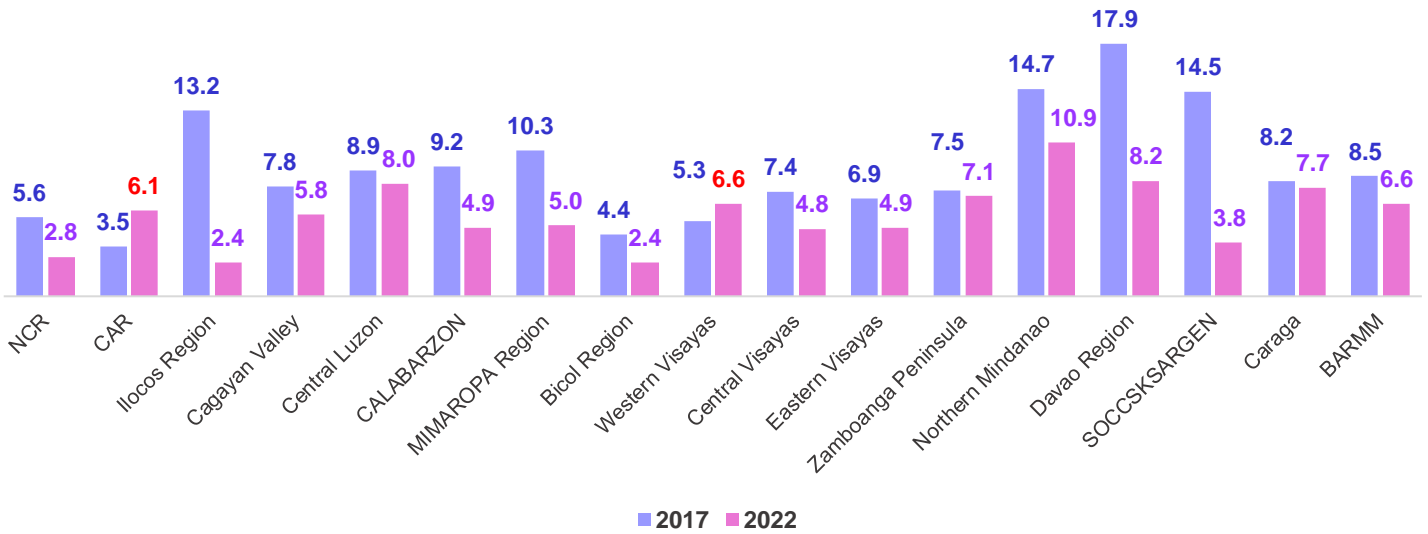
### **CAR ranks first among regions with highest increase in teenage pregnancy**

In 2022, a decreasing trend in teenage pregnancy was recorded among 15 regions in the country. Ilocos Region (2.4 percent) recorded the highest decrease with 10.8 percentage points from 13.2 percent in 2017. SOCCSKSARGEN (3.8 percent) followed with 10.7 percentage points decrease from 14.5 percent in 2017. Davao Region (8.2 percent) came third with 9.7 percentage points decrease from 17.9 percent in 2017.

Only two regions, CAR and Western Visayas, recorded significant increases among women 15 to 19 years old who have ever been pregnant in 2022. CAR recorded 6.1 percent of teenage pregnancy of 15 to 19 years old, an increase of 2.6 percentage points from the 3.5 percent recorded in 2017. Meanwhile, teenage pregnancy in Western Visayas was at 6.6 percent in 2022, an increase of 1.3 percentage points from 5.3 percent in 2017.

Overall, teenage pregnancy in the country declined to 5.4 percent in 2022 from 8.6 percent in 2017.

**Figure 2. Percent of Women Aged 15-19 Years Who Have Ever Been Pregnant by Region, Philippines: 2017 and 2022**



Source: 2022 National Demographic and Health Survey, Philippine Statistics Authority

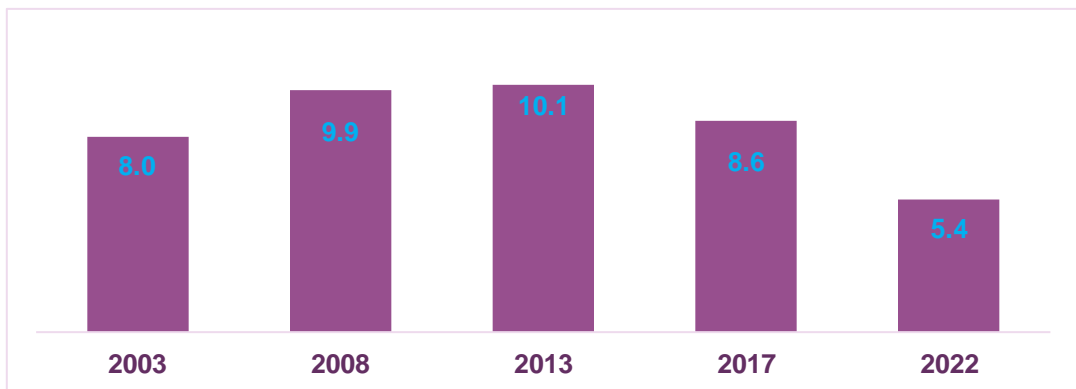
**Women 19 years of age had the highest number of teenage pregnancies**

Among the age group 15 to 19 years old, women aged 19 recorded the highest incidence of teenage pregnancies in 2022 with 13.3 percent. This was a decrease of 9.1 percentage points from the 22.4 percent in 2017.

Pregnancy among women aged 18 was at 5.9 percent, 17-year old women at 5.6 percent, and 16-year old women at 1.7 percent. Meanwhile, women 15 years of age had the least number of pregnancies at 1.4 percent.

In general, teenage pregnancies declined from 8.0 percent in 2003 to 5.4 percent in 2022.

**Figure 3. Percentage of Women Aged 15 to 19 Years Who Have Ever Been Pregnant, Philippines: 2003 to 2022**



Sources: 2003, 2008, 2013, 2017, and 2022 National Demographic and Health Survey, Philippine Statistics Authority

## Teenage pregnancy had high numbers in rural areas

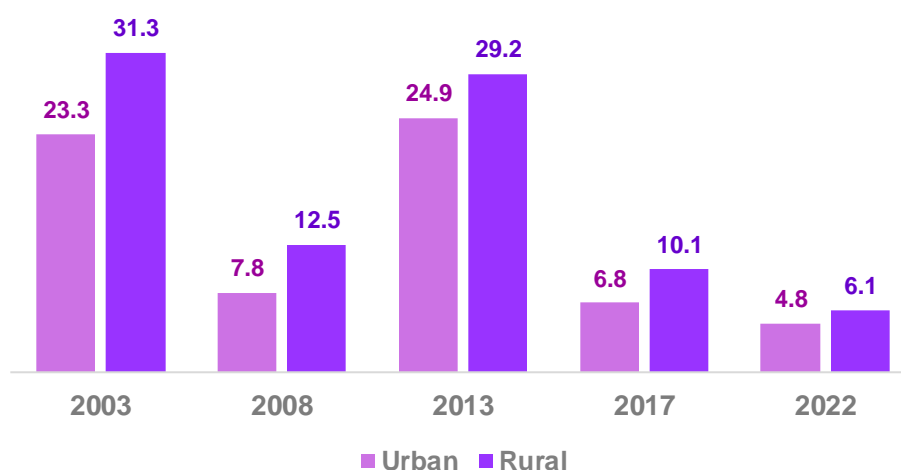
By area of residence, women aged 15 to 19 years old in rural areas had a higher number of pregnancies in 2022 with 6.1 percent as compared to those in the urban areas with 4.8 percent.

Among the 17 regions of the country, Northern Mindanao had the highest percentage of women aged 15 to 19 years who have ever been pregnant at 10.9 percent. This was followed by Davao Region with 8.2 percent, and Caraga with 7.7 percent.

Meanwhile, the regions with the lowest percentage of teenage pregnancy were Ilocos Region and Bicol Region, both with 2.4 percent.

In general, the percentage of teenage pregnancy was higher in rural areas as compared to urban areas.

**Figure 4. Percent of Women 15 to 19 Years of Age Who Have Begun Childbearing by Area of Residence, Philippines: 2003 to 2022**



Sources: 2003, 2008, 2013, 2017, and 2022 National Demographic and Health Survey, Philippine Statistics Authority

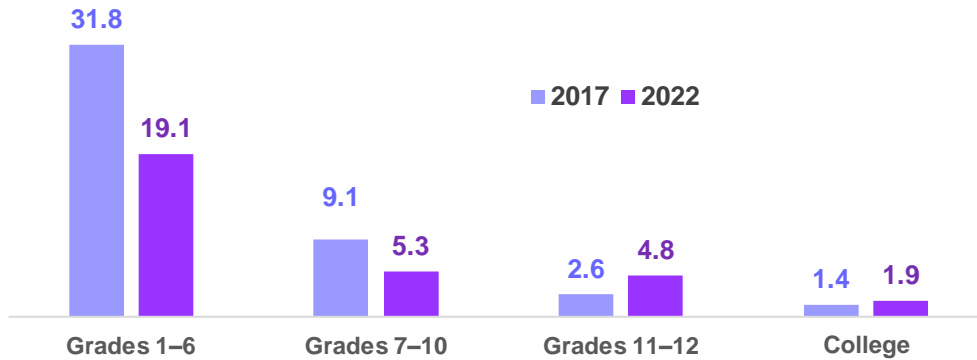
## Teenage pregnancy most common among those who reached or finished primary education

By educational attainment, teenage pregnancy was common (19.1 percent) among women aged 15 to 19 years who reached or finished primary education (Grade levels 1-6) in 2022. This decreased by 12.7 percentage points from 31.8 percent in 2017.

Junior high (Grades 7-10) decreased from 9.1 percent in 2017 to 5.3 percent in 2022. However, senior (Grades 11-12) high school levels recorded an increase from 2.6 percent to 4.8 percent. Same with the seniors, pregnant college women teenagers increased from 1.4 in 2017 to 1.9 in 2022.

In general, the incidence of teenage pregnancy decreases as educational level increases.

**Figure 5. Percentage of Teenage Pregnancy by Educational Attainment, Philippines: 2022**



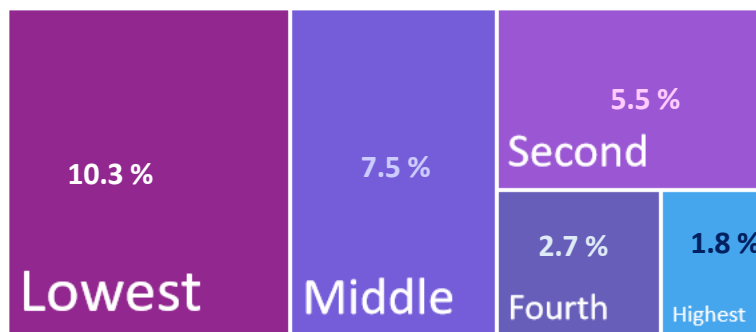
Source: 2017 and 2022 National Demographic and Health Survey, Philippine Statistics Authority

**One in 10 women aged 15 to 19 years among the poorest quintile has ever been pregnant**

About one in every 10 women aged 15 to 19 years in the lowest or poorest quintile (10.3 percent) has ever been pregnant. Across the wealth quintile, teenage pregnancy was most prevalent among those at the lowest (10.3 percent) and middle quintile (7.5 percent) or the poorest based on the status of the household.

Only 1.8 percent of women in the highest or wealthiest quintile has ever been pregnant in 2022. Figure 6 shows that as the level of wealth quintile increases, the percentage of teenage pregnancy decreases.

**Figure 6. Percentage of Teenage Pregnancy by Wealth Quintile, Philippines: 2022**



Source: 2022 National Demographic and Health Survey, Philippine Statistics Authority

**VILLAFE P. ALIBUYOG**  
Regional Director

## Technical Notes

**Eligible women** - All women 15-49 years old in the sample households including those visitors who stayed the night before the interview

**Teenage Pregnancy**- The percentage of women aged 15 to 19 years who have ever been pregnant.

**Wealth Quintile** - Households are given scores based on the number and kind of consumer goods they own, ranging from television to a bicycle or car, and housing characteristics such as source of drinking water, toilet facilities, and flooring materials. These scores are derived using principal component analysis. National wealth quintiles are compiled by assigning the household score to each usual (de jure) household member, ranking each person in the household population by her or his score, and then dividing the distribution into five population categories, each comprising 20% of the population.

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