

Philippines								
Indicator	Definition	Method of Computation	Method of Collection	Source Document/ Agency	Frequency of Release	Time Lag	Years Available and Level of Disaggregation	Limitations

**Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger**

**Target 1.A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day**

**1.1 Proportion of population below \$1 (PPP) per day** This indicator is not compiled in the Philippines. This indicator is not compiled in the Philippines.

<b>1.1a Proportion of population below national poverty threshold</b>	The proportion of individuals with per capita income/expenditure less than the per capita poverty threshold to the total number of individuals. <i>(NSCB Resolution No. 2 - Series of 2007, Approving and Adopting the Official Concepts and Definitions for Statistical Purposes for the Poverty Sector)</i>	The annual per capita income/expenditure of population estimated from household survey is compared with the poverty threshold, which is the minimum income/expenditure required for an individual to meet the basic food and non-food requirements. The basic food requirements cover food items that satisfy the nutritional requirements for economically necessary and socially desirable physical activities and are estimated using food commodity prices and food consumption data from surveys. The basic non-food requirements cover the non-food expenditure items of the total basic expenditures from survey.	Survey: Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES) conducted by the National Statistics Office (NSO); Survey of Retail Prices of Commodities conducted by the Bureau of Agricultural Statistics (BAS) and the NSO; Farm Prices Survey conducted by the BAS; and Food Consumption Survey conducted by the Food and Nutrition Research Institute (FNRI)	The NSCB computes the official poverty statistics based from household level income data derived from FIES. The official poverty statistics include: annual per capita poverty thresholds, poverty incidence of families, poverty gap, etc. These are posted in the NSCB website.( <a href="http://www.nscb.gov.ph">http://www.nscb.gov.ph</a> )	Every 3 years	Per system of designated statistics (SDS), 2 years after the reference year	1991, 2003, 2006, 2009  National Regional Provincial	The NSCB introduced refinements in the official poverty estimation methodology in February 2011, which was approved by the NSCB Executive Board. Back estimates produced, for purposes of comparing trends using the old and refined methodologies, are only for 1991, 2003 and 2006. No provincial estimates for 1991.
		In estimating the proportion of population below national poverty threshold, the number of individuals with per capita annual income/expenditure less than the per capita poverty threshold is divided by the total number of individuals.						
		$P = (Q/n) * 100$						
		where						
		P = proportion of population below the poverty threshold						
		Q = number of individuals with per capita annual income/expenditure less than the per capita poverty threshold						

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<b>1.2 Poverty gap ratio</b>	The total income/expenditure shortfall (expressed in proportion to the poverty threshold) of individuals with income/ expenditure below the poverty threshold, divided by the total number of individuals. <i>(NSCB Resolution No. 2 - Series of 2007, Approving and Adopting the Official Concepts and Definitions for Statistical Purposes for the Poverty Sector)</i>	The total income/expenditure shortfall (expressed in proportion to the poverty threshold) of individuals with income/ expenditure below the poverty threshold, divided by the total number of individuals. $PG = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^Q \frac{(PT - X_i)}{PT}$ where: PT = per capita poverty threshold Xi = per capita income/ expenditure of the ith poor individual Q = number of individuals with per capita annual income/ expenditure less than the per capita poverty threshold n = total number of individuals	Survey: Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES) conducted by NSO	The NSCB computes the official poverty statistics based from household level income data derived from FIES. The official poverty statistics include: annual per capita poverty thresholds, poverty incidence of families, poverty gap, etc. These are posted in the NSCB website.( <a href="http://www.nscb.gov.ph">http://www.nscb.gov.ph</a> )	Every 3 years	Per system of designated statistics (SDS), 2 years after the reference year	1991, 2003, 2006, 2009  National Regional Provincial	The NSCB introduced refinements in the official poverty estimation methodology in February 2011, which was approved by the NSCB Executive Board. Back estimates produced, for purposes of comparing trends using the old and refined methodologies, are only for 1991, 2003 and 2006. No provincial estimates for 1991.
<b>1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national consumption</b>	The income that accrues to the poorest fifth of the population. <i>(UNSD)</i>	Family income and its distribution are estimated from household surveys. Total family income is used (not per capita). The families are then ranked by total family income. The share of the poorest quintile is computed as the aggregate share of the first and second income decile divided by the total income/expenditure.  $S = (1st\ decile + 2nd\ decile) / total\ income/expenditure$	Survey: Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES) conducted by NSO	Table (Table 4A) on Total Income, Total Expenditures and Total Saving of Families at Current Prices, by National Income Decile of the Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES) of the National Statistics Office (NSO)	Every 3 years	Per system of designated statistics (SDS), 2 years after the reference year	1991, 1994, 1997, 2000, 2003, 2006  National Regional Provincial	Total income is not adjusted by family size

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<b>Target 1.B: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people</b>								
<b>1.4 Growth rate of GDP per person employed</b>	<p>The annual change in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per person employed or GDP per person employed.</p> <p>Labor productivity (LP) – represents the amount of output (GDP) achieved per unit of labor input (Total Employment).</p> <p>Gross Domestic Product (GDP) – total value of national production minus the value of intermediate inputs, measured at constant market prices.</p> <p>Total Employment – sum of people above a certain age who worked or held a job during a specified period. Includes persons who worked for pay or profit, persons who were temporarily absent from a job due to illness, maternity/paternity leave, holiday, training or strike and unpaid family workers who work for at least one hour.</p>	<p>LP = GDP ÷ Total Employment</p> <p>LP growth rate = ((LP year N - LP year N -1)/ LP year N -1) × 100</p>	<p><b>Survey:</b> Labor Force Survey</p> <p><b>Administrative-based:</b> National Accounts of the Philippines</p>	<p><b>Survey:</b> Labor Force Survey</p>	Annual		1990-2009 National	
<b>1.5 Employment-to-population ratio</b>	<p>The proportion of the country's working age population that is employed.</p> <p>Working age population - population 15 years old and older.</p> <p>Total Employment – sum of people 15 years old and older who worked or held a job during a specified period.</p>	<p>Computed by dividing the total number of employed persons above a certain age by the population of the same group.</p> <p>(Total employment ÷ working-age population) × 100</p>	<p><b>Survey:</b> Labor Force Survey</p> <p><b>Administrative-based:</b> Population Projections</p>	<p><b>Survey:</b> Labor Force Survey</p>	Quarterly Annual		1990-2009 National Regional	
<b>1.7 Proportion of self-employed and unpaid family workers in total employment</b>	<p>The sum of self-employed persons and unpaid-family workers as a percentage of total employment.</p> <p>Self-employed person - person who are self employed without any paid employee.</p> <p>Unpaid-family worker - person who worked without pay on own family-operated farm or business.</p>	<p>Vulnerable employment rate: {(Number of self-employed persons + number of unpaid-family workers) ÷ total employment} × 100</p>	<p><b>Survey:</b> Labor Force Survey</p> <p><b>Administrative-based:</b> Population Projections</p>	<p><b>Survey:</b> Labor Force Survey</p>	Quarterly Annual		1990-2009 National	

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**Target 1.C: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger**

<b>1.8 Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age</b>	<p>The percentage of children under five years old where the child's weight relative to age is lower than that of a normal child. It is measured using weight-for-age as the index. (source: <i>UNSD and FNRI</i>)</p> <p>Weight-for-Age - the simplest and most common indicator for the assessment of growth. It compares the weight of an individual to a standard or reference weight-for-age.</p> <p>The cut-off points used in classifying the weight-for-age status of children are as follows: Underweight: &lt; -2SD Normal: -2SD to +2SD Overweight: &gt; +2SD</p>	<p>The indicator is computed by dividing the number of underweight children under five years of age by the total number of children under five years of age.</p> <p>PUC&lt;5 (prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age):</p> <p>No. of underweight children under 5 yrs of age No. of under 5 years of age children</p>	<p>Survey:</p> <p>Anthropometric Part of Nutrition Survey of National Nutrition Survey (NNS)</p> <p>Updating of Nutritional Status of Filipino Children (UNSFCA) conducted by the Food and Nutrition Research Institute (FNRI)</p>	<p>Table 24. Percentage distribution of 0-5 year-old children by nutritional status: Philippines, <i>Philippine Nutrition Facts and Figures</i> of FNRI</p>	<p>NNS - conducted every 5 years</p> <p>UNSFCA - conducted every 2 years</p>	<p>1 year after reference year</p>	<p>NNS - 1993, 1998, 2003, 2008</p> <p>UNSFCA - 1990, 1992, 1996, 2001, 2005</p> <p>National Regional Provincial</p>	<p>Provincial disaggregation is available on 2008 data only</p>
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<b>1.9a Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption</b>	<p>The percentage of household where per capita energy is less than 100% adequacy.</p> <p>100% adequacy refers to the state of nutrient intake that is sufficient to maintain health and provide reasonable levels of reserves in body tissues.</p> <p>Energy/nutrient adequacy refers to the level of intake of energy or an essential nutrient in relation to the energy/nutrient requirement for adequate health (also expressed as % RENI)</p> <p>Recommended Energy and Nutrient Intake (RENI) - levels of intake of energy and nutrients that are considered adequate for the maintenance of health and well-being of all healthy persons in the population.</p> <p>(Food and Nutrition Research Institute (FNRI))</p>	<p>The indicator is computed by dividing the number of households not meeting the 100% energy adequacy by the total number of households.</p> <p>%hhld with PCE &lt;100% =</p> $\frac{\text{No. of households not meeting 100\% energy adequacy}}{\text{Total number of households}}$ <p>PCE - per capita energy</p>	<p>Survey: National Nutrition Survey (NNS) conducted by the FNRI</p>	<p>Table 3. Proportion of households with per capita energy and nutrient intake meeting (&lt;) the Recommended Energy and Nutrient Intake (RENI) <i>Philippine Nutrition Facts and Figures</i> of FNRI</p>	<p>Every 5 years</p>	<p>1 year after reference year</p>	<p>1993, 2003, 2008</p> <p>National</p>	<p>Proxy indicator for UN indicator 5.</p> <p>Limitations: no sex disaggregation; lack of resources to conduct survey on a regular basis</p>
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<b>1.9b Proportion of population below national food threshold</b>	<p>The proportion of individuals with per capita income/expenditure less than the per capita food threshold to the total number of individuals.</p> <p><i>(NSCB Resolution No. 2 - Series of 2007, Approving and Adopting the Official Concepts and Definitions for Statistical Purposes for the Poverty Sector)</i></p>	<p>The annual per capita income/expenditure of population estimated from household survey is compared with the food threshold, which is the minimum income/expenditure required for an individual to meet the basic food requirements. The basic food requirements cover food items that satisfy the nutritional requirements for economically necessary and socially desirable physical activities and are estimated using food commodity prices and food consumption data from surveys.</p> <p>In estimating the proportion of population below national food poverty, the number of individuals with per capita annual income/expenditure less than the per capita food threshold is divided by the total number of individuals.</p> <p><math>S = (F/n) * 100</math></p> <p>where</p> <p>S = proportion of population below the food threshold</p> <p>F = number of individuals with per capita annual income/expenditure less than the per capita food threshold</p> <p>n - total number of individuals</p>	<p>Survey: Survey of Retail Prices of Commodities conducted by the Bureau of Agricultural Statistics (BAS) and the NSO; Farm Prices Survey conducted by the BAS; and Food Consumption Survey conducted by the Food and Nutrition Research Institute (FNRI)</p>	<p>The NSCB computes the official poverty statistics based from household level income data derived from FIES. The official poverty statistics include: annual per capita poverty thresholds, poverty incidence of families, poverty gap, etc. These are posted in the NSCB website.(<a href="http://www.nscb.gov.ph">http://www.nscb.gov.ph</a>)</p>	<p>Every 3 years</p>	<p>Per system of designated statistics (SDS), 2 years after the reference year</p>	<p>1991, 2003, 2006, 2009</p> <p>National Regional Provincial</p>	<p>The NSCB introduced refinements in the official poverty estimation methodology in February 2011, which was approved by the NSCB Executive Board. Back estimates produced, for purposes of comparing trends using the old and refined methodologies, are only for 1991, 2003 and 2006. No provincial estimates for 1991.</p>