

Philippines

Indicator	Definition	Method of Computation	Method of Collection	Source Document/ Agency	Frequency of Release	Time Lag	Years Available and Level of Disaggregation	Limitations
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Goal 4: Reduce child mortality

Target 4.A: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate

4.1 Under-five mortality rate	The probability of dying between birth and age five, expressed as the number of deaths below age five per 1,000 live births during a given period. (NSCB Resolution No. 8 - Series of 2006 - Approving and adopting the official concepts and definitions for statistical purposes for the health and nutrition sector)	The indicator is calculated by dividing the number of deaths in a given period of children below five years old by the total number of live births in a given period and multiplied by 1000 U5MR = $\frac{\text{No. of deaths below age 5 during a given period}}{\text{Total live births during a given period}} \times 1,000$	1990-1995 data were estimated by the NSCB TWG on Maternal and Child Mortality Statistics (TWG-MCMS) based on 1990 projected population and 1990 registered deaths while 1998 and 2003 estimates were derived from the results of the National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS); and 2006 estimates were derived from the results of the Family Planning Survey (FPS) conducted by the National Statistics Office (NSO)	Table 8.2 Early childhood mortality rates by socioeconomic characteristics and region, 2003 NDHS	TWG-MCMS - annual NDHS - conducted every five years FPS - annual except when NDHS is conducted	NDHS - tables available after 6 months; publication after 1 year FPS - tables available after 6 months	TWG-MCMS - 1990-1995 NDHS - 1998, 2003 FPS - 2006 National Regional	
4.2 Infant mortality rate	The probability of dying between birth and age one, expressed as the number of infant deaths or deaths occurring before reaching 12 months of life in a given period per 1,000 live births. (NSCB Resolution No. 8 - Series of 2006 - Approving and adopting the official concepts and definitions for statistical purposes for the health and nutrition sector)	The indicator is calculated by dividing the number of deaths in a given period of infants less than one year old by the total number of live births in a given period and multiply by 1000 IMR = $\frac{\text{No. of infant deaths under 1 year old in a given period}}{\text{Total live births in a given period}} \times 1,000$	Admin-based and survey 1990-1995 data were estimated by the NSCB TWG on Maternal and Child Mortality Statistics (TWG-MCMS) based on 1990 projected population and 1990 registered deaths while 1998 and 2003 estimates were derived from the results of the National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS); and 2006 estimates were derived from the results of the Family Planning Survey (FPS) conducted by the National Statistics Office (NSO)	Table 8.2 Early childhood mortality rates by socioeconomic characteristics and region, 2003 NDHS and/or Table 5.2 Under five mortality rates for the 10 year period preceding the survey, Philippines: 2006, page 85	TWG-MCMS - annual NDHS - conducted every five years FPS - annual except when NDHS is conducted	NDHS - tables available after 6 months; publication after 1 year FPS - tables available after 6 months, publication after 1 year, PUF after 1.5 years	TWG-MCMS - 1990-1995 NDHS - 1998, 2003 FPS - 2006 National Regional	
4.3 Proportion of 1 year-old children immunised against measles	The percentage of children from 9-11 months old who have been given measles vaccine. (Department of Health)	The indicator is calculated by dividing the number of 9-11 months old children who received measles vaccine over the targetted number of 1 year old children in the population	Admin-based: <i>Field Health Service Information System (FHSIS)</i> of the Department of Health (DOH)	Table 2D.1- EPI Report: FIC, BCG, Measles & DPT By Region, Province & City Philippines, 2006 FHSIS of the DOH	Annual	PDF file after 2 years and publication after 3 years	1990-2006 National Regional Provincial	