



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY BOARD

**PSA Board Resolution No. 12
Series of 2019**

**APPROVING AND ADOPTING THE CORE REGIONAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
GOALS INDICATORS (CoRe-SDGI)**

WHEREAS, in the United Nations (UN) Resolution A/70/1, *Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* clearly states that Agenda 2030 is to be country-led, and countries will develop indicators at the national and sub-national levels to complement the global indicators, taking into account national circumstances;

WHEREAS, in 2017, the PSA Board approved the Official List of SDG Indicators for Initial Monitoring through the PSA Board Resolution No. 9, Series of 2017, with 155 indicators, of which 102 were global SDG indicators, 28 proxy indicators and 25 supplemental indicators;

WHEREAS, as stated in the PSA Board Resolution No. 9, Series of 2017, the PSA should conduct data assessment of the Philippine SDG indicators at the sub-national level, thus, PSA conducted regional assessment workshops in 2017 to assess the Official List of Philippine SDG indicators for initial monitoring;

WHEREAS, in 2017 to 2018, three separate regional assessment workshops were conducted by major island groups; and in October 2018, PSA conducted a technical workshop on the monitoring of the regional SDG indicators resulting to the identification of the initial list of Core Regional SDG Indicators (CoRe SDGIs) for compilation at the regional level which is broadly consistent with the Official List of the Philippine SDG Indicators for Initial Monitoring;

WHEREAS, the list underwent review by the Philippine SDG Indicators Focal Points (SDGI-FP) and by the Regional Statistics Committee (RSCs); with inputs already incorporated in the list;

WHEREAS, the list was presented at the 2nd Regional Statistics Committee Summit in September 2017 for comments which were incorporated in the list;

WHEREAS, the CoRe-SDGIs was endorsed by the Regional Statistics Committees to the PSA Board for approval in recognition of the need to facilitate sub-national comparisons in monitoring the achievement of the SDGs;

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Board approves the Initial List of Core Regional SDG Indicators based on the Official List of Philippine SDG Indicators for Initial Monitoring (Annex BR-12-20190813-01) and its corresponding metadata (Annex BR 12-20190813-02) for adoption by the Philippine Statistical System;

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BE IT RESOLVED FURTHER that:

- The PSA through the RSSOs shall:
 - compile and disseminate the Core Regional SDG Indicators (CoRe SDGs) at least on an annual basis through its field office websites;
 - develop and maintain a webpage on SDGs on the PSA Regional website and regularly update the Regional SDG Watch;
 - provide technical assistance in the generation and development of the Core Regional SDG indicators as may be needed by the implementing agencies and local governments in the regions and provinces;
- The RSCs shall:
 - oversee the generation and monitoring of the CoRe SDGs in the regions;
 - provide guidance in the updating of the CoRe SDGs based on the updates on the Official List of Philippine SDG Indicators;
 - elevate to the PSA Board, any issue/matter regarding the compilation of the Core Regional SDG Indicators which cannot be resolved at the regional level thru the PSA SDG Team at the Central Office to ensure coherence and harmonization at the national level.

RESOLVED FURTHER that the Core Regional SDG Indicators will be reviewed vis-à-vis the updates of the Global and the Philippine SDG Indicators.

Approved this 13th day of August 2019, in Pasig City.

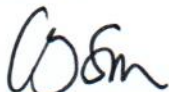


ERNESTO M. PERNIA

Secretary of Socioeconomic Planning
National Economic and Development Authority
Chairperson, PSA Board



Attested by:



CLAIRE DENNIS S. MAPA

Underssecretary *Mr ✓*
National Statistician and Civil Registrar General
Philippine Statistics Authority
Chairperson, PSA Board Secretariat

Initial List of Proposed Core Regional SDG Indicators

Goal	Target	Data Source
Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere		
1.2: By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line	Official Poverty Statistics, PSA
1.4: By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance	1.4.1p1 Percentage of women ages 15-49 with a live birth in the five years preceeding the survey who received antenatal care, delivery assistance, and postnatal care from health personnel for the most recent birth	NDHS
	1.4.1p3 Percentage of population that visited a health facility or sought advice or treatment in the 30 days preceeding the survey	NDHS
	1.4.1p4 Net Enrolment Rate in kindergarten	EBEIS
	1.4.1p5 Net Enrolment Rate in elementary	EBEIS
	1.4.1p6 Net Enrolment Rate in secondary education	EBEIS
	1.4.1p7 Proportion of families with access to safe water supply	FIES
	1.4.1p8 Proportion of families with sanitary toilet	FIES
	1.4.1p9 Proportion of families with owned or owner-like possession of housing units	FIES
	1.4.2p1 Proportion of families with access to secure tenure	FIES
1.5: By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	OCD
	1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	OCD
Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture		
2.1: By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	2.1.1p1 Proportion of households meeting 100% recommended energy intake	NNS
2.2: By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age	NNS
	2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	NNS
	2.2.2.1 Prevalence of malnutrition for children under 5 years <-2 SD from the median of the WHO CGS (wasting)	NNS
	2.2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition for children under 5 years <+2 SD from the median of the WHO CGS (overweight)	NNS
	2.2.s1 Prevalence of micronutrient deficiencies (Vit. A, Iron)	NNS
	2.2.s2 Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding	NNS

Initial List of Proposed Core Regional SDG Indicators

Goal	Target	Data Source
Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages		
3.1: By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	NDHS
	3.1.s1 Proportion of births delivered in a health facility	NDHS
3.2: By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low	3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate	NDHS
	3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate	NDHS
	3.2.s1 Infant Mortality Rate	NDHS
3.3: By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	3.3.1.p1 Number of new HIV infections (newly diagnosed cases/year)	DOH
	3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population	DOH
	3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 100,000 population	DOH
3.4: By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being	3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease	CRVS
3.6: By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	3.6.1 Death rate due to road road traffic accidents per 100,000 population	CRVS
3.7: By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes	3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied [provided] with modern methods	NDHS
	3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	NDHS
	3.7.s1 Contraceptive Prevalence Rate	NDHS
3.8: Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	3.8.s1 Percent of population covered by the social health insurance	PhilHealth
3.9: By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning	CRVS
3.a: Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate.	3.a.s1 Prevalence of current tobacco use	NNS
3.b: Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all	3.b.1p1 Proportion of Fully Immunized Children	DOH
Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all		
4.1: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning	4.1.s1 Completion Rate	EBEIS
	4.1.s2 Cohort Survival Rate	EBEIS
	4.1.s3 Dropout Rate or School Leavers Rate	EBEIS

Initial List of Proposed Core Regional SDG Indicators

Goal	Target	Data Source
4.2: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education	4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex	EBEIS
4.3: By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	4.3.s1 Net Enrolment Rate in elementary education	EBEIS
	4.3.s2 Net Enrolment Rate in secondary education	EBEIS
	4.3.s3 Passing rate in licensure exam (higher education)	PRC, MARINA, Supreme Court
	4.3.s4 Certification rate (Technical-Vocational Education and Training (TVET))	TESDA
4.4: By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship	4.4.1p1 Proportion of population with exposure to internet	FLEMMS
4.5: By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations	4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated	Gender Parity (DepEd, CHED)
4.c: By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States	4.c.s2 Number of Technical-Vocational Education and Training (TVET) trainers trained	TESDA
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls		
5.1: End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.	5.2.s1 Number of reported gender-based violence cases (includes e-VAW)	PNP
5.2: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.	5.2.s2 Number of reported abuse cases for women and children	PNP
	5.2.s3 Number of cases served by Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) on violence against women and child abuse	DSWD
5.5: Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life.	5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments	COMELEC
	5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions	LFS
Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all		
7.1: By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity	DOE
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent		
8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries	8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GRDP per capita	NAP, PSA
8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors	8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GRDP per employed person	NAP/LFS, PSA
8.5: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	8.5.2 Unemployment rate	LFS

Initial List of Proposed Core Regional SDG Indicators

Goal	Target	Data Source
8.6: By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training	LFS
Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation		
9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport	DOTr
9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and	9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GRDP and per capita	NAP
	9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	LFS
Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries		
10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average	10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population	FIES
10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status	10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income	FIES
Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable		
11.1: By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	11.1.1 p1 Proportion of urban population living who are informal settlers	FIES/CPH/Po pCen
11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations	11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	OCD
11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels	11.b.2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	OCD
Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts		
13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	OCD

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Initial List of Proposed Core Regional SDG Indicators

Goal	Target	Data Source
	13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	OCD
Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development		
14.5: By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information	14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas	DENR
Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and		
16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	16.1.s1 Number of murder cases	PNP
	16.1.s2 Monthly average index crime rate	PNP
16.9: By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	PSA
Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development		
17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology	17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet	FLEMMS

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Target/Indicator (col. 1)	TIER		Definition		Method of Computation	
	Global (col. 2)	National (col. 3)	National (col. 5)	Regional (col. 6)	National (col. 8)	Regional (col. 9)
Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere						
Target 1.2: By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions						
1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	1	1	Poverty incidence is the proportion of individuals with per capita income less than the poverty thresholds.	The national poverty rate is the percentage of the total population living below the national poverty line. The rural poverty rate is the percentage of the rural population living below the national poverty line (or in cases where a separate, rural poverty line is used, the rural poverty line). Urban poverty rate is the percentage of the urban population living below the national poverty line (or in cases where a separate, urban poverty line is used, the urban poverty line).	$P = (Q/n) \times 100$ where: P= proportion of population living below the national poverty line Q = number of families/individuals with per capita annual income/expenditure less than the per capita annual poverty threshold n = total number of families/individuals	(same as national methodology)
Target 1.4: By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance						
1.4.1p1 Percentage of women ages 15-49 with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who received antenatal care, delivery assistance, or postnatal care from health personnel for the most recent birth.		1	Percentage of women ages 15-49 with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who received antenatal care, delivery assistance, and postnatal care from health personnel for the most recent birth.	(same as national definition)	Percentage of women ages 15-49 with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who received antenatal care, delivery assistance, and postnatal care from health personnel for the most recent birth in the five years preceding the survey with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey	(same as national methodology)
1.4.1p3 Percentage of population that visited a health facility or sought advice or treatment in the 30 days preceding the survey		1	Percentage of population that visited a health facility or sought advice or treatment in the 30 days preceding the survey	(same as national definition)	Percentage of population that visited a health facility or sought advice or treatment in the 30 days preceding the survey	(same as national methodology)
1.4.1p4 Net Enrolment Rate in kindergarten		1	The enrolment in kindergarten of the official school age-group expressed as a percentage of the corresponding population.		Ratio of the enrolment for the age group corresponding to the official school age in kindergarten to the population of the same age group in a given year	
1.4.1p5 Net Enrolment Rate in elementary		1	The enrolment in elementary of the official school age-group expressed as a percentage of the corresponding population.		Ratio of the enrolment for the age group corresponding to the official school age in the elementary level to the population of the same age group in a given year	
1.4.1p6 Net Enrolment Rate in secondary education		1	The enrolment in secondary education of the official school age-group expressed as a percentage of the corresponding population.		NER-Ratio of the enrolment for the age group corresponding to the official school age in the secondary level to the population of the same age group in a given year	
1.4.1p7 Proportion of families with access to improved water supply	1		Proportion of families with access to safe water supply – The ratio of the number of families who access water from community water system (piped into their dwelling, yard/plot or public tap) and protected wells, to the total number of families.	The ratio of households with reasonable means of getting basic safe water from the different types of improved drinking water supply expressed as a percentage of the total households.		The ratio of households with reasonable means of getting basic safe water from the different types of improved drinking water supply expressed as a percentage of the total households.
				Basic safe water supply: Drinking from an improved water source. Improved drinking water source – are which by nature of their design, and construction; have the potential to deliver safe water such as Level I, II and III water system. Level I (Point Source): a protected well or a developed spring with an outlet but without distribution system, generally adaptable for rural areas where the houses are thinly scattered. A Level I facility normally serves around 15 to 25 households and its outreach must not be more than 250 meters from the farthest user. Level II (Communal Faucet System or Stand Posts): A system composed of a source, with or without a reservoir, a piped distribution network, and communal faucets located not more than 25 meters from the farthest house. The system is designed to deliver 40 to 80 liters per capita per day to an average of 100 households, with one faucet per 4 to 6 households. It is generally suitable for rural and urban areas where houses are clustered densely enough to justify a simple pipe system. Note: For reporting purposes Level II system may also include a communal faucet connected to Level III where group of households get their water supply.		
				Level III (Waterworks System or Individual House Connection): a system with a source, with or without reservoir, a piped distribution network and household taps. It is generally suited for densely populated areas. Note: For reporting purposes Level III system may also include a Level I system with piped distribution for household tap serving group of household dwellings.	Proportion of families with access to safe water supply – The ratio of the number of families who access water from community water system (piped into their dwelling, yard/plot or public tap) and protected wells, to the total number of families.	

Target/Indicator (col. 1)	TIER		Definition		Method of Computation	
	Global (col. 2)	National (col. 3)	National (col. 5)	Regional (col. 6)	National (col. 8)	Regional (col. 9)
1.4.1.p8 Proportion of population living with improved sanitary facility		1	Proportion of families with sanitary toilet – The ratio of the number of families with flush toilet (either owned or shared) and close pit, to the total number of families.	<p>The proportion of households with basic sanitation facilities among the total number of households expressed as a percentage.</p> <p>Basic Sanitation Facility: Composed of a sub, mid and superstructure that collects excreta or sewage and conveyed in a containment tank (pit latrine or septic tank).</p> <p>Household with sanitation facility:</p> <p>a. Four/flush toilet connected to a septic tank and/or to sewage system or any other approved treatment system (e.g. an aerobic baffled reactor).</p> <p>b. Ventilated improved pit latrine (VIP)</p> <p>Septic Tank: A water tight receptacle which receives the discharge of a plumbing system or part thereof, and is designed to accomplish the partial removal and digestion of the suspended solid matter in the sewage through a period of detention</p>	Proportion of families with sanitary toilet – The ratio of the number of families with flush toilet (either owned or shared) and close pit, to the total number of families.	The proportion of households with basic sanitation facilities among the total number of households expressed as a percentage.
1.4.1.p9 Proportion of families with owned or owner-like possession of housing units		1	The ratio of the number of families with housing unit owned or amortized to the total number of families.	The ratio of the number of households with housing unit owned or amortized to the total number of households.	The ratio of the number of families with housing unit owned or amortized to the total number of families.	The ratio of the number of households with housing unit owned or amortized to the total number of households.
1.4.2.p1 Proportion of families with secure tenure		1	Proportion of families which own house and lot or owner-like possession of house and lot; rent house/room including lot; own house, rent lot; own house, rent-free lot with consent of owner; rent-free house and lot with consent of owner	(same as national definition)	Total number of families which own house and lot or owner-like possession of house and lot; rent house/room including lot; own house, rent lot; own house, rent-free lot with consent of owner; rent-free house and lot with consent of owner divided by total number of families	(same as national methodology)
Target 1.5: By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters			Affected: The total number of affected individuals or populace (the family head and its dependents) residing in the affected barangays of a municipality or city.			
1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	2	1	Displaced Inside Evacuation Centers: The total number of affected individuals or populace (the family head and its dependents) who took pre-emptive evacuation prior to the onslaught of the disaster; or who sought temporary refuge due to the disaster, in an evacuation center.	(same as national definition)	Displaced Inside Evacuation Centers will be calculated as the summation of affected individuals or populace (the family head and its dependents) who took pre-emptive evacuation prior to the onslaught of the disaster, or who sought temporary refuge due to the disaster, in an evacuation center.	(same as national methodology)
1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	2	1	Displaced Outside Evacuation Centers: The total number of affected individuals or populace (the family head and its dependents) who took pre-emptive evacuation prior to the onslaught of the disaster; or who sought temporary refuge due to the disaster either to their relatives' or friend's house.		Displaced Outside Evacuation Centers is calculated as summation of affected individuals or populace (the family head and its dependents) who took pre-emptive evacuation prior to the onslaught of the disaster, or who sought temporary refuge due to the disaster either to their relatives' or friend's house.	(same as national methodology)
Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture Target 2.1: By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round			Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	(same as national definition)	Total number of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies divided by the total local governments	(same as national methodology)
2.1.1.p1 Proportion of households meeting 100% recommended energy intake		1	The level of intake of energy or essential nutrient in relation to the energy/nutrient requirement for adequate health, which is expressed as percentage of recommended energy and nutrient intake (REN)	Energy/nutrient adequacy refers to the level of intake of energy or essential nutrient in relation to the energy/nutrient requirement for adequate health, which is expressed as percentage of recommended energy and nutrient intake (REN).	Total number of households meeting 100% recommended energy intake divided by the total number of households	The energy intake may be computed using the following formula: total number of households, meeting 100% recommended energy intake divided by the total number of households.

Target/Indicator (col. 1)	TIER		Definition		Method of Computation	
	Global (col. 2)	National (col. 3)	National (col. 5)	Regional (col. 6)	National (col. 8)	Regional (col. 9)
Target 2.2: By 2030, and all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons						
2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age	1	1	*An indicator that is used to determine past or chronic nutritional status of children 0-10 years old where each child's actual height/length is compared with the standard or reference height/length for his/her age	An indicator that is used to determine past or chronic nutritional status of children 0-10 years old where each child's actual height/length is compared with the standard or reference height/length for his/her age	Computation of standard deviation (SD) score of the individual: SD score = (height of individual - median value of height for age of reference population) / (SD value of reference population)	Computation of standard deviation (SD) score of the individual: SD score = (weight of individual - median value of weight for height of reference population) / (SD value of reference population)
2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	1	1	An indicator for the assessment of growth of children 0-10 years old which compares the weight of each child to the weight of a reference population of the same height or length	Overweight is a condition where a person's weight is greater than that of a normal person of the same age (in case of adolescents) or height (in case of adults), with BMI of more than 95th (85th percentile) for adolescents or between 25 and 30 kg/m2 for adults. Wasting or Thin is a condition where the child's weight is lower relative to his/her height or length than that of a normal child and is measured using the weight-for-height as the index.	Computation of standard deviation (SD) score of the individual: SD score = (weight of individual - median value of weight for height of reference population) / (SD value of reference population)	Computation of standard deviation (SD) score of the individual: SD score = (weight of individual - median value of weight for height of reference population) / (SD value of reference population)
2.2.3 Prevalence of micronutrient deficiencies (Vit. A, Iron) among children less than 5 years old		1	Micronutrient Malnutrition – a condition resulting from a deficiency of supply to the tissues of micronutrients, notably vitamin A, iron, and iodine, arising from a deficiency in the diet, losses from the body, or improper utilization of food Vitamin A Deficiency (VAD) – a condition that covers all physiological disturbances caused by low vitamin A level, including subclinical and clinical signs and symptoms and is measured using the plasma retinol level Iron Deficiency Anemia (IDA) – a condition that occurs when the amount of iron absorbed by the body is too small to meet the body's demands, which may be due to insufficient iron intake, reduced bioavailability of dietary iron, chronic blood loss, and/or increased iron requirements, as occurring during pregnancy or the period of growth, and is measured using the hemoglobin level	Micronutrient Malnutrition – a condition resulting from a deficiency of supply to the tissues of micronutrients, notably vitamin A, iron, and iodine, arising from a deficiency in the diet, losses from the body, or improper utilization of food Vitamin A Deficiency (VAD) – a condition that covers all physiological disturbances caused by low vitamin A level, including subclinical and clinical signs and symptoms and is measured using the plasma retinol level Iron Deficiency Anemia (IDA) – a condition that occurs when the amount of iron absorbed by the body is too small to meet the body's demands, which may be due to insufficient iron intake, reduced bioavailability of dietary iron, chronic blood loss, and/or increased iron requirements, as occurring during pregnancy or the period of growth, and is measured using the hemoglobin level	Number of population that are vitamin A deficient divided by the total number of population: The cutoff points used for the interpretation of plasma retinol data based on WHO/UNICEF/HQ/IVACG, 1982 are as follows: Level: Deficient Plasma Retinol µg/dL: <10 µmol/L: <0.35 Level: Low Plasma Retinol µg/dL: 10 – 19 µmol/L: 0.35 – 0.69 Level: Acceptable Plasma Retinol µg/dL: 20 – 29 µmol/L: 0.70 – 1.74 Level: High Plasma Retinol µg/dL: ≥ 30 µmol/L: ≥ 1.75	Number of population that are vitamin A deficient divided by the total number of population: The cutoff points used for the interpretation of plasma retinol data based on WHO/UNICEF/HQ/IVACG, 1982 are as follows: Level: Deficient Plasma Retinol µg/dL: <10 µmol/L: <0.35 Level: Low Plasma Retinol µg/dL: 10 – 19 µmol/L: 0.35 – 0.69 Level: Acceptable Plasma Retinol µg/dL: 20 – 29 µmol/L: 0.70 – 1.74 Level: High Plasma Retinol µg/dL: ≥ 30 µmol/L: ≥ 1.75
2.2.4.2 Prevalence of exclusively breastfed children 0 to 5 months old		1	Exclusive Breastfeeding is a feeding practice where infant receives nothing else but breast milk (including expressed breast milk or breast milk from a wet nurse) with the exception of oral rehydration solution (ORS), drops, syrup (vitamins, minerals and medicines) [WHO-UNICEF, 2008].	(same as national definition)	Proportion of exclusive breastfeeding pertains to children 0-5.9 months who were exclusively breastfed the day prior to interview over the total number of 0-5.9 months old children.	(same as national methodology)
Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages						
Target 3.1: By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	1	1	The number of births attended by skilled health professional as a percentage of all livebirths.	1 The number of births attended by skilled health professional as a percentage of all livebirths. Skilled health professional includes doctor, nurse, and midwife.	1 (Total number of births attended by skilled health professional (doctors, nurses and midwives) in a particular period/Total number of livebirths in the same period) x 100	(same as national methodology)
3.1.1 Proportion of births delivered in a health facility	1	1	Percentage of live births in the five years preceding the survey delivered in a public or private health facility	(same as national definition)	Percentage distribution of live births in the five years preceding the survey, by place of delivery	(same as national methodology)

Target/Indicator (col. 1)	TIER		Definition		Method of Computation	
	Global (col. 2)	National (col. 3)	National (col. 5)	Regional (col. 6)	National (col. 8)	Regional (col. 9)
Target 3.2: By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births						
3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate	1	1	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.	(same as national definition)	(No. of deaths below age 5 during a given period/Total live births during a given period) x 1000	(same as national methodology)
3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate	1	1	The number of deaths within the first month of life per 1,000 live births.	(same as national definition)	(Number of deaths of infants within the first month of life in a particular period/Total live births in the same period) x 1000	(same as national methodology)
3.2.3 Infant Mortality Rate		1	1The number of deaths within the first 28 days of life per 1,000 live births.	(same as national definition)	(Number of deaths of infants within the first 28 days of life in a particular period/Total live births in the same period) x 1000	(same as national methodology)
Target 3.3: By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases						
3.3.1 p1Number of newly diagnosed HIV infections		1	The number of newly diagnosed with HIV infection per year	(same as national definition)	Computation from DOH	(same as national methodology)
3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population	1	1	The number of cases of tuberculosis per 100,000 population	(same as national definition)	Number of new and relapse TB cases arising in a specific period OVER Total estimated population This is per 100,000 not 1,000	(same as national methodology)
3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	1	1	The number of cases of malaria per 100,000 population	(same as national definition)	1(Number of malaria cases in a particular period / Total population in the same period) x 100,000	(same as national methodology)
Target 3.4: By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being						
3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease	1	1	Total number of mortality between 30 and 70 years of age from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes and chronic respiratory diseases OVER Total number of population in the 30 to 70 age group	(same as national definition)	Total number of mortality between 30 and 70 years of age from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes and chronic respiratory diseases / Total number of population in the 30 to 70 age group (ICD 10 Codes: I00-I99, C00-C97, E10-E14, J40-J47)	
Target 3.6: By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents						
3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries	1	1	The number of deaths caused by land transport accidents [ICD-10 codes V01-V04, V06, V09-V80, V87, V89, V99] per 100,000 population	(same as national definition)	(Number of deaths caused by land transport accidents / population) x 100,000	(same as national methodology)
Target 3.7: By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes						
3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied [provided] with modern methods	1	1	Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who are in need of and have no unmet need and currently using a contraceptive method. It is also known as the modern contraceptive prevalence rate	The proportion of women of reproductive age who have their need for family planning with modern methods is the percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who are in need of, or have no unmet need and currently using a contraceptive method. It is also known as the modern contraceptive prevalence rate (modern CPR).	Use of modern contraceptive methods divided by the total demand (sum of unmet need plus total contraceptive use)	(same as national methodology)
3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years or aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	2	1	Percentage of women age 15-19 who had a live birth or who are pregnant with their first child, and percentage who have begun childbearing	The adolescent birth rate (ABR) per 1,000 women in the age group 10-19 years old is the number of births to females aged 10 to 19 per 1,000 female population in the same age group.	Number of women age 15-24 who had begun childbearing or who are pregnant with their first child divided by number of women age 15-24	Number of women age 10-19 who had begun childbearing or who are pregnant with their first child divided by number of women age 10-19
3.7.3 Contraceptive Prevalence Rate		1	The number of births to females aged 10 to 19 per 1,000 female population in the same age group	(same as national definition)	(Number of births to females aged 10-18 / number of female population in the same age group) x 1,000	(same as national methodology)
Target 3.8: Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all						
3.8.1 Percentage of population covered by the social health insurance		1	1 Coverage rate is the aggregate count of PhilHealth beneficiaries (eligible member and qualified dependents) under Formal Economy (Private, Government, Household Help/Kasambahay, Enterprise Owner and Family Drivers), Informal Economy (Migrant Worker, Informal Sector, Self-Earning Individual and Organized Group and Others), Indigents, Sponsored Members, Senior Citizens and Lifetime Members as a percentage of the total population.		Number of members and dependents covered by PhilHealth OVER estimated projected population	
Target 3.9: By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and diseases from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination						
3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning	1	1	The number of deaths of unintentional poisonings (ICD-10 codes X40, X43-X44, X46-X49) per 100,000 population	(same as national definition)	(The number of deaths of unintentional poisonings / population) x 100,000	(The number of deaths of unintentional poisonings / population) x 100,000 (generated through DVSS Preliminary Results)
Target 3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate.						
3.a.1 Prevalence of current tobacco use		1	Current smokers Those who smoke during the time of the survey either on a "daily" basis (at least one cigarette a day) or on a regular/occasional smoking or those who do not smoke daily but who smoke at least weekly or those who smoke less often than weekly			

Target/Indicator (col. 1)	TIER		Definition		Method of Computation	
	Global (col. 2)	National (col. 3)	National (col. 5)	Regional (col. 6)	National (col. 8)	Regional (col. 9)
Target 3.b: Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use						
3.b.101 Proportion of Fully Immunized Children		1	Infants who received one dose of BCG, three doses each of OPV, DPT, and Hepatitis B vaccines, and one dose of measles vaccine before reaching one year of age.	(same as national definition)		Number of infants less than 1 (one) year old fully immunized over the estimated one year old population
Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning						
Target 4.1: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes						
4.1.1 Completion Rate		1	Percentage of grade/year 1 entrants who graduate in elementary/secondary education	(same as national definition)	Completion Rate-Graduates (final grade/year) / Enrolment (first grade/year)	(same as national methodology)
4.1.2 Cohort Survival Rate		1	Percentage of enrollees at the beginning grade or year in a given school year who reached the final grade or year of the elementary/secondary level	(same as national definition)	(1) Compute the Promotion and Repetition Rates for a particular area; (2) Compute the number of promotees up to grade 6 using the respective grade/year levels; (3) Compute the number of pupils/students in grade/year 1 who repeat once, twice, up to 6 times (4) Add the repeaters in the previous grade level who were promoted with the pupils in the current grade level who repeated. (5) Calculate the total for each grade level to obtain the pupil-years; (6) Multiply the pupil-years with the respective promotion rate to get the total promotees (including repeaters); (7) Calculate the reconstructed cohort survival rate for each grade level by dividing the Total Promotees Gr K-1 (including repeaters) with the original cohort of 1000.	(same as national methodology)
4.1.33 Dropout Rate or School Leavers Rate		1	Percentage of pupils/students who do not finish a particular grade/year level. It does not capture pupils/students who finish a grade/year level but do not enroll in the next grade/year level the following school year.	(same as national definition)	Simple Drop-out Rate = [number drop-outs / (enrolment + drop-outs)] * 100	(same as national methodology)
Target 4.2: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education						
4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex	1	1	Indicator that measures general level of participation of 5 year old children in kindergarten. It indicates the capacity of the education system to prepare young children for elementary education.		Number of 5 year-old children in kindergarten level / population of the 5 year old children in a given year	
Target 4.3: By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university						
4.3.1 Net Enrolment Rate in elementary education		1	The enrolment in elementary of the official school age-group expressed as a percentage of the corresponding population.		NER-ratio of the enrolment for the age group corresponding to the official school age in the elementary level to the population of the same age group in a given year	
4.3.2 Net Enrolment Rate in secondary education		1	The enrolment in secondary education of the official school age-group expressed as a percentage of the corresponding population.		NER-ratio of the enrolment for the age group corresponding to the official school age in the secondary level to the population of the same age group in a given year	
4.3.33 Passing rate in licensure exam (HEd)		1	Percentage of the number of examinees per school who are passers of a given licensure examination in a given period for each discipline	Percentage of the number of examinees per school who are passers of a given licensure examination in a given period by discipline and sex	Passing rate = (number of passers of a given licensure examination per school in a given period / number of examinees of a given licensure examination per school in a given period) * 100	(same as national methodology)
4.3.44 Certification rate (Technical Vocational Education and Training)		1	Percentage of examinees who passed the national competency assessment for or within a given period	Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) provides education and training opportunities to prepare students and other clients for employment. It also addresses the skills training requirements of those who are already in the labor market and would need to upgrade or develop new competencies to enhance employability and improve productivity. Assessment and Certification is a program that aims at assessing and certifying the competencies of the middle-level skilled workers through Philippine TVET Competency Assessment and Certification System (PTCACS).	Certification rate = (number of certified persons / number of assessed persons) * 100	Number of persons who received certification/Number of persons assessed by TESDA x 100
Target 4.4: By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship						

Target/Indicator (col. 1)	TIER		Definition		Method of Computation	
	Global (col. 2)	National (col. 3)	National (col. 5)	Regional (col. 6)	National (col. 8)	Regional (col. 9)
4.4.1.p1 Proportion of population using internet		1	Percentage of population 10 to 64 years old who were exposed to the Internet. Exposure to the Internet in FLEMMS includes surfing the Internet for social media/interaction and surfing the Internet for research work. Exposure to the mass media means that respondent accessed/used the specific forms of mass media everyday or at least once a week or seldom in the last 12 months preceding the survey.		Percentage of population 10 to 64 years old who were exposed to the Internet: (a) social media and (b) research work	
Target 4.5: By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations						
4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated	1	1	Ratio of girls to boys & ratio of rural to urban		Ratio of the number of girl enrolled at primary or secondary levels of education to the number of boys in each level.	(same as national methodology)
			Ratio of girls to boys & ratio of rural to urban		Ratio of the number of girl enrolled at primary or secondary levels of education to the number of boys in each level.	
			Ratio of female to male & ratio of rural to urban	Ratio of the number of female students enrolled at primary, secondary and tertiary levels of education to the number of male students in each level.	Ratio of the number of female students enrolled at tertiary education to the number of male students in each level.	
			Ratio of female to male & ratio of rural to urban	Ratio of the number of female students enrolled at primary, secondary and tertiary levels of education to the number of male students in each level.	Ratio of the number of female students enrolled in TVET to the number of male students in each level.	
Target 4.c: By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States			Number of TVET trainers trained	Number of TVET trainers trained in the region.	Number of TVET trainers trained	(same as national methodology)
4.c.2 Number of Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Trainers Trained		1				
Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls						
Target 5.2: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.			Foundation for Media Alternatives (FMA) defined technology-related violence against women or eVAW as violence against women in and using ICT platforms such as television, radio, telephone/mobile phones, computers, SMART phones, tablets, Internet, VoIP, social networking sites (FB, Twitter), websites and blogs. Several forms of eVAW crimes being perpetrated are: - Cyberharassment. It is the online harassment of women, which includes rape threats, doctored photographs portraying women being strangled, postings of women's home addresses alongside suggestions that they are interested in anonymous sex, and technological attacks that shut down blogs and websites (Citron 2009). Forms of cyberharassment are: cyberstalking, emails to forward unwanted proposals/blackmail, extortion/publication of an individual's personal information, monitoring by abusers of both the physical and virtual activities of their victims. - Cyberpornography. It is an act of using cyberspace to create, display, distribute, import or publish pornography or obscene materials, especially materials depicting children engaged in sexual acts with adults. - Cybertrafficking. The forms of cybertrafficking are: fake online "marriage agencies and websites advertising non-existent work or study opportunities and the commercialisation of private home videos.			
5.2.x1 Number of reported gender-based violence cases (includes e-VAW)		1		(same as national definition)	Total number of reported gender-based violence cases (includes e-VAW)	(same as national methodology)

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Target/Indicator (col. 1)	TIER		Definition		Method of Computation	
	Global (col. 2)	National (col. 3)	National (col. 5)	Regional (col. 6)	National (col. 8)	Regional (col. 9)
5.2.2 Number of reported abuse cases for women and children		1	<p>VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN – an act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual, or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life. It encompasses all forms of violation of women's rights, including threats and reprisals, exploitation, harassment, and other forms of control.</p> <p>CHILD ABUSE – the maltreatment, whether habitual or not, of a child, which includes any of the following:</p> <p>a) Psychological and physical abuse, neglect, cruelty, sexual abuse and emotional maltreatment;</p> <p>b) Any act by deeds or words which debases, degrades or demeans the intrinsic worth and dignity of a child as a human being;</p> <p>c) Unreasonable deprivation of her/his basic needs for survival such as food and shelter;</p> <p>Failure to immediately give medical treatment to an injured child resulting in serious impairment of her/his growth and development or in her/his permanent incapacity or death.</p>	(same as national definition)	Total number of reported abuse cases for women and children	Total number of reported gender-based violence cases (includes e-VAW)
5.2.3 Number of cases served by Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) on violence against women and child abuse		1	<p>The cases served by DSWD include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Physically abused/maltreated/battered - Sexually abused - Involuntary prostitution - Illegal recruitment - In detention - Armed conflict 	(same as national definition)	<p>The total number of cases served by DSWD include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Physically abused/maltreated/battered - Sexually abused - Involuntary prostitution - Illegal recruitment - In detention - Armed conflict* 	(same as national methodology)
Target 5.5: Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life.						
5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments	1	1	<p>The number of seats held by women in the House of Representatives (HOR) and Senate of the Philippines expressed as a percentage of all occupied seats in the HOR and Senate (based on the definition of UNOD).</p> <p>The number of seats held by women in the local governments expressed as a percentage of all occupied seats in the local governments.</p>	<p>The number of congressional seats held by women expressed as a percentage of all occupied congressional seats for the region.</p> <p>The number of seats held by women in the local governments expressed as a percentage of all occupied seats in the local governments of the region.</p>	<p>The indicator is obtained by dividing the number of Senate and HOR seats occupied by women by the total number of Senate and HOR seats occupied (based on the definition of UNOD).</p> <p>For local governments: [Number of local government seats occupied by women / Total number of local government seats occupied] * 100</p>	<p>The indicator is obtained by dividing the number of HOR seats occupied by women by the total number of occupied HOR seats for the region.</p> <p>For local governments: [Number of local government seats occupied by women / Total number of local government seats occupied in the region] * 100</p>
5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions	1	1	<p>Managers - workers in this group plan, direct, coordinate and evaluate the overall activities of enterprises, governments and other organizations, or of organizational units within them, and formulate and review their policies, laws, rules and regulations.</p> <p>Source: 2012 Philippine Standard Occupational Classification (PSOC)</p> <p>CSC: Third Level – positions in the Career Executive Service (CES)</p>	(same as national definition)	<p>Proposed computation using LFS: (Number of women under Code 1 of PSOC / Total number of persons under Code 1 of PSOC) * 100</p> <p>For CSC: (Number of women in third level positions / Total number of persons in third level positions) * 100</p>	(same as national methodology)
Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all						
Target 7.1: By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services						
7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity	1	1	<p>Proportion of population with access to electricity is the percentage of population with access to electricity</p>	<p>Proportion of Households with Electricity as fuel used for lighting (CPIH, POPCEN) - number of households in the region which uses electricity as source of lighting expressed as a percentage of the total households in the region</p> <p>Proportion of service connections by electric cooperatives (NEA, Electric Cooperatives) - number of service connections in the region expressed as a percentage of the total number of potential connections in the region</p>	<p>For CPIH/POPCEN Data: (Number of households in the region using electricity as source of lighting / Total number of households in the region) * 100</p> <p>For NEA Data: (Number of service connections / Potential service connections) * 100</p>	<p>For CPIH/POPCEN Data: (Number of households in the region using electricity as source of lighting / Total number of households in the region) * 100</p> <p>For NEA Data: (Number of service connections / Potential service connections) * 100</p>
Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all						
Target 8.1: Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries						
8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	1	1	<p>Real GDP per capita in PHP - GDP at constant 2000 prices divided by total population.</p>	<p>Real GDP per capita in PHP - GDP at constant 2000 prices divided by total population in the region</p>	<p>Percentage change in the real GDP per capita between two consecutive years</p>	<p>The annual growth rate of real GDP per capita is computed as the percentage change in the real GDP per capita between two consecutive years.</p> <p>Real GDP per capita is computed as: Real GDP per capita = GRDP at constant prices / Total Regional Population</p>

Target/Indicator (col. 1)	TIER		Definition		Method of Computation	
	Global (col. 2)	National (col. 3)	National (col. 5)	Regional (col. 6)	National (col. 8)	Regional (col. 9)
Target 8.2: Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors						
8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person	1	1	Gross Domestic Product at constant 2000 prices divided by total employed.	(same as national definition)	Percentage change in the real GDP per employed between two consecutive years.	The annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person is computed as the percentage change in the real GDP per employed person between two consecutive years. Employed includes all persons 15 years old and over as of their last birthday and during the basic survey reference period are reported as either: a. At work. Those who do any work even for one hour during the reference period for pay or profit, or work without pay on the farm or business enterprise operated by a member of the same household related by blood, marriage, or adoption; OR b. With a job but not at work. Those who have a job or business but are not at work because of temporary illness/injury, vacation, or other reasons. Likewise, persons who expect to report for work or to start operation of a farm or business enterprise within two weeks from the date of the enumerator's visit, are considered employed. Real GDP per employed person is computed as: Real GDP per employed person = GDP at constant prices / Total number of employed persons
Target 8.5: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value						
8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	1	1	Unemployed persons are those of working age (usually persons aged 15 and above) who were not in employment, carried out activities to seek employment during a specified recent period and were currently available to take up employment given a job opportunity, where: (a) "not in employment" is assessed with respect to the short reference period for the measurement of employment; (b) to "seek employment" refers to any activity when carried out, during a specified recent period comprising the last four weeks or one month, for the purpose of finding a job or setting up a business or agricultural undertaking; (c) the point when the enterprise starts to exist should be used to distinguish between search activities aimed at setting up a business and the work activity itself, as evidenced by the enterprise's registration to operate or by when financial resources become available, the necessary infrastructure or materials are in place or the first client or order is received, depending on the context; (d) "currently available" serves as a test of readiness to start a job in the present, assessed with respect to a short reference period comprising that used to measure employment (depending on national circumstances, the reference period may be extended to include a short subsequent period not exceeding two weeks in total, so as to ensure adequate coverage of unemployment situations among different population groups).	(same as national definition)	Unemployment rate = Unemployed persons / Persons in the labour force *100 (same as national methodology)	
Target 8.6: By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training						
8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training	1	1	This proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training, also known as "the NEET rate", conveys the number of young persons not in education, employment or training as a percentage of the total youth population.	(same as national definition)	NEET rate = (Youth - Youth in employment - Youth not in employment but in education or training) / Youth *100 (same as national methodology)	
Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation						
Target 9.1: Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all						
9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport	1	1	Passenger and freight volumes is the sum of the passenger and freight volumes reported for the air carriers in terms of number of people and metric tonnes of cargo respectively.	(same as national definition)	The indicator is calculated through a sum of the passenger and freight volumes reported for the air carriers through the Civil Aviation Authority of the Philippines.	(same as national methodology)
Target 9.2: Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries						
9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita	1	1	Manufacturing gross value added (GVA) as a proportion of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). It is generally compiled as the sum of the value added of all manufacturing activity units in operation in the reference period	(same as national definition)	Manufacturing GVA/GDP*100	(same as national methodology)
9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	1	1	Employment is defined as a work performed for pay or profit. As defined in the Labor Force Survey (LFS) employed persons refers to persons in the labor force who are reported either as at work or with a job or business although not at work. Persons at work are those who did some work, even for an hour during the reference period	(same as national definition)	Number of persons employed in manufacturing activities / Total number of employment in all activities x 100	(same as national methodology)

Target/Indicator (col. 1)	TIER		Definition		Method of Computation	
	Global (col. 2)	National (col. 3)	National (col. 5)	Regional (col. 6)	National (col. 8)	Regional (col. 9)
Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries. Target 10.1: By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average						
10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population	2	1	The growth rate in the welfare aggregate of bottom 40 percent is computed as the annualized average growth rate in per capita real consumption or income of the bottom 40 percent of the income distribution in a country for household surveys over a roughly 5-year period. The national average growth rate in the welfare aggregate is computed as the annualized average growth rate in per capita real consumption or income of the total population in a country from household surveys over 5-year period.	(same as national definition)	Growth rates are calculated as annualized growth rates over a roughly 5-year period. This is computed using the compounded growth formula: $\left(\frac{\text{mean } t_1}{\text{mean } t_0} \right)^{1/n} - 1 \times 100$ Where t_1 is the final year of the growth period and t_0 is the initial year.	(same as national methodology)
Target 10.2: By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status			The indicator is calculated as the proportion of persons living in households (adjusted for household size) below 60% of the national median income, using population-weighted subgroup estimates from household surveys.	(same as national definition)		
10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities	3	1		(same as national definition)		
Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable Target 11.1: By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums						
11.1.1.p1 Proportion of urban population who are informal settlers		1	<p>>A barangay is considered urban if:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It has a population size of 5,000 or more, or 2. It has at least one establishment with 100 or more employees, or 3. It has five or more establishments with a minimum of 10 employees, and five or more facilities within the two-kilometer radius from the barangay hall <p>1.) Improved water source - Information on the main source of drinking water provides the number of households with ready access to potable water supply, as well as the availability of piped water for each housing unit. The provision of a piped water installation for every housing unit is one of the primary objectives of a sound housing policy, as well as of a public health policy.</p> <p>2.) Improved sanitation facilities Data on the kind of toilet facility provide the minimum data required for the evaluation of toilet facilities in housing units available to households. A sanitary toilet facility is necessary to prevent diseases and improve the general health condition of the household members. Likewise, the presence of sanitary toilet facilities indicates the sanitation as well as economic status of the household.</p> <p>3.) Sufficient living area - There is no recommended standard measure or ideal living area sufficiency rate yet in the Philippines</p> <p>4.) Housing durability - Data on the construction materials of the roof of the building and construction materials of the outer walls of the building/housing unit provide information on the construction, replacement, and improvement status of buildings/housing units. These items can be used as proxy variables to measure the economic condition/status of a household.</p> <p>5. Security of tenure - Data on the tenure status of the housing unit and lot is useful for housing priorities and policies. In the promotion of house and lot ownership, and identification of groups that are in need of housing assistance. The extent to which the households own or rent the buildings/living quarters that they occupy is of special significance to housing programmes.</p>	(same as national definition)	<p>a.) Slum households = number of households occupying housing units/lots without consent of the owner</p> <p>Level of Urbanization or the Proportion of Urban Population to the Total Population = (population in urban barangays / total Philippine population) * 100</p> <p>(same as national methodology)</p>	(same as national methodology)

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Target/Indicator (col. 1)	TIER		Definition		Method of Computation	
	Global (col. 2)	National (col. 3)	National (col. 3)	Regional (col. 6)	National (col. 8)	Regional (col. 9)
Target 11.5: By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations						
11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population Indicator is also found in SDG 1.5.1 and 13.1.1.	2	1	Affected: The total number of affected individuals or populace (the family head and its dependents) residing in the affected barangays of a municipality or city. Displaced Inside Evacuation Centers: The total number of affected individuals or populace (the family head and its dependents) who took pre-emptive evacuation prior to the onslaught of the disaster; or who sought temporary refuge due to the disaster, in an evacuation center. Displaced Outside Evacuation Centers: The total number of affected individuals or populace (the family head and its dependents) who took pre-emptive evacuation prior to the onslaught of the disaster; or who sought temporary refuge due to the disaster either to their relatives' or friend's house.	(same as national definition)	Affected people will be calculated as summation of affected individuals or populace (the family head and its dependents) residing in the affected barangays of a municipality or city. Displaced Inside Evacuation Centers will be calculated as the summation of affected individuals or populace (the family head and its dependents) who took pre-emptive evacuation prior to the onslaught of the disaster; or who sought temporary refuge due to the disaster, in an evacuation center. Displaced Outside Evacuation Centers will be calculated as summation of affected individuals or populace (the family head and its dependents) who took pre-emptive evacuation prior to the onslaught of the disaster; or who sought temporary refuge due to the disaster either to their relatives' or friend's house.	(same as national methodology)
Target 11.b: By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management 11.b.2 Proportion of local governments (units) that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies Indicator is also found in SDG 1.5.4 and 13.1.3 Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts Target 13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	2	1	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	(same as national definition)	Total number of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies divided by the total local governments	(same as national methodology)
13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population Indicator is also found in SDG 1.5.1 and 11.5.1	1	1	Affected: The total number of affected individuals or populace (the family head and its dependents) residing in the affected barangays of a municipality or city. Displaced Inside Evacuation Centers: The total number of affected individuals or populace (the family head and its dependents) who took pre-emptive evacuation prior to the onslaught of the disaster; or who sought temporary refuge due to the disaster, in an evacuation center. Displaced Outside Evacuation Centers: The total number of affected individuals or populace (the family head and its dependents) who took pre-emptive evacuation prior to the onslaught of the disaster; or who sought temporary refuge due to the disaster either to their relatives' or friend's house.	(same as national definition)	Affected people will be calculated as summation of affected individuals or populace (the family head and its dependents) residing in the affected barangays of a municipality or city. Displaced Inside Evacuation Centers will be calculated as the summation of affected individuals or populace (the family head and its dependents) who took pre-emptive evacuation prior to the onslaught of the disaster; or who sought temporary refuge due to the disaster, in an evacuation center. Displaced Outside Evacuation Centers will be calculated as summation of affected individuals or populace (the family head and its dependents) who took pre-emptive evacuation prior to the onslaught of the disaster; or who sought temporary refuge due to the disaster either to their relatives' or friend's house.	(same as national methodology)
13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development Target 14.5: By 2030, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information	2	1	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	(same as national definition)	Total number of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies divided by the total local governments	(same as national methodology)
14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas	1	1	a.) Marine Protected Area (MPA) - a defined area of the sea established and set aside by law, administrative regulation, or any other effective means in order to conserve and protect part of or the entire enclosed environment through the establishment of management guidelines. It is considered a generic term that includes all declared areas governed by specific rules or guidelines in order to protect and manage activities within the enclosed area. (CMEMP DAO 2016-26) b.) Marine Key Biodiversity Area (MKBA) - a nationally identified marine site of global significance to biodiversity. (CMEMP DAO 2016-26)	(same as national definition)	% of the total marine protected areas as compared to the total marine area.	(same as national methodology)

Target/Indicator (col. 1)	TIER		Definition		Method of Computation	
	Global (col. 2)	National (col. 3)	National (col. 5)	Regional (col. 6)	National (col. 8)	Regional (col. 9)
Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all, and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels						
Target 16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere						
16.1.1 Number of murder cases	1	1	Murder (intentional homicide) is the act of taking one's life with attendant circumstances as described in Article 248 of the Revised Penal Code of the Philippines (i.e., with evident premeditation, treachery, by means of fire, poison, explosion or any other method involving great waste or ruin, with cruelty by deliberately and inhumanly augmenting the suffering of the victim, and in consideration of a price, reward, promise or other base motives).	(same as national definition)	The total number of murder cases (intentional homicide) reported in a given period of time	Total number of murder cases.
16.1.2 Monthly average index crime rate	1	1	Index Crimes are crimes which are serious in nature and which occur with sufficient frequency and regularly such that they can serve as an index to the crime situation. We consider only the crimes of murder, homicide, physical injury (serious and less serious), kidnapping, cattle rustling, robbery, theft and rape as index crimes	(same as national definition)	average of the number of index crime incidents in a given period of time for every 100,000 inhabitants of an area.	Total number of Index Crime/population * 100,000.
Target 16.9: By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration						
16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	1	1	The proportion of children under the age of five whose births are reported as being registered with the PSA.		The number of children under the age of five whose births are registered with the PSA divided by the total number of children under the age of five in the population.	
Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development						
Target 17.8: Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology						
17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet	1	1	Exposure to the mass media means that respondent accessed/used the specific forms of mass media everyday or at least once a week or seldom in the last 12 months preceding the FLEMMS survey.		Number of Filipinos 10-64 years old exposed to internet for social media and research divided by population aged 10-64.	

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