

**HEALTH AND NUTRITION SECTOR – Batch 4**

Term	Definition	Formula	Main Reference/s	Some Notes on the Definition	Related Indicator/s	Frequency of Data	Existing Disaggregation of Data	Source of Data
1. Vital statistics	Records of vital events from civil registration, which involve the continuous gathering of information on all relevant vital events occurring within the boundaries of a country.		UNSD, 2011		Number of live births, deaths, and marriages	Annual	National Regional Provincial By city By nationality (Filipino and foreign) By place of occurrence By month of occurrence	Vital Statistics Report, National Statistics Office (VSR, NSO)
2. Live birth	The complete expulsion or extraction from the mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, which after such separation, breathes or shows any other evidence of life, such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached.		UNSD, 2011	Each product of such a birth is considered live born.	Number of live births	Annual	National Regional Provincial By city By sex By age group of mother By place of occurrence By month of occurrence By live birth order By occupation of father By usual residence of mother By birth weight	VSR, NSO
3. Death	The permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after live birth has taken place (postnatal cessation of vital functions without capability of resuscitation).		UNSD, 2011	This definition excludes foetal deaths.	Number of deaths	Annual	National Regional Provincial By city By sex By age group By place of occurrence By month of occurrence By usual residence By cause of death By selected cause of death By type of attendance at death By occupation	VSR, NSO

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4. Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit	The number of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in a given time period who received antenatal care provided by skilled health personnel at least once during pregnancy expressed as a percentage of all women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the same time period.	$ACC_{1+} = \frac{\text{Livebirths}_{SHP1}}{\text{Livebirths}} \times 100$ <p>where:</p> <p><math>ACC_{1+}</math> = antenatal care coverage, at least one visit</p> <p><math>\text{Livebirths}_{SHP1}</math> = the number of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in a given time period who received antenatal care provided by skilled health personnel at least once during pregnancy</p> <p><math>\text{Livebirths}</math> = the total number of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the same time period</p>	UNSD, 2011	<p>This is indicator no. 5.5 in the official UNSD list of MDG indicators and is also one of the indicators currently being monitored in the Philippines.</p> <p>WHO recommends a minimum of four antenatal visits based on a review of the effectiveness of different models of antenatal care.</p> <p>Based on DOH data, however, it has been noted that maternal mortality rates tend to go down even with just one antenatal visit.</p>		Every five years	National Regional Urban/rural By mother's age at birth By birth order By mother's educational attainment By wealth quintile	National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), NSO
5. Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits	The number of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in a given time period who received antenatal care provided by skilled health personnel four or more times during pregnancy expressed as a percentage of all women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the same time period.	$ACC_4 = \frac{\text{Livebirths}_{SHP4}}{\text{Livebirths}} \times 100$ <p>where:</p> <p><math>ACC_{4+}</math> = antenatal care coverage, at least four visits</p> <p><math>\text{Livebirths}_{SHP4}</math> = the number of women aged 15-49 with a live birth in a given time period who received antenatal care provided by skilled health personnel four or more times during pregnancy</p> <p><math>\text{Livebirths}</math> = the total number of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the same time period</p>	UNSD, 2011	<p>This is indicator no. 5.5 in the official UNSD list of MDG indicators and is also one of the indicators currently being monitored in the Philippines.</p> <p>WHO recommends a minimum of four antenatal visits based on a review of the effectiveness of different models of antenatal care.</p>		Every five years	National Regional Urban/rural By mother's age at birth By birth order By mother's educational attainment By wealth quintile	NDHS, NSO

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6. Unmet need for family planning	The number of fecund women who are married or in consensual unions, and who either do not want any more children or want to delay the next child, but are not using any method of family planning in a given time period expressed as a percentage of all women who are married or in a consensual union in the same time period.	$\text{UNFP} = \frac{\text{Women}_{w/OFP}}{\text{Women}} \times 100$ <p>where:</p> <p>UNFP = unmet need for family planning</p> <p>Women<sub>w/OFP</sub> = the number of fecund women who are married or in consensual unions, and who either do not want any more children or want to delay the next child, but are not using any method of family planning in a given time period</p> <p>Women = the total number of fecund women who are married or in consensual unions in the same time period</p>	UNSD, 2011	This is indicator no. 5.6 in the official UNSD list of MDG indicators and is also one of the indicators currently being monitored in the Philippines.		Every five years	National Regional Urban/rural By mother's educational attainment By wealth quintile	NDHS, NSO
7. Complementary feeding	The process starting when breast milk alone is no longer sufficient to meet the nutritional requirements of infants and therefore, other foods and liquids are needed, along with breast milk.		WHO, 2011	The target age range for complementary feeding is generally taken to be 6 to 24 months of age, even though breastfeeding may continue beyond two years.	Percentage of young children under three years who are provided with complementary foods and liquids along with breast milk	Every five years	National By age group in months By type of food and liquid	NDHS, NSO
8. Proportion of infants under 6 months old who are exclusively breastfed	The number of infants under 6 months old who are fed exclusively with breast milk in a given time period expressed as a percentage of all infants under 6 months old in the same time period.	$\text{BREASTFED} = \frac{\text{Infants}_{6\text{mosBM}}}{\text{Infants}_{6\text{mos}}} \times 100$ <p>where:</p> <p>BREASTFED = proportion of infants under 6 months old who are exclusively breastfed</p>	WHO, 2011			Every five years	National Regional Urban/rural By mother's educational attainment By wealth quintile	NDHS, NSO

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		<p>Infants<sub>6mosBM</sub> = the number of infants under 6 months old who are fed exclusively with breast milk in a given time period</p> <p>Infants<sub>6mos</sub> = the number of infants under 6 months old in the same time period</p>						
9. Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age	The number of children aged 0-59 months whose weights for age are less than two standard deviations below the median weight for age of the World Health Organization-Child Growth Standards (WHO-CGS) in a given time period expressed as a percentage of all children aged 0-59 months who were weighed in the same time period.	<p>UNDERWEIGHT =</p> $\frac{\text{Children under } 5_{<-2SD}}{\text{Children under } 5_{\text{weighed}}} \times 100$ <p>where:</p> <p>UNDERWEIGHT = prevalence of underweight children under five years of age</p> <p>Children under <math>5_{&lt;-2SD}</math> = the number of children aged 0-59 months whose weights for age are less than two standard deviations below the median weight for age of the WHO-CGS in a given time period</p> <p>Children under <math>5_{\text{weighed}}</math> = the number of all children aged 0-59 months who were weighed in the same time period.</p>	FNRI, 2012	<p>This is indicator no. 1.8 in the official UNSD list of MDG indicators and is also one of the indicators currently being monitored in the Philippines.</p> <p>The World Health Organization (WHO) released the WHO-CGS in 2006 to replace the old reference previously developed by the US National Center for Health Statistics.</p> <p>Based on a study conducted by the NNC, the NNC Governing Board recognized that the WHO-CGS is a technically robust tool for measuring, evaluating, and monitoring the growth of young Filipino children and approved its adoption through Resolution No. 2008-2, issued on 27 June 2008.</p> <p>The adoption of the WHO-CGS as a tool for generating statistics on the nutritional status of children 0-5 years old was presented to and approved by the NSCB Executive Board in its 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter meeting on 1<sup>st</sup> June 2012.</p> <p>The standard deviation (SD and represented by the symbol <math>\sigma</math>) shows how much variation or "dispersion" exists from the middle-most score.</p>		Every two to three years	National Regional Provincial	National Nutrition Survey (NNS) and Updating of the Nutritional Status of Filipino Children and other Population Groups, FNRI

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				<p>Z-score (or SD-score) = (observed value - median value of the reference population) / standard deviation value of reference population.</p> <p>The use of -2 Z-scores as a cut-off implies that 2.3% of the reference population will be classified as malnourished even if they are truly "healthy" individuals with no growth impairment.</p>				
<p>10. Proportion of households with per capita energy intake less than 100% adequacy</p>	<p>The number of households with per capita energy intake less than 100% adequacy in a given time period expressed as a percentage of all households in the same time period.</p>	$PHH_{<100\%} = \frac{HH_{<100\%}}{HH} \times 100$ <p>where:</p> <p>PHH<sub>&lt;100%</sub> = proportion of households with per capita energy intake less than 100% adequacy</p> <p>HH<sub>&lt;100%</sub> = the number of households with per capita energy intake less than 100% adequacy in a given time period</p> <p>HH = the total number of households in the same time period</p>	<p>FNRI, 2012</p>	<p>This is one of the MDG indicators currently being monitored in the Philippines. It is an additional indicator for target 1.c in the official UNSD list of MDG indicators.</p> <p>Household food consumption based on actual food weighing for one day is part of the dietary survey component of the NNS and provides data on the average per capita food consumption and nutrient intake of the sample households. Thus, NNS is the officially recommended source of data for this indicator.</p> <p>A study conducted in 2008 (David et al., 2008) used the results of the Food Consumption Survey and the Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES) in the analysis of food consumption and corresponding energy intake. It must be noted, however, that the FIES is primarily designed to obtain official statistics on income and expenditure.</p>		<p>Every five years</p>	<p>National Regional</p>	<p>NNS, FNRI</p>

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11. Proportion of the population with mean one-day energy intake less than 100% adequacy	The number of individuals aged 6 months and above with per capita energy intake less than 100% adequacy in a given time period expressed as a percentage of the total number of individuals aged 6 months and above in the same time period.	$PPopn_{<100\%} = \frac{Popn_{<100\%}}{Popn} \times 100$ <p>where:</p> <p>PPopn<sub>&lt;100%</sub> = proportion of the population with mean one-day energy intake less than 100% adequacy</p> <p>Popn<sub>&lt;100%</sub> = the number of individuals aged 6 months and above with per capita energy intake less than 100% adequacy in a given time period</p> <p>Popn = the total number of individuals aged 6 months and above in the same time period</p>		<p>This is an additional MDG indicator recommended by the IACHNS to be generated by FNRI for consistency with the prescribed indicator under the UN MDG.</p> <p>In addition to household food consumption based on actual food weighing, individual food consumption based on a two-day non-consecutive 24-hour food recall is part of the dietary survey component of the NNS and provides data on individual nutrient intakes across population groups. Thus, NNS is the officially recommended source of data for this indicator.</p> <p>A study conducted in 2008 (David et al., 2008) used the results of the Food Consumption Survey and the Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES) in the analysis of food consumption and corresponding energy intake. It must be noted, however, that the FIES is primarily designed to obtain official statistics on income and expenditure.</p>		Every five years	National By age group By physiologic group	NNS, FNRI

References:

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