

Technical/Explanatory Notes and Definition of Terms

1. **Tables A3 and A4.** Definition of terms sourced from DOH, FHSIS Annual Report 1999
 - a) **Number of Active BHWs and Doctors in LGU** refers to nationally paid health workers and those hired by the local government.
 - b) **Maternal Deaths** refer to death due to pregnancy and childbirth.
 - c) Maternal and Infant Death Rates are underestimates since they reflect only those reported to government health centers.
 - d) **Vitamin A given to lactating mothers** refers to lactating mothers given a single dose of vitamin A (200,000 IU/capsule) within one month from the date of delivery.
 - e) **Vitamin A given to Children (9-11 mos)** refers to children 9 to 11 months old who were given an annual dose of 100,000 IU of vitamin A capsules.
 - f) **Vitamin A given to Children (12-59 mos)** refers to children whose ages range from 12 to 59 months old who were given an annual dose of 200,000 IU of vitamin A capsules.
 - g) **Women 15-49 given iodized oil capsule** refers to women between ages 15-49 years old who were given iodized oil capsule. The dose is one capsule once a year.
2. **Tables A5a, A5b and B3b.** Data was based on the results of the 1998 5th National Nutrition Survey (NNS) of FNRI-DOST published in FNRI [2001]. The following descriptions are also sourced from the same book.

The 1998 5th National Nutrition Survey of the FNRI-DOST covered all provinces (except Basilan) in the 16 regions of the country, Marawi City, Cotabato City, 10 highly urbanized cities, and 10 cluster areas in the National Capital Region.

On Underweight, Stunting and Wasting—The 1998 5th National Nutrition Survey of the FNRI-DOST provides...the anthropometric assessment of children, adolescents, adults, pregnant and lactating women determined prevalence of protein-energy malnutrition and the changes in nutritional status of these population groups over time.

In anthropometry, the subjects are weighed and their standing height or recumbent length for children younger than 2 years old are taken. Their height and weight data are compared with the USA's National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS)/World Health Organization (WHO) Standards, using weight-for-age, height-for-age and weight-for-height indices.

NCHS/WHO Assessment Criteria on Weight and Height for Children, 0-10 Years Old	
Index/Classification	NCHS Cut-Off Point
Weight-for Age	
Underweight	<-2SD
Normal	-2SD to <+2SD
Overweight	≥+2SD
Height-for-Age	
Stunted	<-2SD
Normal	-2SD to <+2SD
Above Average/Tall	≥+2SD
Weight-for-Height	
Wasted	<-2SD
Normal	-2SD to <+2SD
Overweight	≥+2SD

NEC (Not Elsewhere Classified) – those whose heights were beyond the limits of the weight-for-height tables.

In addition, body mass index (BMI) is used as indicator of thinness and overweight. For 11-19 year-old children, adults and lactating women, the BMI is used to defined different degrees of underweight and overweight while the Weight-for-Height Table by Months of Pregnancy developed by FNRI is used to categorize nutritional status among pregnant women.

Cut-Off Points In Classifying Adolescents Based On Must's Table	
Classification	Cut-Off Point
Underweight	<P5
Mild Underweight	P5 to <P15
Normal	P15 to <P85
Overweight	≥P85

Cut-off Points in Classifying Adults and Lactating Women Based on Body Mass Index (BMI)

Classification	BMI Level
Severe chronic energy deficiency or 3 rd CED	< 16.00
Moderate chronic energy deficiency or 2 nd CED	16.00 to < 17.00
Mild chronic energy deficiency or 1 st CED	17.00 to < 18.50
Low Normal	18.50 to < 20.00
Normal	20.00 to < 25.00
1 st Obese	25.00 to < 30.00
2 nd Obese	30.00 to < 40.00
3 rd Obese	≥40.00

Cut-off Points in Classifying Pregnant Women Based on Weight-for-Height

Classification	% of Reference Standard
Nutritionally-at-risk	<90%
Not nutritionally-at-risk	≥90%

On Vitamin A Deficiency—Lack of Vitamin A may result in xerophthalmia (dryness of the eye), nightblindness (inability to see in dim light), eyes sensitive to bright light, rough dry skin and membranes of nose and throat, low body resistance to disease, poor growth and blindness in severe cases.

In the 5th NNS of 1998, vitamin A deficiency (VAD) prevalence rates in the country, manifested as low plasma retinol levels among preschool-age children, were determined.

The WHO/UNICEF-HKI/VACG, 1982 Guidelines below were used to interpret the data

Guidelines Used for the Interpretation of Plasma Vitamin A Level	
Classification Level	Plasma Retinol or Vitamin A, ug/dL
Deficient	<10
Low	10-19
Acceptable	20-49
High	≥50

Criteria for Assessing the Public Health Significance of Vitamin A Deficiency in the Community

Criteria	Minimum Prevalence (%)
Plasma Retinol (Vitamin A) less than 10 ug/dL (Deficient)	5
Plasma Retinol (Vitamin A) less than 20 ug/dL (Deficient and Low)	15

WHO/UNICEF/HKI/VACG, 1982

On Iron Deficiency Anemia—Iron Deficiency Anemia (IDA) occurs if the amount of iron absorbed is too little to meet the body's demands. This 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.

The prevalence of anemia was assessed in the 5 National Nutrition Survey (1998), using hemoglobin levels among 36,364 individuals.

By the FNRI method of choice, i.e. the ICSH reference cyanmethemoglobin method, the blood samples are taken from the fingertip for hemoglobin (Hb) measurements. The WHO cut-off levels for hemoglobin and the FAO-WHO criteria below for assessing magnitude and severity of anemia are used.

Normal Hemoglobin Levels	
Age/Sex/Physiological State	Normal Hemoglobin Level (g/dL)
Children: 6 mos – 6 years	11.0
6.1 y – 14 y	12.0
Adults: Males	13.0
Females (Non-pregnant/non-lactating)	12.0
Pregnant Women	11.0
Lactating Women	12.0

WHO, 1972 Criteria

Epidemiological Criteria for Assessing Severity and Magnitude of Nutritional Anemia in the Population

Parameter	Magnitude		
	High	Moderate	Low

Percent of Population with hemoglobin less than the above cut-off points especially for women and children	≥40.0	10-39	1-9
Percent of population with hemoglobin less than 7.0g/dL especially women and children	>10	1-9	<1

FAO/WHO, 1992

On Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD)—Iodine deficiency is the most common cause of “preventable” mental retardation. It also affects mothers’ reproductive functions and impedes children’s learning ability.

In the Philippines’ 5th National Nutrition Survey (1998), the FNRI used urinary iodine excretion (UIE) levels in assessing severity of IDD.

The joint WHO/UNICEF/ICCND Consultation cut-off points below were used to classify IDD problem into different degrees of public health significance.

Epidemiological Criteria for Assessing Severity of IDD in the Population	
Median Urinary Iodine Excretion Level (ug/L) Indicator	Severity of Public Health Problem (IDD Prevalence)
<20	Severe
20-49	Moderate
50-99	Mild
≥ 100	No deficiency

According to the same Consultation, the indicator of iodine deficiency “elimination” is a median value of iodine concentration of 100 ug/L, i.e. 50% of the samples should be above 100ug/L and not more than 20% of the samples should be below 50 ug/L.

3. **Table A8.** Data sources DOH and NSO, APIS 1999

On DOH data. Data was sourced from DOH, Field Health Service Information System (FHSIS) Annual Report 1999 with the following definitions of terms:

Household with access to safe water refers to households covered by or have access to the following types of drinking water sources that conform to the national standards for drinking water (i.e., free from bacterial, chemical, physical and other contaminants).

Level I (Point Source)—a protected well or a developed spring with an outlet but without a distribution system, generally adaptable for rural areas where the houses are thinly scattered. A Level I facility normally serves an average of 15 households.

Level II (Communal Faucet System or Standpost)—A system composed of a source, a reservoir, a piped distribution network and communal faucets. Usually one faucet serves 4 to 6 households. Generally suitable for rural and urban areas where houses are clustered densely to justify a simple piped system.

Level III (Waterworks System or Individual House Connection)—A system with a source, a reservoir, a piped distribution network and household taps. It is generally suited for densely populated urban areas.

Households with sanitary toilets refers to households with flush and pour flush toilets, sanitary pit privy, other types of sanitary toilet facilities such as aqua-privy, ventilated improved pit or chemical toilet.

On NSO data Data was sourced from NSO website as of October 2001, Annual Poverty Indicators Survey (APIS) 1999 with the following notes.

- The results of the 1999 APIS Provincial Ranking is not comparable with the 1998 APIS Provincial Ranking for Selected Poverty Indicators of the Bottom 40%.
- Percent of families with access to safe drinking water and with own sanitary toilet are indicators of Survival Needs. Survival needs are the biological requirements of the family and the individual to assure life sustenance. These include health, food and nutrition, clothing and safe water and sanitation.

4. **Table A12.** Data was taken from NSO website as of October 2001, APIS 1999 <http://www.census.gov.ph> with the following notes :

- The results of the 1999 APIS Provincial Ranking is not comparable with the 1998 APIS Provincial Ranking for Selected Poverty Indicators of the Bottom 40%.
- Percent of families with membership in any PO/NGO/COOP and with working children are indicators of Enabling Needs. Empowerment, or enabling needs, refer to the requirements that facilitate the attainment of survival and protection needs. These include basic education and functional literacy, participation in community development, and family and psycho-social care.

- c) Percent of families with houses made of strong materials is an indicator of Security Needs. Security needs are the requirements to protect the family from physical harm. These include shelter, peace and order/public safety, and income/livelihood.
- d) Percent of families with couples practicing family planning is an indicator of Survival Needs. Survival needs are the biological requirements of the family and the individual to assure life sustenance. These include health, food and nutrition, clothing and safe water and sanitation.
5. **Table A13.** Data was taken from NSO website as of October 2001, APIS 1999 <http://www.census.gov.ph> with the following notes:
- a) The results of the 1999 APIS Provincial Ranking is not comparable with the 1998 APIS Provincial Ranking for Selected Poverty Indicators of the Bottom 40%.
- b) Percent of families with married women 15-49 years old who were pregnant/lactating during the past 6 months and recipient of iron supplement, of iodine supplement and of tetanus toxoid injection are indicators of Survival Needs.
- c) Survival needs are the biological requirements of the family and the individual to assure life sustenance. These include health, food and nutrition, clothing and safe water and sanitation.
6. **Table B1.** Some Definition of Terms sourced from PIDS Website <<http://www.pids.gov.ph>>
- a) **Real GNP Growth (100%)**—The Gross National Product (GNP) provides an overall index of the physical volume of goods and services produced by a country's nationals within a given period (quarterly, annual). Its annual growth is a measure of the economy's performance during the year.
- The growth rate is computed as:

$$((\text{RGNPt} / \text{RGNPt-1}) - 1) * 100,$$
where,
RGNPt = real GNP at time t (1985=100)
- Basic data are sourced from the National Income Accounts released by the NSCB.
- b) **Real GDP growth (100%)**—GDP measures total output within the geographical boundaries of the country, regardless of the nationality of the entities producing the output. It is computed as the sum of the gross value added or income from each sector of the economy. Its annual growth rate, in real terms, is computed as:
- $$((\text{RGDPt} / \text{RGDPt-1}) - 1) * 100,$$
- where,
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- RGDPt = real GDP at time t (1985=100).
- Basic data are sourced from the National Income Accounts released by the NSCB.
- c) **Inflation Rate (100%)**—The inflation rate measures the movement of retail prices of commodities commonly bought by consumers in the Philippines. It is measured by the year-on-year growth of the consumer price index (CPI) which has been rebased to 1994 by the National Statistics Office (NSO). The CPI is computed using Laspeyre's formula. The new weights in the CPI are derived from the 1994 Family Income and Expenditures Survey (FIES). The new series features the use of separate provincial and city market baskets. Computations are solely undertaken by the NSO while the Bureau of Agricultural Statistics (BAS) and the NSO are charged with price data collection. Data are sourced from the NSO.
7. **Tables B4a and B4b.** Definition of terms sourced from DECS/DEPED website as of January 2002 <http://www.decs.gov.ph>
- a) Schools—refer to the number of schools according to the level of education it offers, for instance, a school which offers both elementary and secondary levels is counted as one elementary and one secondary school.
- b) Enrolment—is based on the consolidated reports (DECS Order No. 66, S.1993). It is the preliminary enrolment count one month after the opening of classes. The actual enrolment count is the total number of pupils/students who have registered as of August 31 in a given school year.
- c) Teachers—refer to the number of teachers holding position titles of Master Teachers I-II and Teachers I-III. The count is based on the Personal Services Itemization (PSI).
- d) Performance Indicators—refer to the several key indicators that can be computed and utilized for evaluating the educational system's performance at various levels.
- e) Participation Rate—the ratio between the enrolment in the school-age range to the total population of that age range.
- f) Gross Enrolment Ratio—refers to the total enrolment in a given level of education as a percentage of the population which according to national regulations should be enrolled at this level. It is a measure of the “capacity” of a region's elementary and secondary schools.
- g) Cohort Survival Rate—is the proportion of enrollees at the beginning grade or year who reach the final grade or year at the end of the required number of years of study.
- h) Completion Rate—is the percentage of first year entrants in a level of education who complete/finish the level in accordance with the required number of years of study.

- i) Dropout Rate—is the proportion of pupils/students who leave school during the year as well as those who complete the grade/year level but fail to enroll in the next grade/year level the following school year to the total number of pupils/students enrolled during the previous school year.
 - j) Transition Rate—from elementary to secondary; from secondary to higher) is the percentage of pupils who graduate from one level of education and move on to the next higher level.
 - k) Achievement Rate—refers to the degree of performance in different subject areas in various levels of education.
 - l) National Elementary Assessment Test (NEAT)—is the national examination which aims to measure learning outcomes in the elementary level in response to the need of enhancing quality education as recommended by the Congressional Commission on Education. It is designed to assess abilities and skills of Grade VI pupils in all public and private elementary schools.
 - m) National Secondary Assessment Test (NSAT)—is the national examination which aims to assess abilities and skills of Fourth (4th) year high school students in all public and private secondary schools.
 - n) Mean Percentage Grade (MPG)—refers to the transmuted grade equivalent of the raw score in NEAT and NSAT.
 - o) Mean Percentage Score (MPS)—indicates the ratio between the number of correctly answered items and the total number of test questions or the percentage of correctly answered items in a test.
 - p) Pupil/Student-Textbook Ratio—is the ratio of the number of books to the total number of pupils/students in a given grade/year by subject and by title.
 - q) Teacher-Pupil/Student Ratio—is the proportion of the enrolment at a certain level of education in a given school year to the number of authorized positions for teachers at the same level in the same school year.
8. Data for most tables may not add up to 100 due to rounding off.

Acronyms

APIS	Annual Poverty Indicators Survey
BAS	Bureau of Agricultural Statistics
BHS	Barangay Health Station
BHW	Barangay Health Workers
BSP	Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas
DECS	Department of Education, Culture and Sports
DOF	Department of Finance
DOH	Department of Health
DOST	Department of Science and Technology
FHSIS	Field Health Service Information System
FNRI	Food and Nutrition Research Institute
LGU	Local Government Unit
NCHS	National Center for Health Statistics
NEDA	National Economic and Development Administration
NIA	National Irrigation Administration
NSCB	National Statistical Coordinating Board
NSO	National Statistics Office
PIDS	Philippine Institute for Development Studies
PNP	Philippine National Police
POEA	Philippine Overseas Employment Administration