MDG Watch Philippine Progress based on the MDG Indicators

(as of July 2010)





s one of the signatories of the UN Millennium Declaration of 2000, the Philippines is committed to achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) along with other 189 states. The MDGs is a set of clearly-defined, time-bound and measurable goals and targets geared toward poverty-reduction and ensuring that globalization benefits all the world's people.

The MDGs is comprised of 8 goals with 21 targets and 58 indicators to be monitored from 1990 and to be achieved in 2015.

The Millennium Development Goals

Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

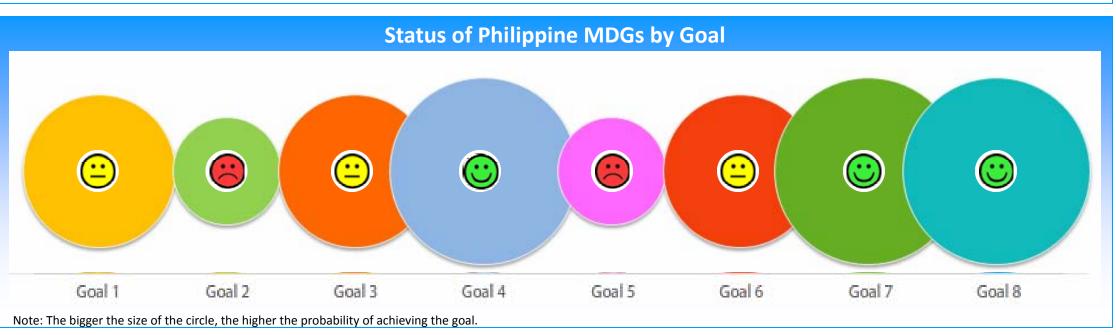
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

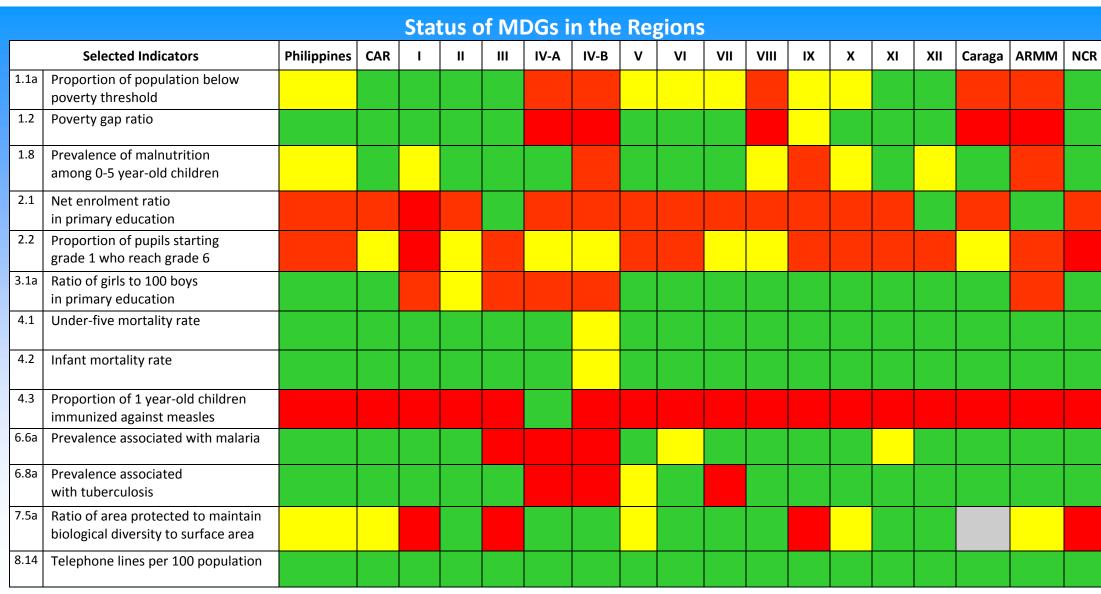
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality

Goal 5: Improve maternal health

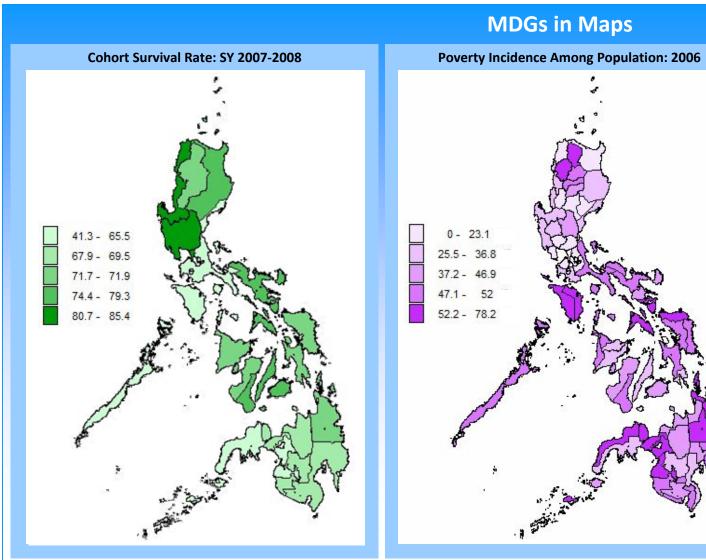
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development

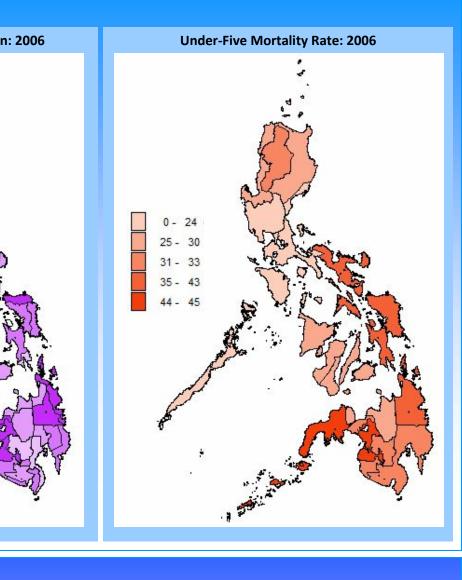




data not available



Medium



Sources of data

While the sources of MDG indicators are the various government offices, the NSCB as the designated repository of MDG indicators compiles and disseminates them thru a one-page flyer called MDGWatch and on the Internet at http://www.nscb.gov.ph/mdg.

The MDGWatch presents the latest available MDG indicators along with the corresponding baseline data, target as well as the probability of attaining the target by

Pace of progress = --

Required Annual Growth Rate =

Actual Annual Growth Rate

Target rate

Number of years covered

1.1a, 1.2, 1.4 and 1.9b – National Statistical Coordination

Board (NSCB) 1.3, 1.5, 1.7a, 1.7b, 2.3, 2.3a, 3.2, 4.1, 4.2, 5.1, 5.3, 5.5, 5.6, 7.7a, 7.8a and 7.9a - National Statistics Office (NSO) 1.8 and 1.9a - Food and Nutrition Institute (FNRI) 4.3, 5.2, 6.6a, 6.6b, 6.8a, 6.8b, 6.9a and 6.9b - Department of Health (DOH)

2.1, 2.2, 2.2a, 3.1a and 3.1b - Department of Education (DepEd)

3.1c - Commission on Higher Education (CHED) 3.3- House of Representatives (HOR) 7.1- Forest Management Bureau (FMB) 7.5a and 7.6a - Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau (PAWB) 7.2a - Environment Management Bureau (EMB) 8.12 - Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP)

8.14 and 8.15 - National Telecommunications Commission (NTC)

Methodology

Actual Annual Growth Rate

1. for hunger, poverty, mortality, diseases and environment (Latest data / Baseline data) - 1 Number of years elapsed 2. For education, gender disparity, access to water, sanitation and secure tenure (Latest data - Baseline data) / (100- Baseline data)

Number of years covered

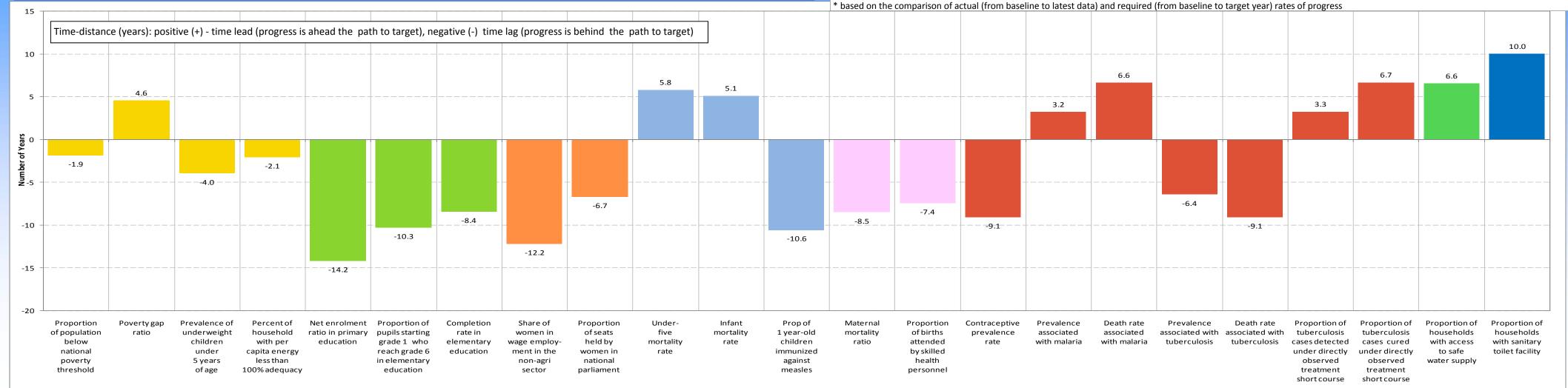
Probability of Achieving the Goals	Pace of Progress		
LOW 😕	Less than 0.5		
медіим 😐	Between 0.5 and 0.9		
нідн 😶	Greater than 0.9		

Time Distance Measures of Philippine MDG Indicators

The time distance is a new generic statistical measure for analysis and visualization of time series data. This was first developed by Prof. Pavle Sicherl of the University of Ljubljana, Slovenia. As applied by the NSCB to the MDGs, the time-distance measures the time dimension of deviation between the actual implementation and the implied path to target in 2015 for a given target. A positive sign of time-distance means that implementation is ahead the target while a negative sign implies a time lag.

	Goals/Targets/Indicators	Baseline Data	Target	Latest Data	Probabil
	GOAL 1. ERADICATE EXTREME POVE	RTY AND HUNGER			
target 1.A	Halve, between 1990s and 2015, the proportion of people whose in	45.3	one dollar a day 22.7	32.9	<u> </u>
indicator 1.1a	Proportion of population below national poverty threshold	1991	2015	2006	<u> </u>
indicator 1.2	Poverty gap ratio	13.0 1991	6.5 2015	7.7 2006	\odot
indicator 1.3	Share of poorest quintile in national consumption	6.2 1991	increasing	6.0 2006	
target 1.B	Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, in		nd young people		
indicator 1.4	Growth rate of GDP per person employed	3.5 1990	increasing	- 1.6 2009	
indicator 1.5	Employment-to-population ratio	59.0	increasing	59.2	
	Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers	1990 51.3	_	2009 42.6	
Indicator 1.7	in total employment	1990	increasing	2009	
indicator 1.7a	Proportion of own-account workers in total employment	38.8 1990	increasing	34.7 2009	
indicator 1.7b	Proportion of contributing (unpaid) family workers in total employment	15.7 1990	increasing	12.0 2009	
target 1.C	Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffe			2009	
indicator 1.8	Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age	34.5	17.3	26.2	<u>••</u>
indicator 1 Oc	Percent of household with per capita energy less than 100%	1990 69.4	2015 34.7	2008 56.9	\sim
indicator 1.9a	adequacy	1993 20.4	2015 10.2	2003 11.0	<u>=</u>
indicator 1.9b	Proportion of families below national subsistence (food) threshold	1991	2015	2006	\odot
	GOAL 2. ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIM. Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will		ate.		
target 2.A	a full course of primary schooling	be able to comple			
indicator 2.1	Net enrolment ratio in primary education	84.6 1990	100.0 2015	85.1 2008	\odot
indicator 2.2	Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 6	69.7	100.0	75.4	<u> </u>
indicator 2.2a		1990 64.2	2015 100.0	2008 73.3	<u> </u>
ndicator 2.2a	Primary completion rate	1990 96.6	2015 100.0	2008 96.6	
indicator 2.3	Literacy rate of 15 to 24 years old	1990	2015	2003	
indicator 2.3a	Ratio of literate females to males of 15-24 year-olds	1.0 1990	1.0 2015	1.0 2003	\odot
	GOAL 3. PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AN	ID EMPOWER WO			
target 3.A	Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education pre and to all levels of education no later than 2015	ferably by 2005			
indicator 3.1a	Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	1.0	1.0	0.9	<u></u>
indicator 3.1b	Patio of girls to hove in secondary education	1996 1.1	2015 1.0	2008 1.1	-
indicator 3.10	Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education	1996 1.3	2015 1.0	2008 1.2	\sim
indicator 3.1c	Ratio of girls to boys in tertiary education	1993	2015	2008	<u>=</u>
indicator 3.2	Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector	40.1 1990	50.0 2015	41.9 2008	\odot
indicator 3.3	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament	11.3	50.0	17.6	
	GOAL 4. REDUCE CHILD MO	1992 RTALITY	2015	2007	
target 4.A	Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mor	a Promonero			
. 000 ///	Reduce by two-tillius, between 1990 and 2019, the dilder-live mor				
	Under-five mortality rate	80.0 1990	26.7 2015	33.5 2008	\odot
indicator 4.1	•	80.0 1990 57.0	2015 19.0	2008 24.9	<u> </u>
indicator 4.1	Under-five mortality rate	80.0 1990 57.0 1990 77.9	2015 19.0 2015 100.0	2008 24.9 2008 82.7	<u></u>
indicator 4.1	Under-five mortality rate Infant mortality rate	80.0 1990 57.0 1990 77.9 1990	2015 19.0 2015	2008 24.9 2008	<u></u>
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indicator 4.1 indicator 4.2 indicator 4.3 target 5.A indicator 5.1 indicator 5.2 target 5.B	Under-five mortality rate Infant mortality rate Proportion of 1 year-old children immunized against measles GOAL 5. IMPROVE MATERNA Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal measurement of the second se	80.0 1990 57.0 1990 77.9 1990 AL HEALTH Portality ratio 209.0 1990 58.8 1990	2015 19.0 2015 100.0 2015 52.3 2015 100.0 2015	2008 24.9 2008 82.7 2007 162.0 2006 72.9 2007	6
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		1330	2013	2000			
target 7.D	By 2020, have achieved significant improvement in the lives of	of at least 100 million s	lum dwellers				
indicator 7.9a P	Proportion of households with access to secure tenure	91.0	increasing	81.2			
		1990		2000			
	GOAL 8. DEVELOP A GLOBAL PARTN	IERSHIP FOR DEVELOP	MENT				
target 9 D	Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing	countries thru nationa	I				
target 8.D and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term							
indicator 8.12	Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services	27.2	decreasing	9.6			
		1990		2008			
target 8.F	In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies,						
target 6.1	especially information and communications						
indicator 8.14	Telephone lines subscribers per 100 population	1.5	increasing	3.9			
		1990		2009			
indicator 8.15 Cellular phone subscrib	Cellular phone subscribers per 100 population	0.1	increasing	82			
	endial priorie subscribers per 100 population	1991	ilicieasilig	2009			
* based on the com	nparison of actual (from baseline to latest data) and required (from baseline to	o target year) rates of progr	ess				



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