

IMPACT INDICATORS FOR THE PHILIPPINE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

by

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INTRODUCTION

Monitoring is an important aspect of the planning process. The improvement of the capability of the government to monitor the achievement of the development goals set forth in the medium and long-term development plans is the object of a study being conducted by the NEDA Statistical Coordination Office with the aid of the U.S. Agency for International Development. The Macro Component of the Economic and Social Impact Analysis/Women in Development (ESIA/WID) Project seeks to develop, operate and maintain a system of macro-indicators, called the ESIA Indicator System, to measure the degree of achievement of the economic and social development goals expressed in the Philippine Development Plan. In the process, it seeks to strengthen the statistical machinery to enable it to provide the required data inputs for the indicator systems, and thereby strengthen as well the institution responsible for the development and maintenance of the system. The project was started in June 1978 and will have a lifetime of four years.

This paper presents the developments in the formation of the ESIA Indicator System from the start of the project up to June 1979.

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DEVELOPMENT OF THE FRAMEWORK

The Five-Year Philippine Development Plan, 1978-1982, identifies the country's development goals as follows:

- "1) Promotion of social development and social justice through:
 - creation of productive employment opportunities;
 - reduction of income disparities;
 - improvement of the living standards of the poor, and
 - enrichment of social and cultural values.
- 2) Attainment of self-sufficiency in food and greater self-reliance in energy;
- 3) Attainment of a high and sustained economic growth;
- 4) Maintenance of an acceptable price level and improvement in domestic resource mobilization and balance of payment position;
- 5) Increased development of lagging regions especially rural areas;
- 6) Improvement of habitat through development of human settlements and proper management of environment; and
- 7) Maintenance of internal security and harmonious international relations."

The document contains the policies, objectives, and strategies to be pursued in striving towards the attainment of these goals. Implementation plans of the various ministries and other related agencies have been helpful in crystallizing the targets which are, at times, only implicitly stated in the Plan.

Previous studies by local research groups on indicator systems also provided valuable reference materials. The Social Indicators Project of the Development Academy of the Philippines [4] developed a system to measure national welfare using nine social concerns. Some of the indicators used have been adopted in the ESIA Indicator System. Another exercise was made by the Economic Planning and Research Staff of NEDA to construct a set of Sectoral Performance Indicators [8] using the 1974-1977 Development Plan as the frame of reference. The indicators generated included not only goal indicators but also indicators of the effectiveness of policy instruments as well.

Other sources include United Nations and OECD [9] documents on the development of social indicators. Of particular interest is the UN System of Social and Demographic Statistics [19].

The development of the framework of the ESIA Indicator System was based on the following premises:

- 1) The aspirations of the nation are prioritized in the development goals, which are articulated in the medium- and long-term development plans.
- 2) The attainment of these goals can be monitored on a macro-level. The monitoring scheme will be quite distinct from project-specific monitoring systems.
- 3) These goals can be structured into a system of goal areas, goals, and sub-goals and where necessary, sub-sub-goals.

Goal areas are defined as areas which are the objects of policy. The term area of concern is also used to denote the social development goal area. Goals, or concerns, describe the nature and direction of influence of policies on the goal areas. They may contain statements describing growth and size, distribution, stability, attitudes, efficiency and employment of resources. Sub-goals, or sub-concerns, are specific objectives or strategies which enhance the attainment of the goals.

THE GOAL AREAS: RATIONALE AND COMPONENTS

The preliminary framework that evolved includes the following goal areas:

- 1) Production
- 2) Finance
- 3) Foreign Trade
- 4) Employment
- 5) Household Wealth, Income and Expenditures
- 6) Energy and Natural Resources
- 7) Population
- 8) Health
- 9) Education
- 10) Housing and Environment
- 11) Social Welfare and
- 12) Public Order, Safety and Justice

The first six are considered economic goal areas, while the rest are more appropriately called social areas of concerns. The groupings are basically in conformity with those of the Five-Year Development Plan with some modifications. Energy, which is included among the infrastructure sectors in the Plan, was treated as a separate goal area because of the magnitude and urgency of the energy problem. It was combined with Natural Resources in recognition of the country's capability to produce energy from indigenous resources. Finance was included as an economic goal area although it is treated in the Plan as an instrument for affecting both economic and social development. Education and Manpower was split into two goal areas. Education, which focuses on the development of human resources for future economic, social and cultural roles, was retained as a social area of concern. Employment was classified as part of the economic sector because of its direct link to production.

Two other goal areas are being considered for inclusion in the ESIA framework — Development Administration and Regional Equity. The importance of Development Administration which is concerned with the improvement of the implementing machinery of the Plan has been underscored by having one whole chapter devoted to this topic. Regional Equity measurement, on the other hand, which will show the relative social and economic progress of the regions, will provide planners with better perspectives. Nevertheless, some issues are still to be resolved. For example, on development administration, the output or impact could not be readily defined. It is pointed out that the ultimate measure of the efficiency of the government machinery is by itself the attainment of the goals in the various areas of concern. Similarly, on regional equity, regional and other geographical disaggregations will be a feature of the indicators in the various goal areas where these are needed and where the data permit.

Production

Production in the context of the ESIA Indicator System refers to all activities related to the generation and disposition of goods and services in the economy. Production is a major goal area in that economic growth implies the increased capability of the economy to produce goods and services.

The primary concern in this goal area is the promotion of a high and sustained economic growth through the manipulation of the demand-supply mechanism which calls for effecting structural changes in the sectoral compositions of both demand and supply. Another concern is the promotion of regional balance in economic development.

A high growth rate cannot be sustained in the long run without a balanced growth strategy. As stated in the Plan, “. . . Increased production alongside better distribution of income and opportunities requires a strategy that provides for balance among sectors and among regions which are mutually reinforcing. Industrial development will be pursued to complement agricultural development. At the same time, the service sector will be oriented toward improved efficiency and competition in supporting the rural sector and providing the necessary dynamic push to the economy.”

The framework of Production thus consists of:

1. Attainment of a high and sustained economic growth, by:
 - a. Increasing production and effecting structural changes in sectoral composition of domestic supply; and
 - b. Stimulating demand and effecting structural changes in sectoral composition of demand;
2. Promotion of regional balance in economic development, by:
 - a. Increasing the development of lagging regions; and
 - b. Promoting regional balance in economic opportunity.

Finance

Tremendous financial resources are required to spur socio-economic development. As a goal area, Finance focuses on the role of government in maintaining a sound financial atmosphere conducive to development.

The three goals set for Finance are: (1) generation of adequate financial resources to support development activities; (2) rational utilization and allocation of these resources; and (3) the maintenance of financial stability through careful management of financial resources.

The role of the public sector in moving the economy towards these goals involves the pursuance of sound monetary and fiscal

policies and increased efficiency of administration. For example, government revenues can be increased by restructuring the tax system, improving the tariff structure, and enhancing the efficiency of tax administration. Investments in priority areas can be stimulated through liberal but selective credit policy. The private sector is encouraged to increase domestic savings and investments in productive sectors through appropriate government policies. Private financial institutions are encouraged to expand credit and allocate these to priority areas.

Financing from foreign sources will be harnessed to complement domestic savings to meet investment requirements. Foreign resources include foreign exchange earnings from exports and invisible transactions, as well as foreign capital inflow in the form of overseas development assistance, commercial loans, and investments.

The framework of Finance therefore includes:

1. Generation of adequate resources to support development activities through:
 - a. Increased government revenues;
 - b. Effective and increased mobilization of domestic savings to reduce dependence on foreign borrowings; and
 - c. Increased inflow of foreign exchange resources.
2. Stimulation of investments and rational utilization and allocation of financial resources, through:
 - a. Increased investments;
 - b. Rational allocation of government expenditures;
 - c. Rational allocation of credit resources; and
 - d. Judicious allocation and utilization of foreign capital.
3. Maintenance of financial stability in the economy through careful management of financial resources, i.e.,
 - a. Achievement of monetary and financial stability;
 - b. Improvement and maintenance of the stability of the BOP position;
 - c. Maintenance of an adequate level of international reserves;
 - d. Maintenance of a sound and judicious external debt management;
 - e. Stabilization of the exchange rate; and
 - f. Maintenance of price stability.

Foreign Trade

Merchandise trade receipts account for more than one-half of the country's foreign exchange earnings. Although the direct effect of foreign trade on the welfare of society cannot be directly measured, its role as an incentive for increased production merits attention, particularly if an integrated approach to development is to be pursued.

Foreign trade as a goal area is concerned with the achievement of a creditable merchandise trade performance through export expansion and import rationalization.

Export expansion can increase aggregate production beyond domestic demand. A shift from export of raw materials to that of processed and semi-processed products of labor-intensive industries will stimulate growth and create more opportunities for employment. Diversification of export markets is pursued to ensure sufficient outlets for exportable products. Dispersion of export development to the regions is part of a consistent balanced growth strategy.

Importation of raw materials, oil and durable equipment will continue in response to the growing requirements of domestic industries. However, import substitution, particularly of major and critical imports, such as foodstuffs and essential raw materials, is being encouraged to minimize import payments. At the same time, efforts are being exerted to reduce dependence on imported crude oil and to minimize imports of less essential consumer goods. Lastly, import sources are being diversified to ensure a stable supply of imports leaving the local economy less vulnerable to disturbances in the socio-economic conditions of trading partners.

Thus, the framework of Foreign Trade is:

The achievement of a creditable merchandise trade performance through:

- a. Export expansion; and
- b. Import rationalization.

Household Wealth, Income and Expenditures

One of the national goals stated in the Plan is the "promotion of social development and social justice through reduction of income disparity, and improvement of the living standards of the poor." Despite the encouraging strides in expanding national income over

the years, poverty and income disparities are still widespread, proof that the fruits of growth failed to sufficiently filter down to the urban and rural poor. Therefore, this goal area is concerned with the levels and distribution of income, wealth and expenditures among individuals and households.

The concern for income distribution involves the raising of absolute levels of wealth and income, and at the same time, narrowing the income and wealth disparities. These two strategies are expected to reduce the extent of poverty.

A second consideration in this goal area is the increase in the command over goods and services. This is because increased consumption, particularly by households in the low-income groups, promotes a higher standard of living. One of the sub-goals for this concern is the improvement in consumption patterns by increasing the share of expenditures for essential goods and services. Another is the promotion of stability in consumer prices in order to protect the purchasing power of households, especially those in the low-income groups. Lastly, the increase in the access to consumption goods and services to cover basic needs should bring about a decent and comfortable life for the people.

The framework for Household Wealth, Income and Expenditures is as follows:

1. Attainment of a more equitable distribution of income and wealth
2. Increase in the command over goods and services, through;
 - a. improvement in the expenditure patterns;
 - b. promotion of stability in consumer prices; and
 - c. increase in the access to basic consumption of goods and services.

Employment

The Plan considers the creation of productive employment opportunities as a national development goal. When an individual depends on employment as his only source of income, as many Filipinos do, then employment becomes a very important issue [2].

The first and immediate consideration of this goal area is the minimization of unemployment and underemployment. This involves the encouragement of economic activities that promote greater use of manpower; the development of manpower skills to cope with the

requirement of growth; and the increased allocation of labor to non-farm activities. The granting of equal working opportunities to women is also given attention.

Employment as a goal area is not only concerned with the promotion of employment, but also with provision for safe, healthful and humane working conditions to secure labor welfare. Thus, concomitant with employment promotion is the improvement in the working life, which should include not only compensation but also social security benefits, physical working conditions and labor-management relations.

In short, the ESIA framework for Employment deals with:

1. Promotion of employment and minimization of underemployment, through:
 - a. increased availability of gainful employment;
 - b. development of manpower skills; and
 - c. allocation of manpower resources.
2. Improvement of working life, through:
 - a. increase in real compensation;
 - b. requiring the guarantee of a safe, healthful and humane working conditions; and
 - c. stabilization of labor-management relationship.

Energy and Natural Resources

In response to the difficulties posed by the energy crisis, the government has drawn up an Energy Plan with the main objective of providing "an adequate, stable, secure, reasonably economical and environmentally acceptable energy supply." At the same time, the Five-Year Development Plan underscores the management of natural resources as an object of policy because of the need to maximize the benefits to be derived from these limited and exhaustible resources.

Although energy and natural resources could be treated as separate goal areas, these are combined in view of the fact that the country has the capability to produce energy from indigenous sources. Thus the various energy sources being developed, e.g. oil, coal, geothermal, hydro resources. etc., may be considered as valuable natural resources, together with aquatic, land, forest, and mineral resources.

This goal area focuses on the adequacy, efficient use, and conservation of these resources. This is consistent with the twin measure of development and conservation spelled out in the Plan. The development aspect is limited to pre-production phases of exploitation. Conservation, on the other hand, takes into account only the actual physical stock of resources. Environmental balance and problems related to pollution are not dealt with here. These are discussed under the goal area of Housing and Environment.

The framework for Energy and Natural Resources is concerned with:

1. Provision of an adequate and stable energy supply, by:
 - a. Ensuring adequacy and stability of oil supply;
 - b. Diversification to other non-oil energy resources; and
 - c. Energy conservation.

2. Proper management of natural resources, through:
 - a. Intensified search and development of fisheries and other aquatic resources;
 - b. Forest development and conservation;
 - c. Optimal use of land;
 - d. Programmed exploration and development of mineral resources; and
 - e. Proper development, conservation and optimum utilization of water resources.

Population

Population is significant as the first area of concern of the social sector in that it is both a major input in and the intended beneficiary of development. There exists, therefore, a constant interaction between these two roles. For instance, the demographic aspects of population – the sheer numbers and distribution of men – can create and compound socio-economic problems.

There are two basic approaches in the study of population: 1) it may be viewed as the core of the development process (man being the final recipient of development), in which case, all other concerns should be subsumed under it; and 2) it may be seen as an input into development so that it should focus and limit itself to its demographic aspects, i.e., population size and growth rate, age structure

and distribution, and other factors which have direct effects on population growth such as family formation and planning.

The project has opted for the latter choice in order to limit the scope of Population to make it more manageable as an area of concern. The second reason is that other concerns of the social sector – Health and Nutrition, Education, Social Welfare – exert equal claims on important aspects of the well-being of the population.

The ESIA framework for Population, therefore, has two fundamental concerns:

1. The promotion of a desirable population growth level most conducive to national welfare, which may be achieved by:
 - a. lowering the rate of natural increase; [birth rates – death rates]
 - b. regulating the size and structure of the population;
 - c. promoting the awareness and practice of family planning; and
 - d. monitoring the rate of family formation,
2. The promotion of a population distribution that is consistent with national development.

Health

Health is of fundamental importance to well-being, as can be shown by the often-quoted WHO definition of health “as a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity” [7]. In other words, health centers on the phenomenon of life and its various aspects which may be divided into two broad categories: its length and its quality [4].

The framework for health focuses on these two categories as its fundamental concerns. The first concern is increasing the length of life. The second is the improvement of health status. The components of health status are: physical fitness, nutritional status, and environmental sanitation.

In addition, the framework also considers the state of medical services as a fundamental concern. The gap between the available health services on one hand and the health needs on the other is of such width and urgency as to require special attention. Government policy must increasingly support and subsidize the health sector,

especially in the provision and delivery of health and medical services if the preceding objectives are to be achieved.

The ESIA framework for health thus revolves around the phenomenon of life in its fundamental concerns, namely:

1. The increase of the average life expectation of Filipinos through the reduction of the rate of mortality
2. The improvement of the health status through:
 - a. the reduction of disability and dysfunctionality;
 - b. the promotion of mental and psychological well-being;
 - c. the promotion of physical fitness;
 - d. the improvement of nutritional status; and
 - e. the improvement of environmental sanitation
3. The improvement of medical services through:
 - a. the improvement of the quantity and quality of inputs into medical services;
 - b. the expansion of the coverage of health services; and
 - c. the promotion of equity in the provision of medical services.

Education

Education is a non-material basic need that can perform three important functions, namely: (1) the attainment of a life of dignity and well-being, (2) the provision of skills and training to meet the needs of productive activities, and (3) the provision of a means to forge and safeguard national unity.

Because of its importance, Education is a state-supported endeavor. Education is promoted through the provision of free elementary education and through democratization of opportunities at the higher levels. At the same time, it is expected that propensity for learning is developed as the individual goes through the formal educational system. Moreover, the state ensures that the quality of education is maintained by constantly improving the main inputs to it, namely: teachers and the learning environment.

Education also serves as a catalyst for economic growth in that it improves the skills, knowledge and training of a society's human resources to enable them to meet the demands of development, while simultaneously controlling manpower supply within acceptable levels.

The upgrading of human resources ranges from vocational skills training to high level technology and research studies.

However, education still performs its traditional function which is the transmission of culture so that the society is preserved. This entails the study of language, which is the most pervasive comprehensive element of culture, and the cultivation of cultural development.

These three functions thus constitute the three fundamental concerns for Education in the ESIA framework:

1. The provision of a broad general education through:
 - a. the provision of universal literacy to the population;
 - b. the enlargement of learning propensity;
 - c. the democratization of access to educational opportunities; and
 - d. the upgrading of the quality of education.
2. The development of manpower resources and critical skills required for social and economic development through:
 - a. the promotion of the acquisition of skills necessary to enhance productivity and employability; and
 - b. the development of high-level professions.
3. The development of promotion of national identity and culture by:
 - a. developing the Filipino language; and
 - b. cultivation of cultural ambience that is distinctly Filipino.

Social Welfare

Social Welfare is another area in the social sector that, at its broadest scope, pertains to the Well-Being or the Quality of Life of the population.

Social Welfare focuses on the well-being of clientele groups identified in the Plan as the disadvantaged group and the cultural communities. The former is composed of families belonging to the lowest 30% of the population and of disadvantaged individuals. Included among these individuals are the elderly, needy children and youth, including abandoned and orphaned children, the physically disabled and mentally handicapped, drug addicts, released prisoners, disadvantaged women, and victims of disasters. [8]

On the other hand, the cultural community is defined "as a collection of individuals belonging to an ethnic, linguistic or religious group which differs from that of the majority of the population of a given country, and who wish to maintain their common identity within that country." [7] The concern here focuses on the welfare of cultural communities in the form of their social and economic well-being.

Thus, the ESIA framework for Social Welfare includes:

1. The promotion of the welfare of the disadvantaged groups through:
 - a. the improvement of the welfare of disadvantaged individuals;
 - b. the improvement of the welfare of disadvantaged families; and
 - c. the improvement of the welfare services.
2. The promotion of the well-being of cultural communities and their preparation for more productive roles in society.

Housing and Environment

The rationale for combining Housing and Environment lies in their respective definitions. Environment is an all encompassing concern that may pertain functionally to the "complex of interacting physical, biological and cultural factors which directly or indirectly affect the well-being of the individual or community." [10] On the other hand, housing may be defined as "the formation of viable communities with the necessary facilities, services, and amenities so that food, nutrition, employment, education, recreation, and culture are integrated into the lives of the residents. [6]" Thus, housing is the most basic and immediate of all the environmental structures of man and no demarcation line can be drawn to separate the two.

Housing is treated as the first concern since it poses the more immediate problem which has magnified to such a proportion that it can only be solved by concerted efforts. The housing concerns include the adequacy of housing supply, the improvement of conditions inside the houses, the provision of supportive services and the enhancement of access to housing.

The environmental concerns are focused on the potential threat posed by man-made environmental structures on the physical environment. The conservation problems of the stock of resources are more appropriately dealt with in the Energy and Natural Resources sector. Thus, only the following are considered for the Environment sub-sector: the proper location of human settlements, optimal land use, decrease in damages caused by natural disasters, the promotion of environmental management and the maintenance of a desired quality of the physical environment.

The ESIA framework for housing and environment thus focuses on two fundamental concerns:

1. The provision and maintenance of adequate housing through:
 - a. the provision of adequate housing supply;
 - b. the improvement of housing conditions;
 - c. the provision of supportive services; and
 - d. the enhancement of access to housing.
2. The promotion of a wholesome environment for human settlements through:
 - a. proper location;
 - b. the optimal use of land;
 - c. the decrease of damages caused by natural disasters;
 - d. the promotion of environmental management; and
 - e. the maintenance of desired quality of physical environment.

Public Order, Safety and Justice

The objectives of Public Order, Safety and Justice are the maintenance of internal security and the preservation of order. In other words, this sector deals with the control mechanism of society in order to protect its socio-political and economic institutions. Thus, the maintenance of security of persons and property is a primary consideration for this area of concern. It entails the strengthening of law enforcement mechanism to bring about the decrease in the occurrence of accidents, crimes and other offences.

Moreover, it is essential in the maintenance of order to consider the fair and humane treatment of known offenders and suspects. A speedy peaceful and orderly solution of cases is also called for.

Finally the people's awareness of and confidence in the various law enforcement agencies, as well as their familiarity with law enforcement procedures, would make more effective the efforts in maintaining the security of persons and property.

The ESIA framework for Public Order, Safety and Justice therefore has three fundamental concerns:

1. The maintenance of security of persons and property by:
 - a. decreasing the number of crimes committed;
 - b. decreasing the number of traffic offences;
 - c. decreasing the number of accidents due to fire and other cases; and
 - d. strengthening the enforcement of the law.
2. The fair and humane treatment of suspects and offenders through:
 - a. court trials and disposition that are speedy;
 - b. humane confinement in prisons and other detention centers;
 - c. the effective rehabilitation into society.
3. The securing of the people's awareness, cooperation and confidence in the various functions of law enforcement agencies (police-prosecution-court-rehabilitation).

THE INDICATORS

Indicators are statistics which describe the economic and social conditions in a society. In particular, the ESIA indicators measure the changes taking place in the various goal areas and the degree to which the objectives set forth in the development plans are being attained. They therefore enable policy makers to assess the performance of the economy and determine the impact of the programs on the quality of life.

Types of Indicators

Indicators may be quantitative or qualitative and direct or derived. They may be expressed in terms of absolute levels, ratios, percentages or rates of growth.

Indicators may also be classified according to the the purposes for which they are compiled, as follows:

1) Distributional indicators show the extent or spread of a condition or attribute generally considered to be desirable. These are mostly of the percentage type, such as employment rate, enrolment ratio, percentage of household served with potable water. They can be expressed positively or negatively, e.g., employment or unemployment rate, literacy or illiteracy rate. Distributional indicators are usually social in nature.

2) Level indicators, as the name suggests, concentrate on the measures of the level of particular variables, such as levels of production, exports and imports, and employment. Per capital measures, such as per capita GNP, income per family, and average wage per worker, also fall under this category. The indicators generally tend to be economic in nature which do not have distributional aspects.

3) Structural indicators show the pattern or composition of the elements in an economic or social system. One example is the percentage of the GDP originating from the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors. Another is the percentage share of employment by the different industrial sectors. Social indicators, such as dependency ratio and proportion of residential construction financed by the government would also fall under this category. Structural indicators are often correlated with development since structures in general change in the course of development. These indicators deal with the objective empirical aspects of development rather than the normative or value aspects.

4) Growth indicators reflect the rates of change of the variables related to the different goal areas. Some examples are rates of growth of population, GNP, investments, exports, etc.

Criteria for Selecting Indicators

A wide range of criteria can be used in selecting from among a large number of possible indicators. At this stage, however, the project staff adopted three criteria in determining the composition of the ESIA Indicator System. These are:

1) Measurability. The indicators must be capable of being expressed in terms of quantitative measures, whether it be ordinal or cardinal.

2) **Appropriateness.** An indicator is designed to measure a specific characteristic or attribute for the purpose of determining the extent to which a desired objective has been attained. An indicator is appropriate if it is able to perform such a function clearly and definitely. Where direct measures are not feasible, proxy variables highly correlated to the desired indicator may be used.

3) **Comprehensiveness.** The indicators should be designed to incorporate as much information of a given area of concern as is feasible. They should also be capable of being disaggregated to the desired economic or social classifications.

Disaggregations

The following disaggregations will be adopted wherever feasible and appropriate:

- 1) Spatial dimensions – regions, urban-rural, etc.
- 2) Demographic characteristics – age, sex, etc.
- 3) Economic classification – industry, income class, etc.

The complete list of indicators included in the ESIA Indicator System is given in the appendix.

SOME IMPLICATIONS

The ESIA Indicator System will have to be institutionalized with the indicators subsequently becoming part of the country's official statistics. The task of operationalizing the system will fall on the Philippine Statistical System under the aegis of the NEDA Statistical Coordination Office.

At its present state, the Philippine Statistical System cannot as yet fully support the data requirements of the indicator system. Although there is a proliferation of information needed for national accounting purposes, there exists a dearth of data in the field of social statistics. Most of the data that are available need to be evaluated for reliability and relevance. There is a need to strengthen the data collection capabilities of the various agencies, including those responsible for carrying out the Plan. The project hopes to develop a statistical program to improve the quality and quantity of information being gathered in existing surveys. It also plans to establish new surveys and introduce improvements in administrative records management. Such an ambitious plan can be realized only with the full

cooperation of the involved agencies both in its developmental stage and in its implementation.

Finally, it may be said that the validity of the ESIA Indicator System lies in its ability to reflect the degree of attainment of the objectives set forth in the medium and long-term development plans. Moreover, the framework will have to be flexible enough so that it can accommodate adjustment or modification as shifts in priorities take place in the course of development.

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PRODUCTION

GOALS	SUB-GOALS	SUB-SUB-GOALS	INDICATORS	DISAGGREGATION
PR-1			Growth rate of GNP and its component (at current and constant prices)	
Attainment of a high and sustained economic growth	PR-1-a		Sectoral share to NDP	
	Increased production and effecting structural changes in sectoral composition of domestic supply			
		PR-1-a-1		
		Increased agricultural output	Level and growth rate of agricultural output (in current and constant prices)	Regional, by sub-sector
			Growth rate of agricultural production in terms of net value added	Regional, by sub-sector
		PR-1-a-1-a		
		Increased productivity	Index of agricultural productivity	By region, by sub-sector
			Rate of growth of agricultural product per worker	By region, by sub-sector
			Land Productivity Index	By region

PRODUCTION (Cont'd.)

<i>GOALS</i>	<i>SUB-GOALS</i>	<i>SUB-SUB-GOALS</i>	<i>INDICATOR</i>	<i>DISAGGREGATION</i>
		PR-1-a-1-b		
	Improvement of the country's internal capability to produce its basic food and raw materials requirements		Level and growth rate of production of basic food commodities	By commodity group
			Level and growth rate of production of basic raw materials	By commodity group
			Ratio of food production to actual food consumption	By commodity group
		PR-1-a-2		
	Increased industrial output and share of industry to total output		Level and rate of growth of industrial output (in current and constant prices)	Regional, by type of industry
			Net value added in industry (level and growth rate)	By industrial sub-sector
			Share of industrial output to total output	By type of industry
		PR-1-a-2-a		
	Increased productivity		Index of industrial productivity	
			Output per weighted man-hour	By type of industry
			Capital-output Ratio	By type of industry

<i>GOALS</i>	<i>SUB-GOALS</i>	<i>SUB-SUB-GOALS</i>	<i>INDICATOR</i>	<i>DISAGGREGATION</i>
		PR-1-a-2-b		
		Greater self-reliance in the supply of important commodities	Level and growth rate of production of important commodities	By commodity
			Ratio of industrial production to total demand	By commodity group
		PR-1-a-3		
		Increased output in the service sector	Level and growth rate of the service output	Regional, by sub-sector
	PR-1-b	PR-1-b-1		
	Stimulating demand and effecting structural changes in sectoral composition of demand	Acceleration of Personal Consumption Expenditure and decreasing share to GNP	Share of PCE to GNP Level and growth rate of PCE	
		PR-1-b-2		
		Increasing government and private expenditures on capital goods	Share of GDCF to GNP Level and growth rate of GDCF	
		PR-1-b-3		
		Expansion of Exports	Share of exports to GNP Level and growth rate of exports	By commodity group

PRODUCTION (Cont'd.)

<i>GOALS</i>	<i>SUG-GOALS</i>	<i>SUB-SUB-GOALS</i>	<i>INDICATORS</i>	<i>DISAGGREGATION</i>
PR-2 Promotion of regional balance in economic development	PR-2-a Increased development of lagging regions		Regional Development Index	Regional
			Level and growth rate of GRDP	Regional
			Regional Development Profile	Regional
	PR-2-b Promotion of regional balance in economic opportunity		Economic Opportunity Index	Regional
			Standard deviation of regional values added per capita	Regional

<i>GOALS</i>	<i>SUB-GOALS</i>	<i>SUB-SUB-GOALS</i>	<i>INDICATORS</i>	<i>DISAGGREGATION</i>
FN-1 Generation of adequate resources to support development activities				Investment-Saving Gap and Ratio to GNP
	FN-1-a Increased government revenues			Revenue Effort
		FN-1-a-1 Improvement of tax administration		Tax Effort
	FN-1-b Effective and increased mobilization of domestic savings to reduce dependence on foreign borrowings			Gross Savings Ratio
		FN-1-b-1 Mobilization of private domestic savings		Level and growth rate of corporate and household savings Level and growth rate of savings and time deposits in the monetary system

FINANCE (Cont'd.)

<i>GOALS</i>	<i>SUB-GOALS</i>	<i>SUB-SUB-GOALS</i>	<i>INDICATORS</i>	<i>DISAGGREGATION</i>		
	FN-1-c	FN-1-c-1	Increased inflow of foreign exchange resources	Increased export earnings	Level and growth rate of export revenues	
		FN-1-c-2		Maximization of receipts from tourism and invisibles	Level and growth rate of gross invisible earnings	
		FN-1-c-3		Encouragement of foreign capital inflow	Level and growth rate of foreign capital inflow	By source, by type
FN-2	FN-2-a		Stimulation of investments and rational utilization and allocation of financial resources	Increased investments	Gross Investment Ratio Level and growth rate of investments (GDCF)	
	FN-2-b		Rational allocation of government expenditures		Percentage share of Expenditure on Economic Development, Social Services, National Security, General Government, Others	By level of government

<i>GOALS</i>	<i>SUB-GOALS</i>	<i>SUB-SUB-GOALS</i>	<i>INDICATORS</i>	<i>DISAGGREGATION</i>
		FN-2-b-1		
		Acceleration of countryside and regional development	Ratio of national government expenditures per region to total national government expenditures	By region, by type
		FN-2-b-2		
		Channeling of resources from current operating expenditures to capital outlays	Capital Outlay/Total Expenditures Ratio	By level of government
			Level and growth rate of cash disbursements for infrastructure	By sector
			C.O.E./Total Expenditures Ratio	By level of government
		FN-2-b-3		
		Increased social services expenditures	Level and ratio of social services expenditures/Total Expenditures Ratio	By sector, by level of government
	FN-2-c	FN-2-c-1		
	Rational allocation of credit resources	Pursuance of selective credit policy by channeling credit resources to priority sector	Percentage share of credits granted by sector	By sector

FINANCE (Cont'd.)

<i>GOALS</i>	<i>SUB-GOALS</i>	<i>SUB-SUB-GOALS</i>	<i>INDICATORS</i>	<i>DISAGGREGATION</i>
		FN-2-c-2		
		Encouragement of long-term loans	Ratio of long-term credits granted to Total Credits granted	By institution
	FN-2-d			
	Judicious allocation and utilization of foreign capital		Level of ODA	By purpose, by type, by source, by sector
			Level of foreign borrowings	By purpose, by source
			Percentage distribution of foreign investments to different industries	By industry
FN-3				
Maintenance of financial stability in the economy through careful management of financial resources	FN-3-a	Achievement of monetary and financial stability	Level and growth rate of domestic liquidity	By type
	FN-3-b	Improvement and maintenance of the stability of the BOP Position	Over-all BOP Position	

<i>GOALS</i>	<i>SUB-GOALS</i>	<i>SUB-SUB-GOALS</i>	<i>INDICATORS</i>	<i>DISAGGREGATION</i>
	FN-3-c			
	Maintenance of an adequate level of international reserves			Ratio of actual level of international reserves to Target Level of International reserves
	FN-3-d	FN-3-d-1		
	Maintenance of a sound and judicious external debt management	Maintenance of external debt payments within reasonable limits		Debt-Service Ratio
		FN-3-d-2		
		Programming of external debts towards long-term credit		Percentage share of long-term credits granted to total external debts availed of or granted
	FN-3-e			
	Stabilization of the exchange rate			Fluctuation Index
	FN-3-f			
	Maintenance of price stability			Implicit Price Index Inflation Rate

GOAL AREA: FOREIGN TRADE

GOALS	SUB-GOALS	SUB-SUB-GOALS	INDICATORS	DISAGGREGATION
FT-1				
Achievement of a Creditable Merchandise Trade Performance			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trade Balance (Exports-Imports) - Terms of Trade 	
	FT-1-a			
	Export Expansion		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Exports (level & growth (in real terms)) 	
		FT-1-a-1		
		Promotion of more processed and labor intensive product	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Share of manufactured exports to total exports - Share of labor-intensive manufactured exports to total manufactured exports 	
		FT-1-a-2		
		Diversification of Export Markets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Market concentration ratio of exports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - by commodity group, by country
		FT-1-a-3		
		Dispersal of Export Development to the regions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Exports level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - by region

<i>GOALS</i>	<i>SUB-GOALS</i>	<i>SUB-SUB-GOALS</i>	<i>INDICATORS</i>	<i>DISAGGREGATION</i>
	FT-1-b	FT-1-b-1		
	Import Rationalization	Increased domestic Production of Identified Import Substitutes	- Level and rate of growth of production of import substitutes	
		FT-1-b-2		
		Restructuring of Imports	- Imports Structure	- by category, by end use
		A Reduction of relative dependence on imported crude oil	- Ratio of value of imported crude oil to total imports	
		B Minimizing imports of less essential consumer items	- Share of less essential consumer items imported to total imports	
		FT-1-b-3		
		Diversification of sources of imports	- Market concentration ratio of imports	- by commodity group, by country

EMPLOYMENT

<i>GOALS</i>	<i>SUB-GOALS</i>	<i>SUB-SUB-GOALS</i>	<i>INDICATORS</i>	<i>DISAGGREGATION</i>
EM-1	EM-1-a			
Promotion of employment and minimization of underemployment	Increased availability of gainful employment		Level of employment	Age, sex, region, urban-rural, industry, class of worker, hours worked, agricultural-non-agricultural
			Intergenerational and Intra-generational Index of Occupational mobility	Age, sex, region, occupation
			Total Unemployment Rate	Age, sex, urban-rural, level of educational attainment, region
			Open Unemployment Rate	Age, sex, urban-rural, level of educational attainment, region
			Adjusted Visible Under-employment rate	Age, sex, region, urban-rural, level of educational attainment, industry, occupation
			Proportion of the labour force employed	Age, sex, urban-rural, region, occupation, class of worker, number of hours worked
			Human Resource Utilization Index	Region, urban-rural, sector

<i>GOALS</i>	<i>SUB-GOALS</i>	<i>SUB-SUB-GOALS</i>	<i>INDICATORS</i>	<i>DISAGGREGATION</i>
	EM-1-b			
	Development of manpower skills		Human Resource Development Index Number of Trainees	Age, sex, region, urban-rural Employed-Unemployed, sex, urban-rural, age, region
			Percentage of Unemployed who have successfully completed training and who obtained employment to total unemployed	Age, sex, region, urban-rural, skills qualification
			Percentage of Unemployed trainees who obtained employment to total number of unemployed trainees	Age, sex, region, urban-rural
	EM-1-c			
	Allocation of manpower resources		Distribution of total employment (number and percentage)	Age, sex, region, urban-rural, industry
		EM-1-c-1		
		Enhancement of labor absorption in non-farm activities	Employment in non-agricultural sector (level, growth rate and proportion)	Age, sex, region, urban-rural
		EM-1-c-2		
		Allowing equal working opportunities to women	Distribution of employment by sex	Urban-rural, region, occupation

EMPLOYMENT (Cont'd.)

<i>GOALS</i>	<i>SUB-GOALS</i>	<i>SUB-SUB-GOALS</i>	<i>INDICATORS</i>	<i>DISAGGREGATION</i>
EM-2 Improvement of Working Life	EM-2-a		Real Compensation Index and Components	Skilled/unskilled workers, industry, urban-rural, region
	EM-2-b Requiring the guarantee of safe, healthful, and humane working conditions from all employers	EM-2-b-1 Provision of social security benefits	Proportion of the economically active covered by social security, private pensions, insurance and similar welfare benefits	Age, sex, urban-rural, occupation group, industry
		EM-2-b-2 Minimization of labor accidents, injuries, diseases, and disabilities	Working days lost per head due to industrial accidents, injuries, and disabilities Number of occupational injuries per 1000 workers per year	Age, sex, urban-rural, region, industry, occupation Age, sex, urban-rural, region, industry, occupation
	EM-2-c Stabilization of labor-management relationship	EM-2-c-1 Structural guarantee of labor-management negotiations	Ratio of labor unions members to total employed	Urban-rural, region, industry
		EM-2-c-2 Efficient Adjudication of Labor Disputes	Number and Duration of stoppages and disputes	Sex, age, urban-rural, region, industry, occupation

<i>GOALS</i>	<i>SUB-GOALS</i>	<i>SUB-SUB-GOALS</i>	<i>INDICATORS</i>	<i>DISAGGREGATION</i>
			Number and proportion of working days lost per head due to industrial disputes	Sex, age, urban-rural, region, industry, occupation
			Number and proportion of labor disputes settled through compulsory arbitration	Urban-rural, region, major industry group, major and individual issue
			Number of CBA's in Effect and Estimated Number of Workers Covered	Urban-rural, region, major industry group, major and individual issue
			Number of Strike Notices Filed	Urban-rural, region, major industry group, major and individual issue

HOUSEHOLD WEALTH, INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

<i>GOALS</i>	<i>SUB-GOALS</i>	<i>SUB-SUB-GOALS</i>	<i>INDICATORS</i>	<i>DISAGGREGATION</i>
ID-1 Attainment of a more equitable distribution of income and wealth	ID-1-a Attainment of a more equitable distribution of income	ID-1-a-1 Increase in income	National income/GNP per capita	
			Distributed factor income (& Components)	For individuals: region, urban-rural, sex, age, (add occupation and industry for wages and salaries) For Households: region, urban-rural, income class
		Available income per household	Region, urban-rural, income class	
	ID-1-a-2 Reduction of income disparities	Gini ratio	Region, urban-rural	
			Size distribution of income	- as above -
			Ratio of the mean income of the top 5% of households to the mean income of the bottom 30%	- as above -

HOUSEHOLD WEALTH, INCOME AND EXPENDITURE (Cont'd.)

<i>GOALS</i>	<i>SUB-GOALS</i>	<i>SUB-SUB-GOALS</i>	<i>INDICATORS</i>	<i>DISAGGREGATION</i>
		ID-1-a-3		
		Improvement on the financial conditions of the bottom 30%.	Mean income of the bottom 30%.	Region, urban-rural
	ID-1-b	ID-1-b-1		
	Attainment of a more equitable distribution of wealth	Increase in wealth	Proportion of households possessing each type of consumer durables	Region, urban-rural income class, size
		a) increase in savings	Personal saving	- as above -
			Proportion of available income saved	- as above -
		b) increase in net worth	Households with savings	- as above -
			Personal net worth	- as above -
		ID-1-b-2		
		Reduction of wealth disparities	Gini ratio	Region, urban-rural
			Size distribution of wealth	- as above -
			Proportion of landless agricultural workers to the total agricultural working population	- as above -
			Distribution of farms by type of tenure and farm size	- as above -
			Distribution of farmers by type of tenure	- as above -

HOUSEHOLD WEALTH, INCOME AND EXPENDITURE (Cont'd.)

HOUSEHOLD WEALTH, INCOME AND EXPENDITURE (Cont'd.)

<i>GOALS</i>	<i>SUB-GOALS</i>	<i>SUB-SUB-GOALS</i>	<i>INDICATORS</i>	<i>DISAGGREGATION</i>
<i>GOALS</i>	<i>SUB-GOALS</i>	<i>SUB-SUB-GOALS</i>	<i>INDICATORS</i>	<i>DISAGGREGATION</i>

ID-2

ID-2 Increase in the command ~~goods and services~~ ~~over goods and services~~

Personal consumption expenditures
Personal consumption expenditures

For individuals: region, urban-rural, income class, size
For households: region, urban-rural, income class, size
For individuals: region, urban-rural, income class, size

ID-2-a

ID-2-a Improvement in the expenditure pattern in the expenditure pattern

Personal consumption expenditures per selected categories of goods and services
Personal consumption expenditures per selected categories of goods and services

For individuals: region, urban-rural, income class, size
For households: region, urban-rural, income class, size
For individuals: region, urban-rural, income class, size

ID-2-b

ID-2-b Promotion of stability ~~in consumer prices~~ ~~in consumer prices~~

Consumer price index
Consumer price index

Region, income class, minimum wage workers
Region, income class, minimum wage workers

ID-2 Increase in the access to basic consumption of basic and ~~essential~~ ~~of goods and services~~

Ratio of actual household expenditures on basic needs to necessary expenditures
Ratio of actual household expenditures on basic needs to necessary expenditures

Region, urban-rural, income class, size
Region, urban-rural, income class, size

IMPAQ/INDICATORS FOR . . .

GOAL AREA: ENERGY RESOURCES
GOAL AREA: ENERGY RESOURCES

GOAL GOAL	SUB-GOAL SUB-GOAL	SUB-SUB-GOAL SUB-SUB-GOAL	INDICATORS INDICATORS	DISAGGREGATION DISAGGREGATION
ER-1 Provision of an adequate and stable energy supply	ER-1-a Adequacy and stability of oil supply		Percent distribution of energy sources Domestic oil supply as a percent of potential oil demand Ratio of total oil supply to the total potential oil demand Ratio of actual oil supply to the desired stockpile of crude oil	By type of source By type of source National, Regional National, Regional National National National
		ER-1-a-1 Efficient transformation of oil into usable forms	Rate of extraction of crude oil from domestic sources Ratio of the value of refined products to the value of local crude oil processed	National National National, Regional National, Regional
	ER-1-b Diversification of energy resources		Rate of growth of non-oil energy resources	by type of resources by type of resources
		ER-1-b-1 Reduced dependence on oil	Oil dependency ratio	National National

GOAL AREA: ENERGY RESOURCES (Cont'd.)

<i>GOALS</i>	<i>SUB-GOALS</i>	<i>SUB-SUB-GOAL</i>	<i>INDICATORS</i>	<i>DISAGGREGATION</i>
	ER-1-c Energy Conservation	ER-1-c-1 Minimization of aggregate energy demand through greater-end use efficiency	Proportion of energy inputs going to energy efficient using sectors	by type of energy input
			Energy productivity index	by type of energy input size of establishment
		ER-1-c-2 Development of economically viable technologies for reducing energy consumption	Transport efficiency index	by general transport mode a. land b. air c. water
			Percent reduction of energy consumption due to energy saving devices	by industry, location size of establishment by type of ESD
		ER-1-c-2 Intensification of information campaign to establish conservation awareness	Index of consumers' awareness and of voluntary compliance of energy saving rules	by income class, education, location of residence

IMPACT INDICATORS FOR . . .

NATURAL RESOURCES

<i>GOAL</i>	<i>SUB-GOAL</i>	<i>SUB-SUB-GOAL</i>	<i>INDICATORS</i>	<i>DISAGGREGATION</i>
NR-1 Proper management of natural resources	NR-1-a Intensified search and development of fisheries and other aquatic resources		Level and percent distribution of fishery resources	By type of fishery resources,
			Level and rate of growth of fish and other fishery products	By type of fish production,
		NR-1-a-1 Renewal of over-fished marine waters	Ratio of renewed marine waters to overfished waters	By fishing area
		NR-1-a-2 Improve construction and more intensive cultivation techniques	Proportion of total fish production to total maximum potential fish production	By type of fish production,
		NR-1-a-3 Deep-sea fishing in non-traditional waters with appropriate technologies	Percent contribution of fish catch from deep-sea fishing to total fish catch	By type of gear used, regional
	NR-1-a-4 Protection of fishery resources	Percentage of abatement of illegal fishing and harmful industrial waste	By fishing area	

NATURAL RESOURCES (Cont'd.)

<i>GOAL</i>	<i>SUB-GOAL</i>	<i>SUB-SUB-GOAL</i>	<i>INDICATORS</i>	<i>DISAGGREGATION</i>
	NR-1-b	NR-1-b-1		
	Forest development conservation	Promotion of forest protection	Volume and value of forest products destroyed Rate of kaingin occupancy	By type of forest destroyer regional Regional
		NR-1-b-2		
		Intensified reforestation	Proportion of the forested area to the targeted area to be forested Proportion of the rate of reforestation to the rate of deforestation	Regional Regional
	NR-1-c	NR-1-c-1		
	Optional use of land	Intensive land use classification, management and disposition	Percent distribution of areas based on land use classification Level and rate of growth of public land processed and disposed	By type of land use, regional, provincial Regional, provincial
		NR-1-c-2		
		Availment of modern technology for land resource management	Proportion of land areas surveyed/delimited/classified/titled to total land area Level and rate of growth of land areas surveyed/delimited/classified/titled	Regional, provincial By region, by province

<i>GOAL</i>	<i>SUB-GOAL</i>	<i>SUB-SUB-GOAL</i>	<i>INDICATORS</i>	<i>DISAGGREGATION</i>
	NR-1-d Programmed exploration and development of mineral resources		Level and rate of growth of mineral resources	By type of mineral reserves, regional
		NR-1-d-1 Expedite geological surveys and the search for economic mineral deposits	Rate of discovery of mineral resources	By type of mineral reserves, by region
		NR-1-d-2 Proper use and conservation of mineral resources	To be developed	
	NR-1-e The proper development conservation and optimum utilization of water resources	NR-1-e-1 Adequate and stable supply of water to a greater number of irrigated farms	Ratio of irrigated area to the total potential irrigable land	By type of irrigation system, by region
		NR-1-e-2 Safe and reliable water supply for household, industrial and other purposes	Percentage of household served with potable water	By region, urban-rural

NATURAL RESOURCES (Cont'd.)

<i>GOAL</i>	<i>SUB-GOAL</i>	<i>SUB-SUB-GOAL</i>	<i>INDICATORS</i>	<i>DISAGGREGATION</i>
		NR-1-e-3		
		Flood control infrastructure that will harness the flood flows for beneficial use	<p>Average number of hours of water disruption per month</p> <p>Percent contribution of flood water run-off to agricultural water requirement</p> <p>Percent contribution of flood water run-off to hydro-electric power generation</p>	By type of users

POPULATION

<i>FUNDAMENTAL SOCIAL CONCERN</i>	<i>SUB-CONCERN</i>	<i>SUB-SUB-CONCERN</i>	<i>INDICATORS</i>	<i>DISAGGREGATION</i>
PG-1 Promotion of a desirable population growth level most conducive to national welfare			Average population growth rate	By region
	PG-1-a Low rate of natural increase		Annual rate of natural increase	By region, by urban-rural
			Total fertility rate	- as above -
			Net reproduction rate	- as above -
	PG-1-b Regulated size and structure of population		Dependency ratio	By region, by sex
			Sex ratio	By region
	PG-1-c Awareness and practice of family planning	PG-1-c-1 Provision of family planning services	Operating density of family planning clinics (per 1000 couples of reproductive age)	By region, by urban-rural
			Ratio of medical personnel trained for family planning to total number of medical personnel	- as above -
			Proportion of clients in family planning centers to the available personnel	- as above -

POPULATION (Cont'd.)

<i>FUNDAMENTAL SOCIAL CONCERN</i>	<i>SUB-CONCERN</i>	<i>SUB-SUB-CONCERN</i>	<i>INDICATORS</i>	<i>DISAGGREGATION</i>
			Proportion of national expenditures devoted to population control by the government as well as the private sector	
		PG-1-c-2		
	Knowledge, use and current practice of family planning		Proportion of married couples in the reproductive age who know how to use specific contraceptive methods	By region, by urban-rural by type of contraceptive
			Proportion of married couples in the reproductive age with objections to the use of birth control including abortion (by reason: e.g. religious, health, etc.)	By region, by urban-rural, by type of contraceptive, by reason
			Proportion of acceptors of family planning to the total number of married couples of reproductive age	By region, by urban-rural, by type of contraceptive
			Prevalence rate of ratio of current users to total married couples of reproductive age	By region, by urban-rural by type of contraceptive
			Drop-out rate from family planning practices	- as above -

POPULATION (Cont'd.)

<i>FUNDAMENTAL SOCIAL CONCERN</i>	<i>SUB-CONCERN</i>	<i>SUB-SUB-CONCERN</i>	<i>INDICATORS</i>	<i>DISAGGREGATION</i>
	PG-1-d			
	Family formation		Current marriage rate	By region, by age group by status
			Median age of males/females at first marriage	By region
			Proportion of married of males/ females of marriageable age	— as above —
PG-2				
Proportion of a dis- tribution of population consistent with nation- al development			Population density	By region, by urban- rural, by major places or key popu- lation centers
	PG-2-a			
	Internal migration		Net internal migration rate	By region
			Urban migration rate	By major places, or key population centers
	PG-2-b			
	International migra- tion		Net international migration rate	National

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

<i>FUNDAMENTAL SOCIAL CONCERN</i>	<i>SUB-CONCERN</i>	<i>SUB-SUB-CONCERN</i>	<i>INDICATORS</i>	<i>DISAGGREGATION</i>
HN-1 The increase of the average life expectation of Filipinos	HN-1-a To reduce the rate of mortality		- Life expectancy at selected ages (at birth, at age 1, 20, 40, 60)	- by region, age, sex, urban-rural, socio-economic status
			- Cause specific mortality rates	- by region, province, urban-rural, sex, socio-economic status
			- Swaroop Index (Proportion of Deaths aged 50 & over)	- as above -
HN-2 The improvement of health status	HN-2-a To reduce disability (dysfunctionality)	HN-1-a-1 To decrease infant mortality rates	- Infant mortality rate	- by region, socio-economic class, sex
			- Perinatal and Neonatal Mortality Rates	- by region, socio-economic class
			- Average number of days of disability in the year	- by age, sex, region, urban-rural, socio-economic class
			- Proportion of the population suffering from defined disability	- by region, urban-rural, socio-economic class, age, sex
			- Loss from disability*	

HEALTH AND NUTRITION (Cont'd.)

<i>FUNDAMENTAL SOCIAL CONCERN</i>	<i>SUB-CONCERN</i>	<i>SUB-SUB-CONCERN</i>	<i>INDICATORS</i>	<i>DISAGGREGATION</i>
		HN-2-a-1 To decrease morbidity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prevalence rate of certain specific diseases - Prevalence rate of common diseases - Incidence of selected diseases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - by region, age, sex, socio-economic class urban-rural - as above - - as above -
		HN-2-a-2 To decrease injuries due to accidents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proportion of the population injured in industrial, road and other recorded accidents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - by region, urban-rural, age, sex, socio-economic class
		HN-2-a-3 To decrease the number and seriousness of the physical handicapped	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ratio of physically handicapped to the population (classified by seriousness and functional loss) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - by region, urban-rural, socio-economic class, age, sex
HN-2-b To promote mental and psychological well-being		HN-2-b-1 To decrease the number and seriousness of mental health impairments (mentally handicapped)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ratio of mentally handicapped to the total population (classified by seriousness and functional loss) - Total loss due to mental health impairments* 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - by region, urban-rural socio-economic class, age, sex
		HN-2-b-2 To decrease mental stress	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Suicide rates - Incidence of drug addiction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - by region, urban-rural, socio-economic class, age, sex - as above -

HEALTH AND NUTRITION (Cont'd.)

FUNDAMENTAL SOCIAL CONCERN	SUB-CONCERN	SUB-SUB-CONCERN	INDICATORS	DISAGGREGATION
	HN-2-c To promote physical fitness		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - number of physical fitness programs sponsored (disaggregated into government and private) - average per capita time spent for physical fitness activity - Ratio of government expenditure on physical fitness programs to the total government expenditures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - by region - by region, urban-rural, socio-economic class, age, sex - by region, urban-rural
	HN-2-d To improve the nutritional status		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Index of malnutrition by degree - Average height, average weight - Average birth weight 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - by region, urban-rural, socio-economic class, age, sex - as above - - by region, urban-rural, socio-economic class
		HN-2-d-1 To improve food consumption patterns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Average food intake in grams - Average consumption of specified nutrients - Daily per capita available food supply - Available supply of protein (and other specified nutrients) per capita by origin (animal or vegetable) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - by region, urban-rural, age, sex, size of available income - as above - - by region - by region

HEALTH AND NUTRITION (Cont'd.)

<i>FUNDAMENTAL SOCIAL CONCERN</i>	<i>SUB-CONCERN</i>	<i>SUB-SUB-CONCERN</i>	<i>INDICATORS</i>	<i>DISAGGREGATION</i>
	HN-2-e To improve environmental sanitation	HN-2-e-1 To improve sanitary conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proportion of dwelling units with facilities for proper disposal of human waste and sewage - Proportion of households with safe and adequate water supply 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - by region, urban-rural, socio-economic class - as above
		HN-2-e-2 To reduce the effects of pollution on the population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Incidence of specified illness due to pollution in affected areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - by region, urban-rural, sex, age
HN-3 The improvement of medical services	HN-3-a To improve the quantity and quality of inputs into medical services		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Index of inputs into health services* - Number of medics and paramedics (trained and untrained) per 100,000 population - Number of medical facilities per 100,000 population - Ratio of available bed to the number of medical practitioner 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - by region, urban-rural, area of specialization - as above - - by region, urban-rural - as above -
	HN-3-b To expand the coverage of health services		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proportion of the population availing the services of different types of medical practitioners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - by region, urban-rural

HEALTH AND NUTRITION (Cont'd.)

FUNDAMENTAL SOCIAL CONCERN	SUB-CONCERN	SUB-SUB-CONCERN	INDICATORS	DISAGGREGATION
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ratio of admissions of in-patients to the total number of patients for admission - Occupancy rate of hospitals (government and private) - Average duration of stay 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - by region, urban-rural, socio-economic class - by region, urban-rural - by category of diseases, age, sex, region, urban-rural, socio-economic class
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proportion of the population vaccinated, immunized or have undergone radiographic tests 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - by region, urban-rural, socio-economic class, age, sex
	HN-3-c To effect growth of equity in the provision of medical services	HN-3-c-1 To effect greater accessibility to health service delivery centers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proportion of the population availing of health and medical services (disaggregated into free, subsidized or paid) - Proportion of the population availing of non-licensed medical services such as herbolaries, etc. - Index of accessibility* 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - by region, urban-rural, socio-economic class - as above - - by region, urban-rural, socio-economic class

<i>FUNDAMENTAL SOCIAL CONCERN</i>	<i>SUB-CONCERN</i>	<i>SUB-SUB-CONCERN</i>	<i>INDICATORS</i>	<i>DISAGGREGATION</i>
		HN-3-c-2 To decrease the burden of cost of health services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ratio of household health expenditure to total household expenditures - Price index of medical services* - Proportion of the population covered by Medicare and other health insurance * to be developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - by region, urban-rural, socio-economic class - by region, urban-rural - by region, urban-rural, socio-economic class

EDUCATION

<i>FUNDAMENTAL SOCIAL CONCERN</i>	<i>SUB-CONCERN</i>	<i>SUB-SUB-CONCERN</i>	<i>INDICATORS</i>	<i>DISAGGREGATION</i>
ED-1 The provision of a broad general education	ED-1-a To provide universal literacy to the population		Literacy Rate of the Population of Relevant Age (6 or 10 yrs. old and above) Elementary participation ratio	Regional, urban-rural, sex, socio-economic class Regional, provincial, urban-rural, sex, type of school
	ED-1-b To enlarge learning propensity		Average Educational Attainment of the Population = mean number of years of education completed = median years of schooling completed by relevant population = proportion of the population who have completed different levels of education Transition rate	Regional, urban-rural, sex, socio-economic class, ethnic origin Regional, urban-rural, sex, socio-economic class
			Survival rate Drop-out rate	- as above - - as above -

<i>FUNDAMENTAL SOCIAL CONCERN</i>	<i>SUB-CONCERN</i>	<i>SUB-SUB-CONCERN</i>	<i>INDICATORS</i>	<i>DISAGGREGATION</i>
	ED-1-c			
	To democratize the access to educational opportunities		Index of Democratization of Access to Education	Regional, urban-rural, sex, socio-economic class, level of education, type of school
			Secondary and Tertiary levels participation ratio	Regional, urban-rural, sex, socio-economic class, type of school
		ED-1-c-1		
		To effect growth of equity in learning opportunities	Number and distribution of schools of different levels	Regional, provincial, urban-rural, type of school
			Number of scholarships, grants-in-aid, etc. available for poor students	Regional, socio-economic class of students
			Average annual cost of education per pupil/student at different levels	Regional, urban-rural, socio-economic class of students
			Percentage share of education in personal consumption expenditure	Regional, urban-rural, socio-economic class level of education, type of school
	ED-1-d			
	To upgrade the quality of education		Index of Educational Quality Ratio of graduates (tertiary level)	Regional, urban-rural, level of education,

EDUCATION (Cont'd.)

<i>FUNDAMENTAL SOCIAL CONCERN</i>	<i>SUB-CONCERN</i>	<i>SUB-SUB-CONCERN</i>	<i>INDICATORS</i>	<i>DISAGGREGATION</i>
			who pass national administered examinations Mean score at NCEE	type of school Regional, urban-rural, type of school Regional, urban-rural, socio-economic class of students, type of school
	ED-1-d-1	To ensure the quality and welfare of teachers	Proportion of qualified teachers	Regional, urban-rural, sex, type of school, age
			Proportion of teachers who avail of training and retraining programs (by type)	Regional, urban-rural, sex, type of school, age
			Ratio of average annual salaries of teachers to average annual salaries of comparable professions at constant prices	Regional, provincial, urban-rural, sex, type of school
			Turnover rate of teachers	Regional, urban-rural, sex
	ED-1-d-2	To improve the learning environment	Student-teacher ratio	Regional, urban-rural, level of education, type of school
			Book to student ratio	Regional, provincial, urban-rural, level of education, type of school

<i>FUNDAMENTAL SOCIAL CONCERN</i>	<i>SUB-CONCERN</i>	<i>SUB-SUB-CONCERN</i>	<i>INDICATORS</i>	<i>DISAGGREGATION</i>	
			Ratio of students to facilities -- as above -- (e.g. classrooms, sports facilities, library sitting capacity)		
ED-2	ED-2-a	ED-2-a-1	To provide vocational training	Ratio of enrolment in skills training to out-of-school youth and unemployed	Regional provincial, urban-rural, sex, age
The development of manpower resources and critical skills required for social and economic development	To provide acquisition of skills necessary to enhance productivity and employability			Proportion of trainees who have completed training program	-- as above --
				Number and type of skills training classes, vocational and technical classes	Regional, provincial, urban-rural
		ED-2-a-2	To establish the mechanism to match educational output with national and regional manpower needs	Absorption rate of total graduates (by course, by institution)	Regional, provincial, urban-rural, sex, level of education, type of school
				Ratio of the demand for specific professions or skills to the supply of professionals and trained skilled workers	Regional, urban-rural, sex, age, course or type of training

EDUCATION (Cont'd.)

FUNDAMENTAL SOCIAL CONCERN	SUB-CONCERN	SUB-SUB-CONCERN	INDICATORS	DISAGGREGATION
			Proportion of unemployed professionals and trained skilled workers	Regional, urban-rural, sex, age, level of education or type of training
	ED-2-b To develop high-level professions		Number of graduates of higher education by field of study	Regional, urban-rural, sex, age, socio-economic class
		ED-2-b-1 To expand the opportunities for higher education	Number and value of fellowships and scholarships for Filipinos	Regional, urban-rural, sex, age
			Number of graduates of special leadership training	Regional, sex, age
			Ratio of professionals by specified areas to total professionals	- as above -
		ED-2-b-2 To maintain an acceptable level of supply of high-level professionals	Attrition rate of higher level professionals	Regional, sex, age
		ED-2-b-3 To promote research and technology	Expenditure of private and government research projects	Regional

FUNDAMENTAL SOCIAL CONCERN	SUB-CONCERN	SUB-SUB-CONCERN	INDICATORS	DISAGGREGATION
ED-3	The development and promotion of national identity and culture	ED-3-a	Index of the individual's perception on Filipino identity	Regional, urban-rural, sex, age
To develop the Filipino language		Proportion of college courses conducted in Filipino	Regional, type of school	
			Proportion of (radio and TV) time for Filipino programs	Regional
			Number of books published in Filipino	National
	ED-3-b	To cultivate a cultural ambience that is distinctly Filipino	Number and value of cultural properties restored	Regional
			Number of designations as cultural assets	Regional
			Number of scholarships available for Filipino artists	Regional, sex, socio-economic class
			Readership of Filipino magazines and newspapers (by type, by language used)	Regional, urban-rural
			Proportion of households with radio or TV sets	Regional, urban-rural, socio-economic class

HOUSING AND ENVIRONMENT

<i>FUNDAMENTAL SOCIAL CONCERN</i>	<i>SUB-CONCERN</i>	<i>SUB-SUB-CONCERN</i>	<i>INDICATORS</i>	<i>DISAGGREGATION</i>
HE-1				
Provision and main- tenance of adequate housing			Index of housing adequacy	By region, urban-rural, income class
	HE-1-a			
	Provision of ade- quate housing supply		Total housing need	By region, urban-rural, income class
			Housing supply ratio	- as above -
			Ratio of total households to total dwelling units	By region, urban-rural, type of building
			Net addition to housing stock	- as above -
			Proportion of residential construc- tions financed by the govern- ment	By region, urban-rural, cost of construction
	HE-1-b	HE-1-b-1		
	Improvement of housing conditions	Maintenance of de- sired population densi- ty per dwelling unit	Average number of persons per 10m ² floor area	By region, urban-rural, type of dwelling unit
			Average number of persons per room	- as above -
		HE-1-b-2		
		Increase in the pro- portion of acceptable dwelling units	Ratio of acceptable dwelling units to total dwelling units	By region, urban-rural, income class
		HE-1-b-3		

<i>FUNDAMENTAL SOCIAL CONCERN</i>	<i>SUB-CONCERN</i>	<i>SUB-SUB-CONCERN</i>	<i>INDICATORS</i>	<i>DISAGGREGATION</i>
		Provision of minimum housing facilities to dwelling units	Proportion of total dwelling units provided with minimum housing facilities	By region, urban-rural, income class
	HE-1-c			
	Provision of supportive services	Expansion of the coverage of sewerage system	Proportion of total dwelling units served by sewerage system	By region, urban-rural
		HE-1-c-1		
		HE-1-c-2		
		Efficient garbage collection services	Proportion of total dwelling units served by public garbage collection service	By region, urban-rural
		HE-1-c-3		
		Increase of proximity to transportation facilities	Proportion of dwelling units in areas within five minutes walking distance from waiting areas for public transportation facilities	By region, urban-rural
		HE-1-c-4		
		Increase of proximity to other community services	Proportion of total dwelling units within an arbitrary radius of: (a) market/supermarkets/ groceries (b) churches (c) parks (d) schools (e) hospitals/clinics	By region, urban-rural

HOUSING AND ENVIRONMENT (Cont'd.)

<i>FUNDAMENTAL SOCIAL CONCERN</i>	<i>SUB-CONCERN</i>	<i>SUB-SUB-CONCERN</i>	<i>INDICATORS</i>	<i>DISAGGREGATION</i>
		HE-1-c-5 Increase of proximity to employment centers	Proportion of dwelling units within an arbitrary radius of employment centers	By region, urban-rural
	HE-1-d Enhancement of housing services	HE-1-d-1 Effective regulation of housing costs	Ratio of average cost per unit of economic/social housing to per capita income House rental index	By region, urban-rural By region, type of dwelling unit, urban-rural
		HE-1-d-2 Regulation of family expenditures on housing services	Ratio of average family expenditures on housing to average family income	By region, urban-rural, cost of housing, income class, tenure
		HE-1-d-3 Increase of home ownership	Proportion of total dwelling units occupied by their owners	By region, urban-rural, income class
		HE-1-d-4 Increase of housing investments	Total housing investments	By private-government
			Ratio of gross value added in residential construction to gross value added in construction	By region, private-government
			Ratio of housing investments to Gross National Product	By private-government

<i>FUNDAMENTAL SOCIAL CONCERN</i>	<i>SUB-CONCERN</i>	<i>SUB-SUB-CONCERN</i>	<i>INDICATORS</i>	<i>DISAGGREGATION</i>
HE-2 Promotion of a wholesome environment for human settlements	HE-2-a Proper location of human settlements	HE-2-a-1 Prevention of the growth of marginal settlements in urban areas	Ratio of dwelling units (population) in marginal areas to total dwelling units (population)	By region, urban area, income class
		HE-2-a-2 Relocation and resettlement of slum/squatter families	Proportion of slum/squatter families served by urban renewal schemes Proportion of total slum/squatter families relocated/resettled	By region, urban area By region, urban area
		HE-2-a-3 Increase of dwelling units constructed in approved subdivisions	Retention rate of resettlement areas Proportion of total dwelling units constructed in approved subdivisions	By resettlement area By region, urban-rural, by income class
		HE-2-a-4 Spatial location of development activities in conformity with environmental standards of air, water and land	Proportion of total dwelling units within an arbitrary radius of polluting industries	By urban area

HOUSING AND ENVIRONMENT (Cont'd.)

<i>FUNDAMENTAL SOCIAL CONCERN</i>	<i>SUB-CONCERN</i>	<i>SUB-SUB-CONCERN</i>	<i>INDICATORS</i>	<i>DISAGGREGATION</i>
	HE-2-b			
	Optimal use of land to ensure acceptable housing density		Percent distribution of urban land by use	By urban area, region
			Index of housing density	By region, urban-rural province
			Ratio of medium-rise dwelling units to total dwelling units (in urban areas)	By urban area, region
	HE-2-c			
	Decrease of damages due to natural disasters		Proportion of total dwelling units (population) located in identified risk areas	By type of risk area, region
			Average number of dwelling units made permanently uninhabitable due to natural disasters	By region, type of disaster
			Proportion of land area classified as potentially floodable which is afforded with flood protection	By region
	HE-2-d			
	Promotion of awareness and active participation in environmental management		Index of awareness and active participation in environmental management	By region, urban-rural, educational attainment, income class

<i>FUNDAMENTAL SOCIAL CONCERN</i>	<i>SUB-CONCERN</i>	<i>SUB-SUB-CONCERN</i>	<i>INDICATORS</i>	<i>DISAGGREGATION</i>
			Proportion of total industrial establishments with installed anti-pollution equipment and treatment facilities	By type of industry region
			Proportion of total motor vehicles with anti-pollution equipment	By type of motor vehicle
	HE-2-e	HE-2-e-1		
	Maintaining desired quality standards of the physical environment	Maintaining desired air quality standards	Air Pollution Index	By type of pollutant, monitoring station
			Concentration level of atmospheric radiation	By source of radiation, monitoring station
		HE-2-e-2		
		Maintaining desired water quality standards	Proportion of river-lengths polluted	By river
		HE-2-e-3		
		Maintaining desired soil quality standards	Soil Quality Index	By type of land
			Rate of cultivation of marginal lands	By type of crop
			Rate of application of agricultural chemicals	By type of crop, chemical
			Rate of agricultural waste disposal	By type of waste
		HE-2-e-4		
		Prevention of noise pollution	Noise Pollution Index	By monitoring station

SOCIAL WELFARE

<i>FUNDAMENTAL SOCIAL CONCERN</i>	<i>SUB-CONCERN</i>	<i>SUB-SUB-CONCERN</i>	<i>INDICATORS</i>	<i>DISAGGREGATION</i>
SW-1 Promotion of the welfare of the disadvantaged group	SW-1-a Improvement of the welfare of disadvantaged individuals	SW-1-a-1 Improvement of the welfare of old people	Proportion of old people with pension or income	By region, province, urban-rural
			Proportion of old people with homes or staying in substitute homes	By region, province, urban-rural
		SW-1-a-2 Improvement of the welfare of needy children and youth; (orphaned or abandoned children)	Number of out-of-school youth (OSY) serviced by training centers per 1000 out-of-school youth	By region, province, by center, by type of training
			Number of employed OSY serviced by training centers per 1000 OSY serviced by training centers	By region, province, by center, type of employment
			Number of children serviced by day care centers over total number of needy children	By region, province, urban-rural
			Proportion of orphaned or abandoned children housed in welfare institutions	- as above -
		SW-1-a-3 Improvement of the welfare of physically	Total number of rehabilitated handicapped	By region, province, urban-rural, by age

FUNDAMENTAL SOCIAL CONCERN	SUB-CONCERN	SUB-SUB-CONCERN	INDICATORS	DISAGGREGATION
		disabled and mentally handicapped persons	Ratio of handicapped persons who are employed to total employable handicapped po- pulation	group, type of disadvantage, sex By region, province, urban-rural, age group, type of dis- advantage, type of employment
			Ratio of handicapped clients served to total relevant target clientele	By region, province, urban-rural, age group, type of service rendered
		SW-1-a-4		
		Improvement of the welfare of drug addicts, released prisoners and disadvantaged women	Proportion of total rehabilitated drug addicts, released prisoners and disadvantaged women	By region, province, urban-rural, type of disadvantage, age group
			Ratio of drug addicts, released prisoners and disadvantaged women served to total relevant target clientele	- as above -
			Employment ratio of released prisoners	By region, province, urban-rural, type of employment

SOCIAL WELFARE (Cont'd.)

<i>FUNDAMENTAL SOCIAL CONCERN</i>	<i>SUB-CONCERN</i>	<i>SUB-SUB-CONCERN</i>	<i>INDICATORS</i>	<i>DISAGGREGATION</i>
		SW-1-a-5		
		Provision for the welfare of victims of disasters	Proportion of total number of victims of disasters extended assistance	By region, province, urban-rural, type of assistance rendered, nature of disaster
	SW-1-b			
	Improvement of the welfare of disadvantaged families		Proportion of total families below total poverty threshold	By region, province, urban-rural
		SW-1-b-1		
		Increase of the level of income of disadvantaged	Ratio of average family income of families 30% of the population to the average family income of total families (in real terms)	By region, province, urban-rural
			Per-capita income of the bottom 30% of the population	By region, province, urban-rural
			Ratio of the average family income of families below total poverty threshold to the average family income of total families	- as above -
			Per-capital income of population below total poverty threshold	- as above -

FUNDAMENTAL SOCIAL CONCERN	SUB-CONCERN	SUB-SUB-CONCERN	INDICATORS	DISAGGREGATION
		SW-1-b-2		
		Decrease of the size of disadvantaged fami- lies	Average size of families in the bottom 30% of the population	By region, province, urban-rural
			Average size of families below total poverty threshold	- as above -
			Ratio of acceptors of family plan- ning to total families (in the bottom 30% of the population and in the total poverty threshold	By region, province, urban-rural, by me- thod
	SW-1-c			
	Improvement of wel- fare services	SW-1-c-1		
		Provision of adequ- ate manpower and fi- nancial resources	Ratio of social workers to total relevant population	By region, province, urban-rural
			Ratio of total government expend- for welfare services to total government expenditures	By region, province, urban-rural
			Ratio of contributions to welfare institutions to total expend- itures of welfare institutions	By region, province, urban-rural, type of institution (private/ government)
		SW-1-c-2		
		Provisions of ade- quate social services fa- cilities	Occupancy rate of welfare institu- tions	By region, province, urban-rural, type of institution

SOCIAL WELFARE (Cont'd.)

<i>FUNDAMENTAL SOCIAL CONCERN</i>	<i>SUB-CONCERN</i>	<i>SUB-SUB-CONCERN</i>	<i>INDICATORS</i>	<i>DISAGGREGATION</i>
			Ratio of inmates of welfare institutions to total welfare population	By region, province, urban-rural, age, sex
		SW-1-c-3		
		Increase of efficiency of and accessibility to social services delivery centers	Proportion of total welfare population availing of welfare services	By region, province, urban-rural, type of service availed
			Index of access to social services delivery centers	
			Index of efficiency of social services delivery centers	
			Ratio of cultural communities population to total population	By region, by ethnic origin
			Ratio of government expenditures for cultural communities to total government expenditures	By region, ethnic origin, frequency of aid
			Per-capita government expenditure for cultural communities	By region, ethnic origin, frequency of aid
SW-2				
Promotion of the well-being of cultural communities and to prepare them for productive roles in society				

<i>FUNDAMENTAL SOCIAL CONCERN</i>	<i>SUB-CONCERN</i>	<i>SUB-SUB-CONCERN</i>	<i>INDICATORS</i>	<i>DISAGGREGATION</i>
			Ratio of pupulation of cultural communities to total tribal service centers Index of well-being of cultural communities	By region, ethnic origin
	SW-2-a			
	Promotion of the social well-being of cultural communities		Literacy rate of cultural communities	By region, ethnic origin, age group, sex
			Life expectancy of cultural communities	By region, ethnic origin, sex
	SW-2-b			
	Promotion of the economic well-being of cultural communities		Per-capita output of cultural communities	By region, ethnic origin, nature of output
			Ratio of transfers to output of cultural communities	By region, ethnic origin, source of transfers, nature of output
			Per-capita income of cultural communities	By region, ethnic origin, nature of output

PUBLIC ORDER, SAFETY AND JUSTICE

<i>FUNDAMENTAL SOCIAL CONCERN</i>	<i>SUB-CONCERN</i>	<i>SUB-SUB-CONCERN</i>	<i>INDICATORS</i>	<i>DISAGGREGATION</i>		
PS-1 Maintenance of security of persons and property	PS-1-a Decrease in crimes committed		- Index on the level of security of persons and property			
			- Rate of crimes committed	- By region, by type of crimes		
			- Percent distribution of offences by type	- By region, by sex, and age of victims and offenders		
			- Average value of losses due to crimes committed against property	- By region, by type of crimes		
			PS-1-b Decrease in traffic offences		- Rate of traffic offences	- By type of vehicles, by region, by type of offence
					- Ratio of traffic offences that result in loss of life or damage to property	- By region, by type of traffic offence
					PS-1-c Decrease in accidents fires	PS-1-c-1 Decrease in fire incidents
			- Ratio of value of losses in property due to fire compensable by insurance to total value of losses	- By region		
					- Index of the adequacy of fire fighting facilities and manpower	- By region, by city and municipalities

FUNDAMENTAL SOCIAL CONCERN	SUB-CONCERN	SUB-SUB-CONCERN	INDICATORS	DISAGGREGATION
		PS-1-c-2 Decrease in accidents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rate of accidents - Percent distribution of accidents by type 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By region, by type of accidents - By region, by type of accidents
	PS-1-d Strengthening of law enforcement	PS-1-d-1 Adequacy and quality of service of available police force	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Average number of policemen per 10000 population - Proportion of policemen who have undergone special police training - Average time taken in various stages of a criminal investigation - Ratio of government expenditures on maintenance of public order and safety to total government expenditures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By region, by province, by type of policemen - By region, by type of special training - By region, by type of offences, by stage - By region
		PS-1-d-2 Active public participation in law enforcement and maintenance of security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Average number of civilian volunteers per 1000 population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By region, by sex
PS-2 Fair and humane treatment of offenders suspects	PS-2-a Court trials and dispositions	PS-2-a-1 Provision of speedy trials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Average number of cases handled per court - Average duration of settlement of court cases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By region, by type of court

PUBLIC ORDER, SAFETY AND JUSTICE (Cont'd.)

<i>FUNDAMENTAL SOCIAL CONCERN</i>	<i>SUB-CONCERN</i>	<i>SUB-SUB-CONCERN</i>	<i>INDICATORS</i>	<i>DISAGGREGATION</i>
			- Ratio of number of cases disposed of to number of cases handled	- By region, by type of court
		PS-2-a-2 Provision legal assistance	- Ratio of offenders availing of free legal assistance from government or private sector	- By type of offence, by socio-economic class of offender, by type of legal assistance
	PS-2-b Condition of offenders in prison and other detention centers		- Occupancy rate of prisons and other detention centers	- By penal institution and detention center
			- Average per capita expenditures of government on offenders in prisons and other detention centers	- By penal institution and detention center
			- Ratio of inmates availing of government rehabilitation programs to total inmates	- By penal institution, by centers of education
	PS-2-c Reduction in the rate of recidivism		- Rate of recidivism	- By type of offence, by sex, by age, by socio-economic group
PS-3 People's awareness and confidence in			- Level of familiarity with various legal procedures concern-	- By region, by socio-economic group, by

PUBLIC ORDER, SAFETY AND JUSTICE (Cont'd.)

<i>FUNDAMENTAL SOCIAL CONCERN</i>	<i>SUB-CONCERN</i>	<i>SUB-SUB-CONCERN</i>	<i>INDICATORS</i>	<i>DISAGGREGATION</i>
various functions of law enforcement agencies) police-prosecution-court-rehabilitation)			ing law enforcement (awareness survey required)	rural-urban, by age, by sex
			- Level of confidence in law enforcement agencies (awareness survey required)	- By region, by socio-economic group, by rural-urban, by age, by sex
			- Perception index of security of persons and property	- By region, by socio-economic group, by rural-urban, by age, by sex
	PS-3-a People's extensive cooperation with law enforcement agencies		- Ratio crimes detected through public reports to total crimes detected	- By region, by type of crimes