

TECHNICAL NOTES

The Annual Poverty Indicators Survey (APIS) is a nationwide survey conducted by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) that is designed to provide non-income indicators related to poverty at the national level. It also gathered data on the socio-economic profile of families and other information related to their living condition. In this 2019 APIS, around 44,000 sample households were covered nationwide.

In consonance with SDG monitoring on sanitation services, hand washing services and drinking water services has been classified according to service levels classification to benchmark, and compare service levels across countries.²

Handwashing Service Levels

	BASIC Availability of a handwashing facility on premises with soap and water
	LIMITED Availability of a handwashing facility on premises without soap and water
	NO FACILITY No handwashing facility on premises

Drinking Water Service Levels

	*SAFELY MANAGED Drinking water from an improved water source which is located on premises, available when needed and free from faecal and priority chemical contamination
	BASIC Drinking water from an improved source, provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing
	LIMITED Drinking water from an improved source for which collection time exceeds 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing
	UNIMPROVED Drinking water from an unprotected dug well or unprotected spring
	SURFACE WATER Drinking water directly from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal or irrigation canal

Improved drinking water sources as those that have potential³ to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction. Improved water sources include piped water, boreholes or tubewells, protected dug wells, protected springs, rainwater, and packaged or delivered water. Families that use bottled water or refilling stations for drinking are classified as using an improved source only if the water they use for cooking and handwashing comes from an improved source.

**In this 2019 APIS, water quality testing of drinking water was not conducted; hence, families using safely managed drinking water were not classified.*

² The WHO/UNICEF JMP Report, 2017

³ Improved water source does not guarantee that the water will be safe for drinking.

Sanitation Service Levels

	**SAFELY MANAGED Use of improved facilities which are not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed in situ or transported and treated off-site
	BASIC Use of improved facilities which are not shared with other households
	LIMITED Use of improved facilities shared between two or more households
	UNIMPROVED Use of pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines or bucket latrines
	OPEN DEFECATION Disposal of human faeces in fields, forests, bushes, open bodies of water, beaches and other open spaces or with solid waste
Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact. These include the following: flush/pour flush to piped sewer systems, septic tanks, or pit latrines; ventilated improved pit latrines, composting toilets or pit latrines with slabs.	

*** In 2019 APIS, disposal and treatment of excreta were not very common within household levels or that the families were not aware how the excreta were treated, whether on site or transported and treated offsite. Hence, families using improved sanitation facilities were not classified as to using or not using safely managed sanitation services.*