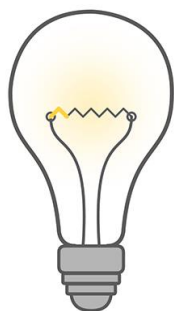




REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY



Innovations on Official Philippine Statistics

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Outline of Presentation

- I. Introduction
- II. Innovations introduced by the PSA (2015-2018)
- III. Emerging Trends in the Philippine Statistical System
- IV. Ways Forward

I. Introduction

A. Why innovate?

“Innovation is created as a result of constructive conflict.”

- Challenges brought by emerging demands for statistics
- New issues sometimes require reforms and novel methods

- Jeff DeGraff (*advisor to Fortune 500 companies, a top innovation speaker, a business professor at the Ross School of Business*)

“Innovation is change that unlocks new value.”


- Maximizing data sources; giving value to previously untapped data sources
- Improving timeliness and accessibility of statistical releases to suit the needs of PSS stakeholders

- Jamie Notter (*Expert in workplace culture, Forbes coach*)

I. Introduction (cont.)

B. Basis for Innovations in the PSA and PSS

1. Legal Basis (Section 6 of Republic Act No. 10625)



i. Coordinate with government departments and local government units (LGUs) on the **promotion and adoption of statistical standards** involving techniques, methodologies, concepts, definitions and classifications, and on the avoidance of duplication in the collection of statistical information

j. Conduct **continuing methodological, analytical and development activities**, in coordination with the Philippine Statistical Research and Training Institute (PSRTI) to improve the conduct of censuses, surveys and other data collection activities

I. Introduction (cont.)

B. Basis for Innovations in the PSA and PSS

1. Legal Basis (Section 6 of Republic Act No. 10625) (cont.)



k. Recommend executive and legislative measures to enhance the development of the statistical activities and programs of the government

l. Prepare, in consultation with the PSA Board, a Philippine Statistical Development Program (PSDP)

I. Introduction (cont.)

B. Basis for Innovations in the PSA and PSS

2. United Nations Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (UN FPOS)




Principle 2. To retain trust in official statistics, the statistical agencies need to decide according to strictly professional considerations, including scientific principles and professional ethics, on the methods and procedures for the collection, processing, storage and presentation of statistical data.

Principle 5. Data for statistical purposes may be drawn from all types of sources, be they statistical surveys or administrative records. Statistical agencies are to choose the source with regard to quality, timeliness, costs and the burden on respondents.

I. Introduction (cont.)

B. Basis for Innovations in the PSA and PSS

2. UN FPOS (cont.)



Principle 8. Coordination among statistical agencies within countries is essential to achieve consistency and efficiency in the statistical system.

Principle 9. The use by statistical agencies in each country of international concepts, classifications and methods promotes the consistency and efficiency of statistical systems at all official levels.

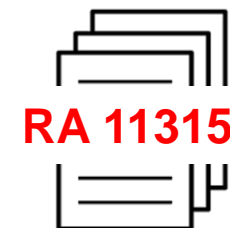
Principle 10. Bilateral and multilateral cooperation in statistics contributes to the improvement of systems of official statistics in all countries.

I. Introduction (cont.)

B. Basis for Innovations in the PSA and PSS

3. Other Driving Forces

- *AmBisyon Natin 2040*
- Philippine Development Plan 2017-2022
- Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
- RA11315 - CBMS Act and other legal frameworks that bestows additional functions or new responsibilities to the PSA
- User feedback and demands from stakeholders
- Developments in the international statistical community



I. Introduction (cont.)

C. Statistical Capacity of the Philippines

- **The World Bank's Statistical Capacity Indicator** is a composite score assessing the capacity of a country's statistical system.
- **Statistical Capacity** refers to a nation's ability to collect, analyze, and disseminate high-quality data about its population and economy. **Quality statistics** are essential for all stages of evidence-based decision-making, including:
 - Monitoring social and economic indicators
 - Allocating political representation and government resources
 - Guiding private sector investment
 - Informing the international donor community for program design and policy formulation

I. Introduction (cont)

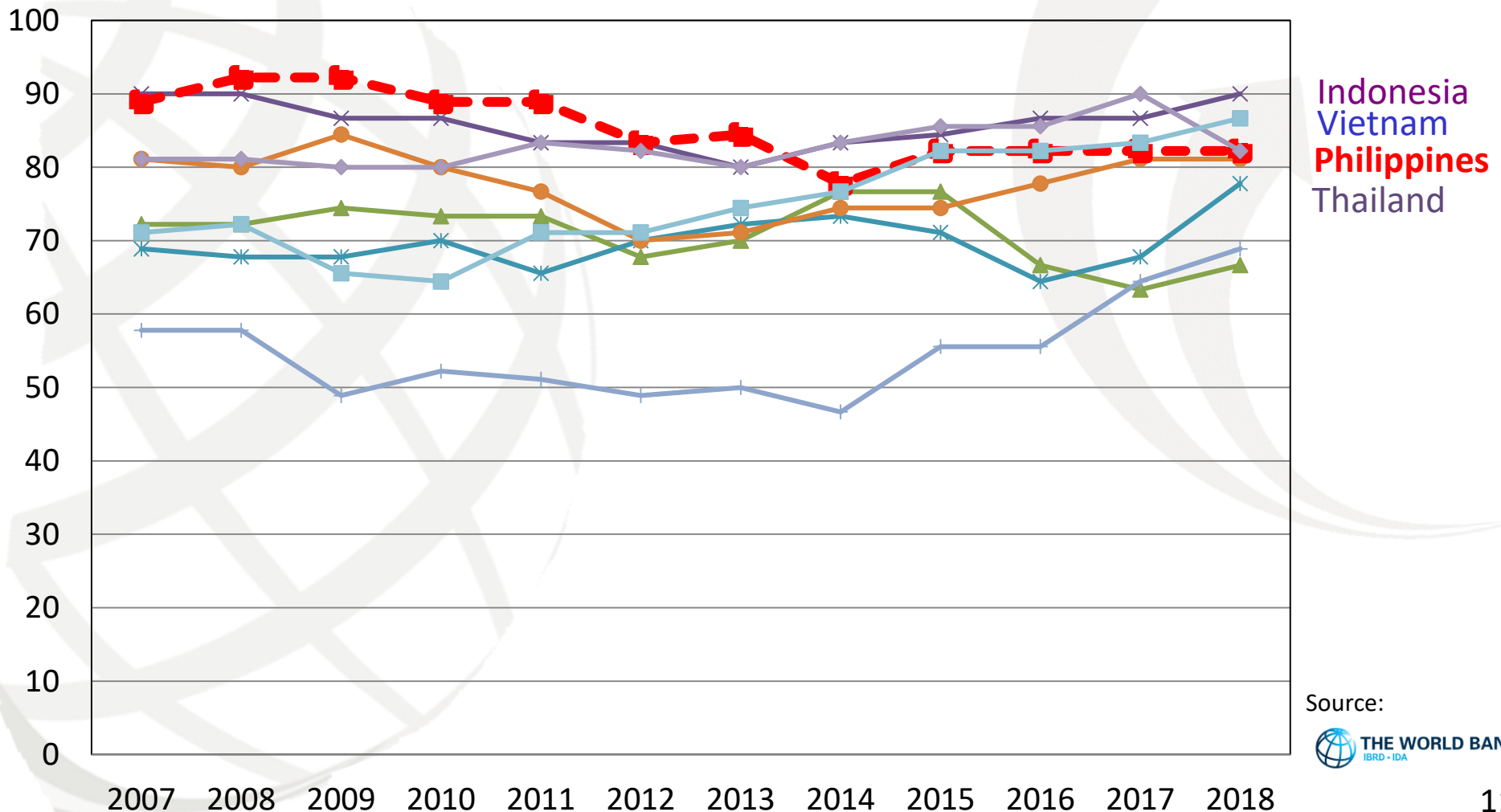
C. World Bank Statistical Capacity indicator (cont.)

- Areas of assessment:
 - Methodology
 - Data sources
 - Periodicity and timeliness of releases
- Countries are scored against 25 criteria in these areas, using publicly available information and/or country input.
- The overall Statistical Capacity score is then being calculated as simple average of all three area scores on a scale of 0-100.

I. Introduction (cont)

C. World Bank Statistical Capacity indicator (cont.)

Figure 1. World Bank Statistical Capacity Scores, 2007-2018: ASEAN Member States



Source:

I. Introduction (cont)

C. World Bank Statistical Capacity indicator (cont.)

Areas for Improvement

Data category	World Bank Recommendation	Action Taken
Methodology		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consumer price index base year 	Base year is within 10 years from the reference period.	Starting March 2018, the PSA released the rebased CPI series (2012=100).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Import and export price indices 	Monthly or quarterly releases of import and export price indices	No existing plan to implement this.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National accounts base year 	Adoption of annual chain linking method or the base year is within 10 years from the reference period.	Rebasing of the national accounts is a priority activity of the PSA in 2020.

II. Innovations introduced by the PSA (2015-2018)

A. Management of the PSA and the PSS

1. Philippine Data Ecosystem
2. ISO Quality Management System Certification
3. Assessment of availability of data on the SDG Indicators
4. Advanced Data Planning (ADAPT) Tool
5. Inclusive Data Charter



II. Innovations introduced by the PSA (2015-2018)

A. Management of the PSA and the PSS (cont.)

6. PSA Medium Term Expenditure Framework
7. Philippine Statistical Development Program 2018-2023
8. Subnational statistical coordination mechanisms (regional statistics committees, regional statistical development programs, regional core indicators)
9. Country Report on Support to Statistics (CRESS)

II. Innovations introduced by the PSA (2015-2018)

B. Methodologies on data collection

1. Geo-tagging of building structures
2. Use of mobile devices/tablets in data collection - Computer-assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) (for Price Surveys and Labor Force Survey)
3. Project on 2017 Assessing the Potential of Crowdsourcing Technologies in Crop Forecasting - A Pilot Exercise in the Philippines
4. Use of ANACONDA Software to analyze quality of data on causes of death
5. Online surveys and submission portals (for establishment-based surveys)

II. Innovations introduced by the PSA (2015-2018)

B. Methodologies on data collection

6. Development of the 2013 Master Sample
 - Increased sample size for Family Income and Expenditure Survey for the possible generation of provincial level estimates
7. Conduct of Listing of Farm Households
8. New PSA surveys
 - National Migration Survey – 2017
 - National Disability Prevalence Survey (or Model Functioning Survey) - 2016
9. Business Register Integrated Monitoring and Processing System (BRIMPS)

II. Innovations introduced by the PSA (2015-2018)

C. Statistical information management and dissemination



1. PSA OpenSTAT Portal

openstat.psa.gov.ph



PSADA

2. PSA Data Archive (PSADA)

psada.psa.gov.ph



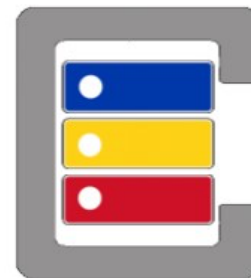
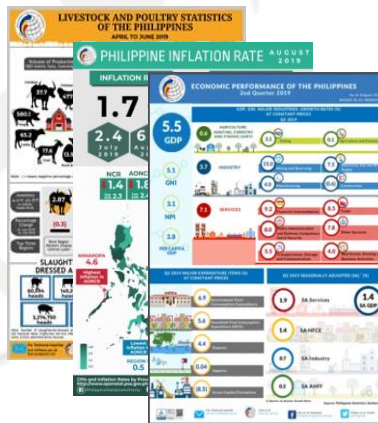
3. Inventory of Statistical Standards in the Philippines (ISSiP)

psa.gov.ph/issip

II. Innovations introduced by the PSA (2015-2018)

C. Statistical information management and dissemination

4. Use of Infographics and Data Visualizations
5. Free access to public use files (PUFs) of household-based surveys and to the data enclaves of establishment-based surveys
6. Mobile Applications of Statistical Products (E-Classification, *Presyo sa Palengke* Mobile App)



**E-Classification
Mobile App**



II. Innovations introduced by the PSA (2015-2018)

D. Statistical advocacy

1. Philippine Data Festival
2. Regional Statistics Committee (RSC) Summit
3. Innovation Summit
4. International Conference on Sustainable Development Goals Statistics (ICSDGS)



III. Emerging Trends and Innovations in the PSS

A. Research on measurement of poverty using new methodologies

1. Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index
2. Community-based Monitoring System per RA11315
3. Using multi-source data to improve the quality and relevance of poverty statistics - *use of census, survey, big data (e.g. daytime and nighttime satellite imagery) and GIS technology to produce more frequent small area poverty estimates*

III. Emerging Trends and Innovations in the PSS

B. Enhancing statistical capacity of national government agencies (NGAs) and local government units (LGUs)

1. Training on the use of statistical standards and classification systems on local administrative forms and surveys
2. Development of Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Program for Data Collectors
3. Establishment of statistical units/positions in NGAs and LGUs through PSA Board Resolution No. 01, series of 2019

III. Emerging Trends and Innovations in the PSS

B. Enhancing statistical capacity of national government agencies and local government units

3. Development of a review system for registers and administrative forms
 - Tapping the administrative data in the government to complement official statistics
 - Technical assistance to PSA data source agencies and other government agencies in compiling, tabulating, and analyzing their own data

III. Emerging Trends and Innovations in the PSS

C. Embracing new techniques and technologies

1. Integration of big data, geospatial data, and other statistical information (e.g. use of census and geospatial data to estimate rural access index (SDG 9.1.1))
2. Web scraping of online price data (*upcoming*)
3. Citizen-generated data from civil society organizations and non-governmental organizations for possible use in SDG reporting
4. New partnerships with government agencies that hold valuable administrative data (*e.g. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)*)
5. Harmonization/Rationalization/Integration of PSA surveys and data collection systems

III. Emerging Trends and Innovations in the PSS

D. Encouraging research and access to data

1. Strengthening of data interoperability
 - Inflation nowcasting
 - Uploading of public use files (PUFs) in PSADA
 - Exploring use of Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) for sharing SDG data and financial/economic data
2. PSA as a champion for Freedom of Information
3. Regular conduct of press conference/briefing on national accounts, inflation, poverty statistics, and labor and employment statistics
4. Maintenance and continuous improvement of the security of data

IV. Ways Forward

- Institutionalization of pilot projects of PSA with development partners
- Continuous capacity building of PSA central and field office staff
- Strengthened partnerships with NGAs, LGUs, and CSOs, the media, and the private sector



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Thank You!



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