



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY

Official SOCIAL STATISTICS 101



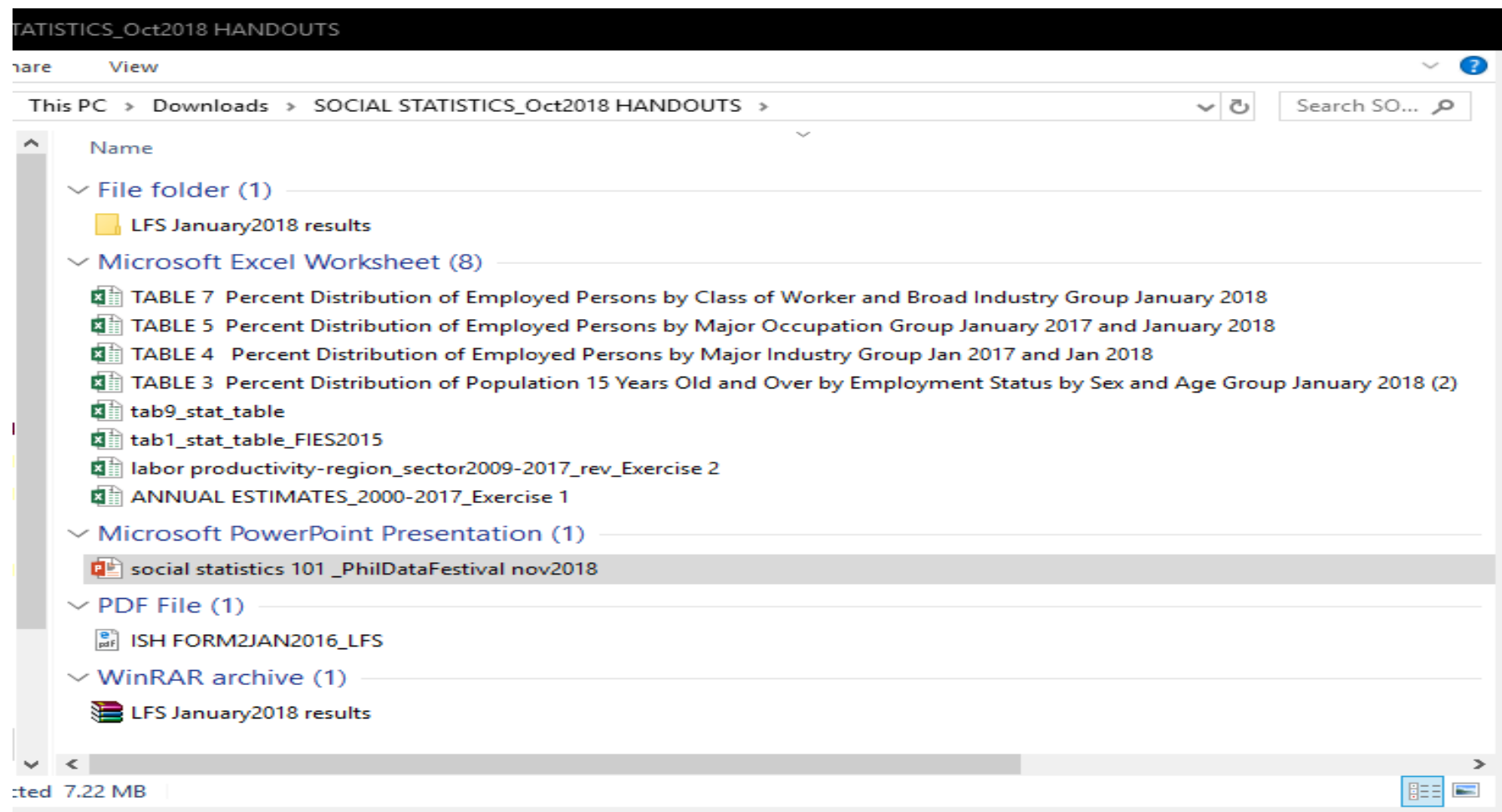
Wilma A. Guillen
Assistant National Statistician



FIRST DATA FESTIVAL
"Bringing Statistics Closer to the People "
16 November 2018
The Peninsula Manila



Materials in the file folder: Social Statistics_nov2018 Handouts





REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY

Overview of the Sectoral Statistics Office

Sectoral Statistics Office
(*Deputy National Statistician*)

Macroeconomic
Accounts Services
(*Assistant
National
Statistician*)

Economic Sector
Statistics
Services
(*Assistant
National
Statistician*)

Social Sector
Statistics
Services
(*Assistant
National
Statistician*)



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY

Economic Sector Statistics

Services Statistics Division

Industry Statistics Division

Trade Statistics Division

Price Statistics Division

Crops Statistics Division

Livestock and Poultry Statistics Division

Fisheries Statistics Division

Macroeconomic Accounts

Production Accounts Division

Expenditure Accounts Division

Income Accounts Division

Satellite Accounts Division

Agricultural Accounts Division

Environment and Disaster Risk Reduction Statistics Division

Social Sector Statistics

Income and Employment Statistics Division

Demographic and Health Statistics Division

Social Development Statistics Division

Poverty and Human Development Statistics Division

Labor Standards and Relations Statistics Division

Employment Demand Statistics Division



Social Sector Statistics

Income and Employment
Statistics Division

Demographic and Health
Statistics Division

Social Development
Statistics Division

Poverty and Human
Development Statistics
Division

Labor Standards and
Relations Statistics
Division

Employment Demand
Statistics Division

Social Sector Statistics Services

Responsible for the production of primary data on **labor and employment**, **population**, **women and gender**, **health and welfare**, **education**, science and technology, housing and urbanization, emerging concerns and other related social statistics.



Labor Force Survey (LFS)

- Yearly**
Quarterly
- January
 - April
 - July
 - October

Family Income & Expenditure Survey (FIES)

- Triennial**
- January
 - July

Annual Poverty Indicators Survey (APIS)

- In Between LFS & FIES**
- July

Survey on Overseas Filipinos (SOF)

- Yearly**
- October

Labor Force Survey (LFS)

- Quantitative data for plan & policy formulation on the labor market
- Statistics on levels & trends of:
 - ✓ **employment,**
 - ✓ **unemployment**
 - ✓ **underemployment**

Yearly
Quarterly

- January
- April
- July
- October



PROVINCIAL DATA

6Mos
after RefYr



REGIONAL DATA

6Mos
after RefQtr

Employment – a term used to measure the number of persons ***employed***.

Employed persons include those who are in the ***labor force*** (15 years old & over during the reference period as of their last birthday) who are reported either as:

- 1) ***at work***, or
- 2) ***with a job or business*** although not at work (temporarily out of work).

Persons at work are those who did some work, ***even for an hour*** during the reference period.

(International Standard definition by ILO)



Unemployment is a situation of total lack of work.

Unemployed persons are those who are in the ***labor force*** who are:

- 1) without work; and
- 2) currently available for work; and;
- 3) seeking work, or
- 4) not seeking work due to:
 - i. Tired/believe that no work is available, or
 - ii. awaiting results of previous job application, or
 - iii. temporary illness or disability, or
 - iv. bad weather, or
 - v. waiting for rehire or job recall.





Underemployed refers to the employed persons who express the **desire to have additional hours of work** in their present job or an additional job, or have a new job with longer working hours.

Labor Force refers to the population 15 years old and over who contribute to the production of goods and services in the country.

OFWs are not counted as part of the country's working age population==> hence, not part of the labor force (in accordance with international standard that includes only domestic employment in the measurement of labor force).

In the Labor Force = Employed + Unemployed



$$\text{1 Employment Rate} = \frac{\text{Number of employed persons}}{\text{Persons In the labor force}} \times 100$$

$$\text{2 UnEmployment Rate} = \frac{\text{Number of unemployed persons}}{\text{Persons In the labor force}} \times 100$$

$$\text{3 Underemployment Rate} = \frac{\text{Number of underemployed persons}}{\text{Number of employed persons}} \times 100$$

Visible Underemployment Rate

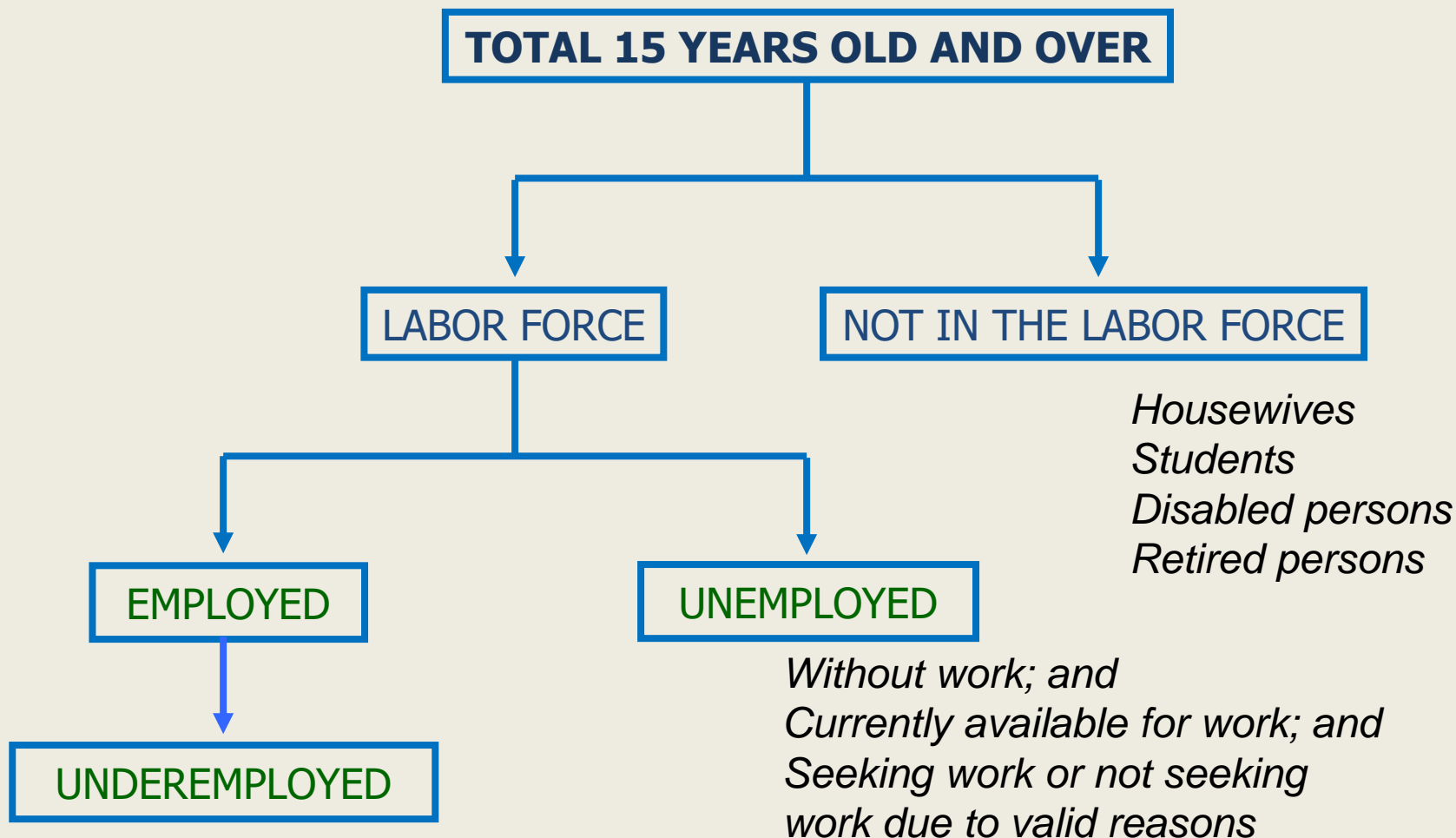
$$= \frac{\text{Number of persons who worked less than 40 hours and want additional HOURS of work}}{\text{Number of employed persons}} \times 100$$

Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR)

proportion of total ***labor force*** to the total household population 15 years and over

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{5} \\ \text{Labor Force} \\ \text{Participation} \\ \text{Rate} \end{array} = \frac{\text{Persons In the} \\ \text{Labor Force}}{\text{Total Population} \\ \text{15 Years old \&} \\ \text{Over}} \times 100$$

TAXONOMY OF THE LABOR FORCE





Labor Force Survey (LFS) Some history

Data Series	Reason for Break in Data Series
2006 to present	Adoption of population projection benchmark based on the results of the 2000 Population Census.
1997 - 2005	<p>Approval and adoption of new unemployment definition based on international standard per NSCB Resolution No. 15 series of 2004 starting April 2005 survey round.</p> <p>Adoption of population projection benchmark based on the results of the 1995 Population Census.</p>
July 1987 - 1996	Shift in reference period from past quarter to past week.
1976 - 1987 (First Qtr.)	<p>Shift in reference period from past week to past quarter.</p> <p>Shift in labor force coverage from 10 years old and over to 15 years old and over.</p> <p>Adoption of population projection benchmark based on the 1980 Population Census starting with 1981 fourth quarter survey.</p>
1956 - 1976 (August)	Past week reference period and covered population 10 years old and over.



Labor Force Survey (LFS)

Standard classifications used

Starting
APRIL 2016

the 2013
Master
Sample was
used in the
LFS

2010-census
based
population
projections
was used

2012
PSOC was
used in lieu
of 1992
PSOC

Starting
JULY 2016

2008 PSCED
was used

Starting JAN
2017

CAP1 was
used in lieu
of PAPI



Labor Force Survey (LFS)

Starting
APRIL 2016

the 2013 Master Sample was used in the LFS (*allows for estimation of annual provincial labour data*)

Labor Force Survey (LFS)

A large blue arrow pointing to the right, containing the word "Coverage" in white text.

Coverage

ALL the 17 Regions

All Provinces, and key cities=117 domains

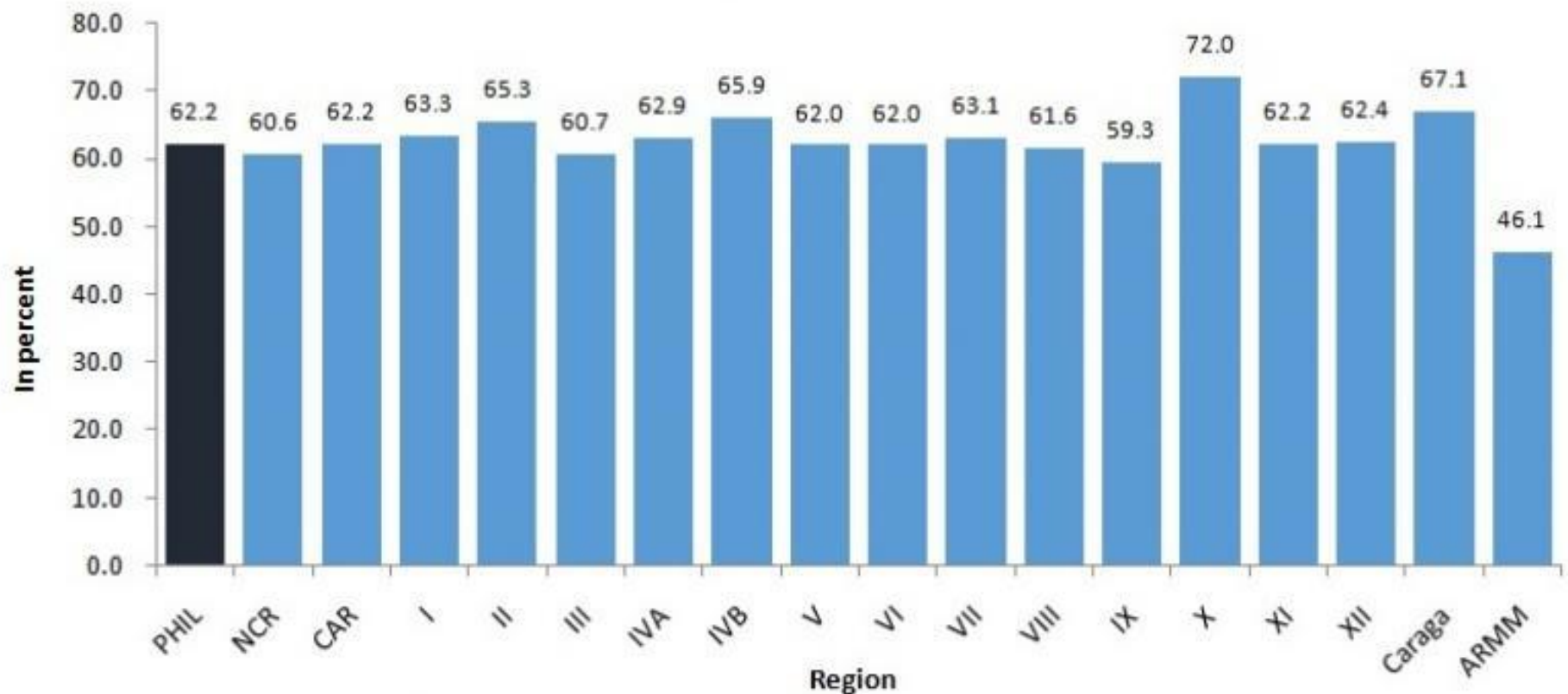
Household population 15 years old & over

Household is defined as a social unit consisting of a person living alone or a group of persons who sleep in the **same housing unit** and have a **common arrangement** in the preparation and consumption of food. (Refer to:

nap.psa.gov.ph/glossary/popn.asp)

SOME RESULTS OF LFS, January 2018

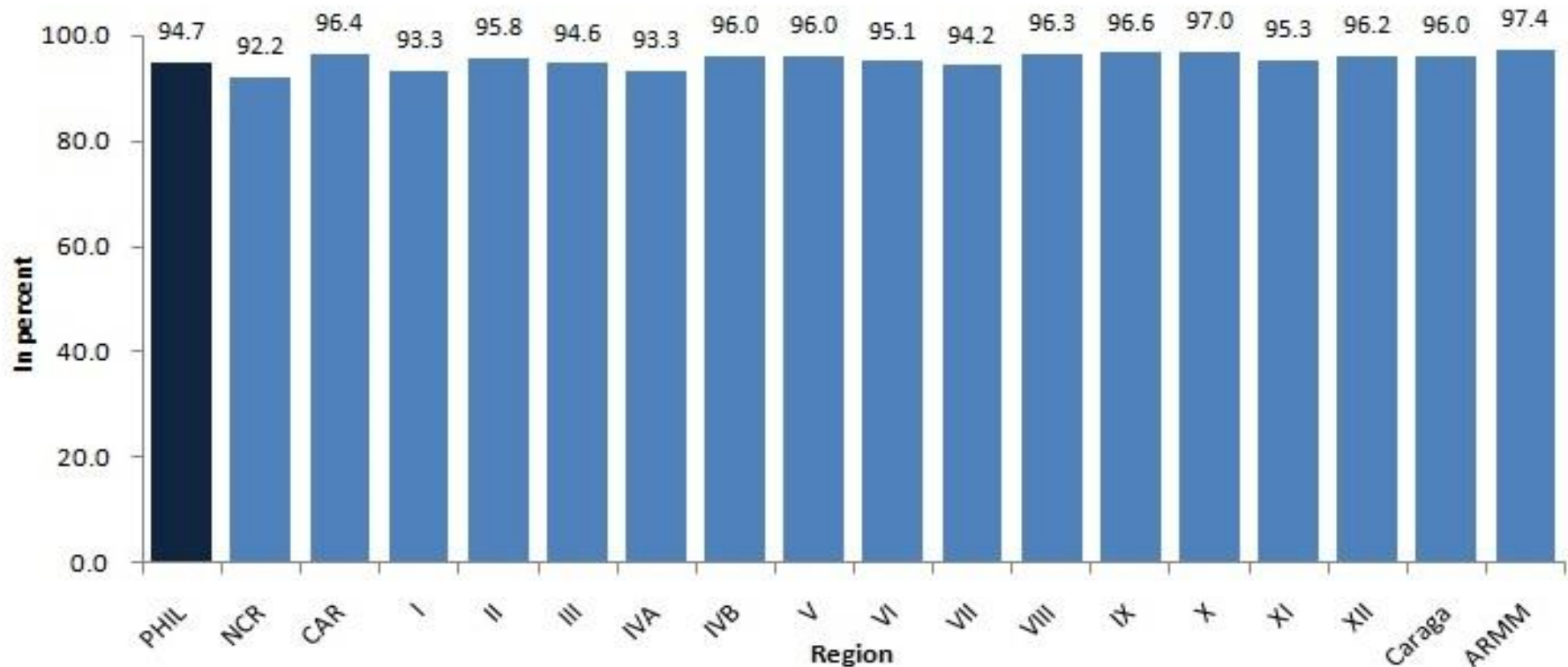
FIGURE 1 Labor Force Participation Rate by Region: January 2018



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, January 2018 Labor Force Survey

SOME RESULTS OF LFS, January 2018

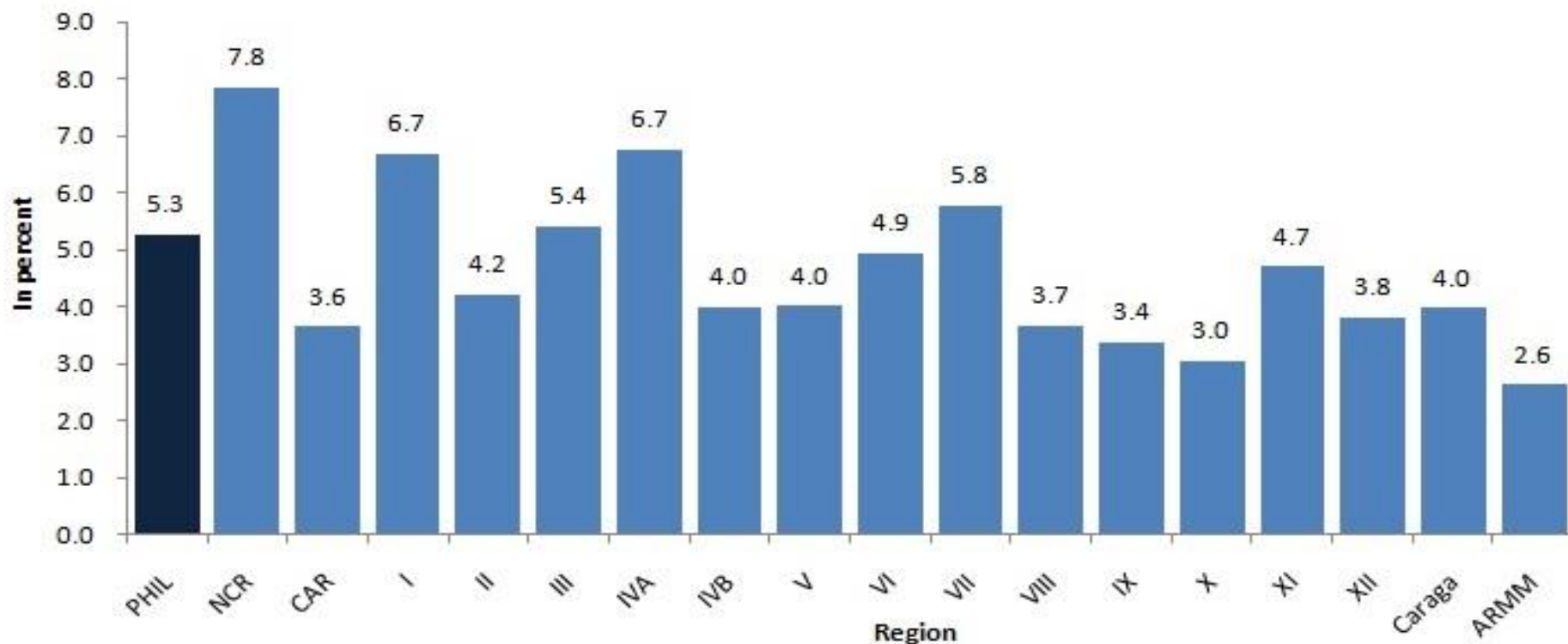
FIGURE2 Employment Rate by Region: January 2018



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, January 2018 Labor Force Survey

SOME RESULTS OF LFS, January 2018

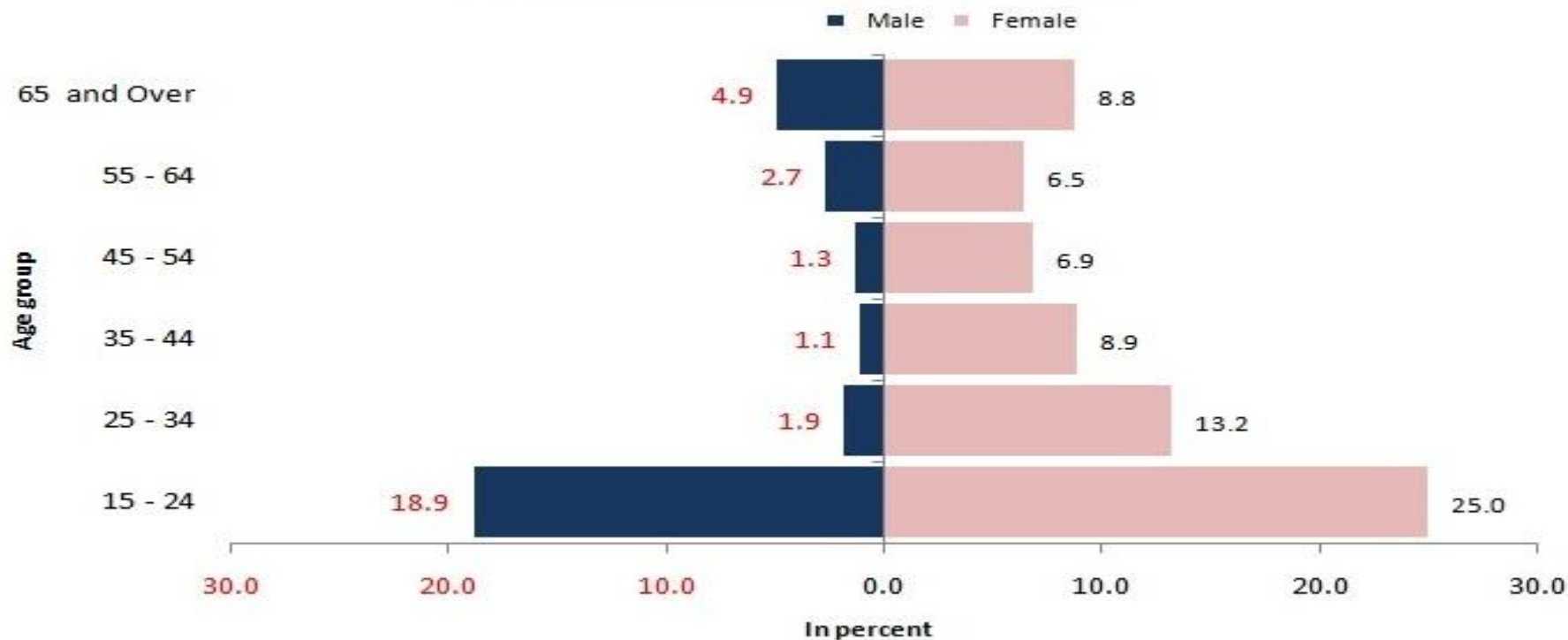
FIGURE 8 Unemployment Rate by Region: January 2018



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, January 2018 Labor Force Survey

SOME RESULTS OF LFS, January 2018

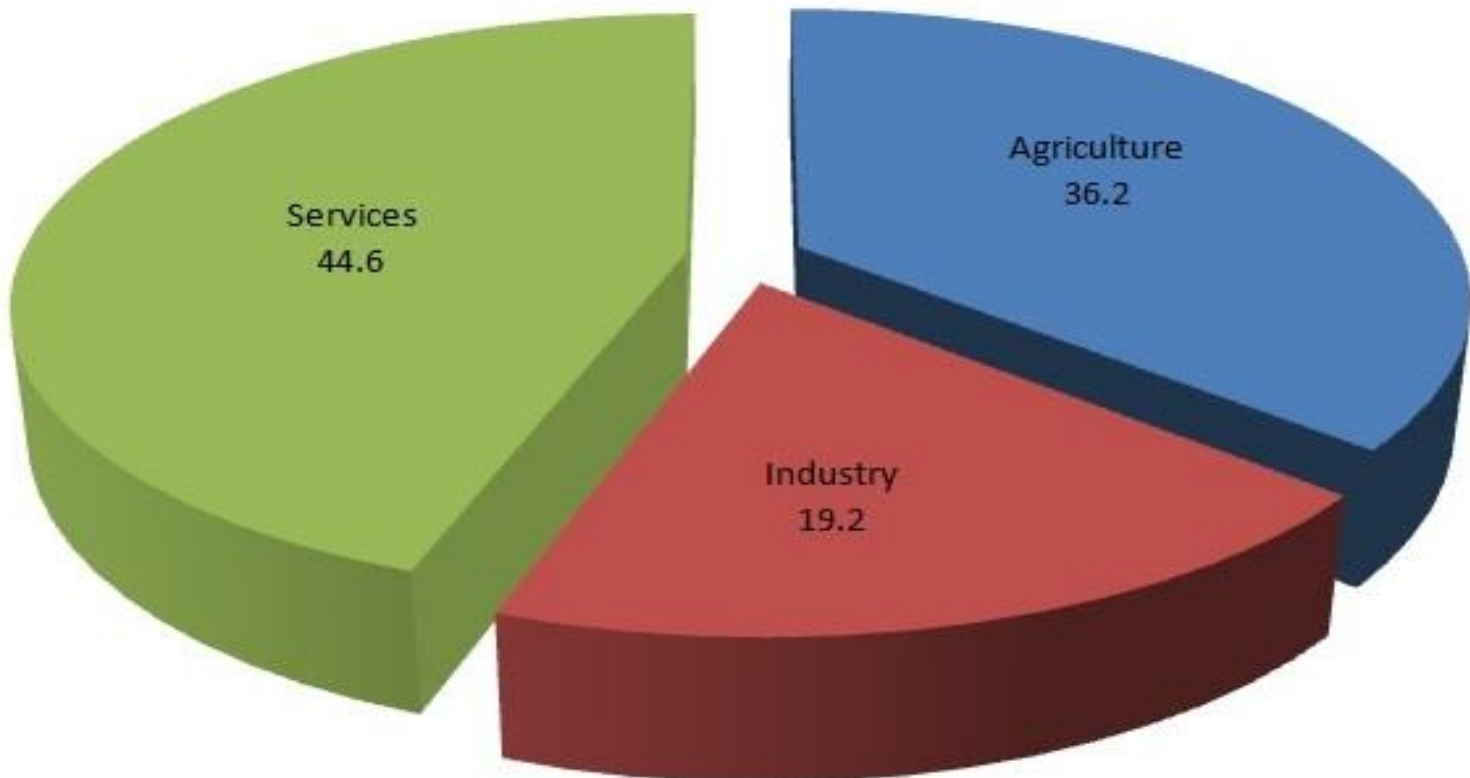
FIGURE 9 Percent Distribution of Persons Who Are Not in the Labor Force by Sex and Age Group: January 2018



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, January 2018 Labor Force Survey

SOME RESULTS OF LFS, January 2018

FIGURE 7 Percent Distribution of Underemployed Persons by Sector: January 2018



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, January 2018 Labor Force Survey



(Table 3) Percent Distribution of Employed Persons by Sex and Age,

Tab 3

(Table 4) Percent Distribution of Employed Persons by Major Industry Group

Tab 4

(Table 5) Percent Distribution of Employed Persons by Major Occupation Group

Tab 5

(Table 7) Percent Distribution of Employed Persons by Class of Worker and
Broad Industry Group

Tab 7

Family Income & Expenditure Survey (FIES)



- Provide data on:
 - family income and expenditure
 - Information on **levels of living & disparities in income** of Filipino Families, & their **spending patterns**
 - Data for estimation of poverty statistics

Triennial

- January
- July



Family Income and Expenditure Survey

TABLE 1 Number of Families, Total and Average Annual Family Income and Expenditure by Region: 2015

Table1 FIES

TABLE 9 Total Annual Family Expenditure by Major Expenditure Group, by Income Class and by Region: 2015

Table9 FIES

<http://openstat.psa.gov.ph/dataset/income-and-expenditure>

Annual Poverty Indicators Survey (APIS)

In Between LFS & FIES

- July

- Provide data:
 - On non-income indicators of poverty, like, school attendance & educational attainment; health & nutrition; housing materials, asset ownership, toilet & water, electricity, tenure of house & lot; employment & social protection
- for MPI

Survey on Overseas Filipinos (SOF)

Yearly

- October

- Provide Information on:
 - Filipino citizens including overseas workers who left abroad during the last five years
 - Data on remittances based on the past six months reference period
- Conducted every year as rider survey to the October round of the LFS



Republic of the Philippines
Philippine Statistics Authority

SOCIAL SECTOR STATISTICS SERVICE PRODUCTS AND SERVICES





Republic of the Philippines Philippine Statistics Authority

INTERACTIVE DECENT WORK STATISTICS (DeWs)

PRODUCTS
AND
SERVICES



Philippine Statistics Authority DECENT WORK STATISTICS Philippines

DeWS - Phil

- About DeWS-Philippines
- Decent Work
- Statistics
- Metadata
- Definition Of Terms
- References
- User's Guide
- Contact Us

About DeWS-Philippines



The development of the Interactive Database on Philippine Decent Work Indicators or the Decent Work Statistics-Philippines (DeWS-Philippines) is one of the components of the ILO/EC Project on Monitoring and Assessing Progress on Decent Work (MAP) with funding from the European Union. The database development used the PC-Axis family of software of Statistics Sweden that was acquired through a memorandum of agreement with the National Statistical and Coordination Board.

Decent Work Statistics-Philippines (DeWS-Philippines) contains data from 1995 to the latest available from the source agencies at the time of compilation. The data up to 2010 are contained in the ILO publication Philippines Decent Work Country Profile released in October 2012 by the International Labor Office. It should be noted though, that some of the statistics in this ILO publication have been revised with the availability of more recent data or updates, e.g. GDP per capita in PPP, poverty indicators, working poverty rate, inflation rate (with 2006 as base year) and consequently all data related to real wages. There have been changes too in administrative data on social security, among others.

Employment-to-Population Ratio

Information Footnotes

Mark your selections and choose between table on screen and file format. Marking tips
For variables marked * you need to select at least one value

Indicator *	Item *	Year *
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Total 3 Selected 0	Total 6 Selected 0	Total 17 Selected 0
Employment-to-Population Ratio (%)	TOTAL	1995
Total Employed (000)	Men	1996

Edit and Calculate Save As Table - Layout 1

PX xls csv

Employment-to-Population Ratio

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Employment-to-Population Ratio (%)																	
TOTAL	59.5	61.0	59.0	57.9	58.7	56.5	59.6	59.7	59.1	59.5	59.4	59.1	59.3	58.9	59.2	59.3	60.1
..Men	75.7	77.0	74.7	73.2	73.2	70.9	73.5	72.9	73.2	74.2	73.4	72.7	72.9	72.8	72.6	72.5	73.3
..Women	43.3	44.9	43.5	42.8	44.2	42.1	45.8	46.6	45.2	44.9	45.5	45.6	45.9	45.2	45.9	46.3	47.0
..15-24 years old	42.2	43.9	42.2	40.2	40.6	37.6	40.2	39.6	39.1	39.7	39.3	38.5	38.4	37.4	37.6	37.4	39.1
..25-54	71.5	72.8	70.1	69.3	70.3	68.6	72.6	73.0	72.3	72.0	72.0	72.2	72.6	72.5	72.8	73.0	73.4
..55+	54.0	54.8	53.4	52.8	53.2	51.6	53.7	54.0	53.4	53.7	53.6	53.0	53.4	52.9	53.3	53.6	53.8

Note: See Metadata of Statistical Indicators on Decent Work for definitions and other information.
Source: National Statistics Office, Labor Force Survey.

Item -55+
Include persons with age not reported.

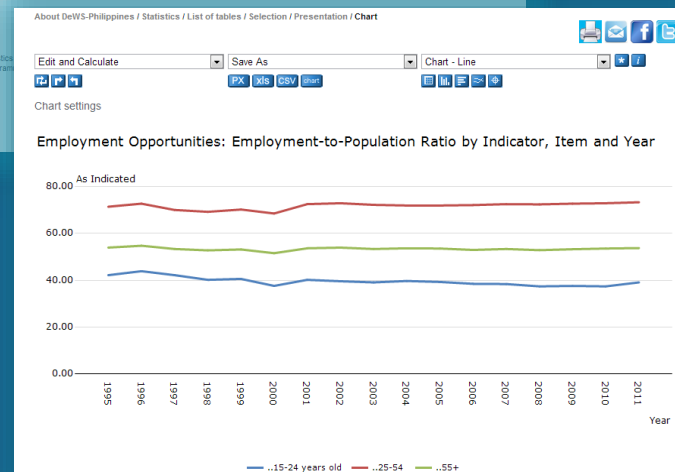
Information

Unit
As Indicated

Contact
CHEF LEO
Employment and Manpower Statistics
3/F DOLE Bldg. Gen. Luna St., Intramuros
Tel. No. 527-3000 Loc. 312
bles_amed@nsdo.gov.ph

Reference time
1995-2011

Matrix
DW02010





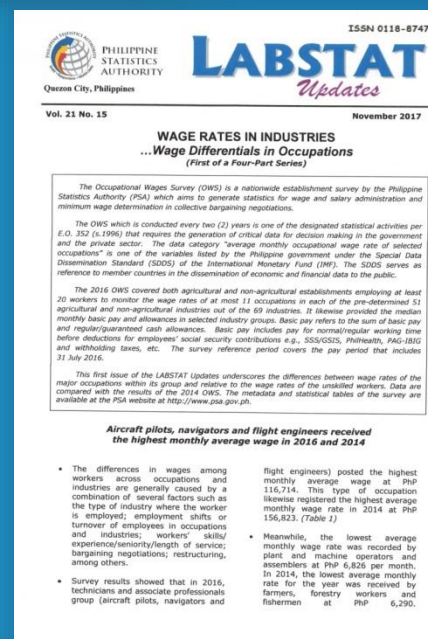
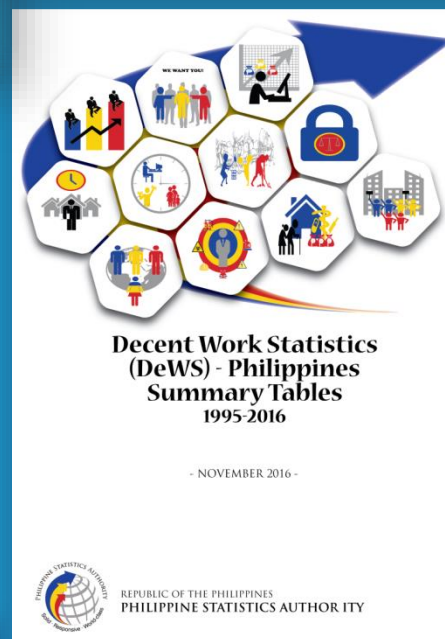
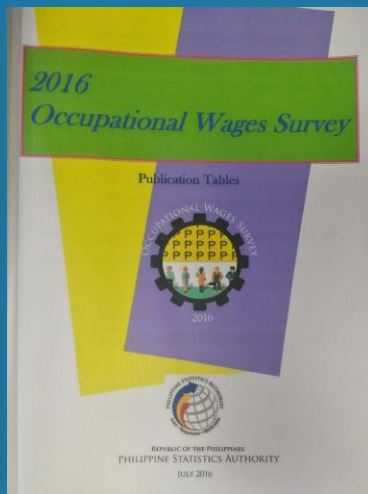
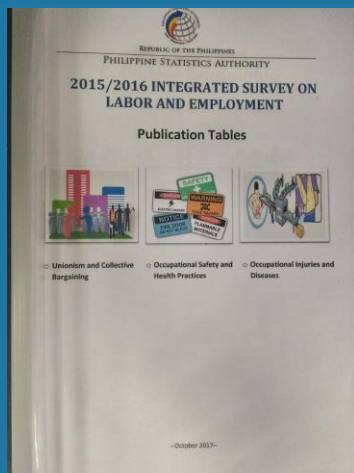
Republic of the Philippines Philippine Statistics Authority

ESTABLISHMENT – BASED SURVEYS PUBLICATIONS & MONOGRAPHS

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Republic of the Philippines Philippine Statistics Authority

HOUSEHOLD-BASED SURVEY PRESS RELEASES

PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

**REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY**

DATE OF RELEASE:
No. 2017 - 065

One in Every Ten Filipinos Aged 6 to 24 Years is an Out of School Child and Youth

Almost ten percent of the estimated 39 million Filipinos 6 to 24 years old were out-of-school children and youth (OSCY), according to the results of the 2016 Annual Poverty Indicators Survey (APIS). In this report, OSCY refers to family members 6 to 24 years old who are not attending formal school, and family members 15 to 24 years old who are currently out of school, not gainfully employed, and have not finished college or post-secondary course.

According to the results of the survey, less than two percent of children aged 6 to 11 years were OSCYs, which is twice lower than the 3.5 percent of the total children aged 12 to 15 years who were not attending school.

Of the 3.8 million OSCYs, 87.3 percent were 16 to 24 years old, 7.7 percent were 12 to 15 years old and 5.0 percent were 6 to 11 years old. The proportion of OSCYs was higher among females than males (Table 1).

The most common reasons among OSCYs for not attending school were marriage or family matters (42.3%), high cost of education or financial concerns (20.2%), and lack of personal interest (19.7%). Among females, marriage or family matters was the main reason for not attending school with 52.3 percent, while it is the lack of personal interest among males with 36.5 percent (Table 2).

Figure 1. Reason for Not Attending School of the OSCYs - Philippines, 2016

Reason for Not Attending School	Percentage (%)
Marriage/family matters	42.3
High cost of education/financial concerns	20.2
Lack of personal interest	19.7
Employment/training for work	7.8
Disability	4.8
Illness	1.4
Availability of school	0.9
Insufficient knowledge	0.5
Parental work/school schedule	0.2
Transporting to school	0.1

FOR THE NATIONAL STATISTICIAN:

JOSIE M. PEREZ
Assistant Secretary
Deputy National Statistician
Officer-in-Charge

**REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY**

DATE OF RELEASE:
No. 2017 - 107
September 08, 2017

PSA Conducts the 11th NDHS in 2017

The Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) will hold the 2017 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS 2017) in 1,250 areas across the country from 14 August to 12 October 2017. This survey will provide information on family planning, reproductive health, maternal and child health, early childhood mortality, HIV/AIDS-related knowledge and attitudes, and violence against women in the country. The NDHS 2017 is the eleventh in a series of demographic surveys conducted every five years since 1968. For the first time, the survey will make use of computer-aided personal interview (CAPI) during data collection. The Philippine Government, through the General Appropriations Act provides for the funding support of the activity. Technical and IT support is also provided by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the ICF, and the Department of Health (DOH).

The NDHS is part of a worldwide survey program referred to as the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) Program. The international DHS Program is designed to assist countries in conducting household sample surveys to periodically monitor changes in population, health, and nutrition, and provide an international database that can be used by researchers investigating topics related to population, health, and nutrition.

As part of the international DHS Program, surveys are being carried out in countries in Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, Asia, Eastern Europe and the Middle East. Data from these surveys are used to better understand the population, health, and nutrition situation in the countries surveyed.

About 90 team supervisors and 216 field interviewers will be involved in the conduct of the NDHS 2017 survey. Randomly selected sample housing units will be visited, and households within those housing units will be enumerated using a Household Questionnaire. The Household Questionnaire includes a cover page to identify the household and a form on which all members of the household and visitors are listed. This form is used to record some information about each household member, such as name, sex, age, and education. The Household Questionnaire also collects information on housing characteristics such as type of water source, sanitation facilities, quality of flooring, ownership of durable goods, and information on health care utilization, local health programs, non-communicable diseases, and infectious disease.

permits the interviewer to identify women who are members of the household (those that are visitors those who do not usually live in the household) before the interview are eligible to be interviewed.

Household have been identified, the individual is used to interview the women. The Women's section on the following topics: socio-demographic characteristics, maternal health care and health of children, marriage and sexual activity, background characteristics and women's other health issues, and women's safety.

Also, especially the sampled households, as well as cooperate in the conduct of the NDHS 2017.

Wholly
PH.D.
Registrar General

Philippines

National Demographic and Health Survey 2013

APIS 2016
Annual Poverty Indicators Survey

FINAL REPORT

**REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY**

2015 OFFICIAL POVERTY STATISTICS

PSA-SSO-SSSS-PHSD-1610-04
PRESS RELEASE
DATE RELEASED: 27 October 2016

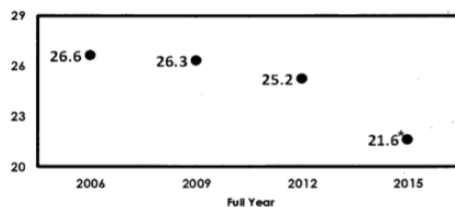
Contact Person: Ms. Bernadette B. Balamban/
Ms. Mildred B. Addawe
Tel. No. (632) 376-1991
Email: B.Balamban@psa.gov.ph/
M.Addawe@psa.gov.ph

Poverty incidence among Filipinos registered at 21.6% in 2015 - PSA

The Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) releases its latest report today on the country's official poverty statistics for the full year of 2015. The PSA report provides the estimates of poverty incidence using income data from the first and second visit of the Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES) conducted in July 2015 and January 2016, respectively.

Poverty incidence among Filipinos¹ in 2015 was estimated at 21.6 percent. During the same period in 2012, poverty incidence was recorded at 25.2 percent².

Figure 1. Poverty Incidence among Population (in Percent)
2006, 2009, 2012 and 2015



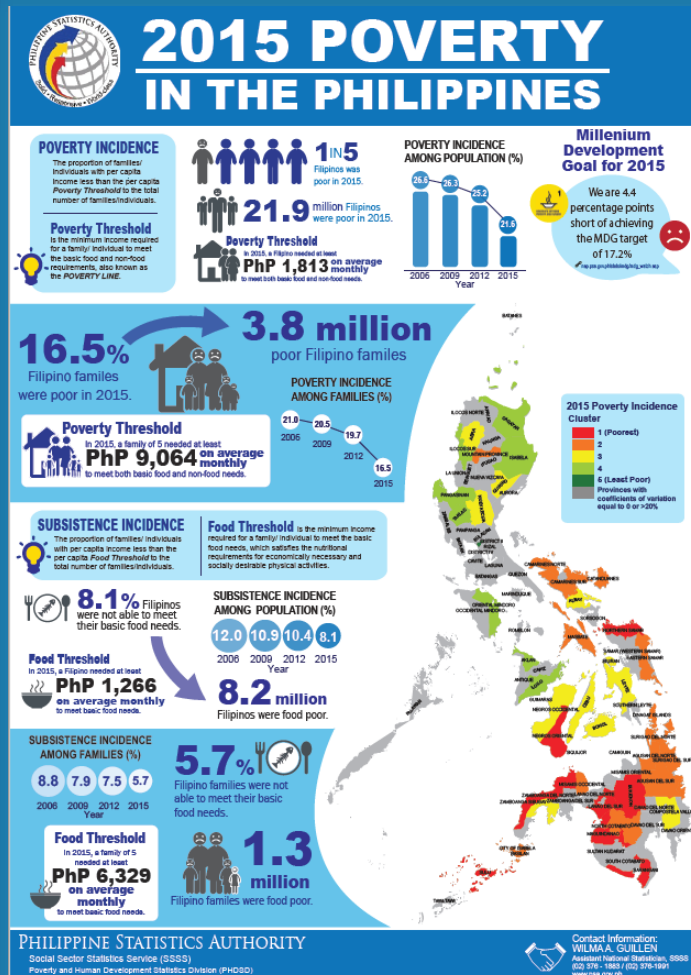
¹statistically significant decrease between 2012 and 2015 based on t-test

On the other hand, subsistence incidence among Filipinos, or the proportion of Filipinos whose incomes fall below the food threshold, was estimated at 8.1 percent in 2015. In 2012, the subsistence incidence among Filipinos is at 10.4 percent³. Subsistence incidence among Filipinos is often referred to as the proportion of Filipinos in extreme or subsistence poverty.

¹ Poverty incidence among Filipinos is the proportion of people below the poverty line to the total population.

² Based on the T-Test that was used to determine the statistical significance of the decrease in the poverty incidence among population at 90% level of significance, the results of the 2012 and 2015 Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES) indicate significant change from 2012 to 2015.

³ Based on the T-Test at 90% level of significance, the subsistence incidence among population from the results of the 2012 and 2015 FIES indicate significant change from 2012 to 2015.





Republic of the Philippines Philippine Statistics Authority

POVERTY AMONG THE BASIC SECTORS

IN THE PHILIPPINES

Farmers, Fishermen and Children consistently posted the highest poverty incidence among basic sectors - PSA

Reference No.:

2017-150

Released Date:

Friday, June 30, 2017

The Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) releases its latest report today on the country's official poverty statistics for the basic sectors for 2015. PSA report provides the estimates of poverty incidence for 9 of the 14 basic sectors identified in Republic Act 8425 or the Social Reform and Poverty Alleviation Act using the income and sectoral data from the merged Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES) and Labor Force Survey (LFS).

5 of the 9 basic sectors have higher poverty incidence than the general population

Among the nine basic sectors, farmers, fishermen and children belonging to families with income below the official poverty threshold or poor families posted the highest poverty incidences in 2015 at 34.3%, 34.0% and 31.4%, respectively. These sectors consistently registered as the three sectors with the highest poverty incidence in 2006, 2009 and 2012. Also, 5 of the 9 basic sectors consisting of farmers, fishermen, children, self-employed and unpaid family workers, and women, belonging to poor families, had higher poverty incidence than the general population estimated at 21.6% in 2015.

Table 1. Poverty Incidence for Basic Sectors: 2006, 2009, 2012 and 2015

Sector	2006		2009		2012		2015		Increase/Decrease	
	Poverty incidence (%)	CV	Poverty incidence (%)	CV	Poverty incidence (%)	CV	Poverty incidence (%)	CV	2006-2015	2009-2015
Philippines	26.6	1.9	26.3	2.0	26.2	2.1	21.6	3.5	(4.6)	(4.6)
Farmers	38.5	2.1	38.0	2.1	38.3	2.5	34.3	3.0	(4.2)	(4.0)
Fishermen	41.2	4.6	41.3	4.0	39.2	4.7	34.0	5.9	(7.2)	(5.2)
Children	35.2	1.7	35.3	1.4	35.2	1.7	31.4	1.9	(3.8)	(3.8)
Self-employed and unpaid family workers	30.6	2.2	29.9	2.0	29.0	2.4	25.0	2.8	(5.6)	(4.0)
Women	25.9	1.9	25.7	1.6	25.6	1.9	22.5	2.1	(3.4)	(3.1)
Youth	21.1	2.2	21.6	1.8	22.3	2.2	19.4	2.4	(1.7)	(2.9)
Migrant and Formal Sector Workers	16.0	2.5	16.8	2.1	16.6	2.6	13.4	2.7	(2.6)	(3.2)
Senior Citizens	16.9	3.1	16.1	2.5	16.2	2.9	13.2	3.1	(3.7)	(3.0)
Individuals residing in urban areas	12.6	4.0	12.6	3.3	13.0	4.2	11.5	5.0	(1.1)	(1.5)

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority



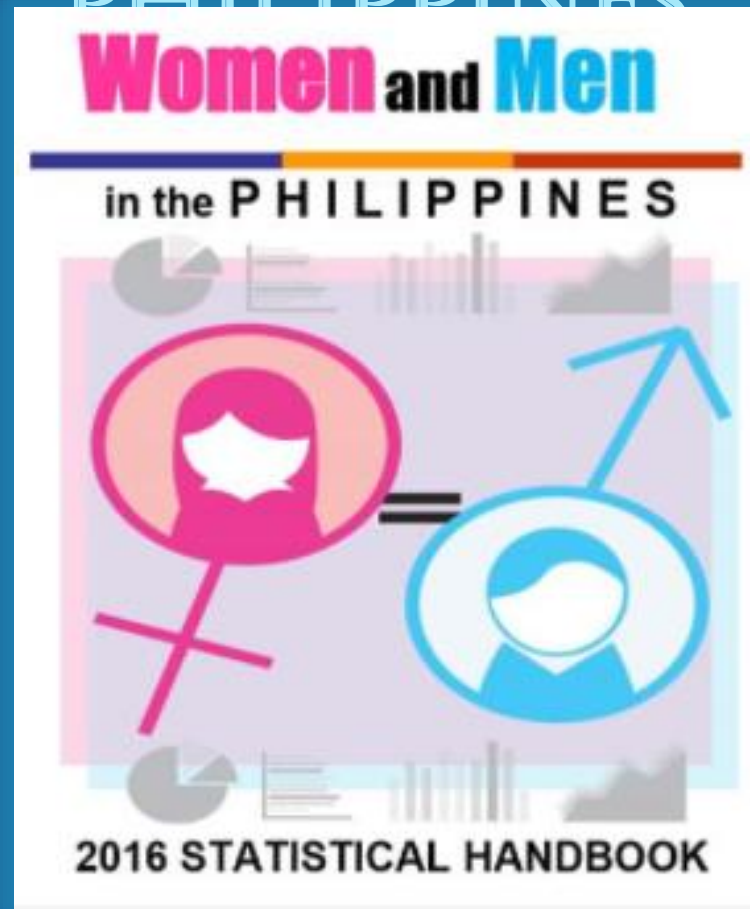


POVERTY AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT STATISTICS DIVISION
SOCIAL SECTOR STATISTICS SERVICE
Tel. No. (02) 376 - 1991
E-mail: info@psa.gov.ph



Republic of the Philippines
Philippine Statistics Authority

2016 STATISTICAL HANDBOOK WOMEN AND MEN IN THE PHILIPPINES

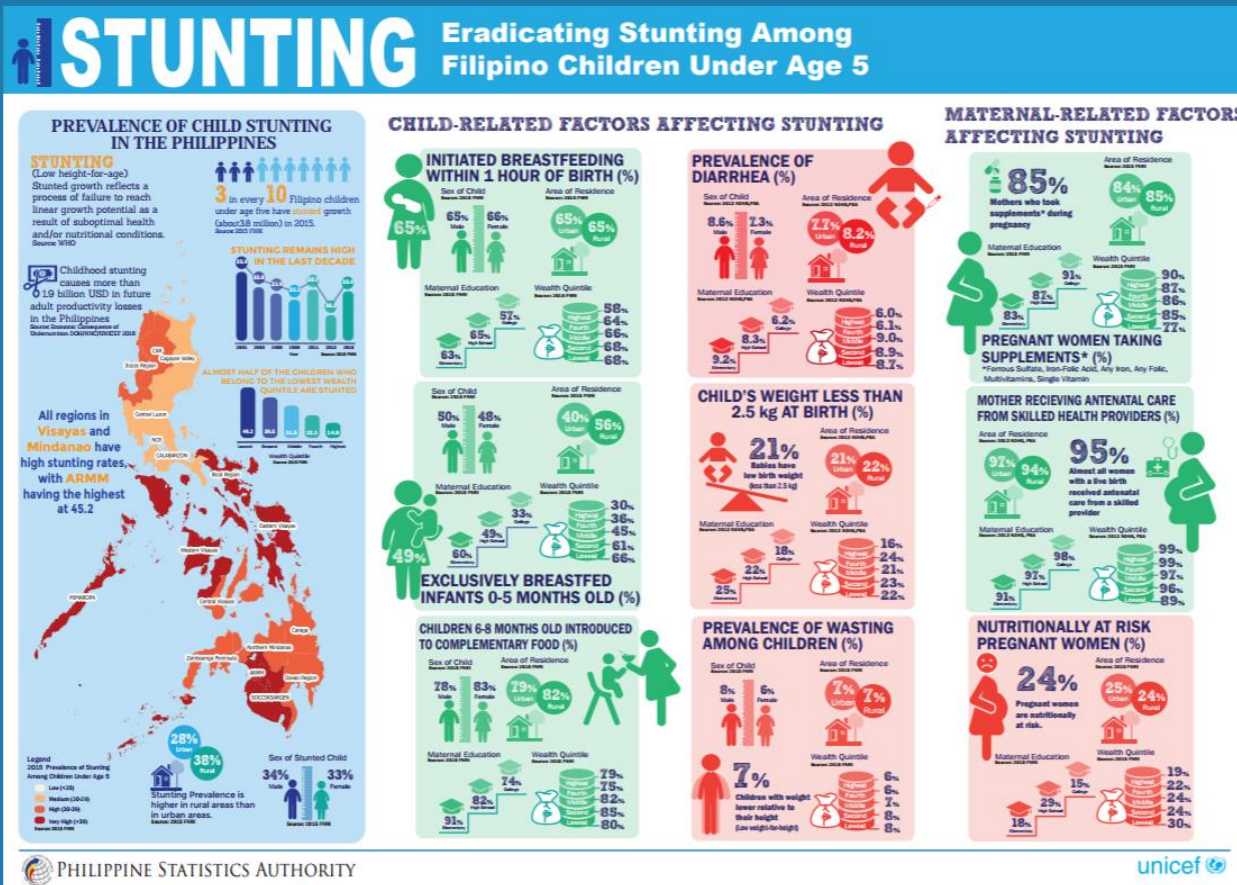


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EQUITY FOCUSED PROFILE ON CHILDREN: STUNTING





Republic of the Philippines Philippine Statistics Authority

PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

STATDEV 2017 PRESS RELEASE



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY

PRESS RELEASE

Macroeconomy and Justice sectors drive the performance of the present administration

Date of Release: 18 July 2018
Reference No. 2018-116

The target outcomes of sound macro administration of justice of the Philippine 2017 to 2022 are likely to be achieved. Macroeconomy and Justice sectors as of the 2017 Statistical Indicators on Philippine Development.

StatDev 2017 contains 257 indicators Philippine Development Plan (PDP) sector available data one year or so following the likelihood; 29 show medium likelihood; and their respective targets by 2022.

The following are the highlights of the StatDev 2017 ranked by performance:

Overall performance
More than half (54%) of the indicators are likely to achieve the target in 2022.

Among the fourteen sectors, eleven indicators exhibiting high or medium likelihood of achieving the target in 2022.

Macroeconomy
The cumulative exports of goods achieved its target as early as 2017. GDP ratio improved to 15.6% achieving its target.

Justice
The percentile rank of the Philippines in the World Justice Project Rule of Law Index rose from 74 in 2016 to 90 in 2017, exceeding its Plan target of 78. More so, percentile rank of the Philippines in terms of the Fundamental Rights rose from 73 in 2016 to 87 in 2017, also exceeding its Plan target of 77.*

Human Capital Development
The completion rates in 2016 for both primary and secondary education, and the labor productivity in the service sector in 2017 exceeded their respective targets for 2022.

Industry and Services
The tourism gross value added (GVA) as proportion of gross domestic product (GDP) already exceeded its Plan target, reaching 12.2% in 2017. Also, the proportion of tourism employment to total employment exhibited high likelihood in attaining its target by 2022.

Environment
The area of land degradation hotspots decreased by 60,000 hectares. More so, the monitoring and implementation of interim rehabilitation measures in Palawan Quicksilver and Rombon Marble abandoned mines progressed by 18.3% and 35.0%, respectively.

Demographic Dividend
The adolescent birth rate decreased from 57 to 47 births per 1,000 adolescent girls. However, the youth unemployment rate increased from 11.6 to 14.4 in a span of one year.

Science and Technology
The number of industrial designs registered almost doubled from 516 in 2016 to 1,014 in 2017. However, the number of Filipino patents granted decreased from 31 in 2016 to 25 in 2017.

Competitiveness
The GCI ranking on market size already reached the target to be among the top 20% in 2017. However, there was only one percent improvement in the overall Global Competitiveness Index (GCI) ranking of the Philippines.

Infrastructure
The ratio of electricity consumption per capita already reached its target of 883.4 kilowatt hour per capita. However, the number of newly developed service areas through the National Irrigation Systems up to 2017 showed low likelihood of reaching the target of 225,526 hectares.

Culture and Values
The percentage of municipalities, cities, and provinces with Indigenous Peoples Mandatory Representation increased from 7% in 2015 to only 10% after two years.

Social Protection
While the coverage of social protection programs such as PhilHealth





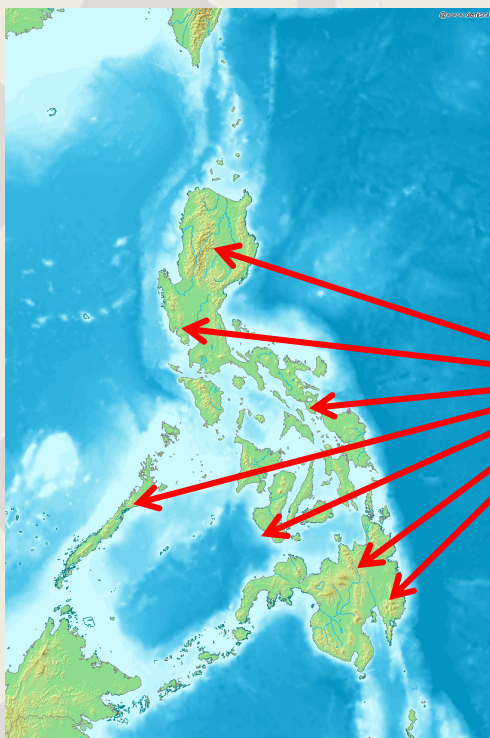
REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY



THANK YOU!

The 2013 Master Sample

A **Master Sample** is **sample** from which subsamples can be drawn to serve the needs of several surveys.



*A sample is a subset
of the population*

LFS
FIES
SOF
SOC
HSDV
HECS
APIS
FPS
FLEMMS

The 2013 Master Sample

A **Master Sample** promotes efficiency on the use of limited resources and allows the linking of the different survey variables

CENSUS

of



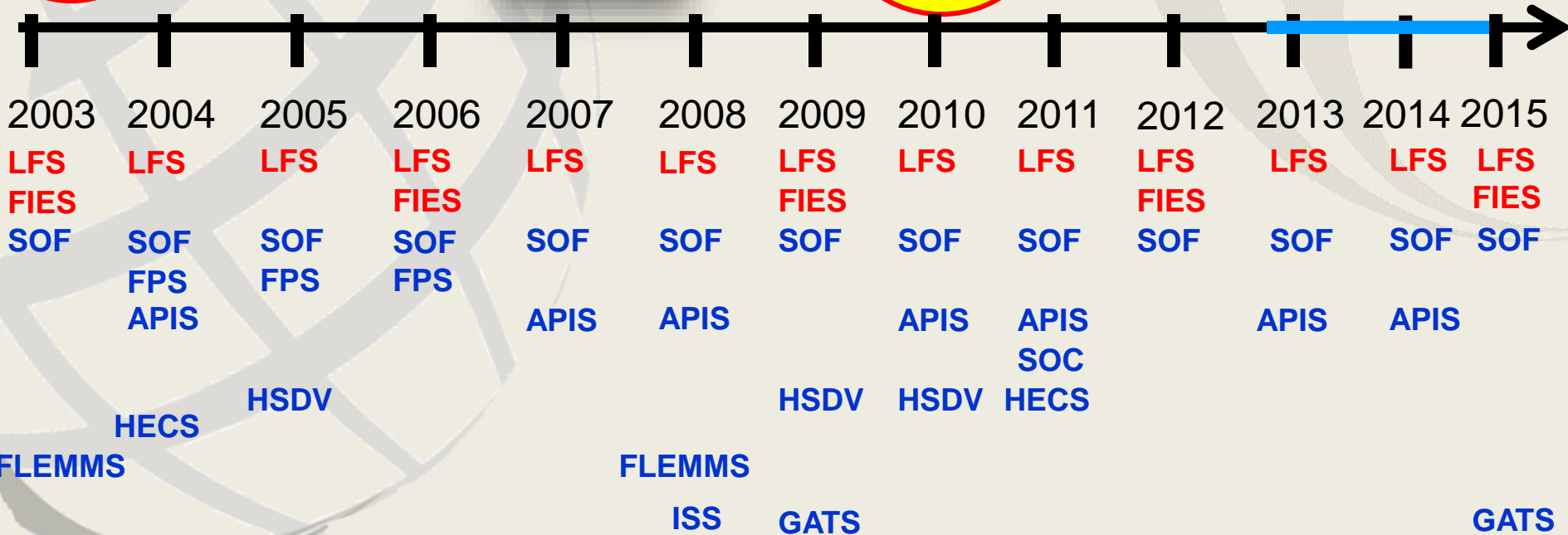
**2003
Master
Sample**



By: Mr. Flor Varona



**Development of
2013 Master Sample**



The 2013 Master Sample

Sampling Domains

- **Provinces/HUCs are the major domains;**
 - 81** Provinces (*including Davao Occidental*)
 - 33** Highly Urbanized Cities (*including 16 Cities in NCR*)
 - 3** Other areas (*Pateros, Isabela City, and Cotabato City*)

117 Sampling Domains



The 2013 Master Sample

Region/Province/HUC	Total No. of Barangay	Total No. of PSUs formed	Total No. of LABs	Total No. of POPs
PHILIPPINES	42,036	87,098	910	734

CRITERIA (any of the three)

more than 8 hours walk	Frequency of transportation is at most once a week	Cost of one-way trip is more than P1,000
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LABs – Least Accessible Barangays

POPs – Barangays with Peace and Order Problem

CRITERIA (any of the two)

Military-restricted barangay	Critical Area
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The 2013 Master Sample

Sample Allocation Scheme

Province Domain	Per Round (Quarter) or 4 replicates	
	Number of Sample PSUs	Number of Sample SSUs (Housing Units / Households) (16 Sample HUs per PSU on the average)
75 Provinces	24	384
6 Small Provinces : <i>Batanes, Guimaras, Siquijor, Camiguin, Apayao, and Dinagat Islands</i>	12	192



The 2013 Master Sample Sample Allocation Scheme

	Per Round (Quarter) or 4 replicates	
	Number of Sample PSUs	Number of Sample SSUs (Housing Units / Households) (12 Sample HUs per PSU on the average)
HUCs and other urban areas		
31 HUCs	32	384
2 Small HUCs		
<i>San Juan City</i>	12	144
<i>Lucena City</i>	20	240
3 Special Areas		
<i>Pateros</i>	12	144
<i>City of Isabela</i>	12	144
<i>Cotabato City</i>	20	240



The 2013 Master Sample

Sample Allocation Scheme

Region	Per Round (Quarter) or 4 replicates	
	Number of Sample PSUs	Number of Sample SSUs (Housing Units / Households)
Philippines	2,940	42,816
NCR	504	6,048
CAR	164	2,496
Region 1	96	1,536
Region 2	108	1,728
Region 3	232	3,456
Region 4A	140	2,160
Region 4B	152	2,304
Region 5	144	2,304



2013 Master Sample

Replicate 1 Sample PSUs

SUDIPEN	Up-uplas	0201
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SANTOL	Corrooy - EA 002000	0322
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CITY OF SAN FERNANDO	Biday - EA 001000	0080
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ARINGAY	Santo Rosario West - EA 002000	0685
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AGOO	San Marcos - EA 002000	0564
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ROSARIO	Cataguingtingan - EA 001000	0443
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