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PRESS RELEASE

Shelter and Housing Leads the Country's Performance in the New Normal Scenario

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The country's performance in delivering low-cost and socialized housing had the highest performance having exceeded their end of plan targets based on the 2021 Statistical Indicators on Philippine Development (StatDev 2021) compilation.

The Enhanced Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022 Results Matrices (RM) Midterm Update led to the increase of the indicators to be monitored in the StatDev 2021. New indicators were added to better measure outputs and outcomes within the new normal situation brought about by the challenges due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Thus, for StatDev 2021 monitoring, 471 regular indicators from 15 sectoral chapters of the Updated PDP, and nine (9) core indicators and headline targets were highlighted. Based on the latest data available, the status of the likelihood of achieving the end-of-plan targets in 2022 of the indicators was computed for the following: 208 indicators have high likelihood, 60 indicators have medium likelihood and 203 have low likelihood.

The highlights of the StatDev 2021 featuring the core indicators and headline targets and 15 sectors in the Updated PDP, ranked by performance, are summarized as follows:



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Core Indicators and Headline Targets	Latest data	Plan Target	Likelihood of Achieving the PDP target
Global Innovation Index (GII) (rank) improved	51 out of 132 economies (2021)	Top one-third	
Unemployment rate (%) decreased	7.8 (2021)	7.0 – 9.0	
Youth unemployment rate (%) decreased	15.7 (2021)	20.5 – 22.5	
Underemployment rate in areas outside NCR (%) decreased	16.7 (2021)	15.5 – 17.5	
GNI per capita (growth rates) increased	0.4 (2021)	5.0 – 6.0	
GDP (growth rates sustained)	5.7 (2021)	6.5 – 7.5	
Poverty incidence (% of population) reduced	23.7* (2021)	15.5 – 17.5	
Subsistence incidence (%) reduced	9.9* (2021)	5.0 – 7.0	
Food inflation (%) kept stable	5.5 (2021)	2.0 – 4.0	

**2021 poverty and subsistence incidences are estimates for the First Semester 2021. It should be noted that Full Year poverty incidence is lower than the First Semester estimates by -4.1 percentage points in 2015 and by -4.4 percentage points in 2018. Similarly, Full Year subsistence incidence is also lower than the First Semester incidence by -3.9 percentage points in 2015 and by -3.3 percentage points in 2018.*

Global Innovation Index (GII) rank – The Philippines earned the 51st spot, from a total of 132 competing economies, in the Global Innovation Index (GII) 2021. The country’s 2021 GII score is a notch lower compared to its rank in the previous year. However, the good innovation capabilities of the Philippines resulted in a high likelihood of achieving the end-of-plan target.

Unemployment rate – The country’s unemployment rate has slowly picked up from the spike in 2020. Report showed a -2.5 percentage-point decline in the employment rate from 10.3 percent in 2020 to 7.8 percent in 2021. If this continues to drop, the 7.0 percent to 9.0 percent unemployment target will be reached by the end of the plan.

Youth unemployment rate – Latest data shows a decrease of -5.8 percentage points from 21.5 percent surge during the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020. Youth unemployment rate recovered in 2021 to 15.7 percent, surpassing the end-of plan-target of 20.5 percent to 22.5 percent.

Underemployment rate in areas outside NCR – Unemployment rate outside the National Capital Region (NCR) went down from 17.3 percent to 16.7 percent in 2021. With this, there is a high likelihood of achieving the end-of-plan target. Underemployed persons are employed persons who expressed desire to have additional hours of work in their present job or to have an additional job, or to have a new job with longer hours of work (psa.gov.ph).

GNI per capita (growth rates) – The country's Gross National Income (GNI) for 2021 grew at an annual rate of 0.4 percent, from a decrease of -12.7 percent in 2020. Despite this major recovery, the GNI per capita is still far from its end-of-plan target of 5.0 percent to 6.0 percent.





GDP growth rate – The Philippine Gross Domestic Product (GDP) increased by 5.7 percent in 2021 from a decline of -9.5 percent in 2020. The Philippines is still far from hitting its end-of-plan target growth rate of 6.5 percent to 7.5 percent.




Poverty incidence – In the First Semester of 2021, the national poverty incidence or the proportion of poor Filipinos whose per capita income is not sufficient to meet their basic food and non-food needs was recorded at 23.7 percent. With an end goal of 15.5 percent to 17.5 percent, the latest report shows low likelihood of attaining the PDP end-of-plan target. *It should be noted that Full Year poverty incidence is lower than the First Semester estimate by 4.1 to 4.4 percentage points based on the past two reports on poverty incidence.*





Subsistence incidence – Meanwhile, subsistence incidence or the proportion of Filipinos whose income is not enough to meet even the basic food needs has increased to 9.9 percent in the first semester of 2021 compared to 5.2 percent in 2018. This lowers the chance of achieving the planned target of 5.0 percent to 7.0 percent. *It should be noted that Full Year subsistence incidence is lower than the First Semester estimate by 3.3 to 3.9 percentage points based on the estimates over the past two reports.*





Food Inflation – The Philippine government aimed to keep the price of food commodities by 2.0 percent to 4.0 percent by the end-of-plan period. However, latest data on food inflation rose to an annual average of


5.5 percent in 2021. The increase of 1.5 percentage points compromised the PDP end-of-plan target.

	<p>Overall performance About 56.9 percent of the 471 indicators covered in the StatDev 2021 exhibits either high or medium likelihood of achieving the PDP end-of-plan target in 2022. Specifically, 11 sectors have at least 50 percent of their indicators exhibiting medium to high likelihood of achieving the target in 2022, while four (4) sectors appear to have at least 50 percent of their indicators exhibiting low likelihood of achieving their respective targets.</p>
	<p>Shelter and Housing The percentage of socialized housing units delivered to socialized housing targets and the percentage of low-cost housing units delivered to low-cost housing targets both exceed their end-of-plan targets of 73 percent and 100 percent, respectively.</p>
	<p>Competitiveness From 2017 to 2021, the percentage of competition-related complaints acted upon within the prescribed period was maintained at 100.0 percent, which was 1.0 percentage-point higher than its end-of-plan target. Similarly, the percentage of merger cases within the reglementary period of review for 2021 was maintained at 100 percent.</p>
	<p>Science and Technology Major contributors on the rise of Science and Technology are the indicators under the sub-chapters on the Increase of Science, Technology, and Innovation (STI) application in agriculture, industry, services, and health sectors; and enhance creative capacity for knowledge and technology generation, acquisition, and adoption.</p> <p>Moreover, the number of Filipino patents filed, and utility models registered were constantly expanding since 2018 with latest data of 454 and 859, respectively. These figures have already surpassed their end-of-plan targets of 394 and 750, respectively in 2022. Similarly, the proportion of intellectual property products expenditures to GDP also increased from 0.7 percent in 2020 to 0.8 percent in 2021, resulting in a high likelihood of achieving the end-of-plan target.</p>

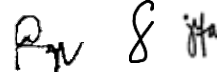
	<p>Environment</p> <p>Keeping its course in attaining the PDP target, the environment sector strived to improve the environmental quality, sustaining the biodiversity and ecosystem services, and increasing resiliency of communities and their livelihood.</p> <p>The area in million hectares (Mha) of forestland under effective management increased to 8.71 Mha in 2021, which indicates a high likelihood of achieving the end-of-plan target of 8.75 Mha. On the other hand, the area of denuded and degraded forestlands/Protected Areas (PAs) decreased to 7.08 Mha. However, this figure is still within the end-of-plan target of 7.04 Mha.</p> <p>Furthermore, from 2017 to 2021, the area planted with mangroves reported a total of 4,130 hectares and the number of issued Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title (CADTs) summed up to 138, hitting the expected end-of-plan target in 2022.</p>
	<p>Macroeconomy</p> <p>Although there was a decline of PhP43.59 billion in 2021, from PhP 252.57 billion in 2020 to PhP 208.98 billion in 2021, the locally sourced LGU income sustained its end-of-plan target of PhP 159.40 billion. Similarly, the volume of InstaPay transfers doubled its performance from PhP 232.91 million in 2020 to PhP 451.68 million in 2021 surpassing its end-of-plan target of PhP 160.00 million.</p> <p>However, the increase of USD 1.8 billion of exports of services in 2021 was not sufficient to attain its end-of-plan target. Likewise, the 31 percent utilization of the Special Education Fund (SEF) in 2021 could be tough to reach its end-of-plan target of 100 percent.</p>
	<p>Industry and Services</p> <p>The number of Filipino trademarks registered beat its target of 11,120 by achieving 18,453 in 2021.</p> <p>On the contrary, although the number of Small Enterprise Technology Upgrading Program beneficiaries increased to 809, and the number of clients/customers provided with testing and calibration services reached 74,651, they were way below their respective end-of-plan targets by 2022 of 4,699 and 123,592, respectively. The constant decrease in the percentage of loan</p>

	<p>allocation for micro and small enterprises to total bank loan portfolio of 2.1 percent in 2021, and the percent of load for medium enterprises to total bank loan portfolio of 3.3 percent in 2021 indicate low likelihoods of achieving their respective end-of-plan targets.</p>
	<p>OFW The number of OFW Helpdesks (OHD) available formed additional 821 from 2017 to 2021 which is far above from its target of 238 helpdesks formed by the end of plan period.</p> <p>However, the increase of 15,284 in the number of Overseas Filipino Worker (OFW) members of Pag-IBIG Fund from 839,405 in 2020 to 854,689 in 2021 was still not sufficient to achieve its end-of-plan target of 1,117,271.</p>
	<p>Culture and Values The number of schools of living traditions (SLTs) and institutes of living traditions (ILTs) established continued to grow by 100 from 2019 to 2021, surpassing its plan target of 50.</p> <p>On the other hand, the number of Filipino copyrights registered annually showed an increase, but it is still far from reaching its target in 2022.</p>
	<p>Governance The percentage of provinces, cities, and municipalities (PCMs) that were fully disclosing financial documents to the public consistently exceeded its end-of-plan targets from 2017 to 2021.</p> <p>However, the percentile rank in Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) fell short by 15.0 percentage points from its target. Also, the compliance rate of NGAs and GOCCs in Philippine Government Electronic Procurement System (PhilGEPS) of 81 percent was still far from its end-of-plan target of 100 percent despite its increase in 2021.</p>
	<p>Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries The capacity-building on the use of electronic/digital platforms for marketing, particularly on the number of individual beneficiaries provided with training as well as the number of training conducted on digital/ electronic marketing, surpassed their end-of-plan targets of 875 and 35, respectively.</p> <p>However, most of the indicators under the sector showed low likelihoods of achieving the 2022 targets. Out of 13 major</p>

	<p>commodities, sugarcane posted high likelihood; palay, pineapple and rubber with medium likelihood; and the rest had low likelihood of achieving their yield targets.</p>
	<p>Human Capital Development The employment rate of Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) graduates and the labor force participation rate of women hit their end-of-plan targets by 9.2 percent and 2.7 percent, respectively.</p> <p>Conversely, the Private Education Student Financial Assistance (PESFA) Program, Training for Work Scholarship Program (TWSP) and Immersion Outreach Program under the income-earning ability and adaptability of youth showed low likelihood of achieving the 2022 targets.</p>
	<p>Social Protection For social safety nets in 2021, the number of deaths or missing persons due to natural and human-induced disasters were way far from its end-of-plan target of zero. Furthermore, the number of children benefiting from the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) Supplementary Feeding Program declined to 1,784,364 in 2021 from 1,867,624 in 2020, a deficit of 152,504 to meet its target. The decline was also seen in the number of eligible senior citizens who received social pension with 964,892 less from its target.</p>
	<p>Infrastructure The decline in air passenger movement, both international and domestic flights, in 2021 intensified the low likelihood of attaining the end-of-plan targets except for NAIA, which posted a high likelihood despite the decline.</p> <p>Similarly, barangays with access to Material Recovery Facilities (MRFs) with 39.1 percent in 2021 and the number of barangays served by MRFs with 16,418 in 2021 posted low likelihood of achieving the end-of-plan targets of 60.0 percent and 25,221, respectively.</p>
	<p>Demographic Dividend Despite the increase in the certification rate of TVET for ages 15-24 years, the rate of 91.2 percent in 2021 was still short of the 92.0 percent target in 2022.</p>

	In addition, the mean years of schooling with a plan target of 11.3 years remained at 10.0 years for the past 3 years.
	<p>Justice The 6,033 beneficiaries of Victims Compensation Program from 2017 to 2021, is way far from its end-of-plan target of 15,153.</p> <p>In addition, the percentile rank of the Philippines in the World Justice Project (WJP) Rule of Law Index, both Criminal Justice and Fundamental Rights indicators, showed that the country was still way behind the end-of-plan target of 29.0.</p>

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TECHNICAL NOTES

The Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) has developed the Statistical Indicators on Philippine Development (StatDev) to monitor the likelihood of achieving the economic and social development goals set forth in the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) prepared by the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA). The StatDev 2021 is anchored on the Updated PDP 2017-2022. Based on the Enhanced PDP Results Matrices (PDP-RM) Midterm Update, strategies and programs have been identified to get the country moving toward sustained growth. Targets have been set for these strategies against which the development efforts of the government will be measured vis-à-vis the Plan. From the measurable outputs/targets in the Enhanced PDP-RM, the PSA compiled data for the key indicators by sector. However, due to data unavailability, not all the strategies or targets in the Updated PDP are covered in the StatDev.

Actual data were requested directly from source agencies and other PSA operating units. Additional data were also obtained from the agency websites and publications, e.g., Annual Reports of source agencies, among others.

For most indicators, the tracking method used in monitoring the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) was adopted. In particular,




$$\text{Likelihood of achieving the target} = \frac{\text{actual annual growth rate}}{\text{required annual growth rate}}$$

where:

$$\text{actual annual growth rate} = \frac{\left(\frac{\text{latest data}}{\text{baseline data}}\right) - 1}{\text{number of years elapsed}}$$




$$\text{required annual growth rate} = \frac{\left(\frac{\text{target data}}{\text{baseline data}}\right) - 1}{\text{number of years covered}}$$

The computed values are then used as basis for rating the likelihood of achieving the target based on the following ranges:

Likelihood	Range	Icon	Interpretation
High	More than 0.9		The chance of attaining the target is high and thus, the target is likely to be achieved.
Medium	0.5 to 0.9		The chance of attaining the target is medium and thus, the target may or may not be achieved.
Low	Less than 0.5		The chance of attaining the target is low and thus, the target is not likely to be achieved.

It is important to note that an indicator with low likelihood of achieving the target does not necessarily mean that the end-of-plan target will not be met. The likelihood serves as an indicator that the actual growth rate from the baseline to the latest data given the number of years elapsed is relatively low for the required growth rate from the baseline to the end-of-plan target given the number of years covered. The likelihood may improve as the actual data improve in succeeding years.

To assess the progress of each sector in achieving the end-of-plan targets of its respective indicators, the following threshold were considered:

Sectoral Progress	Icon	Interpretation
Good		The percentage of indicators included in StatDev 2021 which posted low likelihood of achieving their respective end-of-plan targets is at most 33.3 percent.
Average		The percentage of indicators included in StatDev 2021 which posted low likelihood of achieving their respective end-of-plan targets is more than 33.3 percent but at most 50.0 percent.
Poor		The percentage of indicators included in StatDev 2021 which posted low likelihood of achieving their respective end-of-plan targets is more than 50.0 percent.

Likewise, it is important to note that poor sectoral progress does not necessarily mean that the concerned agencies under the sector performed poorly. The sectoral progress is affected by the following factors: 1) number of indicators considered, and 2) data for indicators under the sector. A poor sectoral progress may improve when there are changes in the two aforementioned factors under the sector.