



PHILIPPINE STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

2011-2017
UPDATE



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY

Philippine Statistical Development Program

2011 – 2017 Update



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY

**The Philippine Statistical Development Program
2011 – 2017 Update**

is a publication prepared by the Philippine Statistics Authority
in coordination with various agencies and stakeholders in the Philippine Statistical System

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www.psa.gov.ph.

For inquiries, please contact us at: (632) 376-1928,
or e-mail us at info@psa.gov.ph.

Foreword

"A good decision is based on knowledge and not on numbers."

-Plato

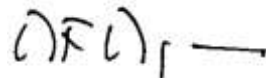
But knowledge cannot be gained without data. The numbers and statistics that we process lead to greater insights about the true state of the nation, which lead us and the people we serve to make better decisions for national development. The Philippine Statistical Development Program (PSDP) was formulated precisely to turn all these numbers into meaningful knowledge.

It is the blueprint in setting medium term strategic directions, thrusts and priorities of the Philippine Statistical System (PSS) and ensures the continuous provision of vital information support to national, sectoral and local development plans, as well as international commitments. The PSDP has contributed in providing new perspectives to policy making such as the policies and recommendations in the updated Philippine Development Plan (PDP).

But things are moving forward, which means that the PSDP needs to be updated. The System has undergone several developments in recent years such as the establishment of the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) and the Philippine Statistical Research and Training Institute (PSRTI); and the release of the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2010-2016 Midterm Update and its resulting Revalidated Results Matrix (RRM). There are also recent developments and emerging concerns at the local and global statistical community – data revolution, big data, use of administrative-based data systems, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), disaster preparedness, rehabilitation and security – that bring to fore the importance of a more responsive and timely PSDP.

This PSDP 2011-2017 Update, released by the PSA, contains an assessment of the statistical programs for the period 2011-2015 and the major statistical activities programmed for 2016 and 2017. It also includes two new chapters: Civil Registration and Vital Statistics; and Sustainable Development Goals. The Update underwent a series of bilateral interagency meetings and consultative workshops with data producers and users to ensure the relevance and responsiveness of the statistical programs.

No meaningful national development can take place without empowering the national statistical system. The Updated PSDP, taking into account recent developments in the system, will help us attain sustainable development with the implementation of relevant statistical activities. With all the collaborative effort within the PSS and the dedicated service of our people, we believe that the nation will continue its path to national development by creating a world that is just and equitable with our people as the center of development.



EMMANUEL F. ESGUERRA
Secretary of Socioeconomic Planning
and PSA Board Chairperson
April 2016

Acknowledgments

Since 1976, the Philippine Statistical Development Plan (PSDP) has become a comprehensive guide in setting the directions, thrusts and priorities of the Philippine Statistical System (PSS) in the medium term. It is a strong mechanism in addressing the major statistical challenges and concerns in the PSS and is essential in providing the data requirements of the national and sectoral development plans.

Due to recent developments in the statistical community such as the reorganization of the PSS, the establishment of the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA), and the release of the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2010-2016 Midterm Update with the Revalidated Results Matrices (RRM), it is imperative that the PSDP 2011-2017 should be updated. Moreover, the emergence of new statistical developments in the areas of data revolution, big data, use of administrative-based data systems, climate change, disaster preparedness and the Sustainable Development Goals call for a more relevant and responsive PSDP that will address these challenges.

The PSDP Update monitors the accomplishments of the PSS for the period 2011-2015 vis-à-vis the statistical programs and activities underscored in the *PSDP 2011-2017 Strategic Plan* released in October 2012. Moreover, it enunciates the initial priority and key developmental programs for 2016-2017 in line with achieving the recent information needs facing the statistical community.

The PSDP 2011-2017 Update is a product of collaborative efforts of the members of the PSS, spearheaded by the PSA and has benefited from consultations among government and private sectors, as well as from deliberations with inter-agency committees and technical working groups, in order to enhance the relevance and the use of PSDP across all sectors. With this, the PSA would like to acknowledge and give recognition to all institutions and individuals who dedicated their unwavering support to ensure the successful preparation of the PSDP.

We are grateful to the respected members of the PSA Board, chaired by Socioeconomic Planning Secretary Arsenio M. Balisacan, for their active involvement in the series of discussions and for providing guidance and advice in the formulation of the PSDP Update. Truly, the insights and recommendations they have imparted led in the finalization and approval of the PSDP for its endorsement to the Office of the President.

We would like to especially thank the experts in official statistics, Ms. Lina V. Castro and Mr. Tomas P. Africa, who served as advisers and consultants to further improve the various PSDP chapters and for sharing their expertise with the PSA Technical Staff.

To the members and secretariat of the various Technical Committees (TCs), Inter-agency Committees (IACs), Task Forces (TFs), and Regional Statistical Committees (RSCs), we acknowledge the sound responsiveness and coordination as well as the views and suggestions raised through a series of meetings. Special thanks are also extended to the chair and co-chairs of these interagency bodies and their staff for the proactive management of the entire preparation process. We are also thankful for the presence, constructive outlook and propositions of all the institutions and individuals, data producers and users, research institutions, academe- both from the government and private sectors- and local government, especially the distinguished resource persons who participated during the consultative workshops and meetings.

Through the PSDP, the PSA and its partners can rationalize, harmonize and mobilize resources necessary for strengthening the institutions in the PSS, thus delivering the required investment support for the implementation of the programs that upgrade the quality as well as appreciation for statistics. We hope that through our commitment and common vision we can better assist the government and the public in pursuing projects that count for every Filipino.


LISA GRACE S. BERSALES, Ph.D.

National Statistician and Civil Registrar General
Philippine Statistics Authority



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY

PSA Resolution No. 08 Series of 2015

ENJOINING MEMBERS OF THE PHILIPPINE STATISTICAL SYSTEM (PSS) TO PARTICIPATE IN THE UPDATING OF THE PHILIPPINE STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (PSDP) 2011-2017

WHEREAS, Section 06 of Republic Act No. 10625, also known as the Philippine Statistical Act of 2013, mandates the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) to prepare the Philippine Statistical Development Program (PSDP) in consultation with the PSA Board;

WHEREAS, since 1976, the Philippines has periodically formulated the PSDP;

WHEREAS, in 1999, the Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21) recommended countries to develop their own versions of the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS), which involves strategic planning and priority setting during the period of five to ten years within the context of the entire statistical system, covering all data sectors and users;

WHEREAS, the PSDP provides a mechanism for setting the directions, thrusts and priorities of the Philippine Statistical System (PSS) for the generation and dissemination of statistical information in support of the priority executive programs set forth in the medium-term national development plan and for use in policy and decision-making in both public and private sectors;

WHEREAS, pursuant to Resolution No. 08, Series of 2012 issued by the former National Statistical Coordination Board, the PSDP 2011-2017 Strategic Plan was released in October 2012, representing the convergence of stakeholders in the PSS towards the production of timely, relevant, and quality official statistics towards inclusive growth, reduced poverty, and sustainable progress in the nation;

WHEREAS, in the First Quarter Meeting of the PSA Board for 2015 held on 10 February 2015, the members agreed that there is a need to update the PSDP 2011-2017 to respond to recent developments such as the release of the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2011-2016 Midterm Update with its Revalidated Results Matrices (RRM); reorganization of the PSS; and the establishment of the PSA; new challenges such as data revolution, use of open data,

big data and other non-official data, as well as administrative-based data and civil registration system to complement survey-based data; need for statistics on transnational crimes, disaster risk preparedness, rehabilitation and climate change impacts; and Post-2015 development agenda/Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs);

WHEREAS, PSA Board Resolution No. 01, series of 2015, Approving the Budgetary Thrusts of the Philippine Statistical System (PSS) for the Period 2016-2017, provides for the updating of the strategic thrusts indicated in the PSDP 2011-2017;

WHEREAS, the updating of the PSDP 2011-2017 shall involve the following: (1) situational assessment of 2011 to 2014 PSDP activities, which will document and discuss matters on what have and have not been done to improve data production, continuing issues and challenges in the production and use of statistics, and innovations in data production, management and dissemination practices for the period 2011-2014; (2) list of statistical programs and activities to be implemented in 2015 with corresponding budget allocations; and (3) recommendations on the statistical programs and activities for implementation during the period 2016-2017 with relevant information on the corresponding budgetary and resource requirements;

WHEREAS, the PSA Board shall provide the overall direction, and thus serve as the Steering Committee for the updating of the PSDP 2011-2017, which is in consonance with its mandate to approve the PSDP as stipulated under Section 09 of Republic Act No. 10625;

WHEREAS, the participation of government agencies and their attached bureaus and agencies, legislative offices, academe, media, civil society organizations, and other producers and users of statistics in the various consultative workshops, bilateral and interagency meetings is fundamental in the updating of the PSDP 2011-2017;

WHEREAS, PSA Board Resolution No. 04, Series of 2014, established the various Committees on Statistics of the PSA to serve as venue for the exchange of views and expertise to resolve technical issues and problems arising from the production, dissemination and use of statistics; as well as monitor and evaluate the sector's progress in implementing the PSDP;

WHEREAS, a call for other agencies, institutions and the private sector to participate and provide inputs to the PSS situational assessment, and recommend initiatives for the development of the country's statistics is deemed necessary to bolster support to the PSDP updating activity;

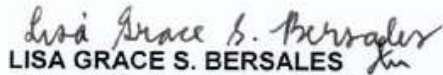
NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Board enjoins the support and participation of the members of the PSS to respond to the consultations and activities relating to the updating of the PSDP 2011-2017;

Approved this 16th day of June 2015 in Pasig City.



ARSENIO M. BALISACAN
PSA Board Chairperson and
Socioeconomic Planning Secretary and
Director General, NEDA

Attested by:



LISA GRACE S. BERSALES
National Statistician and Civil Registrar General
Chairperson, PSA Board Secretariat

About the publication / guide to users

Executive Order 121, signed on 30 January 1987, mandates the Philippine Statistical System (PSS) to formulate a comprehensive statistical program that will address the information requirements of the country's national development plan as well as provide for activities that will promote the development of an efficient statistical system to ensure reliability, relevance, quality, and accessibility of information generated. The Philippine Statistical Development Program (PSDP) 2011-2017 Update outlines the key statistical developments from 2011 – 2015 and the statistical programs of the PSS from 2016 – 2017. It embodies the statistical thrusts and strategies towards strengthening and improving the operations of the PSS and in developing sectoral statistics in the country.

The chapters in the PSDP 2011-2017 Update were prepared by the various interagency sectoral and subject-matter committees and working groups under the overall guidance of the interagency PSDP Steering Committee that was created by the former National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB) through Resolution No. 1, series of 2010, with technical and secretariat support from the PSA technical staff.

PSDP 2011-2017 Update presents the objectives, strategic thrusts and priorities of the PSS, a timeline of some key developments in the PSS from 2011 to 2015, key issues and concerns, and 25 chapters grouped in 7 clusters that loosely parallel those of the PDP, namely: Cluster 1 – PSS-wide concerns; Cluster 2 – Macroeconomy and finance; Cluster 3 – Agriculture, industry and services; Cluster 4 – Infrastructure development; Cluster 5 – Social development; Cluster 6 – Environment and technology; and Cluster 7 – Governance, peace and security.

Each chapter has four sections – an introduction, two-part situational analysis (includes key developments and issues and concerns), statistical development programs, and policy uses. The introduction briefly describes the sector, its role in the overall development agenda, and the policy framework that needs to be measured or monitored. The situational analysis gives an idea of the current data system – the institutions, their respective statistical responsibilities, and statistics currently being produced. It also looks back at the key or significant statistical developments in the sector during the Plan period 2011-2015 and discusses the issues and concerns that need to be addressed by the PSS. The section on statistical programs identifies the general strategies and programs that are meant to address the key issues and concerns in the sector in 2016 and 2017. The policy uses highlight the purpose/s and/or uses of statistics in various activities relative to development planning.

The PSDP 2011-2017 Update is available in print and on CD. It is also accessible on the internet through the PSA website: www.psa.gov.ph. The print version can be availed at the PSA Central Office located at the PSA-CVEA Building, East Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City, Philippines.

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Executive summary

Priorities for the Development of Statistics in the Philippines: 2016-2017

The PSDP 2011-2017 envisions a responsive, effective and efficient PSS that provides quality statistics for evidence-based decisions towards the attainment of the development goals of the nation. It serves as a roadmap with strategic guideposts and pegs of desired outcomes that characterize the changes and reforms needed to realize the vision. With strong political support and adequate resources, the PSDP shall facilitate and ensure the production of statistics in aid of good governance towards inclusive growth, reduced poverty, and sustainable progress in the country.

With the reorganization of the Philippine Statistical System (PSS) and the establishment of the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) by virtue of Republic Act 10625 otherwise known as the Philippine Statistical Act of 2013, a new central authority for statistics arises with the renewed aspiration of building a solid and more responsive statistical system for the Philippines. In 2014, the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) also released the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2010-2016 Midterm Update, calling for new and more up-to-date statistics to monitor the achievements of the government's flagship programs geared towards a better quality of life for the Filipinos.

Developments in the recent past have likewise escalated along with the growing consciousness on the value of statistics. Data revolution calls for a reform in the way data is produced, shared, assessed, analyzed and consumed. It espouses the optimal use of administrative-based data and open data as well as third party data sources such as big data and other non-official data to complement survey-based data and official statistics. The most recent development framework – the 2030 Agenda or the Post-2015 Development Agenda – emphasizes the role of quality data in monitoring progress of nations, vis-à-vis the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the need to mobilize resources to support such. Given these and the emerging information demands, the PSA deemed it imperative to update the PSDP 2011-2017 Strategic Plan.

Objectives and Strategic Thrusts of the PSDP

The PSDP 2011-2017 Update aims to continually respond to the existing and emerging requirements of development planning and policy formulation considering major institutional/structural changes, information demands, recent events involving natural hazards and threats to national security, and adherence to international commitments. It builds on the achievements of the PSS for the period 2011-2015 and discusses perennial issues and areas for improvement. Key programs of the PSS for the period 2016-2017 – including the financing required, potential outputs and policy uses of statistics generated from these statistical ventures – are also identified in the document.

The strategic thrusts of the PSDP 2011-2017 Update are as follows:

1. Enhancement of the management and coordination of the PSS to ensure progressive and sustained improvement of statistics for development planning, decision-making and effective governance;
2. Improvement of data production in the PSS aimed at addressing current, new and emerging concerns such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), data revolution, and other sectors/areas of concern that may affect national development;
3. Enhancement of data dissemination and advocacy on the use of statistics through maximized use of information technology in statistical processes, and conduct of forums/workshops to promote the effective use of statistics;
4. Advancement of statistical research and upgrading of systems and skills towards increased technical capacity of human resources, as well as improvement of current methodologies which must adhere

to internationally recommended standards and methods for the generation of statistics and indicators and to respond to the current and emerging needs and demands;

5. Strengthening of the local statistical system in support of countryside development;
6. Increasing investment in statistics to enable the PSS to meet the growing demand for statistics in support of evidence-based governance;
7. Promotion of international cooperation in statistics through: (a) sharing of experiences, practices and expertise on statistics as well as adherence to international commitments and adoption of internationally-recognized statistical principles, declarations and best practices; (b) enhanced cooperation between the PSS and the ASEAN Community Statistical System (ACSS); and (c) support to the EU-ASEAN COMPASS Project on Capacity Building for Monitoring Integration Progress and Statistics.

Each of the chapters in the PSDP Update features a situational analysis and assessment of the achievements, innovations, and perennial and new issues and challenges faced by the various sectors in terms of management, coordination, production, and dissemination of statistics. Through consultations with the various interagency, technical and regional committees on statistics as well as conduct of meetings and workshops with the stakeholders, various priority statistical programs are slated for years 2016 and 2017.

Management and Coordination of the PSS

To strengthen statistical governance and coordination, the PSS will maximize the use of information technology, implement the Data Quality Assurance Framework (DQAF), as well as establish institutional mechanisms on the monitoring of SDGs and aid in the evaluation of the Philippine performance in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Relatedly, policy studies and an action plan will be formulated to explore the use of big data and non-official data from the private sector as complement to official statistics. Greater attention will also be put into the System of Designated Statistics (SDS) to improve its relevance and comprehensiveness to include new indicators and activities critical to adequately measure socioeconomic development.

Besides addressing the information needs in the monitoring of the indicators in the PDP revalidated results matrices and SDGs, there are other commitments and framework systems in which response and action from the PSS is called for; these include among others, the Core Sets of Indicators in Agriculture and Gender, the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), the Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Decade 2015-2024 and the ASEAN Framework of Cooperation in Statistics (AFCS).

Statistical Capacity Development

To ensure the preparedness of and empower the PSA and other data producers at the national and local levels to respond effectively to increasing information demands, capacity building activities will be conducted by the PSA and the Philippine Statistical Research and Training Institute (PSRTI). The PSRTI is envisioned to be at the forefront in improving organizations' technical capability on statistics, efforts in exploring new methods and further extending expertise to other members of the PSS. A PSS human resource development plan will be created to direct and maximize the PSS human capital. Moreover, following a training needs assessment, training for the staff involved in data collection, processing and analysis will be held to enrich their skills in using new techniques and software technologies. Support to research on new statistical methodologies and studies geared towards improving statistical survey instruments will also continue to be provided and encouraged across the PSS.

Statistical Information Management and Dissemination

To bring statistics closer to its users and to strengthen cooperation of respondents and data providers, the PSS shall increase its reach to government executives, business leaders, civil society, and the media through more frequent conduct of statistical appreciation seminars. These stakeholders shall be invited to the various consultative meetings, dissemination fora and conferences. Statistical reports/articles will also be tailored to the needs of the public, business sector, policymakers, program implementers and researchers.

Economic Statistics

Among the priority programs in the production of more timely, accessible, coherent, comparable, comprehensive, and relevant statistics, the PSA will undertake an earlier release of the quarterly national accounts (i.e., from 60 days after the reference quarter to 55 days); an overall revision and rebasing of the Philippine System of National Accounts (PSNA) with 2012 as base year; as well as the generation of the 2012 Benchmark Input-Output Table. In partnership with the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP), the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and the Commission on Audit (COA), the initial work on the compilation of corporate statistics will be institutionalized in 2016.

The PSA in collaboration with the Department of Tourism (DOT), aims to update the Philippine Tourism Statistical Classification System (PTSCS) in view of the updating of the Philippine Tourism Satellite Accounts (PTSA) and to better illustrate the variety of tourism activities and products in the country. Monitoring of the country's research and development (R&D) expenditures will also be strengthened through the compilation of data on Government Budget Allocation for R&D (GBOARD) based on DBM's Unified Accounts Code Structure (UACS). The sampling frame for crops, livestock, poultry, and fisheries surveys will also be updated using the findings of the 2012 Census of Agriculture and Fisheries (CAF).

To facilitate the encoding and processing of responses, phone tablets are programmed to be used in the various price surveys of the PSA as well as in other socioeconomic surveys of other survey proponent agencies.

Monitoring the Environment, Peace, and Security

Other data producing agencies will also lead in the conduct of key statistical programs for the period 2016-2017. The Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), particularly the Land Management Bureau (LMB), will verify and publish the results of its cadastral survey. On the other hand, the Department of Justice (DOJ) and its partner agencies will start the establishment of the National Justice Information System (NJIS) to facilitate data sharing/collaboration mechanism among justice sector agencies towards enhancing government capacity to deter crimes, track down criminals, monitor criminality, and, ultimately, administer justice.

Statistics on Social Development

While PSA will focus on the compilation of population and housing estimates in 2016, it will also lead in several activities towards the development of other areas of social statistics. The PSA will generate provincial labor and employment statistics based on the Labor Force Survey (LFS) starting 2017 using the 2013 Master Sample, and develop the multidimensional poverty index (MPI). The Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA) and the PSA will continue working towards the designation of statistics on school-based and non-school-based technical vocational education and training (TVET). Meanwhile, the Department of Health (DOH) and the PSA will move for the adoption of the System of Health Accounts (SHA) 2011 as the framework for the Philippine National Health Accounts (PNHA). Preparatory activities will be undertaken by the PSA in 2017 in line with the conduct of the National Demographic and Health Survey

(NDHS) in 2018. To guide compilation of data at the local level, the PSA shall also spearhead the formulation of Core Regional Indicators System (CRIS), which is targeted to be institutionalized in 2016.

Investments for Statistical Development

Generating quality statistics also necessitates adequate and accessible financing. To increase investment and institutionalize a sustainable resource mobilization strategy for statistics, the PSA, in collaboration with the Department of Budget and Management (DBM) and through the PSA Board, will move for the implementation of PSA Resolution No. 10, s. 2015, "Enjoining Agencies to Provide Separate Line Items for Statistical Activities". Specifically, an Object Code for "statistical activities" in the UACS will be included to enable agencies and local government units to explicitly indicate budget appropriations for statistical activities. The "generation of quality and timely data" category will also be advocated for integration in the Organizational Outcomes/Programs in the Program Expenditure Classification (PREXC) of government agencies producing administrative data. Preparatory work for the medium-term expenditure framework (MTEF) of the PSA is also targeted to be undertaken in 2016 so that statistics will be integrated into the government's expenditure planning and management.

Through the PSDP 2011-2017 Update, everyone is called upon to take part in the various efforts of the PSA, the PSRTI and other data producing agencies to reach out to users and data providers. After all, the respectable reputation of the PSS in the international statistical community was built through years of active interaction between statisticians in both public and private sectors, as well as with data users and providers who openly speak their needs and supply much-needed information. It is thus the aspiration of the PSS to witness and feel the statistics that they produce, ultimately result in uplifting the standards of life in the country and reaching the deprived sectors of the society.

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Acronyms and abbreviations

National government agencies and other organizations

B

Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas	BSP
Board of Pardons and Parole	BPP
Bureau of Agricultural Statistics	BAS
Bureau of Animal Industry	BAI
Bureau of Corrections	BuCor
Bureau of Immigration	BI
Bureau of Jail Management and Penology	BJMP
Bureau of Labor and Employment Statistics	BLES
Bureau of Local Government Supervision	BLGS

C

Commission on Audit	COA
Commission on Elections	COMELEC
Commission on Filipinos Overseas	CFO
Commission on Higher Education	CHED
Council for the Welfare of Children	CWC
Court of Appeals	CA

D

Dangerous Drugs Board	DDB
Department of Agriculture	DA
Department of Budget and Management	DBM
Department of Education	DepEd
Department of Energy	DOE
Department of Environment and Natural Resources	DENR
Department of Health	DOH
Department of Interior and Local Government	DILG
Department of Justice	DOJ
Department of Labor and Employment	DOLE
Department of Public Works and Highways	DPWH
Department of Science and Technology	DOST
Department of Social Welfare and Development	DSWD
Department of Tourism	DOT

E

Ecosystems Research and Development Bureau	ERDB
Environment Management Bureau	EMB

F

Food and Nutrition Research Institute	FNRI
Forest Management Bureau	FMB

G

Government Service Insurance System	GSIS
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H

Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council	HUDCC
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I

Intellectual Property Office of the Philippines	IPOPPL
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L

Laguna Lake Development Authority	LLDA
Land Management Bureau	LMB

M

Mines and Geosciences Bureau	MGB
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N

National Agricultural and Fishery Council	NAFC
National Bureau of Investigation	NBI
National Center for Culture and the Arts	NCCA
National Council for Disability Affairs	NCDA
National Dairy Authority	NDA
National Economic and Development Authority	NEDA
National Food Authority	NFA
National Mapping and Resource Information Authority	NAMRIA
National Meat Inspection Service	NMIS
National Nutrition Council	NNC
National Police Commission	NAPOLCOM
National Prosecution Service	NPS
National Statistical Coordination Board	NSCB
National Statistics Office	NSO
National Tobacco Administration	NTA
National Wages and Productivity Commission	NWPC

P

Food and Drug Administration Philippines	PhilFDA
Parole and Probation Administration	PPA
Philippine Carabao Center	PCC
Philippine Coconut Authority	PCA
Philippine Commission on Women	PCW
Philippine Council for Agriculture, Forestry and Natural Resources Research and Development	PCARRD
Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency	PDEA
Philippine Fisheries Development Authority	PFDA
Philippine Health Insurance Corporation	PHIC
Philippine Institute for Development Studies	PIDS
Philippine National Police	PNP

Philippine Overseas Employment Administration	POEA	Statistical Research and Training Center	SRTC
Philippine Statistical Association, Incorporated	PSAI	Sugar Regulatory Administration	SRA
Philippine Statistical Research and Training Institute	PSRTI	Supreme Court	SC
Philippine Statistics Authority	PSA	T	
Power Sector Assets and Liabilities Management Corporation	PSALM	Technical Education and Skills Development Authority	TESDA
Professional Regulation Commission	PRC	U	
Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau	PAWB	University of the Philippines	UP
Public Attorney's Office	PAO	University of the Philippines National College of Public Administration and Governance	UP NCPAG
S		University of the Philippines Institute of Statistics	UPLB
Science Education Institute	SEI	University of the Philippines School of Statistics	UPSS
Securities and Exchange Commission	SEC		INSTAT
Social Security System	SSS		

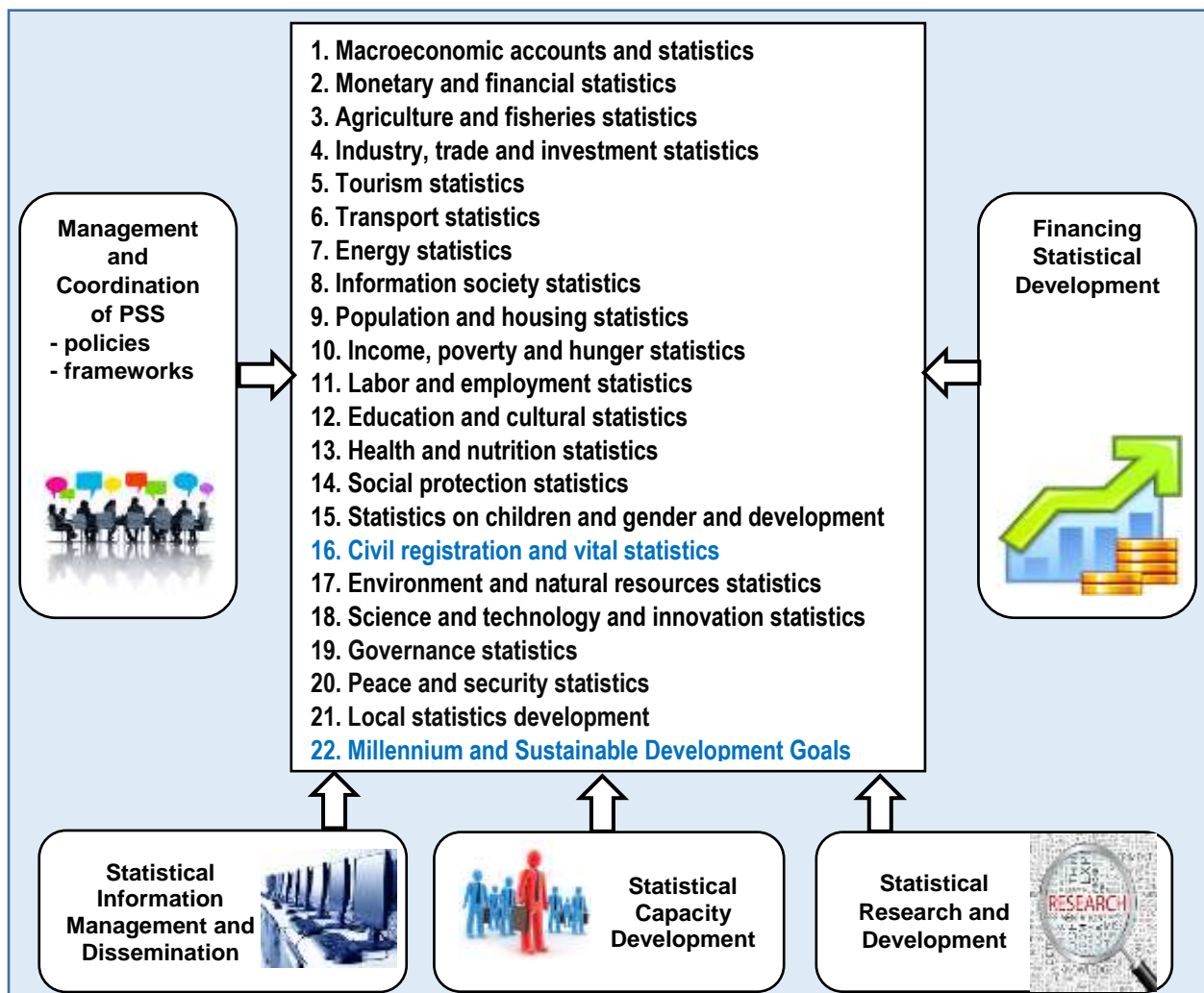
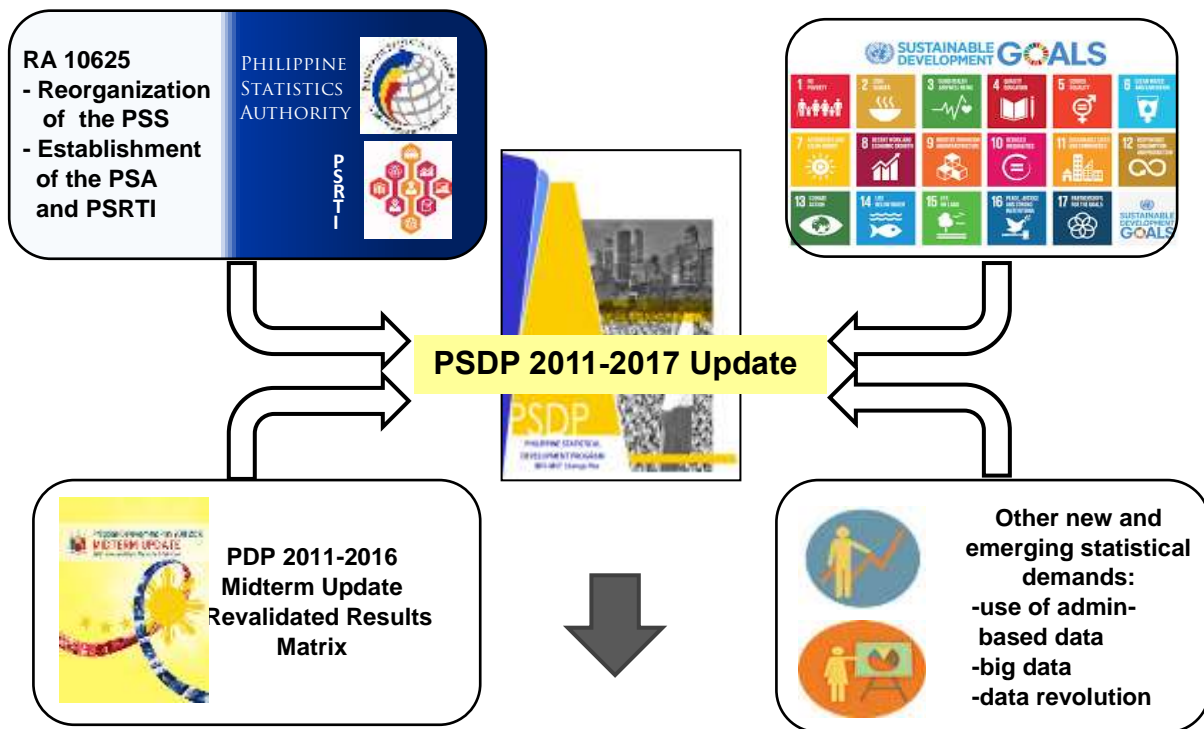
International development partners/ organizations

Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation	APEC
Asian Development Bank	ADB
Association of Southeast Asian Nations	ASEAN
Australian Agency for International Development	AusAID
Food and Agriculture Organization	FAO
Government of Japan	GOJ
International Labor Organization	ILO
International Monetary Fund	IMF
Japan International Cooperation Agency	JICA
Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development	OECD
Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century	PARIS21
Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation	AECID
United Nations Children's Fund	UNICEF
United Nations Development Programme	UNDP
United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	UNESCAP
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	UNESCO
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime	UNODC
United Nations Population Fund	UNFPA
United Nations Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific	UN SIAP
United Nations Statistics Commission	UNSC
United Nations Statistics Division	UNSD
United States Agency for International Development	USAID
World Bank	WB
World Health Organization	WHO

Others

Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	ARMM
Business intelligence	BI
Cordillera Administrative Region	CAR
Enumeration areas	EAs
Environment and Natural Resources	ENR
Geographic Information System	GIS
Geospatial Information Management	GIM
Global Positioning System	GPS
Higher education institutions	HEIs
Highly urbanized cities	HUCs
Indigenous People	IPs
Information and communications technology	ICT
Information, education and communication	IEC
Local Government Unit	LGU
Major statistical agencies	MSAs
Management Information System	MIS
Master Sample	MS
Memorandum of Agreement	MOA
Millennium Development Goals	MDGs
National government agencies	NGAs
National Capital Region	NCR
Negros Island Region	NIR
Outside National Capital Region	ONCR
Overseas Filipino Workers	OFWs
Philippine Development Plan	PDP
Philippine Statistical System	PSS
Republic Act	RA
Research and development	R&D
Science and technology	S&T
Small area estimation	SAE
State universities and colleges	SUCs
Statistical research and development	SR&D
Sustainable Development Goals	SDGs

Strategic planning framework





1 - PSS-wide concerns



Chapter 1 – Management and Coordination of the PSS

Introduction

The Philippine Statistical Development Program (PSDP) 2011-2017 Update envisions a responsive, effective and efficient Philippine Statistical System (PSS) that provides quality statistics for evidence-based decisions towards the attainment of the development goals of the nation.

In recent years, there have been various developments within and around the PSS which necessitated reprogramming of statistical activities, to wit:

- (1) the enactment of Republic Act No. 10625 also known as the Philippine Statistical Act of 2013 which reorganized the PSS and established the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) and the Philippine Statistical Research and Training Institute (PSRTI);
- (2) the Midterm Update of the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2010-2016 and the resulting Revalidated Results Matrix (RRM); and
- (3) the adoption of the post 2015 development agenda or the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with 17 goals and 169 targets, and other new and emerging concerns with demand for statistics in the areas of administrative-based data systems, data revolution, big data, climate change, among others.

These developments called for the revisiting and updating of the PSDP 2011-2017 to ensure that it is attuned with these emerging concerns. The PSDP 2011-2017 Update contains updates on 23 chapters and 2 new chapters, i.e., Civil

Registration and Vital Statistics, and Millennium and Sustainable Development Goals.

To facilitate the implementation of the sectoral statistical development programs, various statistical coordination mechanisms and programs were also identified in the following chapters:

- (1) Management and Coordination of the PSS - involves the formulation of relevant statistical policies and resolutions and development/updating of statistical frameworks and indicator systems;
- (2) Financing Statistical Development;
- (3) Statistical Information Management and Dissemination - includes programs that takes advantage of information technology in statistical processes (use of tablets, GIS), data dissemination and communication (website, social media) and statistical advocacy;
- (4) Statistical Human Resource Development - involves the conduct of capacity building programs; and
- (5) Statistical Research and Development.

Situational Analysis

❖ **Key Developments in 2011 – 2015**

- ◆ Formulation of a strategic statistical development policy agenda to guide the following statistical operations in the PSS:
 - Revision of the Guidelines on the Modification of Designated Statistics;

- Institutionalization of the generation of data on Information and Communication Technology, and Business Process Outsourcing Services;
- Supporting the declaration of a roadmap for data revolution;
- Establishment of statistics committees of the PSA;
- Adoption of the PSS agenda in support of the Busan Action Plan for Statistics;
- Approval of the budgetary thrusts of the PSS; and
- Approval and adoption of the general policy on production, release and dissemination of microdata in the PSS.

- ◆ Application of appropriate technology in data dissemination such as data visualization techniques, infographics, geospatial information systems and social networking.
- ◆ Establishment and convening of Regional Statistics Committees (RSCs) in all regions.
- ◆ Preparation and results dissemination of the Country Report on Support to Statistics (CRESS) – Philippines.

❖ **Issues and Concerns**

- ◆ Need to upgrade business processes towards improving the timeliness and access to statistics.
- ◆ Need to address emerging information needs of the SDGs, PDP RRM and other data frameworks.
- ◆ Need to strengthen coordination mechanisms at all levels to ensure more timely delivery of quality statistical information and services.
- ◆ Need for adequate statistical human resources and sustainable financing for the PSS activities.
- ◆ Need to upgrade/adopt new technologies to facilitate collection, processing and dissemination of statistical information.
- ◆ Need to widen appreciation and utilization of statistics.
- ◆ Need for monitoring and evaluation of identified statistical programs.

Statistical Programs for 2016 and 2017

❖ **Summary**

- ◆ Formulation of a roadmap on automation of operations of the PSA and the PSS agencies by using mobile tablets and web-based data collection methods for the Labor Force Survey (LFS), Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES), Consumer Price Index (CPI), Annual Survey of Philippine Business and Industry (ASPBI) and agricultural surveys.
- ◆ Enhancement of the following statistical information systems at the national and local levels:
 - Civil Registry System-Information Technology Project (CRS-ITP2);
 - Philippine Civil Registry Information System (PhilCRIS);
 - Decentralized Vital Statistics System (DVSS);
 - Civil Registry Information System for Barangays (CRISB);
 - Unified Multi-Purpose ID (UMID) databases;
 - CountryStat Philippines;
 - Field Health Services Information System;
 - Unified Health Management Information System;
 - Development of the Philippine Health Information Exchange;
 - Integrated Clinic Information System – Online Reporting Rural Health Units;
 - Basic Education Information System (BEIS);
 - Monitoring and Updating of Education Data through the Monitoring Network (MoNet);
 - CHED Electronic Collection and Knowledge System (CHECKS);
 - Tourism Statistics and Information Systems;
 - Labor Laws Compliance System – Management Information System;
 - Skills Registry System;
 - GIS-based statistical information systems;
 - Forestry Information System;
 - Foreshore Area Management Information System; and
 - Land Administration and Management Information System.
- ◆ Review of censuses and surveys vis-à-vis the Data Quality Assurance Framework (DQAF).

- ◆ Formulation of an action plan on the implementation of frameworks in the generation and quality assurance of statistics about the Philippines relative to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) integration.
- ◆ Establishment of institutional mechanisms on the monitoring of development goals in the Philippines:
 - SDGs:
 - Identification of source agency focal persons and designation of the PSA as the central repository of SDG indicators;
 - Identification of priority indicators relevant/needed to monitor the SDGs;
 - Development of estimation methodologies to generate SDG indicators not currently produced;
 - Synchronization of survey conduct and results dissemination with the monitoring of SDGs and Results Matrices;
 - Formulation of a statistical capacity building program to equip PSS agencies with tools and methodologies; and
 - Release of the SDG Watch and maintenance of database on the SDGs.
 - Millennium Development Goals (MDGs):
 - Updating of MDG Watch; and
 - Release of MDG Brochure/Infographics.
- ◆ Formulation, compilation and release of the National Development Indicators (NDIs).
- ◆ Implementation of the Administrative Records Review and Clearance System (ARRCS) pursuant to National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB) Resolution No. 6, Series of 2004, "Review and Clearance of Administrative Reporting Forms for Statistical Purposes."
- ◆ Conduct of policy studies on the feasibility, benefits and challenges of using: (a) Big data in the context of official statistics and the SDGs; and (b) Data from non-traditional sources (i.e. used by private entities, civil society organizations or CSOs and non-government organizations or NGOs) and development of an action plan of PSS agencies on using such in official decision-making.
- ◆ Implementation of PSA Resolution No. 10, s. 2015, "Enjoining Agencies to Provide Separate Line Items for Statistical Activities/Projects in the Annual Agency Budget."
- ◆ Creation of an Object Code for "statistical activities" in the Unified Accounts Code Structure (UACS) to guide agencies and local government units in the preparation of budget appropriations for statistical activities.
- ◆ Integration of the generation of quality and timely data in the organizational outcomes/programs in the Program Expenditure Classification (PREXC) of government agencies producing administrative data.
- ◆ Formulation and implementation of the medium-term expenditure framework to finance statistical work on the SDGs and NDIs, and monitoring requirements for the PDP RRM and to rationalize statistics resource planning and mobilization in the PSA.
- ◆ Institutionalization of the CRESS – Philippines.
- ◆ Harmonization of PSDP monitoring with the CRESS reporting system.
- ◆ Adoption of the "General Principles and Guidelines on Revision Policy for Data Released by Agencies in the PSS".
- ◆ Dissemination of the PSDP 2011-2017 Update through conduct of workshops in the regions and distribution of the PSDP 2011-2017 Update publication.
- ◆ Preparation of the PSDP 2017-2023.
- ◆ Modification of the System of Designated Statistics to ensure the continuous generation of data needed for decision-making.
- ◆ Formulation of a financial plan for the PSDP through the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF).



Chapter 2 – Statistical Capacity Development

Human Resource Development

Introduction

One of the essential conditions for the Philippine Statistical System (PSS) to achieve its goals is the availability of quality human resources to undertake statistical work and contribute to the progressive development of statistics. Although there are other important factors that affect the ability of the PSS to manage and coordinate the government statistical service, it is the sustained capability of the statistical workforce that ultimately delivers the statistics needed in governance and development.

It is therefore necessary to continually build the capacity of the statistical workforce and institutions in order to sustain effective and efficient response to the ever growing demand for statistics by decision makers, planners, researchers, and service providers in all sectors of society. Human resource planning, management, and development in the PSS are at the core of essential statistical capacity development measures towards ensuring the effectiveness and efficiency of the government statistical service.

This section presents a general framework for statistical capacity development of the human resources in the PSS.

Situational Analysis

❖ **Key developments in 2011 – 2015**

- ◆ Establishment of the Philippine Statistical Research and Training Institute (PSRTI) in 2013, strengthening the statistical training and research arm of the PSS. The PSRTI was

established by virtue of Republic Act 10625, known as the “Philippine Statistical Act of 2013”, to carry out the following functions for Human Resource Development; (a) develop a comprehensive and integrated research and training program on the theories, concepts and methodologies for the promotion of the statistical system; (b) conduct non-degree training programs to upgrade the quality of statistics personnel and expand the statistics human resource base in support of the needs of the PSS; and (c) provide scholarships, financial and other forms of assistance to build statistical manpower and enhance training and statistical research and development.

- ◆ Continuous conduct of regular and customized statistical training programs for government, academe and private offices, as well as conferences, seminars, workshops, activities, dialogues, and fora. The PSRTI conducted a cumulative total of 244 training programs within the period, 2011-2015, upgrading the knowledge and skills of a total of 4,556 participants. The PSRTI regularly offers training programs twice a year with offerings approved by the PSRTI Governing Board. This include regular programs on Statistical Data Management and Basic Statistics, Statistical Analysis, Statistical
- ◆ Modelling, Sampling and Survey Design, Special Topics in Statistics, and Dissemination of Statistics. Aside from these regular programs, the PSRTI also conducted custom-designed training programs on specific subject matters on statistics as requested by government agencies or private institutions which comprised about 69% of the total training programs conducted by the PSRTI.

The Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) has likewise conducted trainings on the following: (a) Data Processing, Review and Validation for the 2015-2016 Survey of Food Demand for Agricultural Commodities and Back-to-back Briefing on the Phil-WAVES Initiative and National Capital Accounting; and (b) First Level Training for the 2015-2016 Survey on Food Demand for Agricultural Commodities.

- ◆ **Enhanced international cooperation on statistical capacity building.** A number of statistical training initiatives have been conducted jointly by the PSS with multilateral institutions. These include initiatives such as the Regional Workshop on Data Dissemination and Communication (RWDDC) held on 20-22 June 2012 as part of a global series of workshops on data dissemination and communication intended to provide a forum for sharing national practices and experiences in the dissemination of statistical data and metadata. Co-hosted by the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) and the former National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB) and supported by the International Commitment Fund of the Department of Foreign Affairs, the workshop was attended by 35 participants from 23 different countries, as well as representatives from various international organizations.

The former NSCB also collaborated with the Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21) in conducting the First User-Producer Dialogue on Statistical Capacity Development for Inclusive Growth held on 5 December 2012. The forum was attended by representatives from key government agencies, including major statistical agencies, legislature and local government, as well as from the private sector, media, civil society, academe, and international organizations.

- ◆ **Improvement of statistical education.** Meanwhile, the Philippine Institute for Development Studies (PIDS), in collaboration with the PSRTI, conducted advocacy meetings with the academe on further improvement of statistical education by enhancing statistical teaching methods to make learning statistics more interesting.

- ◆ **Participation in national and international cooperation programs, conventions, seminars, etc.** Some PSS personnel continued to participate in national and international cooperation programs, conventions, and seminars as the opportunity arises (discussed specifically in sectoral chapters).
- ◆ **Conduct of statistical appreciation seminars for government, executives, business leaders, civil society, and media.**

❖ **Issues and Concerns**

- ◆ **Inadequate human resources in the PSS to respond to expanded and still growing user needs.**
 - Recent government rationalization policy has adversely affected the level and capacity of the human resources in major statistical agencies (MSAs). Since 2005, there has been a continuous decline in the number of government statisticians in the MSAs. The reduction in statistical personnel has caused delays in the production of some statistical indicators and suspension of some statistical activities and outputs. Statistical capacity building activities as well as research and development were done to a limited extent at the local levels.
 - The same policy has further marginalized statistics in national government agencies (NGAs) whose rationalization plans have either excluded or downgraded existing statistical units and positions.
 - Only a few local government units (LGUs) have a dedicated unit or statistical personnel for collecting and compiling statistics for local development planning. There is no concrete policy and plan for expanding human resources at the local levels to include statistical personnel.
 - There is quick turnover and hence loss of some trained government statisticians to the private sector and international community due to more competitive compensation packages and better opportunities for professional growth in these institutions. There is urgent need to review and upgrade the compensation and incentives system for statistical personnel.
 - Meanwhile, the demand for more development indicators with greater amount of detail, local-

Table 1. Total number of training programs and beneficiaries or participants by type of training program from 2011 to 2015.

Year	Training Program			Beneficiaries/Participants		
	Regular*	Customized	All	Regular*	Customized	All
2011	10	29	39	186	417	603
2012	5	39	44	135	737	872
2013	24	22	46	476	433	909
2014	19	44	63	398	921	1,319
2015	18	34	52	332	521	853
2011-2015 Total	76	168	244	1,527	3,029	4,556

level disaggregation, and more frequent updates has increased tremendously. The situation is especially challenging in the basic social services and less statistically developed areas such as governance, climate change, disaster, and environment.

- ◆ There are no mechanisms for integrating and coordinating human resource planning, management, and development in the PSS, specifically for the discussion of critical human resource issues in the PSS such as attrition and succession planning and management.
- ◆ Lack of an integrated and comprehensive statistical human resource development program for the PSS.
 - An integrated PSS plan for human resource development can contribute to greater focus on core competencies needed by the PSS, more rational strategies, and maximized resources for continuous development of statistical personnel at the national and local levels.
 - There is a need to revisit and improve training designs and methods for more effective results.
- ◆ Given the demand for Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicators, there is a need to mobilize resources towards statistical capacity building on data production or development of methodologies for SDG indicators which are not yet being generated as well as address demand for more data disaggregation.
- ◆ Inadequate training staff to cope with the emerging challenges.
 - As of 2011, the former Statistical Research and Training Center (SRTC) had only five technical staff attending to its statistical training services which translate to a 1:13 to 1:14 ratio of training staff to training programs in a given year. Even with the existing regional training affiliates, the current staff complement is extremely insufficient to serve the increasing training needs of the PSS at the national and local levels. Three years after the passage of the 2013 Statistics Act, the new staffing pattern of the PSRTI has yet to be approved.
 - The lack of statistical human resources has affected staff productivity and service quality levels due to work overload. It has also prevented the development of new courses and training materials and retooling of staff for better performance. Moreover, the PSRTI still does not have regional manpower.
 - The existing PSRTI training facilities are inadequate to accommodate growing clientele and are not at par with those of other national statistical systems. With only one computer laboratory good for only 25 training participants and two small training rooms with limited capacity of 15 participants each, other participants are sometimes requested to bring their own computers or the PSRTI rents the necessary computers. The entire PSRTI offices sit on leased property and are not ideally fit for a training and research center.
- ◆ Due to resource constraints, the PSRTI still has limited statistical software, i.e., Stata and Eviews. Ideally, a statistical training center must be equipped with other systems widely used in statistical processes such as SAS and SPSS.
- ◆ Compensation for resource persons and experts likewise needs to be reviewed and updated to be at par with rates offered by local and international training institutions providing highly technical and specialized capacity building services. A fair and competitive scheme must be put in place commensurate to extraordinary qualifications and extensive experience of resource persons.
- ◆ Need to review and enhance the current system of statistics education to better respond to the PSS needs.
 - It is important to ensure that enrolment and number of graduates in statistics courses is robust and sufficient to build adequate human capital for the PSS.
 - There has been little addition to the pool of professionally educated statisticians in the country. Previous scholarship programs to support postgraduate studies in statistics have been limited and have not created much impact for various reasons. Also, while the Department of Science and Technology (DOST) has included and promoted statistics in its existing scholarship program, the response has been low.
 - More active career orientation and promotion and proactive recruitment process are needed to attract more statistics graduates into the PSS.
 - Institutional coordination among stakeholders, e.g., MSAs, academe, Department of Education (DepEd), and Commission on Higher Education (CHED), needs to be strengthened to improve content and delivery of statistics courses as part of the basic and tertiary education programs.
 - There are calls for a review of postgraduate programs and for provision of better facilities and guidance to students.
- ◆ Need to provide statistical capacity building for data users. There is a need to improve statistical literacy and capacity of data users, including NGAs, LGUs, the private sector and media, for more rational and wider use of statistics.

Statistical Programs for 2016 and 2017

❖ Summary

- ◆ Formulation of an action plan to improve the statistical human resources for the PSS given the current and emerging information demands by various stakeholders.
- ◆ Conduct of training needs assessment covering the current statistical personnel to equip them with new skills and knowledge.
- ◆ To enhance statistical capacities of data producers and providers:
 - Continuous conduct of specialized trainings for compilers and data providers engaged on the following priority topics: (a) Income, Poverty, and Hunger Statistics, (b) Macroeconomic Accounts and Indicators, and c) SDGs.
 - Statistical Capacity Building of LGUs, local data producers and users of Health and Nutrition Statistics, and the implementation and use of community-based monitoring systems to support monitoring of poverty.
 - Training on statistical software such as SPSS, STATA and other tools that will help the staff in analyzing and reporting data effectively and efficiently.
 - Enhance capabilities of staff involved in the processing and generation of vital statistics.
- Philippine Statistical Research and Training Institute-Higher Education Institutions (PSRTI-HEIs) Partnership for regional coverage of training programs.
- Conduct of workshops on implementation of new or improved systems in generating and disseminating statistical data, such as the Advanced Data Planning Tool (ADAPT), Microdata Documentation and Dissemination, National Data Archive (NADA).
- ◆ Enhancement of current efforts in developing a Master's Degree Program on Official Statistics to increase human capital and strengthen professional and career development in statistics.
- ◆ Conduct of appreciation seminar for government executives, business leaders, civil society, and media.
- ◆ Intensive advocacy campaign on the importance of civil registration through seminars, trainings or mobile registration up to the depressed areas and marginalized populations.
- ◆ Approval of the staffing pattern of the PSRTI.
- ◆ Creation/increase of statistical units and positions of NGAs and LGUs.



Chapter 2 – Statistical capacity development

Statistical research and development

Introduction

An essential element of an effective and efficient statistical system is a strong statistical research and development (SR&D) culture. SR&D involves the development of testing and experimentation of statistical theories, concepts, definitions, methods, and techniques. SR&D is primarily undertaken to improve aspects of or the entire process of statistical data production to deliver timely, relevant, and reliable statistical information in the most cost effective and efficient ways.

This section outlines the strategic plan towards the institutionalization of the culture and system of SR&D in the PSS.

Situational Analysis

❖ Key developments in 2011 – 2015

- ◆ Establishment of the PSRTI in 2013, to strengthen the training and research arm of the PSS. The PSRTI was established by virtue of Republic Act 10625, known as the "Philippine Statistical Act of 2013", to continually develop and promote research programs and to carry out the

following functions: (a) undertake research on statistical concepts, definitions and methods; (b) promote collaborative research efforts among members of the academic community, data producers and users; and (c) serve as repository of all statistical researches and studies to be generated by the PSA as well as back-up/duplicate files of data archives and other statistical databases of the PSS.

- ◆ Implementation of an enhanced statistical research program in support of national and local development. The PSRTI (the former SRTC) completed a total of 50 researches during the period 2011 to 2015, or an average of ten researches per year for the period. In-house researches conducted by the PSRTI technical staff with or without consultant comprised about one-

third of the total number of conducted research for the period. The research agenda for in-house researches were approved by the PSRTI Governing Board. The rest were commissioned researches conducted by the PSRTI staff together with consultants upon the request of government agencies or private institutions. The research

Table 2. Total number of completed projects by type of research projects from 2011 to 2015

Year	In-house research		Commissioned research		All
	Staff	Consultant-based	MSAs/PSA	Others	
2011	1	1	1	6	9
2012	-	-	1	7	8
2013	4	-	3	5	12
2014	4	-	1	1	6
2015	7	1	5	2	15
2011-2015 Total	16	2	11	21	50

topics pursued were selected to address issues affecting the statistical production process, dissemination and utilization of statistics, or the need for analytic study of certain development issues. During the period 2011 to 2015, 11 researches have been funded by the PSA and other MSAs, while 16 were implemented solely by the PSRTI either from its own regular fund or with the support from other NGAs, international institutions, and the private sector.

- ◆ **Development and update of research agenda.**
On a yearly basis, the former SRTC formulates a comprehensive and integrated research agenda for the PSS. The agenda is periodically updated in consultation with the MSAs and other data producers as well as data users to consider current and emerging needs. The research agenda focused in general on improvement of methodologies, concepts, definitions and statistical techniques, rationalization of censuses and surveys to improve effectiveness and efficiency of processes and quality of statistics as well as development of relevant indicators to address emerging issues and concerns at the national and local levels.
- ◆ **Conduct of Statistical Research and Development (SR&D) dissemination and utilization forums.**
 - The triennial National Convention on Statistics (NCS) spearheaded by the former NSCB and the annual conference of the Philippine Statistical Association, Inc. (PSAI) serve as main venues for the dissemination of SR&D studies in the PSS.
 - The annual PSAI conference has started convening outside of the National Capital Region while regional statistical congresses have been organized in Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao bringing SR&D closer to stakeholders based in the regions.
 - The University of the Philippines School of Statistics (UPSS) and the University of the Philippines Los Baños Institute of Statistics (UPLB INSTAT) in partnership with the former SRTC jointly organized the annual National Student-Faculty Conference for Statistical Sciences, which showcase statistical researches dealing with both theoretical and applied statistics.
 - The former SRTC also conducted quarterly symposiums/forums for the presentation of completed research undertakings by its thesis/dissertation fellows, scholars, research project partners, and technical staff. The MSAs and academe conduct similar forums to introduce concepts or methodologies, or present data analytic findings. Abstracts of completed SR&D conducted and coordinated by the PSRTI are posted on its website.

- The PSA conducted the 2nd Research Forum initiated by the former National Statistics Office (NSO) on 18 October 2013, which served as a venue for PSA employees to present research studies focusing on analysis of PSA data and document improvements in methodologies and procedures.

❖ **Issues and Concerns**

- ◆ **The PSS could have used more relevant SR&D outputs that effectively translate into improved statistical processes and better quality of statistics in critical policy areas.**
 - There are still perceptions that previous SR&D initiatives have not really addressed many of the most pressing information needs of governance such as local-level data and certain sectoral statistics. There are many important policy areas that still lack appropriate indicators or reliable data support systems.
 - While there is wide recognition of the potential of administrative systems to provide useful statistics, there has been little SR&D that dealt with the improvement of key administrative-based data or the development of new ones.
- ◆ **Little information on the utilization and institutionalization of SR&D outputs in the improvement of statistics.**
 - Mechanisms to efficiently monitor utilization of SR&D outcomes in the improvement of statistical processes and operations are lacking. There is limited knowledge of how SR&D studies have been adopted and instituted in statistical activities of the MSAs and other data producers.
 - Need to enhance promotion and dissemination to improve access of stakeholders to these SR&D outputs and hence increase chances of utilization and institutionalization.
- ◆ **More concrete directions and policies are needed to ensure that SR&D contributes to statistical development in the PSS.**
 - While the conduct of statistical researches was mostly demand-driven, there is still room for improvement in the process of formulation of the research agenda for the PSS. Mechanisms for coordinating the preparation of an integrated research agenda have not been widely discussed in the past. It is not clear whether the research agenda has been truly responsive to at least the needs of the MSAs or has contributed to the attainment of the strategic thrusts of the PSS.
 - The PSRTI Governing Board may need to provide better guidance through more regular meetings and more concrete policy directions.
- ◆ **Due to resource constraint, there is a limited supply of statistical software in statistical**

agencies, for statistical research and development activities.

Statistical Programs for 2016 and 2017

❖ Summary

- ◆ Continuous conduct of relevant SR&D activities.
- ◆ Development of mechanisms for greater SR&D utilization in official statistics. Mechanism should be developed to ensure greater utilization of SR&D in official statistics. Likewise, SR&D application manuals should be developed to guide implementation.
- ◆ Conduct of SR&D dissemination and utilization forums such as periodic conferences for presentation of SR&D fellows/experts outputs, project-based SR&D output presentation, research fellowship program presentation, research utilization workshops among stakeholders, and presentation of SR&D outputs in relevant PSA interagency technical committees for evaluation.
- ◆ Development of an SR&D portal, e.g., online public access catalogue of SR&D activities, e-library of SR&D outputs, e-directory of SR&D fellows/experts and institutions, links to statistical resources, etc.
- ◆ Development of a cadre of SR&D fellows/experts in the PSS through the SR&D program.
 - Selection/accreditation of new SR&D experts.
 - Partnership between and among the MSAs, academe, and relevant institutions.
 - Continuous orientation of SR&D fellows/experts on the R&D process.
 - Rationalization of compensation scheme for professional services, in coordination with the DBM and concerned agencies.
- ◆ Promotion towards increased participation of the academe in SR&D designed for application in official statistics.



Chapter 3 – Statistical information management and dissemination

Introduction

The availability of timely, relevant, and reliable statistics enables both government and the private sector to address a wide range of policy issues amidst an ever evolving social, economic, and political landscape in the country and the increasing global competitiveness. Making statistics available and accessible to those who need them has however remained a challenge in the Philippine Statistical System (PSS). Concerted efforts by government, as primary data producers, and the private sector and the public, as users and data providers, must be sustained to ensure the production and dissemination of quality statistics that address key information needs of the economy and society.

Effective information management and dissemination are crucial to getting statistics into the policies and decisions of government, business, and civil society to facilitate the delivery of relevant and appropriate programs and services to the citizenry. Disclosing important information about the state of the economy and the people and the impact of policies and programs promote transparency and accountability in governance and helps in institutional building and collaboration.

Dissemination of information should cover a wide range of audience and should not discriminate among users. Certain information may however need to be more directed to its primary stakeholders to maximize its use. After all, the value of information is measured by its ability to be translated into knowledge and utilized to the fullest extent by users.

This chapter provides a range of strategies for the effective and efficient management and dissemination of statistical information towards wider and rational use of statistics. It focuses on raising the level of user understanding, capacity, and trust to increase utilization of statistics and indicators in evidence-based governance.

Situational Analysis

❖ **Key developments in 2011 – 2015**

The following are the achievements of the PSS in the Statistical Information Management and Dissemination (SIMD) in 2011-2015:

- ◆ **Adoption/application of technological innovation in data collection processes in censuses, surveys, and administrative-based data systems.** To keep pace with the emerging technologies, the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) engaged in several technical assistance and externally-funded projects that promote the use of remote sensing technology in estimating agricultural information. One of these projects is the Agricultural Land Information System (ALIS) which utilizes technology on remote sensing in estimating agricultural land area. Another project is the Innovative Data Collection Methods for Agricultural and Rural Statistics which applies space-based technology for estimating rice area and rice production.

In addition to looking into different methodologies in generating estimates, the PSA has also started exploring the use of mobile and handheld devices in data collection. In the project National Agri-food Information System (NAIS), instead of using the

traditional method (paper and pen or PAPE) of gathering data, a mobile application was developed by the technical assistance provider. This application contains the questionnaire on retail prices and household stocks (rice) and enables the data collectors to save the data on the device or upload the data gathered from the device to a dedicated web server.

- ◆ **Upgrading of data processing systems for censuses, surveys, administrative-based data systems, and compilation of key indicators towards reduced time lag and improved reliability of results.** The SIMD sector maintained, enhanced, and developed different systems in order to support household-based collection activities, such as developed integrated survey/census data processing system and establishment-based projects such as web-based data processing system or application, civil registration services, use of tablet in field supervision during the 2015 Census of Population and to enhance the internal efficiency of the PSA.
- ◆ **Development of an integrated statistics web portal to facilitate consolidation, sharing, and dissemination of available data and metadata in the PSS.** The former BAS implemented the project Improvement of Data Systems for Animal Slaughter, Movement of Live Animals and Meat in Carcass, and Meat Production at the Sub-National Level (DSASMMP), in order to improve the system of compilation, consolidation, processing, and organization of data generated from monitoring the movement of live animals and meat products. Likewise, the former Bureau of Agricultural Statistics (BAS), with funding and technical assistance from the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), was able to develop the Philippine Food Security Information System (PhilFSIS), a web-based information system containing statistical data/indicators and related information on food security.
- ◆ **Establishment of statistical information centers at the local levels for wider dissemination and utilization of statistics, especially in support of local governance and development.** The PSA has continued to provide timely and quality service nationwide through its information centers at the central office and field offices.
- ◆ **Enhancement of statistical information dissemination and communication strategies.** The consolidation of the websites of the former major statistical agencies (MSAs) started in 2014. Through this, the PSA provided a platform that will respond to most of the needs of its clients. The website contains most of the agency's publications, statistical databases, press releases,

reports, and classification systems. The PSA has also continued to expand its reach through its social network accounts—Facebook and Twitter.

Aside from utilizing various dissemination platforms, the PSA has continued to enhance its dissemination and communication strategies through the conduct of regular media briefings, press conferences, appreciation seminars, and user-producer fora.

In 2011, the former Bureau of Labor and Employment Statistics (BLES) conducted a series of lectures called LearnStat to bureaus and attached agencies dealing with labor statistics. In 2013, it conducted the same for the Preparation of the Regional Current Labor Statistics. In addition to LearnStat, the former BLES conducted 27 presentations/briefings through its LABSTAT Link from 2011-2013.

The former NSO and the National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB) also conducted different activities to advocate and promote statistics. In 2011, the former NSO conducted the NSO Research Forum as well as the Data Dissemination Fora in 2013. On the other hand, the former NSCB conducted the First User-Producer Dialogue on Statistical Capacity Development for Inclusive Growth. The dialogue aimed to strengthen the PSS towards the production and communication of timely, relevant, and quality statistics and indicators on inclusive growth. Aside from this, the former NSCB consistently spearheaded the National Statistics Month (NSM) celebration.

- ◆ **Strengthening data documentation and metadata development in the PSS to facilitate understanding and rational use of statistics.** Through the PSS' partnership with the International Household Survey Network-Accelerated Data Program-National Data Archive (IHSN-ADP-NADA) network, the former BAS, BLES, and NSO established their respective data archives. From 2011 onwards, the former MSAs uploaded and updated the documentation of surveys conducted.
- In addition to maintaining the data archives, the PSS has likewise participated in activities that strengthened the agency's capabilities in data documentation and metadata development. In 2013, the former BAS released the third edition of the Metadata for National Agricultural Statistics in the Philippines, a publication which contains information on the data and databases generated and compiled by the agency. In 2014, the PSA conducted the Survey Metadata Production Workshop wherein seven (7) agricultural statistics surveys were successfully documented.
- ◆ **Conduct of training and other capacity building programs to enhance knowledge and**

skills of the PSS on statistical information management, dissemination and communication. In 2012, the former NSCB conducted the Regional Workshop on Data Dissemination and Communication in collaboration with the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD). The workshop became an avenue for the country participants to share their respective practices and experiences in the dissemination of statistical data and metadata in Asia and the Pacific Region. Likewise, in 2012 and 2013, the former BAS conducted the National Meeting of Focal Persons for BAS Online Dissemination Systems to improve the agency's online dissemination. The concepts of data quality dimensions and data warehouse were also brought up during these meetings.

- ◆ Participation in international cooperation programs, expert group meetings, conferences, training, and workshop on international data exchange, database, data documentation and metadata development, data archiving and warehousing. The PSA's partnership with the Accelerated Data Program (ADP) has enabled it to improve its data documentation and metadata development. In 2011, the former NSO participated in the Regional Training on Documenting and Archiving of Population and Housing Censuses conducted by the ADP. In 2013, the former BAS attended the Regional Training Workshop on NADA 4.0. In 2014, an internal workshop was conducted in the PSA to build the capacity of its staff on data archiving of labor and employment statistics.

- ◆ Strengthening of the implementation of the Government Statistics Accessibility Program. In 2011, the former NSCB formulated the General Policy on the Dissemination of Statistics on the Internet. The PSA has also released on a regular basis, an Advance Release Calendar (ARC) which specifies the date of release of its statistical products. Through the ARC, clients and stakeholders of the PSS are able to keep track of the agency's releases.

- ◆ Enhancement/implementation of statistical coordination mechanisms to focus on strengthening measures for improved timeliness and accessibility of data and microdata. In 2011, the former NSCB Executive Board approved NSCB Resolution No. 5 s. 2011 pertaining to the General Policy on the Production, Release and Dissemination of Microdata in the Philippine Statistical System, for implementation by concerned agencies in the PSS.

In 2015, the IHSN conducted the Regional Workshop on Reviewing the ADP to assess the DDI quality and NADA functionality of various statistical agencies, including the PSA. The PSA as part of the

Open Data Task Force, complied with the primary requirement of submitting its Agency Data Inventory (ADI).

- ◆ Establishment of an integrated statistical archive/data warehouse for the PSS. The former BAS, BLES, and NSO continued to manage their respective data archives. In 2015, however, a move to consolidate the BAS Electronic Archiving Network Services (BEANS), the BLES Electronic Archived Microdata System (BEAMS), and the NSO Data Archive (NSODA) paved the way for the integrated PSA Data Archive (PSADA). The PSADA will contain PSA's surveys, censuses, and administrative-based microdata and documentations.

- ◆ Adoption of international tools, standards and good practices in data dissemination and documentation, metadata development, and data archiving. The PSA has continued to collaborate with the ADP to enhance its data documentation, metadata development, and data archiving.

- ◆ Strengthening of institutional coordination to ensure sustainable funding for improvement of statistical and business processes. The PSA has consistently been a recipient of externally-funded projects aimed at enhancing its survey methodologies and dissemination processes. From 2011-2015, the PSA collaborated with the ADB, the FAO, and the Korea Agency of Education, Promotion and Information Service in Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (EPIS) on various projects.

❖ Issues and Concerns

The key issues and challenges met by the Statistical Information Management and Dissemination Sector are as follows:

- ◆ As the PSA envisions to be a solid organization, the products and services of the former MSAs need to be consolidated following a specific set of standards:
 - Harmonize identical publications and draft standards on style and format as part of the PSA brand.
 - Draft guidelines and policies on information dissemination.
- ◆ The PSA cannot respond to the demand for establishment-based time series data products in a timely and cost-effective manner, in the absence of a standardized and linked establishment-based datasets. The creation of analytical reports is a major concern because datasets are not organized.

- ◆ Data holdings are distributed in various sections and not stored in a single repository.
 - Need to create a technical working group (TWG) to discuss the consolidation of data holdings.
- ◆ Increasing non-response rate and higher non-sampling errors due to reliability of data.
 - Need to conduct data appreciation forum for respondents to encourage their participation in the surveys.

Statistical Programs for 2016 and 2017

❖ Summary

To meet its goal of providing an adequate and modern infrastructure to support the statistical processes of the PSA and to improve the timeliness, quality, and accessibility of PSA products and services, the following are deemed priority activities for 2016-2017:

- ◆ Regular conduct of consultative meetings and company visits/dialogues with Cross Border Transaction Survey respondents. Consultative meetings and company visits/dialogues need to be regularly conducted with respondents of the Cross Border Transaction Survey to discuss issues, concerns, developmental activities, and solicit feedbacks.
- ◆ Data appreciation briefing/program on the results of the survey. Data appreciation briefing/programs are necessary in order to increase understanding and utilization of data generated by the PSA.
- ◆ Enhancement of the Philippine Information and Communications Technology (ICT) Statistics Portal. Capacity-building will be provided to the PSA staff in order to provide them with the technical skills necessary in updating and maintaining the Philippine ICT Statistics Portal (PHICTS).
- ◆ Hiring of appropriate staff. To add to its competent workforce, the SIMD will hire personnel who meet the requirements necessary in performing the responsibilities assigned to the sector.
- ◆ Use of tablets for data collection. As innovation is one of the PSA's corporate values, it will continue to explore the use of handheld devices in conducting surveys.
- ◆ Use of e-questionnaire. The SIMD will develop e-questionnaires to save time and resources in encoding and processing survey returns.
- ◆ Review/study the use of administrative-based data for surveys/censuses. A TWG will be created to study and assess the use of administrative-based data to complement the surveys/censuses of PSA.
- ◆ Support in the establishment of the National ID system.
- ◆ Implement data mart. Implementation of a data mart created by a group will augment the PSA capacity in responding to the growing demand for establishment-based time series data effectively and efficiently.



Chapter 4 – Millennium and Sustainable Development Goals

Introduction

In September 2000, member states of the United Nations (UN) gathered at the Millennium Summit to affirm commitments towards reducing poverty and the worst forms of human deprivation. The Summit adopted 8 goals and 18 targets of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) with 48 MDG indicators. The MDG monitoring framework was revised in 2007 to include new targets and indicators to monitor progress. The current official MDG framework tracks 8 goals, 21 targets and 60 indicators which supersedes the previous version, which had been effective since 2003.

In the Philippines, the PSA serves as official repository of data for monitoring the country's progress towards the attainment of the MDGs and SDGs. Periodic data updates are being disseminated through publications and web releases such as the MDG Watch. The MDG Watch is being consolidated by the MDG Team which consist of sector specialists who coordinates with the data source agencies on updates on the MDG indicators. The PSS has pioneered the development of national and local statistical databases on the MDGs.

The PDP 2011-2016 provides strategies that are geared towards the attainment of the MDGs and other social development outcomes such as health, education, and social protection and justice, as well as economic goals such as improved employment and decent work, productivity, and income.

During the 2010 High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the MDGs, the UN Secretary-General was requested to initiate thinking on a

post-2015 development agenda with the consideration that the MDGs will end in 2015. As the MDG monitoring approaches its end, the heightened discussions on the importance and relevance of the post-2015 development agenda cannot be overemphasized.

Situational Analysis

❖ Key developments in 2011 – 2015

◆ MDGs

- **Hosting of the 2011 International Conference on Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) Statistics (ICMDGs).** The ICDMGs originated from the initiative of the Philippine Statistical System (PSS) spearheaded by the former National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB) to contribute to global monitoring of the MDGs and sustained improvement of relevant statistics.

The Conference, which was participated by 102 participants (29 representatives from international organizations, 30 country representatives and 43 local participants), served as venue to support initiatives to adapt the MDG process to the national situation, reiterate the importance of increased communication and better coordination between national statistical systems, and international and regional organizations, acknowledge continuing efforts to enhance data management and analytical tools, advocate increased promotion of MDG statistics, and agree to start discussion of plans beyond 2015.

- **Hosting of the 20th Meeting of the Interagency Expert Group (IAEG) on MDG Indicators in 2011.**

The IAEG-MDG, composed of various departments within the United Nations (UN) System and national statisticians, reviews and defines methodologies and technical issues in relation to the MDG indicators. The 20th meeting was part of the yearly consultation with national experts and international agencies and focused on identifying technical cooperation needs and defining statistical capacity development strategies to improve MDG monitoring.

The hosting of the meeting, spearheaded by the former NSCB, gave the Philippines an opportunity to participate and learn from the discussions on emerging issues on MDG monitoring.

- [The 5th Philippine Progress Report](#). The Philippines, as one of the signatories in the UN Millennium Declaration, has come up with five Philippines Progress Reports on the Millennium Development Goals since 2003. The report prepared by National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), did not only define where the country is relative to the MDGs, but also outlined the trends, best practices, emerging challenges which have to be overcome in order to attain these goals. The fifth report was released in August 2014.
- [MDG monitoring at the subnational level](#). Nine regional offices of the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) prepare/compile regional / provincial/city MDG indicators data series and updates the existing local data series on the core indicators. They maintain a database of their respective regions' MDG indicators and disseminate them thru the MDG Watch posted in the website.
- [First Association of Southeast Asian Nations \(ASEAN\) Statistical Report on the MDGs](#). The Philippines participated in the preparation of the First ASEAN Statistical Report on the MDGs in 2011. This report is the first attempt to provide information on the progress of ASEAN as a region in the attainment of the 25 common MDG indicators and to assess its stage in narrowing the development between the ASEAN-6 and the CLMV (Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Vietnam).
- [Inclusion of other supplementary indicators in the MDG monitoring](#). Addition of supplementary indicators among the MDG indicators being monitored based on available official statistics, such as proportion of population with mean one-day energy intake less than 100% adequacy and adolescent fertility rate.
- [Generation of poverty statistics for the employed and unemployed population](#). In response to the need to measure the country's

performance towards meeting the new MDG target on achieving the full and productive employment and decent work, the former NSCB made special tables on poverty statistics for the employed population. The poverty incidence for unemployed population was also generated for comparison.

- [Conduct of the 2015 Updating of the National Nutrition Survey \(NNS\) to serve as possible source of data on mortality and other health related MDG indicator](#). In 2015, the Department of Health (DOH) requested the Food and Nutrition Research Institute – Department of Science and Technology (FNRI-DOST) to include health related MDG indicators in the 2015 Updating of the NNS. These include indicators for MDG 4 (reduce child mortality), MDG 5 (improve maternal health), MDG 6 (combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases). Results are currently being reviewed by the Technical Committee on Population Statistics and the PSA for possible adoption of these indicators in the MDG Watch.

♦ SDGs

- [1st Technical Workshop on the Universal Goals and National Targets](#). A multi-sectoral Technical Workshop on the Universal Goals and National Targets was organized by the NEDA on 10 September 2013 to review and discuss the initial goals and targets identified in the global post-2015 development agenda.
 - [2nd Technical Workshop on the Universal Goals and National Targets of the Post-2015 Development Agenda](#). The second technical workshop organized by the NEDA was held on September 2014. This served as venue in identifying responsible agencies, committees and other actors responsible for monitoring achievements in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Output of the first workshop, as well as an outcome document of the Open Working Group (OWG) for the new 17 SDGs, served as inputs to determine what the country will hope to achieve in 2030 and what data are needed to monitor the country's progress. The PSA provided the statistical perspective on the proposed SDGs.
- Outputs of the 2nd Technical Workshop were forwarded to the Philippine Permanent mission in New York on 3 October 2014 and served as the written submission by the Philippines for the Post-2015 Intergovernmental Negotiations on 19-21 January 2015.
- [Accomplishment of questionnaire from the Friends of Chair \(FOC\), which was created by the UN Statistics Commission](#). The survey aimed to serve as input to the compendium of national practices on broader measures of progress (Part I) and obtain information on the availability of indicators to measure the SDGs and associated

107 substantive targets agreed upon by the OWG on SDGs on 19 July 2014 (Part II).

The results of the questionnaire served as a background document during the 46th UN Statistics Commission held on 3-6 March 2015. The questionnaire also served as a guide to the national statistical offices in preparation for the requirements in consolidating the proposed post-2015 indicators and to possibly consider other possible sources of data, e.g. non-official statistics and other administrative data. It may be noted that majority of the MDG indicators were also included in the initial list of SDG indicators.

- **Multi-sectoral Workshop on the Proposed SDG indicators.** On October 22, 2015, the PSA and the NEDA, with support from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), spearheaded a multi-sectoral workshop on the preliminary list of SDG indicators. The main objectives of the workshop include: 1) to examine the initial list of SDG indicators relevant to the Philippines, 2) identify indicators which are not included in the list but are deemed relevant and crucial, 3) assess the availability from data source agencies, and 4) prioritize from the list, the set of indicators that should be part of the core indicators to be monitored in the Philippines. The workshop was attended by 269 participants from the national government agencies, international organizations, private institutions, academia, civil societies and other possible data source agencies.

❖ Issues and Concerns

The key issue and concerns in MDG monitoring, which may also be encountered in the SDGs, include:

- ◆ Need to address data gaps;
- ◆ Need for more timely data;
- ◆ Need to improve quality of administrative-based data including those from the civil registration system;
- ◆ Need for the development of new methods of estimating, analyzing and disseminating the SDGs indicators;
- ◆ Need for lower level disaggregation of data;
- ◆ Unclear numerical targets of some indicators;
- ◆ Need for technical and financial support to be able to monitor the numerous indicators to be monitored in SDGs; and
- ◆ Need for more advocacy on the use of the SDG indicators for evidence-based decision making.

Statistical Programs for 2016 and 2017

❖ Summary

- ◆ The following activities are programmed to address data gaps, need for disaggregated data, improve relevance and timeliness of data production and dissemination in the PSS, together with the conduct of consultation and statistical research and development:
 - Release of the 6th Philippines Progress Report in 2016.
 - Adoption of the 2013 Master Sample which was designed to be able to generate reliable estimates at the provincial level.
 - Conduct of studies on the estimation methodology to be used upon the adoption of the 2013 Master Sample (MS) in the Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES).
 - Development of methodology for generating Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI).
 - Conduct of the Pilot Survey on Evidence and Data on Gender Equality (EDGE) – Measuring Asset, and Ownership from a Gender Perspective.
 - Exploring the possibility of generating maternal mortality rate from other data sources, e.g., Civil Registration, NNS.
 - Exploring the possibility of using third data source for some of the SDG indicators that are not available from existing data collection systems.
 - Exploring the possibility of using statistical techniques, e.g., small area estimation, to generate disaggregated data.
 - Conduct of consultative fora to identify relevant indicators for national monitoring of the SDGs and discuss with possible data source agencies how to possibly address data gaps.
 - Participation in the UN Development Account Project on Strengthening Capacity for Post-2015 Monitoring.
- ◆ To improve administrative-based data to serve as possible source of various data requirements in the SDG framework:
 - Conduct of consultative fora to identify relevant indicators for national monitoring of the SDGs and discuss with possible data source agencies how to possibly address data gaps.
 - Participation in the UN Development Account Project on Strengthening Capacity for Post-2015 Monitoring.
- ◆ To modernize data collection infrastructure and technology to address users' demand for timely, relevant and accurate data:

- Exploring the possibility of sourcing from Big Data Technology gave way to the huge increase in the quantity of data being generated. With the overwhelming demand for data sources of the possible SDG indicators, there might be a need for the development of new data sources, methods and methodologies resulting from data requirements of the SDGs and the post 2015 development agenda.

According to the UN, "With the widespread use of mobile devices and other forms of telecommunication driven by innovations in technology, a high volume of digital information is continuously generated. However, many statistical offices around the world still need to harness this potential and explore concretely how to implement Big Data in their production work in a reliable and efficient way."

- Development of webpage on SDGs lodged at the PSA website.
- Development and updating of an SDG Watch.
- Exploring the possibility of using data from third data source.
- Exploring the use of tablets to improve data collection, e.g., conduct of pilot test using tablets in the conduct of the Labor Force Survey (LFS).
- Establishment of an Interagency Committee on SDGs to be chaired by the PSA.
- Establishment of the Focal Person on SDGs. In March 2016, the global indicator framework will be approved by the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC) and to be adopted thereafter by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly. After the launch of the global indicator framework, a series of multi-sectoral workshops will be conducted in the Philippines to assess and finalize the indicators that are tailored to the country's priorities. Once the SDG indicators to be monitored in the Philippines are identified, focal persons among data source agencies will

be established to facilitate the updating and monitoring of the SDG indicators.

- Hosting of the 2017 International Conference on SDGs. Given the success of the ICMDGs and the high relevance of the Sustainable Development Goals, it is proposed to have an International Conference on the SDGs Statistics (ICSDBGS) on 4-6 October 2017 in Manila, Philippines. As in the past, the 2017 ICSDBGS will coincide with the Philippines' 26th NSM celebration.

The ICSDBGS will serve as venue to 1) Assess and evaluate the readiness of participating countries in the production and monitoring of indicators of the SDGs, 2) Share/discuss knowledge on the methodologies/best practice, addressing data gaps and use of other data sources given the number of SDG indicators and demand for lower level disaggregation, 3) Identify needed resources/support to be able to respond to the requirements of monitoring the SDGs and 4) Facilitate a special session on the discussion of civil registration and vital statistics as possible data source of SDG indicators.

Policy Uses

The PSDP activities identified in this Chapter intends to prepare the PSS in the monitoring of the SDGs. However, recognizing that the achievement of the SDGs is a commitment made by the Philippines, it may be expected that the thrust of the various government agencies will be towards the achievement of the SDGs. Hence, availability of data for the SDG monitoring will be crucial to guide policy makers and program planners in designing appropriate programs/projects to achieve the SDGs. The activities enumerated in this chapter also include the proposed manner of dissemination to increase appreciation among data users and promote evidence-based decision making.

It may also be noted that some of the SDG related activities are incorporated in the statistical programs in the other chapters of the PSDP aside from this chapter, particularly in addressing data gaps.



Chapter 5 – Local Statistics Development

Introduction

Such growing interest in knowing more about the local communities' points to the need for area-specific or local-level data and information. Indeed, in recent years, demand for local-level statistics about the state of the people, economy, and environment has increased tremendously. Among the most sought after statistics are those that concern governance—the delivery of basic services, transparency of policies and processes, and accountability of public institutions and officials, especially the local government units (LGUs).

Making available local-level statistics is now akin to better monitoring of the social, economic, political, cultural, and environmental developments in the local communities. Local-level statistical information is expected to facilitate better understanding by government of the needs of the local communities as well as enable both the national and local governments make the right policies, decisions, and actions.

This chapter provides some key strategies for the improvement of local statistical systems towards increased statistical capacity to ensure regular supply of timely and relevant local-level statistics in support of governance and development towards inclusive growth and reduced poverty.

Situational Analysis

❖ **Key developments in 2011 – 2015**

- ◆ Development and improvement of administrative-based statistical information systems to generate local-level data

- Generation of sex-disaggregated data (e.g., employment of Technical-Vocational graduates through a computer/web-based tracking system, enrolment and graduates)
- Provision of standard format for the generation of administrative-based data
- Utilization of MIS 03-02 as standard reporting template in generating data on training, assessment and certification and employment status of Technical-Vocational Education and Training (TVET) beneficiaries
- Generation of data/indicators for Disaster Risk Reduction Management (DRRM) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) Monitoring
- Generation of data/indicators for the Reconstruction Assistance on Yolanda (RAY) 2 Results Framework Monitoring

◆ **Enhancement of local statistical information system / administrative data systems to provide more timely and accessible local-level data**

- **Health:** Field Health Services Information System; Unified Health Management Information System; Development of the Philippine Health Information Exchange; Integrated Clinic Information System - Online Reporting Rural Health Units (Department of Health or DOH)
- **Education:** Basic Education Information System (Department of Education or DepEd); Monitoring and updating of Data through the Monitoring Network (MoNet); Commission on Higher Education (CHED) Higher Education Collection and Knowledge (CHECK) System
- **Tourism:** Tourism Statistics and Information Systems (Department of Tourism or DOT)

- **Environment and natural resources:** GIS-based Statistical Info. System, Forestry Information System (Forest Management Bureau or FMB); Foreshore Area Management Info System (Land Management Bureau or LMB); Land Administration and Management Information System (LMB)
- **Labor and employment:** Labor Laws Compliance System-Management Information System; Skills Registry System (Department of Labor and Employment or DOLE)
- **Trade:** Philippine Business Registry System (Department of Trade and Industry or DTI)
- **Governance:** Government Manpower Information System (Department of Budget and Management or DBM)
- **LGUs:** Local Government Unit Information System
- ♦ **Development, maintenance and enhancement of local statistical frameworks**
 - Formulation of a Regional Development Indicators Framework
 - Implementation of the Framework on the Development of Environment Statistics at the local level
 - Enhancement of the Local Governance Performance Measurement System
 - Enhancement of the Cities and Municipalities Competitiveness Index
 - Formulation of Provincial Development Indicator System (PRODIS) on Health
 - Implementation, monitoring and validation of the Statistical Reporting System (SRS) by DENR
- ♦ **Institutionalization of a community-based monitoring system in all LGUs for the regular generation of local-level statistics.** Implementation of the Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS)
- ♦ **Compilation of socio-economic indicators through partnership between RLAs, LGUs and the private sector (e.g., MDGs/SDGs, gender, disaster, tourism, etc.)**
 - Introduction and application of new statistics data gathering systems to NGOs and LGUs (e.g. validation of Tourism Related Establishments)
 - Enhanced compilation of indicators for the estimation of the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP)
 - Compilation of a Provincial Product Accounts
 - Compilation of local PEENRA
 - Compilation of MDG/SDG indicators at the local level
- ♦ **Conduct of surveys, censuses and studies to generate local level data (agriculture, labor and employment, demography, poverty, prices, trade, costs and returns, etc)**
 - Survey on the Statistics of the Migratory Sugar Workers (Sacada) in the province
 - Survey of OFW Situationer in the Province of Antique
 - Updating/Maintenance of National Farmer's Registry System (NFRS)
 - Updating/Maintenance of Registry System for the Basic Sector in Agriculture (RSBSA)
- ♦ **Improvement in the design of surveys to allow further statistical disaggregation at the local level**
- ♦ **Provision of resources for the increase in sample sizes of survey/s**
- ♦ **Enhancement of partnerships between RLAs, PIA, and the media for wider dissemination of statistics**
 - Conduct of the annual press conference on the GRDP
 - Radio guesting on statistical products and services (e.g., during the Civil Registration Month: February)
 - Conduct of dissemination fora on data releases
 - Conduct of statistical appreciation seminars for the media
 - Conduct of the Quarterly Regional Economic Situationer Roundtable Discussions
- ♦ **Development of statistics web portals that include local-level statistics (e.g., websites)**
 - Enhancement of LGU websites through the eLGU Project
 - Enhancement/Updating/Linking of websites of regional line agencies
 - Maintenance of regional website on environment and natural resources
 - Institutionalizing Management Information System Office (MISO) and website posting
 - Uploading and updating of online databases
 - Web posting of statistical reports/data releases
 - Establishment of e-stat by Vigan City Government
 - Utilization of social networking/posting statistical data/info. updates on Facebook and Twitter
- ♦ **Establishment of statistical information centers in provinces, cities, and municipalities (e.g. libraries, information kiosks, etc.)**
 - Establishment of Statistical Information Center for undergraduate students of universities

- Enhancement of the regional branches of the National Statistical Information Center (NSIC)
- Establishment of statistical information centers in the LGUs
- Creation of Departmental Statistics Center/Management Information Services Offices in schools
- Establishment of regional central repository of statistical data
- ♦ **Preparation and dissemination of statistical publications and other IECs containing local level statistics**
 - Regional Social and Economic Trends
 - Countryside in Figures
 - Local level versions of Women and Men in the Philippines, Statwatch, SDG Watch, Factsheet, Quickstat
 - Regional and Provincial Facts and Figures
 - Regional and Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Statistical Profiles
 - Provincial / City / Municipal / Barangay Socio-Economic Profiles
 - State of Local Government Report
 - Press Releases, Special Releases
 - Statistical Bulletin
 - Quarterly Regional Economic Situationer
 - Annual Report on Investment Data
 - Annual Report on MDG, Provincial Development Agenda on Climate Change, Typhoon Rehabilitation Program
 - Comparative Major Development Indicators
 - Comprehensive Land Use Plan
 - Comprehensive Development Program
 - Annual Investment Plan
 - Annual Performance Report
 - Functionality Report
 - Installation and maintenance of Statistical Billboards
 - Atlas
 - BSP Regional Situationer
- ♦ **Enhancement of data sharing among data producers to facilitate policy use or the compilation of other key indicators**
- ♦ **Sustained observance of statistical advocacy activities including international and national statistics celebration at the regional and local**
 - Celebration of the National Statistics Month in October
 - Conduct of Provincial and Regional Philippine Statistics Quiz
- Conduct of statistical conferences/congress in the region
- ♦ **Conduct of capacity building programs of users at the regional and local levels (e.g., seminars, training, etc.)**
 - Conduct briefings / seminars / trainings on research and statistics, information systems, data collection and reporting systems
 - Conduct capability training on statistical research and development and administrative-based statistics
 - Conduct of statistical training for staff
 - Conduct training on planning, data collection, generation and dissemination of statistics
 - Conduct Management Information System (MIS) workshops to registrars of higher education institutions
 - Training of statistical personnel for web-design and maintenance capability
 - Training on infographics and other data visualization
 - Conduct of Training Workshop on statistical tools for faculty and students by Iloilo Science and Technology University
 - Conduct training on planning, data collection, generation and dissemination of statistics
 - Training of statistical personnel for web-design and maintenance capability
 - Conduct re-mentoring of Basic Statistics and computer trainings to staff of tourism establishments
- ♦ **Formulation of an integrated statistical human resource development program for local statistical personnel**
 - Formulation and implementation of a statistical manpower development program at the local level, particularly for the LGUs
 - Conduct of career orientation seminars
- ♦ **Research partnership and knowledge sharing between RLAs, LGUs and academe to improve statistical methods and approaches**
 - Establishment of statistical clinic and statistical consultancy assistance center
 - Quality Assurance in Research in Teacher Education through the Establishment of CTE Statistics (and language) center
 - Establishment of Iloilo Science and Technology University of Research and Statistics Assistance Center
- ♦ **Generation of indicators for newly-established administrative / local government unit.** Generation of indicators and provision of necessary resources for the Negros Island Region per Executive Order No. 183, Series of 2015.

- ◆ Strengthening of statistical committees at the regional and local levels
 - Creation/Strengthening of Regional Statistics Committee
 - Establishment/Maintenance of Provincial/City Statistical Committees
 - Effective cascading of PSA Board Resolutions and Memorandum Orders to local statistical committees
- ◆ Development of an integrated local statistical framework and core indicators in support of local development planning and governance. Compilation of Regional Development Indicators to monitor attainment of development goals and targets
- ◆ Application of a data quality assurance framework in the periodic review of local-level statistics. Implementation, monitoring and validation of the Statistical Reporting System (SRS) by DENR.
- ◆ Implementation of Statistical Survey Review and Clearance System (SSRCS)
 - Review of survey proposals and questionnaires under the SSRCS
 - Conduct of advocacy activities on the SSRCS
- ◆ Creation of statistical units and positions to ensure regular production of critical local-level statistics
 - Creation of a Research and Statistics Division under the Provincial Planning and Development Office
 - Creation of Statistical Unit under the Provincial Government
 - Creation of statistical positions in the LGUs
 - Hiring of additional manpower in statistical offices/units
- ◆ Formulation of a sustainable financing scheme for local statistics development
 - Sponsor scholarship and in-house trainings in statistics
 - Provision of budget for statistical research and development
- ◆ Establishment of a pool of statisticians at the local level
- ❖ **Issues and Concerns**
The key issue and concerns in local statistics development include:
 - ◆ Non-responsive partner agencies/LGUs on data requests used in monitoring reports
 - ◆ Lack of lower level disaggregation of data due to systems implemented at the national level
 - ◆ Conflict on the agricultural statistics generated and produced by two different agencies
 - ◆ Need to generate statistics on indigenous peoples (IPs)
 - ◆ Difficult access on geographically disaggregated data (LGU level)
 - ◆ Delay on release of survey results / censuses conducted
 - ◆ Unavailability of some national RRM indicators at the regional level
 - ◆ Inadequate basic sectoral data and data for HUCs
 - ◆ Underreporting of tourism statistics
 - ◆ Lack of updated population projections for cities and municipalities
 - ◆ Need to sustain monitoring systems implemented
 - ◆ Issue on data availability and support of primary data sources
 - ◆ Duplicating/ inconsistent data across data sources
 - ◆ Limited/lack of disaggregated data on gender and development
 - ◆ Need to harmonize data collection activities
 - ◆ Need to improve the accessibility of generated data and need to improve the utilization and coverage of administrative-based data
 - ◆ Need for increased efficiency and timeliness of data
 - ◆ Non-submission/late submission of data by some of the higher education institutions
 - ◆ Sampling design of some major surveys are limited to regional domains that will not

allow tabulations at the provincial and city levels.

- ◆ Lack of disaggregated data on gender and development
- ◆ Need to improve the quality of some existing data/data provided
- ◆ Lack of awareness and appreciation on the importance of statistics and need to improve data dissemination activities of data sources
- ◆ Lack of statistical development mechanism/system in the LGUs
- ◆ Weak statistical policies
- ◆ Need to increase capability of statistical manpower to undertake statistical activities
- ◆ Poor internet connectivity and accessibility
- ◆ Inadequate funding support for statistical activities
- ◆ Lack of training for personnel on the use of new systems, regular surveys, and data management, analysis and interpretation
- ◆ Inadequate resources for developing and generating local-level statistics
- ◆ Need to develop/enhance statistical competencies of and coordination among LGUs and NGAs and other stakeholders
- ◆ Lack of statistical personnel

- ◆ Design of online Annual Investment Program Monitoring and Evaluation System

- ◆ Development of Integrated Clinic Information System - Online Reporting Rural Health Units

- ◆ Conduct of statistical training for staff

- ◆ Establishment of statistical clinic and statistical consultancy assistance center

- ◆ Development of a regional system with lower level data disaggregation

- ◆ Review of national RRM indicators

- ◆ Completion of the Registry System for the basic sector in agriculture

- ◆ Collection of statistics on indigenous peoples

- ◆ Capacity building for personnel on the use of new systems, and on data management, analysis and interpretation

- ◆ Creation of additional statistical positions

- ◆ Conduct of monthly follow-up meetings to keep track of the LGUs progress

- ◆ Development of information systems and enhancement of the existing information systems for ENR statistics

- ◆ Scaling up of internet connection

- ◆ Establishment of Local Statistical Coordination Committee

- ◆ Creation of statistical unit under the provincial government

- ◆ Purchase of additional computer units and software

- ◆ Conduct of seminars/trainings on research and statistics for LGU's and Academic Institutions

- ◆ Advocacy through the RDC to encourage data source agencies/establishments to provide for the data gaps.

- ◆ Update on the Implementation of CBMS in the region and sharing of best practices on CBMS to stakeholders

- ◆ Linkages with the academe and the local government units in the preparation of maps with the use of Geographic and Information

Statistical Programs for 2016 and 2017

❖ Summary

- ◆ Website posting of updated Annual Socio-Economic Profile of the province
- ◆ Website posting of PPA port traffic statistics
- ◆ Creation of Departmental Statistics Center/Management Information Services Offices
- ◆ Establishment of central repository of statistical data



2 – Macroeconomy and finance



Chapter 6 – Macroeconomic accounts and statistics

Introduction

The PDP 2011-2016 states that growing output and employment are the preconditions for progress in almost all social and economic aspects of development. In order to achieve progress, the PDP sets out to pursue “inclusive growth through massive infrastructure development and responsive and transparent governance”. This will require establishing a stable macroeconomic environment, instituting fiscal reforms, and ensuring low and stable inflation and reduced external vulnerability.

Good macroeconomic planning focuses on providing a policy and business environment that stimulates and facilitates economic production, consumption and investments; nurtures knowledge and technology creation and diffusion, and creates productive employment and decent work. More importantly, good economic governance ensures that gains from growth are equitably spread among the people, set aside for attaining higher societal goals, or channeled into social investments that facilitate future growth.

This chapter discusses priority strategic measures for the improvement of statistics and indicators that are necessary in documenting and measuring the country's domestic economic activities, the incomes generated and the allocation of these incomes, investments and savings of the different sectors of the economy, as well as the domestic economy's transactions with the rest of the world.

Situational Analysis

❖ **Key developments in 2011 – 2015**

Macroeconomic Accounts and Statistics provide an overarching framework for standards in the development of economic statistics as well as facilitating the integration of the statistical systems to achieve consistency with other related frameworks e.g. balance of payments, government financial statistics, among others. The major key developments of the Philippine Statistical System (PSS) in the sector during the period 2011-2015 are as follows:

♦ **Improvement of the Quarterly and Annual National Accounts.**

- The old series of the Philippine System of National Accounts (PSNA) were revised and rebased (covering the period 1998 to 2010), adopting the 2008 System of National Accounts (SNA) with 2000 as base year and presented in a dissemination forum in 12 May 2011. This was

the first of the series for the annual national accounts covering the period 1998 to 2010. The quarterly series of national accounts were also first released for the period 2008 to 2012. The salient features of the revised and rebased series are: (a) the shift to a new base year from 1985 to 2000; (b) adoption of new standards and classifications systems e.g., the 1994 Philippine Standard Industrial Classification (PSIC), the 2004 Philippine Standard Commodity Classification (PSCC) and the 2009 Philippine Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (PCOICOP); (c) use of revised, updated and new data; (d)

use of updated ratios / undercoverage/ assumptions; (e) use of updated price indices/ use of appropriate deflators; (f) updated average salary of Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs); (g) improved estimation methodology; and (h) adoption of the 2008 SNA e.g., changes in terminology, use of Supply and Use Table (SUT) approach to address the statistical discrepancy and Chain Volume Measures (CVM).

- The releases of the linked series likewise ensued covering 1946 to 2012 for the annual series and 1981 to 2012 for the quarterly national accounts. These were released and disseminated through the website of the then National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB).
 - Compilation of the annual and quarterly CVM estimates of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) was piloted for years 1998 to 2010. In 12 May 2011, the results were presented in a dissemination forum along with the release of the revised and rebased PSNA series.
- ◆ **Improvement of the Regional Accounts.** The compilation of the regional accounts, the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) and the Gross Regional Domestic Expenditure (GRDE) were made consistent with the features of the revised and rebased series of national accounts released in 2011.
- The revised series of the GRDP with base year 2000 was released in July 2012 covering the period 2009 to 2011.
 - The GRDE which covered the revised series from 2009 to 2011 was released in August 2012.
- ◆ **Improvement of the Consolidated Accounts and the Income and Outlay Accounts.** The first revised series of the Income and Outlay Accounts adopted the recommendations of the 2008 SNA in sectoring of the accounts by institution: non-financial corporation; financial corporation; general government; and household including the non-profit institutions serving households. It covered the period 2009 to 2011 and was released in June 2012 through the website and publication. The Consolidated Accounts covered four accounts as follows:
- Consolidated Account I - Gross Domestic Product and Expenditure
 - Consolidated Account II - National Disposable Income and its Use
 - Consolidated Account III – Gross Accumulation
 - Consolidated Account IV – External Transactions
- ◆ **Compilation of the Benchmark Input-Output for 2006.** In 2013, the benchmark Input-Output (I-O) Table for 2006 was released. This is the tenth (10th) of a series of inter-industry studies of the Philippine economy since the construction of the first benchmark I-O table in 1961. The 2006 I-O Accounts took off from the last overall revision and rebasing of the PSNA done in 2011 which provides the migration of the PSNA to the 2008 SNA. The 2006 I-O Accounts incorporates some of the 2008 SNA recommendations and adopts new/updated standards and classification systems. As differentiated with the previous I-O Accounts, the 2006 I-O Accounts, for the first time, is integrated and consistent with the 2006 National Accounts, following the same aggregated levels of the Gross Value Added (GVA) by industry as well as the GDP.
- ◆ **Compilation of the SUT.** For years 1998 to 2010, the PSNA institutionalized the compilation of the SUT which was completed in 2011. The SUT is an approach adopted to address the discrepancy between the GDP production and expenditure. A dimension of 64 by 64 industries/commodities was initially implemented for the 2000 benchmark. Another dimension of 64 by 64 was also shown and later merged into 11 by 11 industries/commodities for non-benchmark years due to unavailability of detailed information on an annual basis.
- ◆ **Compilation of the Balance of Payments (BOP) and International Investment Position (IIP) based on the BPM 6th Edition.**
- In March 2013, (starting with the Fourth Quarter 2012 date), the Balance of Payment (BOP), compiled by the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) implemented the initial shift to the new framework in compiling and reporting the country's BOP statistics in accordance with the BOP and International Investment Position (IIP) Manual, 6th edition (BPM6). These recommendations being adopted from the BPM6 is aligned with the international best practice of standards prescribed by the IMF. Starting March 2014, a full implementation on the shift to the BPM6 was done and completed. The release of the new BOP series included a simultaneous release of the quarterly IIP data from March 2013 to June 2014.
 - Following the revisions in the BOP series, the BSP released the backtracked BOP monthly data series from 2005 to 2010, with accompanying technical notes in the BSP website in March 2014. The IIP backtracked series was likewise released in the BSP website in September 2014.
- ◆ **Establishment of the Technical Committee on PSNA.** In 2013, the Technical Committee (TC) on PSNA was established to provide a venue to discuss and address the existing concerns, problems and issues relating to the production, generation and dissemination of national accounts.

◆ **Proposal on the Early Release of the Quarterly National Accounts (QNA).**

- The technical staff of the then NSCB conducted bilateral meetings in 2013 and 2014 with major data source agencies such as the former National Statistics Office (NSO) and the Bureau of Agricultural Statistics (BAS), the Department of Energy (DOE), the Philippine Overseas Employment Administration (POEA) and the Power Sector Assets and Liabilities Management Corporation (PSALM). The proposal for the early release was also discussed in various Interagency (IAC) and TCs and Technical Working Groups (TWGs) of the then NSCB e.g., TC on Prices, IAC on Trade Statistics, IAC on Agriculture and Fishery Statistics, etc.
- Simulation exercise on the second quarter 2012 GDP was conducted by the former NSCB Technical Staff to find out the results both for GDP Production and GDP Expenditure, of the GDP release earlier at 45 days as compared to the existing timeline of 60 days. A position paper regarding the early release of the Quarterly National Accounts was endorsed by the members of the TCPSNA to the Director General of the NEDA, on 9 May 2013.

◆ **Establishing the Committee on Macroeconomic Accounts.** On August 2014, the establishment of the Committee on Macroeconomic Accounts was approved by the PSA Board per Board Resolution No. 4 Series of 2014 entitled: *Establishing the Committees on Statistics of the PSA*.

◆ **Computerization of the compilation of the quarterly national accounts under the former**

NSCB project on Enhanced Computerization of the PSNA.

❖ **Issues and Concerns**

- ◆ Generation of basic data for the compilation of the informal sector for the national accounts; estimates of savings and investment pattern of household for the Flow of Funds as well as the data to measure performance of the corporate sector is insufficient.
- ◆ Compilation of the provincial product accounts and/or city product accounts in partnership with the local government units (LGUs) is necessary.
- ◆ Clamor to enhance and regularly update other macroeconomic frameworks particularly the Total Factor Productivity (TFP), Flash Indicators of GDP, Leading Economic Indicators (LEI) is being raised.
- ◆ Divergence between the estimates of External Accounts of the PSNA and the BOP should be identified and reconciled.
- ◆ Regular compilation of the CVM of GDP, as well as the Sequence of Accounts, is yet to be institutionalized.
- ◆ Stronger advocacy for the generation of data support for national accounts compilation is needed for its earlier release.

❖ **SDPs supporting the generation of the RRM indicators**

Table 3. SDPs supporting the generation of RRM Indicators on Macroeconomic Statistics

Statistical Development Programs	RRM Indicators	PSDP Disaggregated Data
Implementation of the early release of quarterly national accounts from 60 days after the reference quarter to 55 days except for the 4th quarter wherein the present releases are 30 days after the reference quarter; Overall Revision and Rebasing of the Philippine System of National Accounts (PSNA) with 2012 as base year (PSA)	High real GDP growth achieved	National level, by industry
Comprehensive review and revision of designated macroeconomic statistics and other data sources for the macroeconomic accounts (e.g., national accounts, BOP, FOF, etc.) (PSA/BSP/SEC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Higher government revenue-to-GDP ratio achieved - Primary expenditure-to-GDP ratio improved - Positive primary balance-to-GDP ratio maintained - NG fiscal deficit-to-GDP ratio maintained 	National level
Enhancement of the Debt Management and Financial Analysis System (DBM)	External debt-to-GDP ratio reduced	National level
Use of tablets in the recording, validating, processing and transmitting of prices collected for the consumer price index (CPI) (PSA)	Low and stable inflation rate achieved	National, regional levels; NCR, AONCR; Headline/Core; commodity group, selected commodities

- ◆ Serious gaps in the compilation/updating of other macroeconomic frameworks particularly the Philippine Social Accounting Matrix (PSAM) need to be addressed.

Statistical Programs for 2016 and 2017

❖ Summary

- ◆ Methodological studies to address data problems and data gaps to improve the quality of macroeconomic statistics and economic accounts particularly those problems encountered in the compilation of national accounts.
- ◆ Implementation of the early release of quarterly national accounts from 60 days after the reference quarter to 55 days except for the 4th quarter wherein the present releases are 30 days after the reference quarter.
- ◆ Regular training on macroeconomic statistics and economic accounts and indicators for compilers and data providers particularly to focus on the newly recruited staff of the PSA.
- ◆ Comprehensive review and revision of designated macroeconomic statistics and other data sources for the national accounts towards improved coverage, relevance and quality statistics, frequency, timeliness and disaggregation, and designation of new ones.

- ◆ Upgrading of information and communications technology (ICT) resources to support automation of collection, processing and dissemination of macroeconomic statistics and basic data.

- ◆ Preparatory work for the compilation of PSAM.

- ◆ Institutionalization of the generation of corporate statistics.

Policy Uses

- ❖ More effective assessment of the economic performance of the country through GDP and current accounts.
- ❖ Earlier formulation of macroeconomic development plans/programs.
- ❖ Possible generation of indicators to respond to additional statistical information such as SDGs.
- ❖ More effective formulation of macroeconomic programs/policies through the utilization of PSAM.
- ❖ Easier monitoring and accessibility of macroeconomic statistics/indicators.



Chapter 7 – Monetary and financial statistics

Introduction

Money and finance are fundamental to the country's economic life and overall well-being. Money affects many of the day-to-day and long-term decisions of society and individuals while financial institutions influence the growth and development of the country.

The PDP 2011-2016 targets a broad range of financial sector reforms to be pursued to further deepen the financial system and enable it to contribute to sustainable and inclusive growth.

The PDP envisions the financial sector as "a regionally responsive, development oriented and inclusive financial system which provides for the evolving needs of its diverse public" that is guided by the following precepts: (a) bottom-up development; (b) top-down infrastructure support; (c) prices that fully reflect relevant information; and (d) enabling environment for the effective management of risks. Prudent and responsible monetary policy helps ensure that financial markets are stable and credit conditions are appropriate to support the continuous expansion of economy.

This chapter aims to establish a well-coordinated system for the generation and dissemination of timely, accurate and relevant monetary and financial statistics and indicators.

Situational Analysis

❖ **Key developments in 2011 – 2015**

Money plays a central role in the determination of income and employment, which is fundamental to a country's overall well-being. It

affects many of the short and long term decisions of individuals and the society as a whole.

Financial institutions provide a system for individuals and the society in enabling economic transactions, and help efficiently allocate savings into investments, thereby promoting economic growth. A well-regulated financial system is essential for supporting economic and financial stability.

Financial statistics is fundamental to understanding the way the country's financial system work, and analyzing the impact of fiscal and monetary measures on economic growth and financial stability. Accurate and timely statistics therefore are important in regulating the system, especially informing about potential problems or crisis, helping policy makers to draw up safety nets to protect the economy.

The major key developments in the financial statistics sector are as follows:

- ♦ **Development and improvement of data compilation systems.**
 - Establishment of the Integrated Monetary Database.
 - Development of the Debt Management and Financial Analysis System (DFMAS) as it helped BSP increase its efficiency in recording, monitoring and generating external debt data while improving compliance with international reporting standards.
 - Generation of the Other Financial Corporations Survey.

- Generation of data on insurance of migrant workers, microfinance, micro-insurance, pawnshop operations, cooperative etc.
 - ♦ **Major monetary statistics generated in compliance with international standards.**
 - The Monthly Monetary Authorities Survey (MAS) is used to consolidate balance sheet of the monetary authorities (consisting of the BSP and national government) in so far as the latter's monetary functions arising from its holdings of cash and transactions.
 - The Depository Corporations Survey is used to compile the balance sheets of all deposit-taking financial institutions.
 - ♦ **Provision of standard definitions.** Enhancement of the Unified Accounts Code Structure (UACS) to harmonize existing accounting, budgeting, and treasury terminologies.
 - ♦ **Capacity building for statistical analyses.** Conduct of Statistical Capacity Building on Public Expenditure Management as well as participation in the Quarterly External Debt Statistics Project initiated by the World Bank (WB) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF).
 - ♦ **Upgrading of information and communications technology (ICT) resources to support automation of collection, processing and dissemination.** Implementation of Total Credit Reporting System for universal/commercial banks and thrift banks.
- ❖ **Issues and Concerns**
- ♦ **Need to improve timeliness, accuracy and quality data through linking various sources of data.**
 - Some data sources have not yet adopted the advance release calendar/revision policy of outputs needed in the compilation of financial and fiscal statistics.
 - There is perceived lack of appreciation among some data sources of their institutional responsibility to share critical data necessary for more reliable and accurate fiscal and financial indicators.
 - ♦ **Insufficiency of existing statistical coordination mechanisms in addressing issues in the compilation of monetary and financial statistics and indicators.** Unlike most statistical sectors, there is no established interagency mechanism to resolve statistical issues, and coordinate activities for the development and improvement of monetary, financial, fiscal and banking statistics.
 - ♦ **Need for more comprehensive corporate statistics of non-financial institutions for the compilation of monetary and financial statistics indicators.** There is limited data on private financial and non-financial corporations.
 - ♦ **Insufficiency of resources for the development and improvement of financial and fiscal statistics.**
 - ♦ **Need to strengthen the statistical capacity of institutions compiling monetary, financial, fiscal and banking statistics.** Training of staff compiling monetary, financial, fiscal and banking statistics should be sustained.

Statistical Programs for 2016 and 2017

❖ Summary

- ♦ Creation of an inter-agency committee on monetary and financial statistics to lead the coordination of relevant statistical concerns.
- ♦ Adoption of the advance release calendar to promote transparency, timeliness, and accessibility of statistics as to what and when financial data will become available.
- ♦ Institutionalization of mechanism to support the generation of corporate sector statistics.
- ♦ Strengthening of linkages and institutional arrangements between data compilers and data sources.
- ♦ Supporting Open Data Initiatives which help promote transparency, citizen empowerment, to strengthen governance.
- ♦ **Enhancement of existing data compilation systems/databases.**
 - Revision of the e-money report program.
 - Enhancement of the Debt Management and Financial Analysis System (DMFAS).
 - Enhancement of the Integrated Monetary Database.
 - Development of the database of the IT profile of all banks.
 - Inventory of data and indicators needed by oversight and implementing agencies.
 - Enhancement of the online submission of financial reports.
 - Development of the Integrated Financial Management Information System.
 - Implementation of Data Warehousing II project.
 - Implementation of an enhanced Total Credit Reporting System for banks.

- ◆ Creation of statistical units or positions/hiring of additional statistical personnel in data producing or compiling agencies.
- ◆ Upgrading of ICT resources to support automation of collection, processing and dissemination of monetary and financial statistics, including basic data.
- ◆ Conduct of regular training of data compilers and appreciation forums for data providers of monetary and financial statistics.
- ◆ Participation in and hosting of international conferences, trainings, workshops, and expert group meetings on monetary and financial statistics.

❖ SDPs supporting the generation of the RRM indicators

Table 4. SDPs supporting the generation of RRM Indicators on Monetary and Financial Statistics

Statistical Development Programs	RRM Indicators	PSDP Disaggregated Data
Comprehensive review and revision of designated macroeconomic statistics and other data sources for the macroeconomic accounts (e.g., national accounts, BOP, FOF, etc.) (PSA/BSP/SEC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tax revenue-to-Gross Domestic Product (GDP) ratio improved - Non-tax revenue-to-GDP ratio achieved - Percentage share of interest payments in the total disbursements declined 	National level
Enhancement of the Debt Management and Financial Analysis System (DBM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Outstanding NG debt stock as a share of GDP reduced - External debt-to-GDP ratio reduced 	National level
Use of tablets in the recording, validating, processing and transmitting of prices collected for the consumer price index (CPI) (PSA) Rebasing the CPI to 2012 (PSA)	Low and stable inflation rate achieved	National, regional levels; NCR, AONCR; Headline/Core; commodity group, selected commodities

Policy Uses

- ❖ For coordination and planning.
- ❖ For fiscal planning.
- ❖ Generation of corporate sectors statistics, improvement in the National Accounts.
- ❖ To serve as guide for financial services to be properly and proportionately regulated to uphold consumer protection and financial system integrity.
- ❖ Capacity development.



3 – Agriculture, industry, and services



Chapter 8 – Agriculture and fisheries statistics

Introduction

The agriculture and fisheries sector puts food on the table of every Filipino. The sector supplies vital raw materials for the production of other commodities and supports tourism and other services sector. It provides livelihood and income to a good segment and thus contributes to economic and human development.

As demand from increasing population and expanding industries grows amidst concerns of resource depletion and impact of climate change, the sector needs to harness its full potentials to achieve higher efficiency and improve productivity to help in poverty reduction.

The PDP 2011-2016 foresees a competitive and sustainable agriculture and fisheries sector that is vital in achieving the country's vision of inclusive growth and poverty reduction; and to realize this, improving food security and increasing rural incomes, increasing sector resilience to climate change risks, and enhancing policy environment and governance must be met.

Situational Analysis

❖ **Key developments in 2011 – 2015**

- ◆ Enhancement of agricultural and fishery surveys in terms of coverage, data collection, processing and data management.
 - Frame updating for the fisheries surveys. Updating of the lists of commercial and municipal landing centers and aquafarms were done in Regions XI and XII in 2010 and in

Region VIII in 2013. An aquafarm inventory was conducted in Region I in 2014.

- **Development of a methodology for the Backyard Livestock & Poultry Survey (BLPS) in 2012.** This research undertaking aimed to develop a survey design independent from the Palay and Corn survey design. It was proposed to utilize the 2012 Census of Agriculture as the source of frame and Principal Component Analysis (PCA) in sample selection for each animal type i.e. Carabao, Cattle, Swine, among others. The survey questionnaires were enhanced to include parameters like the "liveweight" of animals disposed for slaughter and items on indicators of destination of animals for slaughter whether sold within the province or outside the province. These questionnaires were pre-tested in 2 provinces.
- **Improvement in the data collection of animals' slaughter from both slaughter establishments (Slaughterhouses or SHs and Poultry Dressing**

Plants or PDPs) and outside establishments including those slaughtering in the household (slaughter in other areas). In 2012, Department of Agriculture (DA)- Administrative Order No. 27 known as the "Guidelines on Data Collection of Animal Slaughter" was approved by the Secretary of Agriculture and implemented collaboratively by four (4) partner agencies – the then Bureau of Agricultural Statistics (BAS), DA-Office of the Secretary (OSEC) / DA-Regional Field Offices (RFOs), National Meat Inspection Service (NMIS) and local government units (LGUs) (ProVets, CityVets and MAOs). The roles of each partner agencies were defined such that NMIS covers accredited SHs and PDPs, LGUs in charge of Locally Registered Meat

Establishments (LRMEs) while, the BAS was responsible in covering slaughter in other areas including slaughtering in the households.

- **Updating/improvements of the processing systems.** Adoption of Windows- based software in data processing system like CPro has been done for some of the agricultural surveys. This helped reduced the processing time and release of statistics.
- ◆ **Development of new approaches in data collection.**
 - **Agricultural Land Information System (ALIS).** This is an Asian Development Bank (ADB) funded project using global positioning system (GPS) and remote-sensing in determining total agricultural land area and area planted to crops. In 2013, the methodology was piloted in Nueva Ecija.
 - **Innovative Data Collection Methods for Agricultural and Rural Statistics through Remote-Sensing.** This is a three-year project (2014-2016) managed by ADB and funded by Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction. It aimed to determine yield and area of palay using Remote-Sensing technology. The pilot province was Nueva Ecija. In September 2014, the project finally took off through the conduct of In-country inception workshop which included demonstration on the use of the International Asian Harvest Monitoring System for Rice (INAHOR) software for estimating rice area and production using remote sensing. A series of training programs were conducted which covered topics on Linux, basic remote sensing concepts, and software installation, configuration, and use of original and adjusted version of INAHOR software. Other activities included determination of yield through recall survey.
- ◆ **Conduct of specialized surveys.**
 - **Production Costs and Returns Survey.** The survey generated data on production cost structure, average use of materials and labor inputs, farmers' practices and measures of profitability of producing agricultural commodities. Seven commodities were covered by the survey namely: tilapia in 2011; garlic, onion, palay and corn in 2013; and sweet potato and cassava in 2014.
 - **Study on Marketing Costs Structure.** The study was conducted for selected commodities which aimed to collect information on the key marketing players and existing distribution system in major supply and demand areas, marketing costs and margins at different stages and identification of information needs and problems related to marketing. Marketing studies for palay and rubber were implemented in 2013 and for cassava, in 2014.
- **Survey of Capital Formation in Agriculture.** The survey was implemented to address the data gap on capital formation account. It aimed to come up with benchmark information on the level and structure of capital accumulated by the agricultural households. The survey was done in all the provinces of Ilocos Region in 2012, Cagayan Valley and Caraga in 2013, SOCCSKSARGEN and CAR in 2014.
- **Survey of Food Demand for Agricultural Commodities.** This is a nationwide survey conducted quarterly which aimed to generate data on per capita consumption of rice, corn and other agricultural food. The last survey was conducted in 2012. However, in response to the National Agricultural and Fishery Council (NAFC) Resolution No. 3 recommending the updating of food consumption data at least every two years, another survey was conducted in 2015. For this year, two survey rounds were conducted, one in August and the other in November. The succeeding two survey rounds will be undertaken in 2016.
- **Survey on Characterizing Farmers of the Philippines.** The survey was the third component of the Government of Japan (GOJ) funded project entitled "Enhancing Farmers' Capacity to Access, Analyze and Utilize Statistical Information". Conducted nationwide in 2012, the survey gathered information on the characteristics of Filipino farmers in terms of level and sources of income, expenditure patterns, farm investments, characteristics of the farm operators and their farm holdings, living conditions, assets and liabilities, production and marketing practices and other relevant variables.
- **Onion Production Survey.** The survey was implemented in 2012 which generated list of onion growers and the current quarter and monthly expected volume of onion production in the top five onion producing provinces, namely: Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur, Pangasinan, Nueva Ecija and Mindoro Occidental. Another round of survey was done in 2014 in the same provinces. The activity aimed to improve onion production statistics.
- ◆ **Generation of local level statistics on agriculture.**
 - **Conduct of Registry System of Basic Sector in Agriculture (RSBSA).** The activity aimed to address the need for a database of farmers, fishermen and farm laborers which are inputs for use of the program implementers. With technical assistance provided by the then National Statistics Office (NSO), the activity was implemented in 2012 covering 75 provinces excluding National Capital Region (NCR) and Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM). It was done in two batches: the first

batch covered 20 provinces and the second batch covered 55 provinces.

- **Barangay Agricultural Profiling Survey (BAPS).** This activity collected information on the basic structure of agriculture and fishery at the barangay level. The BAPS was conducted in SOCCSKSARGEN and Caraga in 2011 and Bais City of Negros Oriental in Central Visayas in 2012.
- ♦ **Conduct of the 2012 Census of Agriculture and Fisheries (CAF).** The CAF, conducted in 2013, was a nationwide undertaking geared towards the collection of statistics on the structure and characteristics of agriculture and fisheries sectors. The data collected were land use, agricultural area, crops planted, number and types of aquafarms and species cultured, type of fishing operation and inventory of livestock and poultry.
- ♦ **Development of data systems on emerging concerns which include indicators on climate change, organic agriculture farming, and other emerging agricultural industries.**
 - **Organic Agriculture Production Survey.** As an initial activity, an Organic Agriculture Baseline Survey was conducted in 2012 to gather benchmark information on organic farming for the third party certified producers. The Organic Agriculture Production Survey was done in 2013. This was a two-pronged activity which consisted of updating the list of organic producers, processors and exporters and production survey. The former served as the frame for the production survey. The survey gathered production-related information from the third party certified and other organic producers of crops, livestock and poultry and aquaculture products. The information collected were: total area harvested; volume of production and disposition, major market destination; and organic production practices.
 - **Generation of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Inventory.** The GHG Inventory (GHGI) is an activity by virtue of Executive Order No. 174 issued on November 24, 2014, "Institutionalizing the National Greenhouse Gas Inventory and Reporting System". The lead agencies for the generation of GHGI for the agriculture sector are the DA and Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA).

The generation of GHGI used the Agricultural Land Use (ALU) software which is the prescribed processing system for the Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Uses (AFOLU) sectors. Two (2) workshops on ALU software were conducted to enhance the use of the system, identify the data requirements and conduct a dry-run to calculate the GHG Inventory.
- **Philippine Food Security Information System (PhilFSIS).** This three-year (2012-2014) Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) funded project on "Establishment of Philippine Food Security Information System" aimed to consolidate and compile all related food security information for use by planners and policy makers. The PhilFSIS website was the major output of the project which serves as a one-stop-shop web-based information system with the functionality to retrieve, analyze and share selected statistical data/indicators and other information on food security at the national and sub-national levels. The indicators contained in the website are also compiled and packaged in a publication entitled "Selected Food Security Indicators."
- ♦ **Updating of technical conversion ratio/parameters for production estimation through the conduct of the following activities:**
 - **Survey of Rice Mills.** The survey was undertaken in two rounds to determine the milling recovery rate (MRR) of palay wet season crop in November 2008 and of the dry season crop in May 2011. The results of the two survey rounds served as the basis in addressing the need for an updated MRR to be used in converting estimates of palay production to milled rice. The May 2011 survey covered 15 regions excluding NCR and ARMM.
 - **Study on Corn Conversion from Corn Ear to Grains.** Conducted in two rounds, the study covered the wet season in 2011 and the dry season in 2012. The research study came up with a standard conversion rate from corn ears to corn grain. The two rounds were implemented in Isabela, Iloilo and Bukidnon.
 - **Adoption of the Provincial Liveweights of Livestock and Poultry.** The data system of the former BAS does not incorporate liveweights as a data item in the survey questionnaire. Prior to 2005, data series on volume of production uses a national standard liveweights of animals for slaughter i.e. 400 kg for cattle, 370 kg for carabao and etc. However, geographical location, and differences in climatic conditions, as well as technology among provinces make the standard liveweight no longer applicable. Surveys on liveweight factor of the livestock and poultry commodities were conducted from July-December 2008 to January-June 2009 as benchmark to reflect the seasonality of livestock and poultry production. The item "liveweight" was incorporated in the improved questionnaire for Commercial Livestock and Poultry Survey (CLPS) in 2011 for broiler and swine, and in 2012 for all other livestock and poultry commodities.

- ◆ **FBS/SUA Compilation using FAO Excel software.** Through the Regional Workshop held in Bangkok in 2014, the Excel software developed by FAO was introduced for use in the compilation and updating of Supply Utilization Accounts/Food Balance Sheet (SUA/FBS). This was under a FAO Regional project entitled "Building Statistical Capacity for Quality Food Security and Nutrition Information in Support of Better Informed Policies". The outputs of the project were the updated SUA/FBS for 2009 to 2013 using FAO's Excel Software and the Food Security and Nutrition Status Report.

- ◆ **Strengthening of advocacy on understanding and rational use of agriculture and fishery statistics and indicators.**

- **Production and Marketing Analysis Service (PMAS) and Farm-Based Data System: Farm Record-Keeping, Processing, Analysis and Utilization of Data (FRKP).** These are the first and second components of the GOJ funded project entitled "Enhancing Farmers Capacity to Access, Analyze and Utilize Statistical Information" launched in 2012.

PMAS is the former BAS' attempt to reach out to farmers and to transform them as frequent users of information. This service envisions empowerment of small farmers through the use of statistics that can guide them in making plans and decisions with respect to production and marketing. This information is packaged into a technical bulletin called the StatGuide for Farmers. Its contents are site/province- specific and also reflect information from the trading partners and competing provinces. The PMAS was implemented in 15 provinces.

The FRKP was a farmer-based activity wherein a participating farmer was made to record all his transactions and expenses relative to his/her production activities and were taught on how to utilize and analyze farm level data in making decisions regarding their production, marketing and other farm enterprise-related concerns and activities. The FRK project covered five (5) PMAS provinces namely: Nueva Vizcaya, Palawan, Capiz, Leyte and Bukidnon.

- **Establishment of the Livestock and Poultry Information - Early Warning System (LPI-EWS).** This activity started in 2006 with funding support from the Department of Agriculture's National Livestock Program. The project focused on the improvement of data system and establishing a comprehensive information system for livestock and poultry including early warning indicators (EWI) as input variables for generating outlook through statistical models and survey-based forecasting. At the national level, the Situation and Outlook reports on the Supply and Demand of Pork and Broiler meat were published since 2007.

The project's concepts and strategies were rolled out to all regions from 2010 to 2014. The outputs of the regions include the Regional Situation Reports on Broiler and Swine, collaboratively prepared by the PSA, the DA-RFOs and LGUs.

- **Conduct of Livestock Appreciation Seminar.** This is an activity that served as user-producers' forum for Livestock Stakeholders at the national and sub-national levels. Participants to these regional fora were the Department of Agriculture Regional Field Officers (DA-RFOs), LGUs and Private Agri-business Sector (PABS), and funded by DA under the National Livestock Program.

❖ **Issues and Concerns**

- ◆ **Continuous enhancement of agricultural and fishery surveys in terms of coverage and methodology/design, data collection and processing.**
 - Need to review the existing design/methodology and update the sampling frames of agricultural surveys to improve and increase the reliability and quality of data.
 - Use of information and communications technology (ICT) and geographic information system (GIS) tools need to be explored to increase automation of data collection and processing.
 - Limited coverage for other agriculture and fishery concern such as cost of production, marketing and capital formation as resources are heavily concentrated on production surveys.
- ◆ **Establishment/Mainstreaming of data systems on emerging concerns/data gaps in agriculture.** There is an increasing demand for statistics on: other livestock and poultry commodities such as sheep and quail eggs, ornamental fishes, and greenhouse gas emission.
- ◆ **Updating of selected parameters for the compilation of agricultural accounts.** Need for an in-depth review and updating of the technical conversion factors (TCFs) and parameters given the advancements in technology and developments in the uses of agricultural products.
- ◆ **Sustainability of the AgStat system.** Need for continuous strengthening of the technical skills of human resources to sustain efficient production of timely and quality statistics on agriculture and fisheries.

Statistical Programs for 2016 and 2017

❖ **Summary**

The priority statistical programs to address the issues and concerns for the agriculture and

fisheries statistics include the following: updating of frame for crops, livestock, poultry, and fisheries surveys; the review of the methodology and sampling design for improvement of the agriculture and fishery surveys including generation of fishing effort statistics, the strengthening of linkages with agriculture and fisheries specialized agencies (such as NMIS, Bureau of Animal Industry (BAI), National Dairy Authority (NDA), Philippine Carabao Center (PCC), LGUs, Philippine Fisheries Development Authority (PFDA), National Food Authority (NFA), Philippine Coconut Authority (PCA), Sugar Regulatory Administration (SRA), National Tobacco Administration (NTA), Food and Drug Administration of the Philippines (PhilFDA) and others) for a timely and more accurate administrative-based statistics on agricultural commodities.

Other major statistical programs to address the issues and concerns for the agriculture statistical system are as follows:

- ◆ Enhancement of agricultural and fishery surveys and other related statistical activities in terms of coverage and methodology/design, data collection and processing.
 - Study on alternative design for seaweed production using Key Informant (KI) approach in Palawan.
 - Review of the existing design, methodology and coverage of the Agricultural Labor Survey vs. Labor Force Survey (LFS); and the Survey of Food Demand for Agricultural Commodities vs. Family and Income Expenditure Survey (FIES).
- ◆ Exploratory works on the use of ICT tools and GPS and remote sensing in data collection and processing.
 - Innovative data collection methods for agricultural and rural statistics-use of satellite-based technology to estimate rice area and production.
 - Objective yield measurement of palay through crop cutting method.

❖ SDPs supporting the generation of the RRM indicators

Table 5. SDPs supporting the generation of RRM Indicators on Agriculture and Fisheries.

Statistical Development Programs	RRM Indicators	PSDP Disaggregated Data
Improvement of the existing design/methodology and Updating of the sampling frame for palay and corn production surveys	Yield of major commodities increased (in metric ton per hectare): - palay - white corn - yellow corn	National, regional, and provincial levels
Improvement of the existing design/methodology and Updating of the sampling frame for other crops production surveys	Yield of major commodities increased (in metric ton per hectare): - banana - mango - cassava - cacao - pineapple - sugarcane - coffee - rubber	National, regional, and provincial levels
Improvement of the existing design/methodology and Updating of the sampling frame for other crops production surveys	Proportion of industrial crops to total crop production increased (in %) - abaca - coffee - rubber - tobacco - cacao - oil palm - sugarcane	National, regional, and provincial levels
	Volume of industrial crops production increased (in '000 metric tons) - abaca - sugarcane - rubber - oil palm - cacao	
Improvement of the existing design/methodology and Updating of the sampling frame for other crops production surveys	Yield of major commodities increased (in metric ton per hectare): - coconut (copra)	National, regional, and provincial levels
Improvement of the existing design/methodology and Updating of the sampling frame for livestock and poultry production surveys	Volume of production increased (in '000 metric ton): - hog - chicken	National, regional, and provincial levels
Updating of frame on aquafarms and fish landing centers and generation of fishing effort statistics through the conduct of monthly commercial and municipal fisheries surveys and improvement of existing design specifically for seaweed production survey	Volume of production increased (in '000 metric ton): - commercial fisheries - municipal fisheries - aquaculture	National, Regional, Provincial levels; by species

- Use of tablet on collection of palay and corn stocks through the National Agri-Food Information System (NAIS).
- Use of a web-based processing, compilation, data flow and exchange system for the Survey of Slaughterhouses and Poultry Dressing Plants (SSHDPDP).
- ♦ Establishment of a data system on emerging concerns on agriculture.
 - Preparation/development of survey design/ methodology for the conduct of survey for other livestock and poultry commodities (sheep, quail eggs) and for freshwater cultured ornamental fishes.
 - Conduct of benchmark survey to address identified data gaps in the generation of GHGI for the agriculture sector (to be part of Chapter on environment statistics).
- Generation of fishing effort statistics (catch by fishing ground, per gear, per boat) through the conduct of monthly commercial and municipal fisheries surveys.
- Conduct of surveys to address limited coverage on cost of production and marketing cost.
- ♦ Conduct of study on the updating of parameters (seed usage, wastage, processing) and technical conversion ratios for SUA/FBS.
- ♦ Capacity-building on AGStat data system, data review/validation. Conduct of PSA wide orientation on the various agricultural surveys both at the central and field levels.

Policy Uses

The statistical programs will benefit the agriculture and fisheries sector by serving as inputs in measuring food requirements of the country, as an indicator of the adequacy of food supply relative to the nutritional requirements of the population, and as basis for planning and formulation of policies on food security, and for decision making on importation and domestic trade. These programs will also help in formulating policies on sustainability and development to support food security programs. These will also help the DA in monitoring, assessment, and identification of programs for the development of specific industries such as quail eggs and sheep industries. Lastly, these programs shall address the PSA's goal of providing timely and reliable information, as well as being responsive to the information needs of its clientele.



Chapter 9 - Industry, Trade, and Investment Statistics

Industry statistics

Introduction

Industry, trade and investments are primary growth drivers of the economy.

Industries harness the country's human capital, natural and economic resources and technology to keep business running and ensure the continuous supply and diversity of products and services.

This chapter presents a strategic plan for the improvement of industry statistics for better-informed policy and effective impact monitoring.

Situational Analysis

❖ **Key developments in 2011 – 2015**

- ◆ **Major surveys/census conducted:**
 - 2014 Annual Survey of Philippine Business and Industry (ASPBI)
 - 2014 Survey on Tourism Establishments in the Philippines (STEP)
 - 2013 ASPBI
 - 2012 Census of Philippine Business and Industry (CPBI) for Establishments and Enterprises (Main data items in totals only)
 - 2012 Input-Output Survey of Philippine Business and Industry (IOSPBI)
 - 2011 Survey of Enterprises in the Philippines (SEP)
 - 2010 ASPBI
 - 2010 Survey on Information and Communication Technology (SICT)
 - 2010 Pilot SEP

- ◆ Generation of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME) statistics from 2012 CPBI based on employment size and 2013 ASPBI total assets (resources including land owned by the establishment).
- ◆ Use of revised standard classification systems such as the 2009 Philippine Standard Industrial Classification (PSIC) and the Philippine Standard Geographic Classification (PSGC) in the following surveys:
 - 2012 CPBI
 - 2012 Quarterly Survey of Philippine Business and Industry (QSPBI)
 - 2013 ASPBI
 - Monthly Surveys of Selected Industries
 - Producers Price Surveys
- ◆ Automation of data collection through ICT application.
 - Monthly Surveys of Selected Industries
 - Producers Price Surveys
- ◆ Conduct of users/regional dissemination fora for the 2012 CPBI and 2013 ASPBI.
- ◆ Preparation of metadata documentation of establishments surveys through the National Data Archive (NADA).
- ◆ Adoption of Advance Release Calendar (ARC) for surveys conducted.

- ◆ Establishment of data enclave for manufacturing statistics.

❖ **Issues and Concerns**

- ◆ Widened data gaps due to increasing demand for more detailed data disaggregation as well as data on related indicators for local-level policy formulation in the business and industry sectors.
- ◆ Growing importance of utilizing administrative-based data.
- ◆ Lack of statistical coordination mechanisms that address issues in the generation and dissemination of industry statistics.
- ◆ Need for more timely industry statistics in support to demand of users (e.g. for the early release of national accounts).
- ◆ Need to continue the development of the Philippine business register.

Statistical Programs for 2016 and 2017

❖ **Summary**

The generation of provincial data from CPBI for selected growth areas is a major activity for the industry sector. Other activities will focus on the following:

- ◆ Provision of guidance and direction for statistical development through:
 - Creation of the Technical Working Group (TWG) on Industry Statistics
 - Reviving the Task Force on MSME

❖ **SDPs supporting the generation of the RRM indicators**

Table 6. SDPs supporting the generation of RRM Indicators on Industry Statistics

Statistical Development Programs	RRM Indicators	PSDP Disaggregated Data
Generation of provincial-level labor and employment statistics based on the Labor Force Survey or LFS (including use of tablets)	Labor productivity in agriculture and fisheries sector increased (in PhP)	National level
Compilation of the National Accounts (PSA)	Labor productivity in industry and services sectors increased	

Policy Uses

Statistical programs for improving the quality of industry statistics shall be undertaken for the purpose of coordination and planning and the early release of the national accounts estimates.

- ◆ Improving the relevance and timeliness of data production and dissemination in the Philippine Statistical System (PSS) by reviewing the timeline and activities of establishment surveys in support of the early release of national accounts estimates.
- ◆ Responding to emerging statistical information needs such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), data revolution, etc. through:
 - Updating of the list of establishments
- ◆ Promoting the optimal utilization of information technology in statistical business processes through the establishment enclave (1986-latest) for BPM, industry, except manufacturing, and services sectors.
- ◆ Strengthening statistical research and capacity development through:
 - Training on the use of financial statements (FS) of companies.
 - Enhancement of the administrative-based industry statistics through the conduct of statistical capacity building activities for agencies that generate statistics from administrative forms.
- ◆ Dissemination of the rebased (2012=100) series for CPI and PPI for manufacturing.
- ◆ Rebasing of the Quarterly Economic Indices (QEI) to base year 2012.



Chapter 9 - Industry, Trade, and Investment Statistics

Trade statistics

Introduction

Trade not only moves goods and services. It plays a vital role in keeping the economy on the move. With every product that the economy produces and with every service it provides, different opportunities are created. Trade generates employment, empowers workers, redefines product and service quality, improves quality of life, and provides various avenues for growth for the entire economy.

This section presents an overall plan for the further improvement of trade statistics in support of the PDP 2011-2016 and other policy uses.

Situational Analysis

❖ **Key developments in 2011 – 2015**

- ◆ Adoption of the 2008 System of National Accounts (SNA) and Balance of Payments (BOP) and International Investment Position (IIP) Manual, 6th Edition (BPM6) recommendations on Trade in Goods and Services (exports and imports) in the revised/rebased national accounts.
 - Inclusion of merchandising and goods for processing to trade in goods.
- ◆ Institutionalization of the Generation of Data on Information and Communication Technology-Business Process Outsourcing Services (ICT-BPO) through National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB) Executive Board Resolution No. 2, Series of 2013.

- ◆ Improvement of the Bureau of Customs' (BOC) processes in collecting trade statistics; forging a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the BOC and the PSA on the provision of certain data for foreign trade statistics (FTS).
- ◆ Review of methodology for the revision of import statistics.
- ◆ Generation of pilot estimates on the Chained Foreign Trade Index (CFTI).

❖ **Issues and Concerns**

- ◆ Need to provide additional Philippine Standard Industry Classification (PSIC) codes for emerging industries identified in the ICT-

Business Process Management (ICT-BPM) Workshop 2014.

- ◆ Need to adopt the 2015 Philippines Standard Commodity Classification (PSCC) in classifying the FTS.
- ◆ Further improvement in the collection of trade statistics of the BOC which entails a full implementation of electronic to mobile (E2M) file for both imports and exports provided by BOC in the generation of FTS.
- ◆ Need to further improve the methodology of generating FTS.

- ◆ Need to institutionalize the generation of the CFTI.
- ◆ Need to establish consistency of trade data with the International Trade Statistics' (IMTS) recommendations.
- ◆ Need to reconcile or identify divergence between the estimates of trade in goods and services of the Philippine SNA (PSNA) and the BOP. Review and refine the methodologies of national accounts and BOP in generating the trade in goods and services.
- ◆ Improving the relevance and timeliness of data production and dissemination in the PSS through statistical research and development to be done by:
 - Provision of additional PSIC codes for emerging industries in the services sector
 - Institutionalization of the generation of CFTI
- ◆ Provision of guidance and direction for statistical development towards the harmonization of the macroeconomic accounts and statistics through the refinement of the survey on ICT-BPO.

Statistical Programs for 2016 and 2017

❖ Summary

Priority statistical programs to be undertaken for the trade sector are the implementation of the 2015 PSCC, as well as the IMTS' recommendations in the generation of FTS and strengthening partnership between the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) and the BOC on the institutionalization of data sharing needed for the generation of FTS; to include training on the use, interpretation and estimation of statistics from financial statements of companies.

Other statistical programs for the period are aimed at:

- ◆ Strengthening statistical research and capacity development through the following activities:
 - Conduct of a comprehensive review of the alternative methodology in generating FTS
 - Refinement of the methodologies of national accounts and BOP in generating trade in goods and services
- ◆ Promoting the optimal utilization of information technology in statistical business processes by implementing the electronic to mobile file for both imports and exports provided by BOC in the generation of FTS.

❖ SDPs supporting the generation of the RRM indicators

Table 7. SDPs supporting the generation of RRM Indicators on Trade Statistics

Statistical Development Programs	RRM Indicators	PSDP Disaggregated Data
Improvement of the compilation of foreign trade statistics (PSA)	Merchandise exports increased by 74.7%	National level; by commodity; by country of destination

Policy Uses

The quality of trade statistics will be improved to facilitate effective assessment of the economic performance of emerging industries in the service sector and provide adequate information on imports and exports industries to better guide macroeconomic policies.



Chapter 9 - Industry, Trade, and Investment Statistics

Investment statistics

Introduction

Investments contribute to job creation, business development, and expansion of economic activities in the country. Investments induce economic production and raise standards and welfare in the economy. Foreign direct investments (FDI), in particular, bring technological innovation, labor skills and management of best practices that help improve ways of doing business. Domestic investments, on the other hand, indicate both the capacity and confidence of Filipino investors in inducing business and sustaining the economy.

This chapter provides some key strategies for the improvement of investment statistics towards better-informed policy and governance reforms.

Situational Analysis

❖ Key developments in 2011 – 2015

- ◆ Improvements in the compilation of Foreign Direct Investments (FDI) by the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP).
 - Improvement of the Coordinated Direct Investment Survey (CDIS). The annual CDIS questionnaire was revised in 2014, after a series of consultative meetings with selected respondents. The revised questionnaire was used in the 2013 survey round conducted in April 2014.
 - Improvement of the Monthly Cross Border Transactions Survey (CBTS). The Monthly Cross Border Transactions Surveys 1, 2, & 3 were merged and revised to reduce respondents' burden and incorporate the new data

requirements for BOP compilation. The revised questionnaire was launched in April 2015 covering data for January-March 2015.

- Improvement of the Quarterly Survey on FDI and Related Data. The Quarterly Coordinated Direct Investment Survey replaced the Quarterly Survey on FDI and Related Data to ensure consistency of these two sets of data. The revised questionnaire was launched in April 2015 covering data for the first quarter of 2015.
 - Collaboration with the PSA on the various surveys being conducted by the BSP in order for the companies to respond to the surveys which provide vital inputs to the compilation of the BSP's BOP IIP and the PSA's national accounts.
- ◆ **Implementation/Adoption of BPM6.** Another development pursued by the BSP is the full implementation of the shift of the BOP compilation

to BPM6 framework in March 2014 in compliance with the recommendations set out in the BOP manual. Initial shift to the new framework was done by the BSP in March 2013. This initiative is aligned with the international best practice of using the standards prescribed by the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Meanwhile, the compilation of IIP data based on BPM6 framework was completed in September 2014 with the simultaneous release of the quarterly IIP data as of end -March 2013 to end -June 2014. Backtracked IIP data series for the years 2006 to 2012 and quarterly 2013 were also released.

- ◆ **Disaggregation of quarterly data on approved domestic and foreign investments by region.** The PSA started to generate data on approved

domestic and foreign investments by region in the First Quarter 2015 Report for the location of the proposed investments. This is in addition to the existing data by investment promotion agency, by country of investor and by industry, including projected employment.

- ◆ **Updating of the Register on FDI Enterprises in the Philippines.** The Register has been regularly updated by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). Statistics that can be generated from the Registry were compiled and disseminated.
- ◆ **Proposed executive order on the submission of data on approved and actual investments by the investment promotion agencies.** This involves the formulation of an executive order by the Interagency (IAC) on Investment Statistics enjoining the Investment Promotion Agencies (IPAs) to submit data on approved and actual investments in order to enhance data consolidation. It was endorsed to the Office of the President by the then NSCB. However, it has to be further evaluated vis-à-vis the proposed bill on tax incentives management and transparency requiring the IPAs to submit data.

❖ **Issues and Concerns**

- ◆ **Need to further improve the compilation methodologies and data sources for FDI in order to address data gaps and inconsistencies and to better capture investment transactions.**
- ◆ **Low participation rate of private non-bank respondents to the surveys due to the BSP's lack of authority to collect information from these entities.**
- ◆ **Need to develop estimation methodology for realized/actual investments.**
- ◆ **Lack of automated system in the generation of statistical reports by the SEC.**
- ◆ **Need for more accessible data on investments.**

Statistical Programs for 2016 and 2017

❖ **Summary**

Major activities in the sector include the development of methodology to estimate realized/actual investments and the development and implementation of the Company Investments and Financial Statistics System (CIFSS). (This is further discussed in the chapter on Financial Statistics).

Other activities are focused on:

- ◆ **Improvement of the generation and compilation of investment statistics and indicators.**
 - Alignment of the International Transactions Reporting System (ITRS) with the Financial Reporting Package (FRP).
 - Complete coverage of the investment promotion agencies (IPAs) in the generation of data on approved foreign and domestic investments.
- ◆ **Development of information systems on investment statistics.**
 - Online-System (Extensible Business Reporting Language) for the submission of financial reports.
 - Implementation of open data initiatives, such as posting of SEC data on its website and on the government's open data portal <<http://www.data.gov.ph>>.
- ◆ **Development of standards and mechanisms in the generation of quality investment statistics.**
 - Improvement of the statistical framework on investment statistics and review of the terminologies.
 - Enhancement of the provision in the BSP Charter on authority to access data and information that will allow the BSP to obtain data from non-financial corporations.

Policy Uses

Statistical programs aimed at improving the quality of statistics on investments are essential in the provision of more timely and accessible data in the formulation of investment policies and programs towards the improvement of the country's economy.

❖ **SDPs supporting the generation of the RRM indicators**

Table 8. SDPs supporting the generation of RRM Indicators on Investment Statistics

Statistical Development Programs	RRM Indicators	PSDP Disaggregated Data
Increased/complete coverage of the investment promotion agencies (IPAs) in the generation of data on approved foreign and domestic investments (PSA)	Total Approved investments increased by 35.8%	National level; by region; by industry; by investment promotion agency; by country of investor
Development of methodology to estimate realized/actual domestic and foreign investments (IAC on Investment Statistics)	Total actualized/realized investments	



Chapter 10 – Tourism statistics

Introduction

Tourism is widely considered as a powerful driver of economic growth due to the influx of foreign exchange from visitor receipts as well as the employment and investments generated. Tourism is one of the key priority areas of the PDP 2011-2016. With many attractive destinations to offer to tourists, the country enjoys a good comparative advantage in the tourism industry. Hence, the PDP envisions “a globally-competitive and innovative industry and service sector that contributes significantly to inclusive growth and employment generation.”

In support of tourism development, policies and programs need tourism statistics and indicators that are essential in designing marketing programs and policies.

This chapter provides a strategic plan to sustain initiatives in improving tourism statistics in national and local tourism development plans and policies.

Situational Analysis

❖ **Key developments in 2011 – 2015**

- ◆ Enhancement of statistical surveys on tourism through improvement of survey questionnaire and methodology:
 - The Survey of Tourism Establishments in the Philippines (STEP) generates data on tourism, particularly the number, types, and characteristics of tourism establishments in the country as well as the number and activities of visitors. The second round of the survey was undertaken in 2015 which was first conducted in 2010.

- The Visitor Sample Survey (VSS) is a monthly survey that generates information on visitor characteristics and preferences as inputs to tourism development planning and policy formulation and to derive parameter estimates for measuring foreign exchange earnings from tourist travels.
- The Meetings, Incentives, Conferences and Exhibitions (MICE) Survey was conducted in 2013 to determine actual usage of convention facilities, average daily expenditure of delegates and trends of incentive travel to the Philippines.
- The Accommodation Capacity Survey was conducted in 2013 to determine the number of rooms available for tourists.
- ◆ Enhancement of processing of Arrival/Departure (A/D) Cards to determine the volume and percentage increase of international visitors through the DOT Tourist Tracking System (TTS).
- ◆ Improvement of the travel and transportation services account coverage of the BOP with the implementation of the BPM6 by the BSP.
- ◆ Improved methodology for the Philippine Tourism Satellite Accounts (PTSA). The PTSA was first released in 2011 covering the years 2000 to 2010. Continuous improvement of the methodology and the updating of the parameters are being done for the annual compilation of the PTSA by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA).
- ◆ Review and Updating of Tourism Statistics Manual and Tourism Planning Guidebook. This involves updating of the Manual and Guidebook prepared by the Department of

Tourism (DOT) in collaboration with the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) in 2012 to serve as guide for data collection, generation, dissemination and accessibility of tourism statistics, as well as, to illustrate and show how statistics are used in development planning.

- ◆ **Implementation of the Tourism Statistical Capacity Building Program.** The program upgraded the knowledge and skills of personnel of the DOT central and regional offices including the local government units (LGUs) in the data collection, recording, and report generation, and in the analysis and use of statistics in tourism plans, policies and programs competitiveness of their respective tourism-specific areas.
- ◆ **Enhanced dissemination of tourism statistics through the DOT website.** The DOT has expanded the database of tourism statistics disseminated on its website. Continuous improvements are being done to enhance the dissemination and accessibility of tourism statistics.

❖ **Issues and Concerns**

- ◆ **Need for improved data system that will provide for timely, reliable and accurate information as input to generation, reporting and analysis of domestic tourism statistics.**
- ◆ **Need to compile new and relevant statistics/indicators to address new/emerging concerns and the information demands of data users and stakeholders.**
- ◆ **Need for continued statistical capacity building activities.**
 - It is necessary to have further training on methodological frameworks and standards to facilitate development and improvement of important tourism indicators.
 - Tourism institutions and LGUs need continuous training in both statistical data collection and use.
 - Increasing the appreciation of data providers such as households and tourism establishments is crucial in the generation of quality tourism statistics.
- ◆ **Need to have adequate resources, especially human resources, for generating tourism statistics and indicators.**
 - As the tourism industry continues to expand, demand for data also increases which requires augmentation of the existing statistical human resources in government.
 - The DOT needs more dedicated personnel to collect, compile, and manage the growing tourism database in the country.

Statistical Programs for 2016 and 2017

❖ **Summary**

Major activities in the sector include the conduct of the 2016 Household Survey on Domestic Visitors (HSDV) and the updating of the Philippine Tourism Statistical Classification System (PTSCS).

Other activities to be undertaken:

- ◆ **Improvement of the statistical surveys on tourism for the generation of more quality data.**
 - Processing of 2014 Survey of Tourism Establishments in the Philippines (STEP).
- ◆ **Maximization of the use of administrative-based data systems in the generation of official statistics.**
 - Continuous improvement of the processing of Arrival/ Departure Cards including those in seaports.
 - Enhancement of reporting tools in the generation of basic tourism statistics.
 - Improvement of the Local Governance Performance Monitoring System (LGPMS).
- ◆ **Updating of the standards in the generation of quality tourism statistics.**
 - Enhancement of the statistical framework for the compilation of tourism statistics and indicators and review of the concepts on tourism statistics.
- ◆ **Improvement/Development of relevant tourism statistics and indicators.**
 - Improvement of the compilation of the Philippine Tourism Satellite Accounts.
 - Development of Input-Output Table for Tourism Sector.
- ◆ **Enhancement of statistical capacities of data producers, providers and users.**
 - Standard Local Tourism Statistics System Training for tourism agencies, LGUs and private sector.

Policy Uses

Statistical programs for the improvement of tourism statistics are to be performed for evidence-based planning and programming in the tourism sector toward increased contribution to the economy.



4 – Infrastructure development



Chapter 11 – Transport statistics

Introduction

Transportation plays an important role in the economy and society. It brings people to school, the hospital, and the workplace as well as to places for sports, leisure, and cultural activities. It carries livestock, and goods and services from production bases to markets and consumers. Transportation is vital to tourism and business activities and thus contributes to employment generation and economic growth.

The basic goals of transportation are mobility and accessibility to enable people conduct their day-to-day social and economic activities. An efficient system of transportation moves people and goods fast, safely, and efficiently, and provides access to basic and other services. With the varied physical, social and economic topography of the country, careful thinking and in-depth study are crucial in determining appropriate transport infrastructure, resources, and technology, as well as the most suitable policy to ensure that mobility and accessibility are attained with optimal use of energy and least impact to environment.

Development initiatives place emphasis on asset preservation, provision of access to major and strategic tourism destinations and production areas, and promotion of environmentally sustainable and people-oriented transport systems and services.

This chapter provides a general plan for the improvement of the transport data system to ensure availability of timely and reliable transport statistics.

Situational Analysis

❖ **Key developments in 2011 – 2015**

- ◆ More organized and efficient database for network level Road and Bridge related data that serves as the department's definitive source of road network definition.
- ◆ Improvement of the system of identifying bridges that require upgrade, replacement and maintenance for efficient budget prioritization.
- ◆ Development of a system of providing needs analysis, multi-year programming and annual budgeting for the preservation of road pavements on the national road network and national bridges, customized to local conditions.
- ◆ Implementation of the Integrated Road Accident Data System (RADSYS) and establishment of a procedure for updating road crash costs.
- ◆ Implementation of a Traffic Accident Recording and Analysis System (TARAS) to assist the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) in identifying black spots and in improving safety project planning.
- ◆ Development and integration of road crash database systems for relevant and reliable road crash data available to government and the public.

- ◆ Improvement of the system of collecting and processing of data for both Traffic Counts and Axle Load Surveys.
- ◆ Establishment of a system for annual updating of the cost of road crashes and conduct of periodic review every three years.
- ◆ Enhancement of the Bridge Management System/Highway Development Management, and Road and Bridge Information Application of the DPWH.
- ◆ Establishment of databases for municipal and barangay roads, and the enhancement of the Road Traffic Information Application (RTIA) Traffic Volume Data.
- ◆ Execution of a more strengthened dissemination of transport statistics through public-private partnership and use of appropriate technology (i.e. data visualization techniques, geographic information system (GIS) / geographic information management (GIM), social networking).
- ◆ Creation of statistical units and positions in the local government units (LGUs) to ensure continuous production and improvement of transport statistics.

❖ **Issues and Concerns**

- ◆ Unavailability of up-to-date, relevant and reliable road crash data which are accessible to public and private stakeholders.
- ◆ Need to improve the current system of updating bridge inventory as well as prioritizing bridges that require upgrading, replacement and maintenance.
- ◆ Need to develop a system for preservation of road pavements on the national road network and national bridges.
- ◆ Need to improve the road and bridges database.

- ◆ Need to improve administrative-based reporting and information systems and to identify new ones to collect/generate essential transport data.
- ◆ Need to improve the information system used to generate essential traffic data.
- ◆ Low understanding, capacity and trust in statistics of users.
- ◆ Low and limited resources for statistics.

Statistical Programs for 2016 and 2017

❖ **Summary**

- ◆ Enhancement of existing statistical surveys on transport and development of new ones to generate priority data to support transport sector analysis and policy.
- ◆ Development of a system for updating the cost of road crashes annually.
- ◆ Conduct of periodic review and further enhancement of the Bridge Management System (BMS), Pavement Management System/Highway Development Management, and Road and Bridge Information Application.
- ◆ Creation of database for municipal and barangay roads.
- ◆ Identification and validation of black spots through TARAS and other road crash reporting systems such as RTIA Traffic Volume Data.
- ◆ Continuation of the strengthened dissemination of transport statistics through public-private partnership and use of appropriate technology (i.e. data visualization techniques, GIS/GIM, social networking).



Chapter 12 – Energy statistics

Introduction

The energy sector is considered as one of the vital lifelines of the country. Electricity and petroleum products, the primary commodities of the sector, are basic essentials in almost all human activities across all sectors of society. A sufficient and stable supply of energy is necessary to sustain development.

Recognizing the pervasive impact of energy in the national economy and considering the overarching objective of economic growth and energy independence in the energy sector, the Philippine Energy Plan (PEP) zeroes-in on increasing indigenous oil and gas reserves and developing renewable energy potential such as biomass, solar, wind, ocean and geothermal resources. With the energy sector restructuring and ongoing privatization process, the energy sector is fast becoming a market-based industry and is inevitably moving towards a more competitive and efficient sector.

The energy sector's wide range of utilization and benefit to the country's socio-economic activities provide for an inherently complex system for statistical coordination, data generation and analysis.

Situational Analysis

❖ **Key developments in 2011 – 2015**

- ◆ Conduct of the 2010 Survey of Energy Consumption of Establishments (SECE). The SECE was conducted through the cooperation of the then National Statistics Office (NSO) and the

Department of Energy (DOE) in September 2011 which covered about 9,440 establishments in all industries. The survey aimed to collect benchmark information on the country's energy utilization pattern by sector and generate data required to measure demand for energy important in setting policies and implementing programs of the DOE.

- ◆ **Conduct of the 2011 Household Energy Consumption Survey (HECS).** Like the SECE, the HECS was a joint activity between the former NSO and DOE. The survey was conducted to collect and update data on residential energy consumption patterns and preferences needed in policy setting and program implementation of the DOE. The results of the 2011 HECS Volume I was published in 2014.
- ◆ **Release of several publications on energy research and energy statistics.**
 - 2010 Energy Supply and Demand Situationer
 - 2010 Key Energy Statistics
 - 2011 Key Energy Statistics (including the 2011 Philippine Energy Situationer and 2012 Philippine Key Energy Statistics)
 - 2015 Philippine Energy Statistics Manual
- ◆ **Creation of an Interagency Committee (IAC) on Energy Statistics.**
- ❖ **Issues and Concerns**
 - ◆ Need for a national framework on energy statistics that would define concepts and set standards relating to energy statistics and the improvement of methodologies and exploration of new data sources for the compilation of the energy accounts.

- ◆ Need to institutionalize the conduct of the energy surveys such as HECS and SECE.
- ◆ Need for the compilation of a complete set of Energy Accounts for the Philippines based on the 2012 System of Environmental-Economic Accounting.
- ◆ Need for enhanced coordination mechanism in hastening the generation, consolidation, dissemination and analysis of energy and energy related statistics.

Statistical Programs for 2016 and 2017

❖ Summary

- ◆ To further improve the generation and compilation of energy statistics and

indicators, the following programs are set to be carried out:

- ◆ Institutionalization of the energy surveys such as HECS and SECE.
- ◆ Compilation of energy accounts.
- ◆ Establishment of the IAC on Energy Statistics.

Policy Uses

Institutionalization of energy surveys such as HECS and SECE and the compilation of energy accounts will aid in the general policy planning of the government. Compiled energy accounts will also be used as input to the estimation of the national accounts of the Philippines.



Chapter 13 – Information society statistics

Introduction

The Philippines has a high diffusion of information and communications technology (ICT) that extends to most parts of the archipelago. The continued expansion of ICT especially cellular mobile telephone services and broadband internet has allowed ideas, information, and knowledge to cross over physical, economic, and social barriers.

The availability of information society (IS) statistics, including ICT-related statistics, is key to the formulation of appropriate regulatory and policy reforms that will harness the full potentials of the sector towards achieving economic growth and social development.

This chapter presents general strategies and programs to further develop a dynamic yet dependable IS statistics.

Situational Analysis

❖ **Key developments in 2011 – 2015**

The following are the achievements of the Philippine Statistical System (PSS) led by information society statistics:

- ◆ **Institutionalization of the regular conduct of household-based ICT surveys and surveys of ICT usage in government, including LGUs.** The Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) together with its partners conducted different surveys in order to generate data on the use of ICT in the household and in the government.

To generate ICT data on households and individual access and usage of ICT, the PSA conducted the Survey on Information and Communications

Technology (SICT) twice—one in 2011 and another in 2014.

To generate government data on ICT usage and resources, the Information and Communications Technology Office (ICTO) and the National IT Industry of the Promotion Agency (NIPA) of the Republic of Korea conducted the Survey on National

Government ICT Resources. This survey was used to assess the current state of e-Government in the Philippines and to provide direction for its future developments.

- ◆ **Enhancement and institutionalization of establishment-based surveys to generate ICT statistics on e-commerce, e-business, and m-commerce; and the survey on ICT-BPO Services on outsourcing revenues and**

employment. The PSA institutionalized the generation of data of ICT-BPO through NSCB Resolution No. 2, series 2013. The resolution provides that data on ICT-BPO services will be generated through the Census of Philippine Business and Industry (CPBI) or the Annual Survey of the Philippine Business and Industry (ASPBI).

- ◆ **Development of an information society (IS) statistics web portal to link and consolidate all ICT statistical information resources produced by various government institutions.** In order to consolidate all ICT statistical information of different government institutions, the ICTO and the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) launched the Philippine ICT Statistics Portal in 2012. ICTO and ITU conducted the ITU Regional Forum and

Training Workshop in 2014 to identify primary issues and challenges.

- ◆ Conduct of capacity building programs on IS statistics through partnership among the major statistical agencies and other major IS-related data producers including international development partners. The PSA has lined up various activities to strengthen its collaboration with its partners regarding IS statistics. Among these activities were the Workshop/Forum on the Production and Compilation of IS-Related Data, Training/ Orientation for the Use of Data Visualizations and GIS-Based Presentations, and Training/Seminar on New and Latest Internationally-Agreed Methodologies and Standards on the Compilation of IS Statistics.
- ◆ Development of a statistical framework for IS to identify the most relevant statistical indicators for the measurement and monitoring of IS. In order to establish a reliable IS statistical framework, the PSA assessed priority IS statistics to be generated. Likewise, it formulated statistical concepts, definitions, and classification systems consistent with international standards and concepts.
- ◆ Assessment and improvement of IS statistics towards inclusion in the System of Designated Statistics (SDS). The SDS *is a mechanism that identifies and generates the most critical and essential statistics required for social and economic planning/analysis based on approved criteria*. Having a major bearing in different sectors at present, the PSA included IS statistics in the SDS.
- ◆ Review and enhancement of surveys to produce IS data with local-level disaggregation.
- ◆ Participation in international programs for the development and updating of standards and methodological frameworks/manuals based on the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) and ITU Core ICT indicators. The PSA has continued to participate in workshops/ seminars related to the production, compilation, and dissemination of IS/ICT statistics sponsored by WSIS, ITU, and the UN. In 2015, the Chair of IAC-ICTS participated in the 13th World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Symposium in Japan.
- ◆ Strengthening of institutional coordination within the PSS and between PSS and the DMB, legislative bodies, and development partners to ensure funding of the continuous improvement and production of critical

statistics on IS. In 2013, the rationalization plan in government agencies paved the way for the establishment of statistical units and creation of statistician positions in agencies that generate core ICT statistics.

- ◆ Institutionalization of a sustainable and efficient financing scheme to ensure availability of funds for designated and developmental statistical activities.

❖ Issues and Concerns

The key issues and challenges which need to be addressed in the information society sector are as follows:

- ◆ Further improvement of the Data Warehousing Project II from the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP).
 - Revision or implementation of a new system for data capture and origination.
 - Enhancement of the reporting process to make report generation more efficient and effective.
- ◆ Need to involve other ICT data contributors in the IAC-ICTS and have a monthly meeting to address evolving and emerging statistical requirements of stakeholders.
 - Involvement of the Commission on Higher Education (CHED), Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA), and other private telecommunications companies as partners/contributors.
- ◆ Need to increase frequency of data gathering for ICT data.
- ◆ Need to create/organize a Technical Working Group (TWG) under the IAC-ICTS for the collection of ICT statistical data for national government agencies (NGAs).
- ◆ Need to craft a standard format for ICT data to streamline data submission and consolidation for the ICT Statistics Portal.

Statistical Programs for 2016 and 2017

❖ Summary

To meet the goal of delivering more timely, accessible, coherent, comparable, comprehensive, and relevant statistics on IS, and to increase user understanding, capacity and trust in statistics for its wider and rational use, the following are deemed priority activities for 2016-2017:

- ◆ Redesign the master sample of household surveys to generate ICT data with lower level disaggregation. To ensure the relevance of IS

statistics, the IAC-ICTS plans to redesign the master sample of household surveys to generate ICT data with lower level disaggregation. This is part of the implementation of a data quality assessment framework for this sector.

- ◆ **Conduct of ICT Survey on an annual basis.** The IAC-ICTS plans to conduct the ICT survey annually in order to generate data on a regular basis.
- ◆ **Development of the methodology on the estimation of satellite accounts for the information economy (IE).** To determine the contribution and role of IE in the country's economic structure and development, the IAC-ICTS plans to develop a methodology to estimate satellite accounts for IE. The committee will start by reviewing the codes used by International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC). In addition to this, it will review the IE framework of other countries.
- ◆ **Purchase of statistical software.** The IAC-ICTS plans to invest on statistical software such as Eviews and Stata as an additional tool in processing IS statistics.
- ◆ **Hiring of consultants, statisticians, economists, and programmers.** In line with the

institutionalization of the regular conduct of ICT-related surveys, the ICTO and NTC plans to hire personnel that will assist in the data collection, data processing, and analysis of IS statistics.

- ◆ **Enhancement of the Philippine ICT Statistics Portal**
- ◆ **Advocacy programs for interagency coordination and harmonization for periodic and systematic data collection and analysis.** The IAC-ICTS plans to hold consultations regarding its broadband plan and ICT roadmap with concerned agencies/institutions. Likewise, IAC-ICTS activities such as briefings and orientations on ICT statistics will be made part of the National Statistics Month (NSM).
- ◆ **Statistical capacity building.** As part of enhancing data dissemination on IS statistics, the IAC-ICTS plans to conduct trainings related to GIS-based presentations and data visualizations.
- ◆ **Expansion of the IAC-ICTS.** To strengthen the implementation of its programmed activities, the IAC-ICTS intends to create the following technical working groups (TWGs): TWG for ICT Statistics, TWG for ICT Household Data, TWG for Business Data, and TWG for NGA ICT Data.



5 – Social Development



Chapter 14 – Population and housing statistics

Introduction

The Philippine Statistical System (PSS) continues to be responsive to the needs of government executives, policy makers, and planner for population and housing statistics on which to base their social and economic development plans, policies, and programs.

Decadal and mid-decade population and housing censuses are important sources of basic population and housing statistics. The use of population statistics is vital in the formulation of policies concerning various segments of the population (infants, children, youth, elderly, and women of reproductive age, voting age, and working age) at the national and sub-national levels. Population counts based on censuses are the official sources of data used for purposes of redistricting and apportionments of congressional seats, allocation of resources and revenues, and creation/conversion of political and administrative units.

Furthermore, the scope and coverage of the population and housing statistics is broad and interdisciplinary in nature where fertility, mortality, and migration are vital demographic processes. Special periodic surveys supply data on these processes. These surveys capture major aspects of health and socio-economic factors that interplay with demographic trends.

Housing statistics present information on the available housing accommodation, patterns of living, and construction trends. These details are essential for the preparation of programs and policies on housing development, resettlement, infrastructure support, and financing assistance.

Situational Analysis

The leading sources of population and housing statistics are the censuses and surveys conducted by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA). Statistics on overseas Filipinos emanate from the administrative records of the Philippine Overseas Employment Administration (POEA) and the Commission on Filipinos Overseas (CFO) and the PSA's Survey on Overseas Filipinos (SOF).

During the period 2011-2015, activities and programs that generate and enhance the quality of population and housing statistics were undertaken by various agencies in the PSS.

❖ **Key developments in 2011 – 2015**

Demands of various stakeholders for population and housing statistics are met with data based on the 2010 Census of Population and Housing (CPH), 2010 Census-based Population Projections, 2013 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), Overseas Filipino Workers Deployment Statistics for 2005 to 2014, and *Annual Compendium of Statistics on International Migration*.

- ♦ **2010 CPH.** The population counts by barangay from the 2010 CPH were made official with the signing by His Excellency President Benigno S. Aquino III of Proclamation No. 362 on March 30, 2012. Detailed demographic and housing characteristics based on the 2010 CPH were disseminated in various publications after this proclamation, beginning in 2012 to 2013 for data items collected from all households and in 2014 for data items collected from sample households.

Likewise, the corresponding census micro data files were made available to users during the same period. The 2010 CPH, which was conducted by the former National Statistics Office (NSO) in May 2010, underscores the importance of statistical information on the country's residents and their dwelling units. The CPH is the most detailed source of data on the size, distribution, and composition of the population and its dwelling units for different geographic units, such as national, regional, city/municipal, and barangay level. The purpose of the census is to provide basic population and housing information to enable the public and the private sectors to plan for better services, and formulate programs to improve the quality of life of the people.

◆ **2010 Census-based Population Projections.**

The 2010 census-based population projections for the period 2010 to 2045 at the national level, which used the cohort-component method, were released in July 2014. The cohort-component method takes into account the three demographic processes namely: fertility, mortality and migration, in projecting population. The methodology, which was approved by the PSA Board in April 2014, involves projecting separately the fertility rates by age of women, 15-49 years of age, and the survival ratios and net migration rates by five-year age groups, for males and females. One important aspect of the 2010 Census-based population projections is the inclusion of an assumption on international migration. In the past population projections, international migration was assumed to be insignificant and thus, had little or no impact on the projection. The population projection is being prepared by the PSA in collaboration with the Inter-Agency Working Group on Population Projections chaired by National Scientist Dr. Mercedes B. Concepcion.

- ◆ **2013 NDHS.** The 2013 NDHS, which covers a wide range of population and health topics, was conducted by the PSA from August to October 2013. This survey is a nationally representative survey of almost 16,000 households and 19,000 women, 15-49 years old. It was designed to provide information on fertility, family planning, and health in the country. Important findings of the 2013 NDHS were presented in a data dissemination forum held in 2014. Preliminary results were presented in April 2014 while the final results were presented in September 2014. The data from the 2013 NDHS are used to monitor and evaluate the impact of population programs as well as policy development decisions.

- ◆ **2015 Census of Population (POPCEN 2015) in August 2015.** The 2015 POPCEN was aimed at providing government executives, policy makers, and planners with population data, especially updated population counts of all barangays in the

country. This nationwide census-taking required some operational features intended to ensure the quality of census data. The PSA utilized technology to facilitate quality control in the data collection. Supervisors used a computer-aided field editing system to assist them in detecting errors or inconsistencies in the accomplished census forms. These supervisors also used the global positioning system (GPS) receiver to collect waypoints or coordinates of the housing unit where the household interviewed resides. Further, the POPCEN 2015 employed the E-Questionnaire in pre-selected highly urbanized cities of the National Capital Region, Cebu, and Davao del Sur. The E-Questionnaire was an electronic version of the basic census form which the household can fill out online or offline through the PSA website. The census-taking was a gigantic operation that entailed the hiring of about 90,000 enumerators and 25,000 supervisors. A study in setting uniform standards in hiring field interviewers, as well as building the capacity and capability of trainers was included in the PSA agenda.

- ◆ **Annual compendium of statistics on international migration.** During the review period, the POEA published a *Compendium on Overseas Filipino Workers Deployment Statistics* for 2005 to 2014 while the CFO, continued the production of the *Annual Compendium of Statistics on International Migration*.

- ◆ **Enhanced methodology for estimating housing needs.** The Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council (HUDCC) enhanced its methodology for estimating housing needs and updated its estimates using the results of the 2010 CPH.

❖ **Issues and Concerns**

Generation of statistics on sub-population groups and emerging concerns on population and housing is a thrust of government for a more informed decision-making process. Inherent to data collection are some technical issues and operational concerns that need to be addressed as follows:

- ◆ **Need to review definition, operationalization, and framework of some data items for consistency and reliability.**
- Need to reconcile legal and various statistical definitions of informal settlers and urban areas. The HUDCC adopts the term "homeless and underprivileged citizens" in reference to informal settlers on the basis of the Urban Development and Housing Act (UDHA) of 1992. Urban areas, based also on this Act, refer to all cities regardless of their population density and to municipalities with a population density of at least five hundred (500) persons per square kilometer.

- Need to study the operationalization of the definition of ethnicity, indigenous peoples and non-indigenous peoples in censuses and surveys, including the formulation of questions to be asked from respondents. The basis for identification of a person's ethnicity is the R.A. No. 8371 or the Indigenous Peoples Rights Act.
 - Need to formulate a standard definition for migration and develop a framework for counting international migrants and overseas Filipinos for adoption by all agencies concerned, notwithstanding the availability of international migration statistics at the national, regional, provincial and city/municipality levels.
- ◆ **Need to develop statistical measures and estimates for some administrative-based information as complementary source of data.**
- The PSA will pursue studies on measuring the level of registration completeness of births and deaths as these are inputs in preparing population projections, among other uses. There is a need to measure under-registration to come up with estimates of birth and death rates. This activity will be in conjunction with the approval of the PSA Board Resolution No. 03 Series of 2015 declaring the Years 2015 to 2024 as Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Decade.
 - There is a perceived difficulty in administering the set of questions needed to measure maternal mortality through a census. Aside from the rarity and sensitivity of maternal deaths, the maternal mortality ratio cannot be computed for areas with very small population sizes, that is, for those areas with less than 100,000 population. Likewise, the series of questions needed to determine maternal deaths in a household will take up a significant portion of interview time during census-taking. Hence, it will add up to the response burden aside from the difficulty in field operations. The reference period for measuring maternal deaths, e.g., past five years or past three years, also needs to be studied.
 - In using vital statistics to measure maternal mortality, the under registration of deaths remains a concern that needs to be looked into. Further, not all local civil registrars have used the revised form for Certificate of Death that includes information on maternal death.
- ◆ **Need to establish a well-coordinated statistical activities and programs across different agencies to produce quality data and better use of resources.**
- Response burden is also attributed to the many surveys being conducted including those conducted by agencies and organizations outside the PSA. There are also existing census-
- like data collection activities being undertaken by other government agencies and local government units. There is a need for a strengthened coordination of statistical data gathering activities among the agencies concerned to help minimize respondents' fatigue and confusion, avoid competition in the recruitment and hiring of interviewers; and confusion among data users on similar statistics and indicators derived from different undertakings of various agencies and organizations. The formulation of a statistical resolution enjoining other agencies to rationalize the timeline of their conduct of census-like activities will be studied.
- ◆ **Need to re-examine time lag between census data collection and release of census data.**
- There is a need to review the existing statistical law, E.O. No. 352, with respect to the schedule of release of results from a mid-decade census when the conduct is maintained in the month of August or September. The current time lag prescribed in E.O. No. 352 is only 3 to 4 months after the end of census-taking. This amount of time is insufficient, given the enormity of records involved and the extended enumeration period for large provinces and cities.
- ◆ **Need to formulate a system of strategies and advocacies to positively influence the overall attitude of the general public to censuses and surveys.**
- While the statistical law (Republic Act No. 10625) mandates the PSA to conduct censuses and surveys, including the obligation of households and individuals to respond to censuses and surveys, the responsibility of providing information for decision-making is not yet ingrained among the people. Refusal and low response rate can be attributed to the people's lack of trust and time to answer questions, security risks, privacy issue, and indifference to government undertakings, among others.

Statistical Programs for 2016 and 2017

❖ Summary

For the period 2016-2017, activities for the sector include the conduct of the 2016 National Disability Prevalence Survey, the 2017 National Migration Survey, the 2017 NDHS, the 2016 and 2017 SOF and the generation of the 2010 Census-based population projections at the regional and provincial level.

On new and emerging statistics, the PSA will capitalize on opportunities for conducting several studies on the following concerns: disability statistics; maternal mortality

estimates; indigenous cultural community and indigenous peoples; as well as internal and international migration.

- ◆ **2016 National Disability Prevalence Survey in September 2016.** In response to the growing demand for comprehensive and accurate data on persons with disability which are essential in the formulation of plans for the rehabilitation, education, and development of persons with disability, the 2016 National Disability Prevalence Survey will be conducted by the PSA in collaboration with the Department of Health (DOH) and the National Council on Disability Affairs (NCDA). The survey aims to provide national level data on demographic, social, and economic profile of persons with disability.
- ◆ **2017 National Migration Survey.** To address the demand for more in-depth data on migration, the Inter-Agency Committee on Migration Statistics recommended to the PSA the conduct of a national migration survey. The main objective of the survey is to provide baseline data on migration. This is the first time that the survey will be conducted in the country.
- ◆ **2017 NDHS in August 2017.** The 2017 NDHS will be conducted ahead of its original schedule, August 2018, to respond to the need for baseline data in support of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Use of information, communication

and technology in data collection is being planned for this survey.

- ◆ **Yearly conduct of the SOF.** The SOF will be conducted every year as a rider to the October round of the Labor Force Survey. This survey aims to gather information on Filipino citizens who left for abroad during the last five years.
- ◆ **Population projections at sub-national levels in 2016.** Regional and provincial projected populations by five-year age group and by sex, based on the 2010 Census of Population and Housing will be released in 2016. The methodology in generating the 2010 Census-based regional population projections was approved by the PSA Board through the PSA Board Resolution No. 06-B, s. 2015, and the methodology for provincial projections through PSA Board Resolution No. 11, s. 2015.
- ◆ **New estimates of housing needs in 2017.** The updating of housing needs estimates will be done by the HUDCC as soon as population and housing data from the 2015 POPCEN become available.
- ◆ **Definition and framework for migration in 2017.** The standard definition for migration and framework for counting international migrants and overseas Filipinos will be formulated within the plan period for adoption by the agencies concerned. This will support the institutionalization of providing the users with consistent migration data.

❖ SDPs supporting the generation of the RRM indicators

Table 9. SDPs supporting the generation of RRM Indicators on Population and Housing Statistics

Statistical Development Programs	RRM Indicators	PSDP Disaggregated Data
New estimates of housing needs in 2017 (HUDCC)	Percentage of housing targets met (in %)	National level
	Share of socialized housing to housing target improved (in %)	
	Household access to water supply increased (in % of total number of household)	
	Barangays with zero open-defecation increase (in % of total number of barangays)	
	Percentage of households with access to improved safe water supply increased	

Policy Uses

Programs and activities identified in this Chapter aim to improve the use of statistics for evidence-based policy making and program planning on the following aspects:

- ❖ Population count based on the census is one of the criteria in the allocation of resources and revenues, and creation/conversion of political and administrative units.
- ❖ Disability statistics can be the used as basis for establishing more government-subsidized institutions that will cater to the promotion of physical, emotional, and psycho-social well-being of persons with disability.
- ❖ Information on migration is a source of statistics for the provision of programs to assist overseas Filipinos and their families in terms of finance,

education, health, rights, protection, security, and welfare, among others.

- ❖ Results of the NDHS can be used to measure the SDG indicator on good health and wellbeing and as basis for improvement of health facilities and services.

- ❖ Data on housing characteristics based on the census provides statistics which can be used for estimating housing needs, especially households living in marginal housing units.



Chapter 15 – Income, poverty and hunger statistics

Introduction

Income, poverty and hunger are interrelated characteristics that can help describe the state of human development in the country. Poverty stems mainly from people's lack of resources, income, or means to be able to survive or live a decent life. While in reality, these concepts are much more complex. Their interrelationship points to a simple realization that in order to address poverty and hunger, there should be at least reasonable income to satisfy human's minimum basic needs. Poverty, in particular, has many dimensions and manifests in various forms which cannot always be addressed by having income alone. It is this recognition of the many facets of poverty that guides government and society to continuously seek and implement solutions to reduce, if not totally, eliminate poverty.

Poverty reduction has been one of the overarching goals of the Philippine government throughout administrations. Despite this perennial thrust to address poverty however, the country still lags in halving absolute poverty based on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The slow rate of poverty reduction should therefore bring greater attention to protecting the poor and the vulnerable against social, economic, and environmental risks.

In order for government and stakeholders of poverty alleviation to better monitor outcomes of anti-poverty programs, including progress towards the MDGs, a comprehensive poverty monitoring and indicator system is needed to ensure the production and analysis of timely and quality statistics on income, poverty, hunger, and other human development statistics.

This chapter outlines key strategies that are aimed to ensure the availability of quality income, poverty and hunger statistics in support of society's efforts to reduce poverty and achieve human development.

Situational Analysis

❖ **Key developments in 2011 – 2015**

The following are the achievements of the Philippine Statistical System (PSS) in the Income, Poverty, and Hunger Sector during the Period 2011-2015:

- ◆ **Refinement of official poverty statistics.** To address issues raised on official poverty statistics, the Technical Committee on Poverty Statistics (TC PovStat) conducted an overall review of the estimation methodology from 2008 to 2011. The review led to the adoption of improvements through National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB) Resolution No. 9, Series of 2011 - Refinements in the Official Poverty Estimation Methodology. The 2009 poverty estimates based on the refined methodology were released in February 2011 together with the revised estimates for 1991, 2003, and 2006. The release of the new/revised estimates included corresponding measures of reliability such as coefficients of variation, confidence intervals and standard errors on pertinent indicators to promote transparency by informing the public about the limitations of the estimates. Further, cluster of provinces were released based on the confidence intervals of the provincial poverty incidence in lieu of ranking.
- ◆ **Regular generation of official poverty statistics.** The former NSCB released the 2012 full year official provincial poverty statistics in December 2013 together with back estimates for

2006 and 2009 (to reflect updated definition of urban-rural variables and adoption of 2006-based prices). The early release served as a milestone in terms of the time lag of data dissemination from two (2) years after the reference year, as per System of Designated Statistics (SDS), to less than one (1) year.

- ◆ **Regular generation of official poverty statistics for the basic sectors.** In view of its continuing goal to be relevant to its stakeholders, the former NSCB generated and released the 2009 and 2012 official poverty statistics for the basic sectors in June 2012 and July 2014, respectively. The poverty estimates were computed for 9 of the 14 disadvantaged sectors of Philippine society: women; youth; children; senior citizens; individuals residing in urban areas; migrant and formal sector workers; farmers; fishermen; and self-employed and unpaid family workers.
 - ◆ **Regular generation of poverty statistics at the city, municipality and congressional district levels.** In 2012, the former NSCB produced the 2006 and 2009 city and municipality poverty estimates. Further, the 2006 and 2009 congressional district poverty estimates were provided to the House of Representatives' Congressional Planning and Budget Department to aid legislative work related to poverty reduction and social development. In 2014, the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) generated and released the 2012 city and municipal poverty estimates. It may be noted that this was the first time that funding for this activity was solely funded by the national government. Further, significant reduction in the time lag of release of estimates was observed from more than three years from its reference period in the past releases to two years.
 - ◆ **Generation of first semester official poverty statistics.** In response to urgent demand for more timely and updated official poverty statistics, the TC PovStat developed and recommended the first semester provincial poverty estimation methodology based on the Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES), which was approved by the then NSCB Executive Board on 16 April 2013, through NSCB Resolution No. 4, Series of 2013 Approving the Official Poverty Estimation Methodology for First Semester. In line with the approval, the former NSCB Technical Staff released for the first time the 2012 official provincial poverty statistics based on the first semester of the FIES on 23 April 2015.
- Further, with the National Economic and Development Authority's (NEDA's) recommendation, the former NSO adopted the income module in the FIES to the Annual Poverty Indicator Survey (APIS) starting 2013. This made possible the generation and release of national level 2013 and 2014 first semester official poverty statistics based on the 2013 and 2014 APIS on 29 April 2014 and 6 March 2015, respectively.

- ◆ **Generation of poverty statistics for the employed and unemployed population.** In response to the need to measure the country's performance towards meeting the new MDG target on achieving the full and productive employment and decent work, the former NSCB made special tables on the poverty statistics for the employed population. The poverty incidence for unemployed population was also generated for comparison. The 2009 poverty statistics for employed workers and unemployed population were released, together with the 2009 official poverty statistics for the basic sectors on 7 June 2012. Henceforth, the PSA, afterwards, released the 2012 poverty statistics for the employed and unemployed population on 4 July 2014.
 - ◆ **Regular implementation of Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS) in various local government units.** The CBMS, which was developed in the early 1990s under the Micro Impacts of Macroeconomic Adjustment Policies (MIMAP) Project-Philippines, is an organized process of data collection and processing at the local level and integration of data in local planning, program implementation and impact-monitoring. This is implemented by the local government units (LGUs). As of January 2015, the CBMS has been implemented in 23,410 barangays, 867 municipalities and 69 cities in 75 provinces (32 of which are province-wide). It should be noted, however, that the CBMS conducted in these areas have varying reference periods.
 - ◆ **Preparation for the Second Round of the National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction (NHTS-PR) or Listahanan.** The Listahanan is an information management system that identifies who and where the poor are. It makes available to national government agencies and other social protection stakeholders a socio-economic database as basis for identifying beneficiaries of their programs and services. In 2009, the DSWD conducted the first assessment which resulted in the identification of 5.2 million poor households out of the 10.9 million assessed. These households have become beneficiaries of the Philhealth Indigent Program. Some 4.4 million households have also been enrolled in the Pantawid Pamilya program.
- From 2011 to 2014, preparatory activities for the conduct of the Second Round of Listahanan, which was held in 2015, were undertaken by the DSWD.
- ◆ **Development of the conceptual and statistical framework of the Poverty Monitoring and Indicators Systems (PMIS).** Towards a common understanding and appreciation of poverty statistics in the country, the Human Development and Poverty Reduction Cabinet Cluster (HDPGCC) on 17 March 2011, established the Technical Working Group on

Poverty Monitoring and Indicator Systems (TWG-PMIS). The TWG-PMIS was established to achieve the following objectives: to come up with an inventory of indicator systems on poverty monitoring existing in the government; and to harmonize and standardize existing statistical frameworks/indicator systems on poverty monitoring (whenever possible) but not limited to the official poverty statistics of the former NSCB, National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction (NHTS-PR) of the DSWD, and the CBMS implemented by LGUs. Recognizing that an effective PMIS requires a well-defined conceptual and statistical framework for the identification of appropriate measures of poverty, the TWG-PMIS developed the conceptual and statistical frameworks on PMIS, which were endorsed to the HDPRCC on 11 June 2012. The TWG-PMIS further prepared an initial list of corresponding indicators and metadata on PMIS.

- ◆ **Training of media on data interpretation and analysis.** The former NSCB, through the National Statistical Information Center (NSIC), conducted regular statistics appreciation seminars to members of the Philippine Press on the generation, interpretation and analysis of various statistical products including official poverty statistics and related indicators.
- ◆ **Training in the analysis and use of income, poverty, hunger and related statistics in poverty reduction strategies and advocacy activities among national government agencies, LGUs and major stakeholders.** Statistical capacity building and advocacy presentation on official poverty statistics and related indicators being released by the former NSCB were provided to national and local government agencies and other major stakeholders. The refinements in the official poverty estimation methodology, which was approved in 2011, were presented to at least 21 fora/meetings conducted by the national and local government agencies, academe and other stakeholders in 2011. Trainings on official poverty statistics were also provided to some national government agencies, in collaboration with the former Statistical Research and Training Center (SRTC).
- ◆ **Preparation and dissemination of more user-friendly information materials.** For better communication of statistics, more visual information materials on income, poverty and related indicators were prepared and disseminated to the public. In 2014, posters of Small Area Estimates (SAE) of Poverty highlighting GIS-based poverty maps on the 2006 and 2009 municipal and city level poverty estimates were disseminated to the public. These posters benefited from the Generation of the 2006 and 2009 Municipal and City Level Poverty Estimates

Project jointly funded by the Government of the Philippines, the World Bank and the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID).

- ◆ **Dissemination of statistics through social networking sites.** The former NSCB, through the NSIC, has adopted current / popular technology / modes to expand the reach of statistics, e.g., social networking sites like Facebook and Twitter. Dissemination of official poverty statistics and former NSCB web articles, i.e., Statistically Speaking, Sexy Statistics and Beyond the Numbers, on income, poverty, and hunger, have been widely disseminated through these new technologies.
- ◆ **Redesign of the MS of households.** The PSA pursued a project to develop and to design the 2013 Master Sample (MS) for household-based surveys, which features an improved frame that was developed using digitized maps of census enumeration areas (EAs) and barangays with boundaries verified and landmarks updated during the mapping activities carried out nationwide in 2012 to 2013 and continued in 2014. The new master sample, with provinces and highly urbanized cities (HUCs) as major domains, was approved in November 2014 through PSA Board Resolution No. 11 Series of 2014 Approving the 2013 Master Sample Design for Household-Based Surveys. Adoption of the 2013 MS will hopefully address the need for estimates at lower levels of disaggregation, particularly at the province level.
- ◆ **Re-establishment of the Technical Committee on Poverty Statistics.** In view of the establishment of the PSA in September 2013, which reorganized the PSS, the TC PovStat was also re-established through PSA Memorandum Order No. 6, Series of 2014, to resolve issues, review current techniques/methodologies, and recommend policies and workable schemes towards the improvement of poverty and other related statistics.
- ◆ **Participation in the meetings, conferences and workshops organized by United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN ESCAP), United Nations Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (UN SIAP), Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Working Groups on MDGs, Asian Development Bank (ADB).** The PSA participated in various local and international meetings, conference and workshops on Income, Poverty, and Hunger Statistics organized by the UN, ADB, ASEAN and international partners.

❖ Issues and Concerns

The key issues and challenges in the generation and dissemination of quality Income, Poverty, and Hunger Statistics are as follows:

- ◆ **Need to strengthen statistical research and development to ensure better methodologies and statistics in view of increasing demand for new, relevant, and better quality statistics through the following measures:**
 - Explore possibility of using SAE technique, e.g., to make possible the estimation of poverty statistics among the basic sectors at the provincial level.
 - Development of methodology for measuring poverty in all dimensions, particularly through the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), which will serve as complementary indicators to the official poverty estimates that are income-based.
 - Review of the methodology for the generation of first semester poverty statistics from the APIS vis-à-vis FIES to address the issue raised on whether the poverty estimates from the FIES are comparable with those generated from the APIS.
 - Adoption of the 2013 master sample in the household surveys of the PSA, particularly in the FIES and APIS, and study its implication in the estimation methodology of income and poverty indicators.
- ◆ **Need to enhance statistical policies, standards, and coordination mechanisms for the production and dissemination of Income, Poverty, and Hunger Statistics.**
 - There is a need to review and rationalize all related data on income, poverty, and hunger to reduce if not eliminate the duplication of resources thereby promoting efficiency and effectiveness of data generation.
 - The methodology for the generation of Human Development Index (HDI) need to be reviewed and approved towards the institutionalization of HDI in the PSA.
- ◆ **Confusion among users about the statistics being produced or used due to proliferation of poverty monitoring and indicator systems has led to:**
 - Because poverty reduction is an overarching goal of government, anti-poverty programs and support activities are undertaken by various agencies, each designing or using own parameters and systems for monitoring. This has caused confusion among users as to which indicators and analysis to base their decisions or policies on.
 - There is an urgent need to integrate most, if not all, poverty monitoring and indicator systems to

standardize references, e.g., indicators, concepts, and methodologies, and to consolidate, and thus, save on resources for the collection, processing and management of data.

- ◆ **Reduction of time lag for the generation and release of income, poverty, and hunger data.** There is a continuing clamor for addressing the timeliness of release of official sources of income data coming from the FIES and APIS, which in effect shall reduce the time lag of release of official poverty data.

Statistical Programs for 2016 and 2017

❖ Summary

To deliver more timely, accessible, coherent, comparable, comprehensive, and relevant statistics on income, poverty, and hunger, the following are deemed priority statistical activities in 2016 and 2017:

- ◆ **Development of a methodology for estimating annual income using the 1st and 2nd survey round data that are statistically reliable down to the provincial and HUCs level.** The demand for new, relevant, and better quality statistics on income, poverty, and hunger remains a greater challenge in the PSS. With the approval of the 2013 MS and its pending implementation in household-based surveys including the FIES, the task is to develop a methodology for estimating annual income using the 1st and 2nd survey round data that are statistically reliable down to the provincial and HUCs level. The income estimates will serve as input in the estimation of official poverty statistics that are in effect, will be reliable at the provincial and HUCs level.
- ◆ **Enhancement of institutionalization of small area estimates of poverty at the municipal and city level.** The PSA, through the former NSCB and in collaboration with the World Bank, AusAID and Philippine government, has already produced small area estimates of poverty at the municipal and city level for years 2000, 2003, 2006, 2009 and 2012. However, the estimates are considered project-based and are yet to be institutionalized in the agency. The plan is to conduct a comprehensive review of small area estimation (SAE) methodology on poverty, not limited to the Elbers, Lanjouw and Lanjouw (ELL) Methodology of the World Bank, to determine the best SAE methodology to adopt for institutionalization in the PSA.
- ◆ **Refinement of the methodology for Human Development Index (HDI) towards institutionalization in the PSA.** In collaboration with the Human Development Network (HDN), the PSA will review and refine the methodology

for human development index towards institutionalization in the PSA. By end of 2016, it is foreseen that an official methodology on HDI will be adopted by the PSA.

- ◆ **Rationalization of existing data collection efforts on income, poverty, and hunger.** The establishment of the PSA is envisioned to pave way for the rationalization of existing data collection efforts on income, poverty, and hunger to reduce if not eliminate the duplication of initiatives, thereby promoting efficiency and effectiveness in data generation. The proposal is to review and improve the FIES, APIS, Labor Force Survey (LFS) and Survey on Food Demand for Agricultural Commodities (SFDAC) of the PSA along with the National Nutrition Survey (NNS) of DOST-FNRI towards harmonized indicators on income, poverty and hunger. This undertaking is expected to benefit from the results of the World Bank's follow-up survey.

- ◆ **Development of methodology for generating a measure of poverty in all dimensions.** For non-income measures of poverty, the methodology on Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) shall be developed. These measures will serve as complementary indicators to the official poverty estimates which are income-based.

- ◆ **Review of the methodology for the generation of first semester poverty statistics from the APIS vis-à-vis FIES.** This activity shall be undertaken to address the issue raised on whether the poverty estimates from the FIES are comparable with those generated from the APIS.

The list of other statistical activities and programs identified towards improvement of income, poverty, and hunger indicators are provided in the Annex table.

❖ **SDPs supporting the generation of the RRM indicators**

Table 10. SDPs supporting the generation of RRM Indicators on Income, Poverty and Hunger Statistics

Statistical Development Programs	RRM Indicators	PSDP Disaggregated Data
Development of a methodology for estimating annual income using the 1st and 2nd survey round data that are statistically reliable down to the provincial and HUCs level.	Poverty incidence	
Development of methodology for generating a measure of poverty in all dimensions.	Multidimensional Poverty	

Policy Uses

The PSDP activities identified in this Chapter, intends to improve the use of the statistics for evidence-based policy making and program planning, particularly on the following aspects:

- ❖ **For more effective assessment/monitoring of anti-poverty reduction policies, programs and projects:**
 - ◆ at the provincial, city and municipal level;
 - ◆ annually;
 - ◆ addressing the non-monetary dimensions of poverty particularly deprivations on health, education and standard of living; and
- ❖ **For formulation of policies and programs:**
 - ◆ on hunger mitigation;
 - ◆ addressing the welfare/standard of living of the low- and middle income class;
 - ◆ specifically addressing marginalized sectors of the Philippine society at the local level.

- ◆ addressing the disparities and gaps in levels of human development across provinces in terms of education, health and income; and
- ◆ based on a harmonized monitoring system.

- ❖ **Following are some examples of the actual policy uses of city and municipal level poverty estimates:**

- ◆ For targeting beneficiaries of programs/projects such as the Provincial Government of Eastern Samar in the identification of project sites of United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Population fund (UNFPA), Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD), Plan Philippines, DA/ADB InFRES Project; DA for determining top priority LGUs in Region VI as recipients of the Philippine Rural Development Project (PRDP), etc.; and
- ◆ For policy formulation and planning such as Baguio - La Trinidad - Itogon - Sablan - Tuba - Tublay (BLISTT) master planning activity.



Chapter 16 – Labor and employment statistics

Introduction

In September 2007, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) monitoring framework was revised to include new targets to promote “full and productive employment and decent work for all” as part of national development strategies towards poverty reduction.

Decent work is integral to efforts in reducing poverty and is a key mechanism for achieving equitable, inclusive, and sustainable development. It involves opportunities for work that is productive, delivers fair income, and provides security in the workplace and social protection for workers and their families. It also gives people the freedom to express their concerns, to organize themselves, and to participate in decisions that affect their lives.

The new benchmarks embody a more focused outlook in the design and implementation of more appropriate and effective policy and program interventions to ensure a dynamic, highly competent, and globally competitive labor market in the country.

With a commitment to reducing poverty and the worst forms of human deprivation, the government launched the 22-Point Platform and Policy Pronouncements on Labor and Employment with the overarching goal “to invest in the country’s top resource making us more competitive and employable while promoting industrial peace based on social justice.”

This chapter provides a strategic plan for the development and improvement of statistical data and indicators that aid in the creation,

implementation and monitoring of policies and programs to promote and ensure productive employment and decent work in the country.

Situational Analysis

With the implementation of Republic Act 10625 otherwise known as the Philippine Statistical Act of 2013, collection and compilation of labor and employment statistics particularly pertaining to labor market situation done thru regular surveys are now fully-lodged with the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA). Related information on labor and employment through administrative data are continuously generated by the bureaus and attached agencies of the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE), Social Security System (SSS), Government Service Insurance System (GSIS), and Philippine Health Insurance Corporation (PHIC).

❖ **Key developments in 2011 – 2015**

- ◆ **Improvement of the Labor Force Survey (LFS).** A comprehensive review of LFS indicators was conducted to better capture contemporary labor market characteristics, trends and emerging issues and to conform with international standards.

The International Labor Organization (ILO) pilot-tested the new international standards, concepts and measurement framework for LFS with the new questionnaires developed by the ILO, and using the 2003 Master Sample (MS) design.

- ◆ **Updating and compilation of decent work indicators and relevant statistics.** An interactive database webpage covering more than

100 indicators on labor and employment was created based on ILO Decent Work Framework. This database on Decent Work Statistics – Philippines (DeWS-Philippines) was updated using 2014 data.

- ◆ Inclusion of agricultural sector in the DOLE-BLES establishment-based surveys such as the Occupational Wages Survey (OWS), Integrated Survey on Labor and Employment (ISLE) and Labor Turnover Survey (LTS).
- ◆ Approval and adoption of the official methodology for generating labor productivity statistics per Board Resolution No. 2, s. 2014.

❖ **Issues and Concerns**

- ◆ Lack of disaggregated statistics at the provincial and city level from the LFS for provincial and city planning.
- ◆ No official concept, definition and measurement on informal employment.
- ◆ Need to update methodology for the measurement of family living wage and generation of estimates.
- ◆ Overlapping field operations of establishment surveys of the former National Statistics Office (NSO) and the Bureau of Labor and Employment Statistics (BLES) resulting in respondents' burden and duplication of data on employment.
- ◆ Lack of data in support of monitoring Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Goal 8 (Target 8.3, Indicator 1).
 - Non-availability of statistics on job vacancies and separations at the national level and Outside National Capital Region (ONCR).
 - Absence of earnings data from the LFS.
- ◆ Weak institutional coordination mechanism for the generation of administrative-based statistics on overseas workers.
- ◆ Updating of LFS to conform with the new international standards, concepts and measurement framework.

Statistical Programs for 2016 and 2017

❖ **Summary**

The following are the statistical programs and activities to be undertaken to address the issues and concerns on labor and employment statistics cited above. These programs and activities involved the generation of new indicators and lower level of disaggregation: conduct of methodological studies and researches; and rationalization of data collection for establishment surveys, among others.

- ◆ **Implementation of the 2013 Master Sample (MS) of Households.** Pilot-testing in NCR using the 2013 MS is on-going and will be implemented in the April round of the LFS for 2016.
- ◆ **Methodological research on the concept and measurement of informal employment.** The DOLE thru the Bureau of Workers with Special Concerns is expected to initiate this activity in the development and conceptualization including its methodology for measurement.
- ◆ **Review of methodology on the measurement of family living wage.** An acceptable methodology is expected to be completed by 2016.
- ◆ **Harmonization of establishment surveys.** This undertaking involves harmonization of labor concepts and sampling frames used in establishment surveys by the PSA.
- ◆ **Annual updating of Database of Workers in the Informal Sector.**
- ◆ **Generation of SDG-related employment indicators (job vacancies and separations, and earnings).** Preparatory activities for the expansion of samples for the Labor Turnover Survey (LTS) to cover both NCR and ONCR will be completed by 2016 and pilot-tested in 2017.
- ◆ **Review of coordination mechanism on the generation of administrative-based statistics on overseas Filipinos.**
- ◆ **Conduct of ILO pilot studies on the new international standards on the measurement of work, employment, unemployment and labor underutilization.**

❖ **SDPs supporting the generation of the RRM indicators**

Table 11. SDPs supporting the generation of RRM Indicators on Labor and Employment Statistics

Statistical Development Programs	RRM Indicators	PSDP Disaggregated Data
Generation of provincial-level labor and employment statistics based on the LFS (including use of tablets) (PSA) Conduct of pilot studies on the new international standards on the measurement of work, employment, unemployment and labor underutilization (PSA)	Unemployment rate	National, Regional, Provincial levels, by Industry, by Occupation Group, by Sex
	Employment generated (in '000)	
	Underemployment rate (% of employed)	
Generation of provincial-level labor and employment statistics based on the LFS (including use of tablets) (PSA)	Employment generated from the I&S sectors increased annually	National, Regional, Provincial levels; by Industry
Generation of provincial-level labor and employment statistics based on the LFS (including use of tablets); Compilation of the National Accounts (PSA)	Labor productivity in I&S sectors increased	National level

Policy Uses

Table 12. Policy uses of labor and employment statistical development programs.	
Statistical Development Programs	Policy Use
Implementation of the 2013 MS of Households	Monitoring the provincial employment situation; Inputs to provincial planning, policy and programs to address local level problems on unemployment and underemployment
Methodological research on the concept and measurement of informal employment	Measurement of informal employment as basis for the conduct of the Informal Sector Survey
Review of methodology on the measurement of family living wage	Inputs to policy and program formulation by DOLE NWPC; Monitoring trends in family living wage
Harmonization of establishment surveys of the PSA	Generation of timely and relevant labor and employment statistics from establishments
Generation of SDG-related employment indicators (job vacancies and separations, and earnings)	Monitoring achievements on Sustainable Development Goal 8 (Target 8.3, Indicator 1)
Review of coordination mechanism on the generation of administrative-based statistics on overseas Filipinos	Inputs to planning, policy and program formulation for overseas Filipinos
Conduct of ILO pilot studies on the new international standards on the measurement of work, employment, unemployment and labor underutilization	Basis for the formulation of the most appropriate measurement approaches to reflect the new standard in countries in different parts of the world



Chapter 17 – Education and culture statistics

Introduction

Education and culture weave a common thread towards learning and human development.

Education along with training, constitutes the broader concept of learning to provide important means to make informed choices and decisions. Productive education and training are necessary to build competently skilled and higher-level professional workforce to support industry needs, basic services delivery, and good governance.

Culture, on the other hand, represents a timeline of integrated human behavior patterns and societal beliefs and traits of the nation that are transmitted through generations. Appreciating a country's culture and one of its notable manifestations, the arts, is key to understanding the very foundation of the nation and where it is headed through generations.

An integrated and comprehensive set of statistics will provide good metrics of the implementation of educational reforms such as the *K to 12* program, and help track the development of culture and sports in the country.

This chapter presents statistical development programs that address issues and demands for education and cultural statistics.

Situational Analysis

❖ **Key developments in 2011 – 2015**

- ◆ **Enhancement in the generation of education statistics.** From 2011 to 2015, the education agencies, namely: the Department of Education

(DepEd); Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA); Commission on Higher Education (CHED); Department of Science and Technology – Science Education Institute (DOST-SEI); Professional Regulation Commission (PRC); and the National Center for Culture and the Arts (NCCA) implemented various programs and activities to generate and provide education statistics/indicators, sourced from administrative reporting forms and surveys.

- **Conduct of the 2013 Functional Literacy, Education and Mass Media Survey (FLEMMS).** The survey was conducted by the former National Statistics Office (NSO) to generate data on the functional literacy, educational and skills qualifications of the population, magnitude and socio-economic profile of the out-of-school youth and exposure of the population to mass media.
- **Updating of the Impact Evaluation Study (IES) of Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Programs.** The IES of TVET Programs is conducted regularly by the TESDA, at least on a biennial basis to capture information on the graduates and their absorption and employability in the labor market. In 2011, the study covered 2009 TVET graduates in all delivery modes. The findings on the graduates of the Training for Work Scholarship Program (TWSP) is one of the main features of the study/report.
- **Conduct of a Tracer Study on the DOST-SEI scholar-graduates.** In 2013, the SEI conducted a tracer study on the DOST-SEI scholar-graduates under various scholarship programs being implemented by the DOST-SEI, with the ultimate objective of determining the impact of these programs to individual and/or national

development. Likewise, it seeks to assess the effectiveness of the scholarship programs being implemented by the DOST-SEI.

◆ **Improvement of information systems and development of new ones.**

- **Introduction of the Learner Information System (LIS).** In 2011, the DepEd initiated the LIS, an online facility that provides for the registration of learners enrolled in public schools. Since its installation, the LIS has allowed the Department to generate the total public school enrolment based on the actual registration of learners. After four years, the DepEd eventually directed all private schools and SUCs offering elementary and secondary education, and all programs under the Alternative Learning System (ALS), including Abot-Alam, to register all their learners' profile in the LIS.
- **Implementation of the Enhanced Basic Education Information System (EBEIS).** The EBEIS is a web-based system that maintains a database of public and private schools' education statistics. Pursuant to DepEd Order No. 39, s. 2011, the system was developed due to the urgent need to improve the collection of data from schools and streamline data management process to deliver timely, relevant and accurate information to effectively support planning, budgeting, formulation of policies and other decision-making activities at various levels of the education system i.e. school, division, regional and national levels.
- **Implementation of the CHED Electronic Collection and Knowledge System (CHECKS).** The CHECKS is an online system implemented in 2014 that ensures consistency and reliability of data from the CHED central and regional offices, and HEIs all over the country. It is part of the CHED's thrust for improving efficiency and effectiveness by simplifying the collection process for all stakeholders. The system improves the availability of data for making informed decisions and efficient generation of reports and other data requirements.
- **Conduct of the National Inventory of DepEd Public School Buildings.** In 2014, the DepEd conducted the National School Building Inventory with the goal to establish accurate and comprehensive baseline data on school buildings of all public elementary and secondary schools.

◆ **Development of a web portal for education and cultural statistics.** Preparatory activities have been initiated towards the development of an education and cultural statistics portal, as follows:

- Development of Higher Education Knowledge Portal which interconnects the websites of higher education stakeholders as part of the Medium-term Information and Communications

Technology (ICT) Harmonization Initiative for Higher Education (MITHI-HE) by the CHED;

- Establishment of backbone infrastructure by the TESDA;
- Development of science and technology (S&T) Databases and Information Systems by the SEI; and
- Enhancement of the NCCA Cultural Databank as the central repository of information and data on Philippine Culture and Arts.

◆ **Development of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) strategies for more effective dissemination, communication and advocacy of education and cultural statistics.** Dissemination of education statistics generated by education agencies, to wit:

- Release of TVET statistics covering the periods 2005-2011 and 2008-2013;
- Accessibility of EBEIS statistics on the DepEd website and S&T statistics on the SEI website; and
- Learning and Competitive Labor Market statistics posted on the PSA website.

◆ **Conduct of dissemination, consultation and advocacy activities on education and education-related outputs and activities among major stockholders, civil society groups, academe and local government units (LGUs).**

- Conduct of training, seminars and workshops for school heads and managers by DepEd.
 - Training for education managers in all levels on how to appreciate, interpret, use, and disseminate information gathered from raw data;
 - Appreciation seminars for school heads in elementary and secondary education levels; and
 - Data Management and Information Technology Workshop for all regions, divisions and school heads.
- Conduct of other advocacy activities.
 - Career Guidance Advocacy Program and mobile services to schools and local communities by the PRC;
 - Consultation workshops for the localization of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) cultural statistics by the NCCA; and
 - Report Card of First TESD Congress, Second TESD Congress and the set of recommendations to develop the 21st Century Skilled Workforce by TESDA.

- ◆ Participation in international and technical cooperation such as conferences and expert group meetings related to education and cultural statistics.
- ◆ Development of the statistical framework on cultural statistics.
- ◆ Continuing development and/or updating of statistical standards, policies and guidelines for education and cultural statistics.
- ◆ Comprehensive review and improvement of designated statistical activities relative to education.

❖ **Issues and Concerns**

The key issues of the education sector in the generation and dissemination of statistics are the following:

- ◆ Need for a concerted action plan at the national and local levels on data generation, consolidation, reporting and dissemination as well as monitoring and evaluation mechanism to address manifold issues and concerns of the sector.
- ◆ Lack of standard policy on dissemination, advocacy, generation, consolidation, reporting, monitoring and evaluation of education statistics.
- ◆ Need to establish mechanisms to assess and review data quality and methodologies.
- ◆ Need for statistical information on culture, arts and sports.
- ◆ Need to bridge data gaps to address emerging concerns on education statistics.
- ◆ Need to provide a unified data structure to be used by agencies as well as a common portal where education statistics will be funneled for connectivity.
- ◆ Need to develop technical knowledge/skills/competencies on statistical research and capacity building for personnel concerned in government agencies.

- ◆ Need to deliver more timely, accessible, coherent, comparable, comprehensive and relevant education statistics;
- ◆ Need for increased government investment in education statistics thru establishment of statistical units to ensure that critical activities such as generation of education and cultural statistics are undertaken.
- ◆ Enhancement of statistical capacities of data producers and providers.

Statistical Programs for 2016 and 2017

❖ **Summary**

The development of information education and communication (IEC) strategies, conduct of fora to facilitate dissemination, communication and advocacy of education and cultural statistics for all education-related activities and setting up of a web portal for education and cultural statistics will be undertaken during the period.

The key programs for 2016-2017 are as follows: (1) designation of statistics on TVET such as enrolment on and graduates of school-based and non-school-based TVET; (2) the implementation of the framework on cultural statistics and identification of its key indicators; (3) development of framework and core indicators on sports statistics.

Other identified statistical programs were the following:

- ◆ Preparation and monitoring of the policy on updating and dissemination of education statistics;
- ◆ Development and improvement of a web portal for education statistics and NCCA cultural statistics;
- ◆ Regular conduct of capacity building activities for staff of education and education-related agencies; and
- ◆ Enhancement of the Learner Information System (LIS).

❖ SDPs supporting the generation of the RRM indicators

Table 13. SDPs supporting the generation of RRM Indicators on Education and Culture Statistics

Statistical Development Programs	RRM Indicators	PSDP Disaggregated Data
Continuing efforts towards further development of the EBEIS - DepEd	Adjusted net enrolment rate increased (in %): - Elementary - Secondary	National, Regional levels; private/public schools
Improvement and maintenance of BEIS - DepEd	Classroom-to-pupil ratio improved - Primary - Secondary	National, Regional levels; private/public schools

Policy Uses

- ❖ The education sector is continuously assessed and monitored for updating policies as well as serve as input to national planning in the preservation and conservation of culture and the arts.
- ❖ In strengthening statistical research and capacity development, the technical knowledge/skills/competencies on statistics of government staff is measured towards enhancing statistical capacities of education-related agencies.
- ❖ The efficiency of the use of administrative-based data systems in the generation of official statistics is increased, for example through the LIS to facilitate tracking of student movements thru the Learner Reference Number (LRN) and consequently, address the low compliance in data reporting in the LIS.
- ❖ To produce better quality education and cultural statistics, the establishment of statistical units and positions in government education agencies, and the provision of competitive salaries, should be institutionalized.



Chapter 18 – Health and nutrition statistics

Introduction

Kalusugan Pangkalahatan or universal health coverage aims to contribute to total human development, increase productivity and ultimately bring about social and economic development.

The improvement of the health status of the people hinges on the combined effects of better nutrition, expanded basic health services, improved sanitation, and more efficient allocation of health resources among different health and nutrition programs.

The PDP 2011-2016 aims to achieve universal health care as the health sector's vision in the medium-term. In order to attain this vision, the PDP shall ensure the achievement of better health outcomes, equitable health financing, and responsive health systems that provide all Filipinos, especially the poor with equitable access to quality health care.

Meanwhile, the primary objective of the nutrition sector is to reduce disparities in nutrition by focusing on population groups and areas highly affected by or at risk of malnutrition, specifically, pregnant women, infants, children 1-2 years old, underweight children 0-5 years old, and local government units (LGUs) with high levels of child under-nutrition or at risk of under-nutrition.

Determining appropriate measures to address health and nutrition issues and effective monitoring of these interventions require timely and reliable statistical information. This chapter outlines key statistical programs meant to improve the quality of existing health and nutrition statistics as well as to

develop new and more relevant critical statistics and indicators.

Situational Analysis

❖ **Key developments in 2011 – 2015**

- ◆ **Conduct of critical periodic surveys.**
 - **2011 Updating of Nutritional Status of Filipino Children and Other Population Groups.** The Food and Nutrition Research Institute (FNRI) of the Department of Science and Technology (DOST) has undertaken the fifth of a series of Updating Surveys entitled "2011 Updating of the Nutritional Status of Filipino Children and Other Population Groups" from June to December 2011. The 2011 Updating Survey included a module on Maternal Nutrition along with the original modules on Anthropometry, Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices, Government Program Participation of Households and

Children, Food Insecurity and Socio-Economics. The survey used the 2003 Master Sample (MS), a multi-stage stratified sampling design in the household selection. A total of 3,136 enumeration or survey areas, 38,894 households and 198,022 individuals from the 17 regions and 79 provinces in the country including National Capital Region (NCR) was covered.

To facilitate the release of the survey results to its various stakeholders at the national and sub-national levels, a web-based Data Entry System was developed and used where data encoding was done after field data collection and editing of accomplished survey questionnaires. The encoded data were immediately transmitted electronically from the field to the central office

where it was validated against the questionnaires and checked for consistency. Survey results are now readily available in PDF format from the FNRI website.

- **Conduct of the 8th National Nutrition Survey (NNS).** The 8th NNS was conducted from June 2013 to April 2014 by the FNRI-DOST, covering all 17 regions, 79 provinces, 45,047 households and 172,323 individuals of the country. The objectives of the survey are: a) to determine and evaluate the food intakes, nutrition and health status of Filipinos, and b) to provide official statistics on food, nutrition and health situations of the country. The 2013 NNS has the following components:
 - Anthropometry;
 - Biochemical;
 - Clinical;
 - Dietary intake of households and individuals;
 - Demographic and socio-economic profiles of participants;
 - Food security;
 - Government program participation;
 - Selected health risk factors pertinent to nutrition;
 - Infant and young child feeding (IYCF);
 - Maternal and child health (MCH); and
 - The salt survey.

The 8th NNS likewise adopted the 2003 master sample which utilized the 2009 LFS list of households. The response rate for the different components was at least 90.1 percent for the questionnaires and 85.2 percent for the physical measurement components. The NNS survey results are now readily available in PDF format from the FNRI website.

- **Conduct of the 2011 Family Health Survey (FHS).** The FHS is a nationwide survey administered by the then National Statistics Office (NSO) to provide information on fertility, maternal and child health, family planning, maternal and child mortality, and other health-related concerns in order to assist policymakers and program managers in evaluating and designing strategies for improving health and family planning services in the country. The 2011 FHS updated findings from the series of Family Planning Surveys conducted from 1995 to 2006, and various rounds of the National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS).

The survey involved interviewing all women who are 15 to 49 years of age in the sample households. These women were asked about their background characteristics, the children they have given birth to, their family planning methods use, antenatal and postnatal care received during pregnancy, vaccinations received by their children, and other valuable health-related information.

- **Conduct of the 2013 NDHS.** The 2013 NDHS was conducted by the then NSO from August to October 2013 to help program managers and policy makers in the early evaluation of existing

programs as well as assist in designing new strategies towards the improvement of population and health programs in the Philippines.

♦ Improvement of administrative reporting systems.

- **Improvement of the Field Health Services Information System (FHSIS).** A strategy for improving the data quality of FHSIS, specifically on maternal and child health and family planning, was developed through Executive Order No. 25, Series of 2014, "Establishing Data Quality Check as a System for Generating Valid and Reliable Health Data for Evidence-based Planning and Decision-making." This self-assessment tool provides a systematic "check" to ensure that the FHSIS indicator definition, formula for computation, as well as recording and reporting processes as contained in the DOH FHSIS Manual of Operations have been correctly applied.

Currently, the FHSIS indicator coverage of Data Quality Check (DQC) are the family planning (FP) and MCH indicators: FP current users, four (4) antenatal care coverage visits (ANC4), skilled birth attendant (SBA), facility-based delivery (FBD), fully immunized children (FIC), exclusive breast feeding (EBF) and Vitamin A supplementation. DQC provides a systematic approach for identifying and addressing these sources of inaccuracies in key FP and MCH indicators in FHSIS, and in the process of identifying areas for improving service delivery. It should be noted that the lag time of the FHSIS improved from five years to three years.

- **Compilation of the Philippine Health Statistics (PHS).** Availability of the PHS on the Department of Health (DOH) website has improved from five to three years from the reference period. The PHS is intended to serve as one of the bases of health administrators at various levels for planning, implementation and assessment of health programs and services. These data can also be utilized to assess costs of health care and to identify needed prevention targets for health programs to serve as vital tools for planning and for monitoring and evaluation of health programs. Likewise, statistical data in this publication are beneficial to the researchers, academicians and local government executives.
- **National Health Insurance Program (NHIP) statistics.** The updated semestral statistics and charts on NHIP are posted on the PhilHealth website. The NHIP provides health insurance coverage and ensure affordable, acceptable, available and accessible health care services for all citizens of the Philippines, in accordance with the PhilHealth policies and provisions.

- ◆ **Compilation and improvement of the Philippine National Health Accounts (PNHA).** On recommendation of the Interagency Committee on Health and Nutrition Statistics (IACHNS), the then National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB) Executive Board through Resolution No. 8, s. 2011 approved the estimation methodology for the annual compilation of the PNHA. The revised PNHA included the following improvements: identification of additional source agencies and health-related activities in government, use of new approaches to estimate health expenditures of local government, private out-of-pocket, private insurance companies and health maintenance organizations and classification of foreign grants under the Rest of the World.

In October 2013, the then NSCB released the PNHA estimates covering the years 2005 to 2011. The 2012 PNHA estimates was released in August of the succeeding year by the PSA.

- ◆ **Generation and improvement of local-level health, nutrition, and other related statistics.**

- **Compilation of local health accounts.** The DOH published the manual for the estimation of the Local Health Accounts (LHA). Out of 118, there were 50 provinces/cities which produced the 2006 LHA.

- ◆ **Development and improvement of an integrated health and nutrition statistics web portal under the PHIN.** The DOH has created networks for increased collaboration on health information systems and eHealth applications. These are the Philippine Health Information Network (PHIN), Philippine Network for Injury Data Management System, and ICT4H. The networks consist of representatives from the different government agencies, private firms or organizations, local government units, non-government organizations, academe, research institutions, international organizations, and others with varying roles and responsibilities as far as the health agenda is concerned. The networks have one common goal, i.e. to create a more reliable, timely, high quality and affordable health care and useful health information systems, promote continuous medical training, education, research, and others through the use of information and communications technology (ICT) with respect and compliance to security and protection of citizen's right to privacy. The networks vary from the degree of engagement like PHIN for health data collection, sharing and exchange, systems harmonization and other collective actions to improve health information systems (*DOH DPO No. 2006-0452 - Creation of Management Structure for the PHIN*), and ICT4H for the development of the health sector enterprise architecture, HIS/HIT standards and compliance

and capacity building (*DOH DPO No. 2010-5245 Technical Working Group on ICT for Health*).

- ◆ **Development of information, education and communication (IEC) strategies and tools for more effective dissemination, communication, and advocacy of health and nutrition statistic.**

- **Publication of health-related documents.** Another milestone of the 2011 Updating of Nutritional Status of Filipino Children and Other Population Group Survey was the publication of the 2011 Philippine Nutrition Facts and Figures within a year after the survey, where full survey details as well as all results were documented. One of the strengths of the 2011 Nutrition Facts and Figures was the generation of the provincial disaggregated data of major nutrition variables.

An offspring of the above-cited document is the publication of the Philippine Regional Nutrition Facts and Figures where a holistic snapshot of the region and its provinces in terms of nutrition, food and health situation were presented using the combined results of the 2011 Updating Survey and the 7th or the 2008 NNS. The survey results will be very useful to local level planning.

- **Development of Community Health Information Tracking System (CHITS).** To facilitate consolidation of voluminous health information at the local health centers/units, the DOH implemented the CHITS in selected provinces and cities with support from the WHO. The CHITS is an electronic medical record system developed by the National Telehealth Center (NTHC), which utilizes an open-source software, that aims to increase the efficiency of local health centers and aids in the decision-making by improving their health information systems. With CHITS, patient care has improved and patient visits are more efficient, having reduced the four to five minutes' requirement in searching paper records, to just seconds.

Through the efforts of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the University of the Philippines (UP) Manila - NTHC, another initiative called rCHITS was tested in three project sites from November 2011 to May 2012, which was later implemented in ten more areas of the country. rCHITS stands for real-time monitoring of maternal and child health indicators through the CHITS. It aims to provide real time monitoring of key maternal and child health and governance indicators through the use of ICTs.

Meanwhile, rCHITS-2 was implemented in seven municipalities and three cities of the country, also with support coming from the UNICEF. The rCHITS-2 is the expansion of the field implementation of the project rCHITS, this time

in Geographically Isolated and Disadvantaged Areas (GIDAs) to facilitate informed decision-making process. To date, a total of 275 public health workers have been trained to use rCHITS-2.

The basis for this expansion is the development of prototype tools, such as the: (1) CHITS, an electronic medical record system for government health centers; (2) Reports or mobile ICT reports of vital health and social welfare indicators; and (3) an LGU dashboard that allows Local Chief Executives to see the health status of their respective communities, which aids in a more evidence-based decision-making process.

- **Compilation and updating of indicators on health and nutrition to monitor the MDGs.** From 2011 to 2014, as the repository of the MDGs, the PSA regularly compiled, monitored and updated the 18 health and nutrition indicators classified under MDG Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality, Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health and Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other Diseases. Some of the indicators are: infant mortality rate, maternal mortality, death rate associated with malaria, tuberculosis, etc.
- **Regular conduct of statistical training and other capacity building programs.**
- **Training on the System of Health Accounts (SHA) 2011.** In June 2014, the PNHA Team of the PSA participated in the Training on the SHA 2011 which focused on the concepts of SHA and use of Health Accounts Production Tool (HAPT), the current international standard for health accounting. This is in line with the proposed move to adopt the SHA 2011, as the framework of the PNHA in the coming years.
- **Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Acute Analysis Workshop.** In 2012, the IPC Acute Analysis Workshop was conducted by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the National Nutrition Council (NNC). The IPC is a set of standardized tools that aims to provide a "common currency" for classifying the severity and magnitude of food insecurity. This evidence-based approach uses international standards which allows comparability of situations across countries and over time. It is based on consensus-building processes to provide decision makers with a rigorous analysis of food insecurity along with objectives for response in both emergency and development contexts.
- ♦ **Participation in and hosting of national/international conferences, training, workshops, and expert group meetings on health and nutrition statistics.** In April 2012, three (3) months after the culmination of the 2011 Updating of the Nutritional Status of Filipino

Children and Other Population Groups, the first Nutrition Summit showcasing the nutritional status of children 0-10 years old, infant and young child feeding practices and participation of children to nutrition and related programs in the country was held. It was then followed by a series of regional dissemination fora.

Meanwhile, the former NSCB, in collaboration with the World Health Organization (WHO), conducted a dissemination forum on June 2013 which tackled the 2005-2011 revised PNHA estimates.

From 2011 to 2014, the then NSCB has been participating in the conduct of the Technical Workshop on the System of Health Accounts and the Joint Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Korea Policy Centre-APNHAN Meeting of Regional Health Accounts Experts held annually in Korea.

- ♦ **Continuing development of statistical standards.** The former NSCB Executive Board approved the following resolutions towards the continuing development of statistical standards in the country, to wit:
 - NSCB Resolution No. 007, Series of 2012, Approval of Batch 4 - concepts and definitions for statistical purposes for the health and nutrition sector dated 11 December 2012; and
 - NSCB Resolution No. 6, Series of 2012, Approval of the World Health Organization's Child Growth Standards as a Tool for Generating Statistics on the Nutritional Status of Children 0-5 years old dated 1 June 2012.

❖ **Issues and Concerns**

While there have been continuing initiatives to improve health and nutrition statistics, there are still key technical issues that need to be resolved and important challenges to be addressed, to wit:

- ♦ **Need for concerted action plan at the national and local level on data generation, consolidation, reporting and dissemination as well as monitoring and evaluation mechanism to address the manifold issues and concerns of the sector.**
- ♦ **Need to reinforce the framework, revitalize its contents, standardize concepts and definitions, and strengthen the national plan to ensure greater success in achieving the eHealth vision.**
- ♦ **Much-increased demand for more timely, accessible, coherent, comparable, comprehensive, relevant, reliable, more disaggregated and better quality health statistics which are needed in the**

implementation of health and nutrition programs.

- ◆ Need to bridge data gaps to address emerging concerns on health and nutrition statistics.
- ◆ Data gaps and/or delays on key health and nutrition concerns targeted in the PSDP 2005-2010 such as mortality indicators.
- ◆ Need to adopt more advanced methodologies to ensure the availability of quality statistics.
- ◆ Need to improve or strengthen the coordination within DOH to integrate the various programs, projects, standards, systems, and policies in the Department.
- ◆ Inaccessibility of information on health services, especially those in rural areas.
- ◆ Need to develop technical knowledge/skills/competencies on statistics/statistical research and capacity building for personnel concerned in health and nutrition agencies.
- ◆ Need to enhance statistical capacities of data producers and providers.

Statistical Programs for 2016 and 2017

❖ Summary

To address the issues and challenges in the generation, dissemination and use of health and nutrition statistics, key statistical programs such as the adoption of the SHA 2011 as the framework for the PNHA; estimation of the maternal mortality rate through the use of civil registration records and results of the 2015 Updating of the Nutritional Status of Filipino Children and Other Population Groups; and the

conduct of the National Disability Prevalence Survey of PSA are set to be carried out in 2016.

Other statistical programs include the improvement of relevant indicators from the Food Insecurity and Vulnerability Information and Mapping System (FIVIMS) which will be conducted by the NNC, the continuation of the 2015 Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) by the PSA in collaboration with the DOH. Moreover, the PSA surveys on Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) and FHS will be conducted in 2016 until 2017 to address the demand for timely, accessible, coherent, comparable, comprehensive and relevant statistics.

To address data gaps, a review and assessment of the relevance and the feasibility of generating new and emerging sets of indicators will also be implemented.

On the other hand, the DOH will lead the improvement of the Unified Health Management Information System (UHMIS) and the development of the Philippine Health Information Exchange (PHIE).

Formulation of concepts and definitions for statistical purposes for the health and nutrition sector and updating of the Philippine eHealth Strategic Framework and Plan will also be undertaken to provide guidance and direction for statistical development.

To further strengthen statistical research and capacity development in health and nutrition sector, the PSA will conduct a methodological study on the estimation of Millennium Development Goal (MDG) indicators on HIV prevalence among population group 15-24 years and will partake in health and nutrition-related international and technical cooperation conferences and expert group meetings.

❖ SDPs supporting the generation of the RRM indicators

Table 14. SDPs supporting the generation of RRM Indicators on Health and Nutrition Statistics

Statistical Development Programs	RRM Indicators	PSDP Disaggregated Data
Preparatory activities for the conduct of the NDHS (PSA/USAID)	Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births decreased	National, Regional levels
	Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births decreased (in %)	National, Regional levels
	Under-five mortality rate per 1,000 live births decreased (in %)	National, Regional levels
Updating of Nutritional Status of Filipino Children and Other Population (FNRI)	Prevalence of underweight children under five per 1,000 live births decreased	National, Regional levels

Enhancement of the FHSIS and Unified Health Management System (DOH)	Contraceptive prevalence rate (all methods) increased (in %)	National, Regional levels
	Proportion of births attended by health professional increased (in %)	National, Regional levels
	Proportion of births delivered in facility increased (in %)	National, Regional levels
	Malaria mortality rate per 100,000 population decreased (in %)	National, Regional levels
	Malaria morbidity rate per 100,000 population decreased (in %)	National, Regional levels
	TB case detection rate (all forms) increased (in %)	National, Regional levels
Improving quality of current data in HIV prevalence among the population aged 15-24 years (PSA)	HIV prevalence decreased	National, Regional levels
Enhancement of the FHSIS and Unified Health Management System (DOH)	Proportion of population with access to safe water increased (HH in %)	National, Regional levels
Enhancement of the FHSIS and Unified Health Management System (DOH)	Proportion of population with access to sanitary toilet increased (HH in %)	National, Regional levels
Adoption of the SHA 2011, the current international standard for health accounting, as the framework for the PNHA (PSA) Conduct of administrative report of PhilHealth (PHIC)	Proportion of population with access to sanitary toilet increased (HH in %)	National level
Updating of Nutritional Status of Filipino Children and Other Population; Preparatory activities for the conduct of NNS (FNRI)	Proportion of households with per capita intake below 100% dietary energy requirement decreased (in %)	National, Regional levels

Policy Uses

Table 15. Policy uses of health and nutrition statistical development programs.

Statistical Development Programs	Policy Use
To provide guidance and direction for statistical development	
Preparation of the Chapter on Health and Nutrition Statistics under the PSDP Update, 2011-2017	Assessment and monitoring of the performance of health and nutrition sector in the country
Formulation of official concepts and definition for statistical purposes for the health and nutrition sector	Contribute to the improvement in the generation and dissemination of quality health and nutrition statistics in aid of policy formulation, program planning and decision making.
Updating of the Philippine eHealth Strategic Framework and Plan	Serves as guide to national coordination and collaboration on how the eHealth vision will be achieved, and sets clear direction and guidance to the ongoing and future eHealth activities in the country.
To improve relevance and timeliness of data production and dissemination in the PSS	
Improvement of relevant indicators from the Food Insecurity and Vulnerability Information and Mapping System (FIVIMS)	Serve as input in the formulation of more appropriate policies and programs to counter food insecurity and vulnerability in the country
Conduct of the 2015 Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS)	Assist in the formulation, tracking and implementation of effective tobacco control interventions in the country
Conduct of the 2015 Updating of Nutritional Status of Filipino Children and Other Population	Aid in the appropriate formulation and modification of food and nutrition policies and intervention at the national and provincial levels
Conduct of the 2016 National Disability Prevalence Survey	Serve as basis in the formulation of plans and programs which will address the needs of the disabled persons in the country
Conduct of the 2016 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey	Basis for policy decisions and programme interventions, and for the purpose of influencing public opinion on the situation of children and women around the world
Conduct of the 2017 Family Health Survey	Assist policymakers and program managers in evaluating and designing strategies for improving health and family planning services in the country
To respond to emerging statistical information needs such as the SDGs, data revolution, etc.	
Improvement of the Philippine National Health Accounts (PNHA) through the adoption of the System of Health Accounts (SHA) 2011	Aid policy makers and health managers in formulating better health policies and programs.

Review and assessment of the relevance and the feasibility of generating new and emerging sets of indicators	Serve as inputs and data support to more appropriate and effective policies, plans and programs for global goals and targets such as the post-2015 development agenda or the SDGs, specifically in the health and nutrition sector
To promote optimal utilization of information technology in statistical business processes	
Improvement in the Unified Health Management Information System (UHMIS)	The outputs of UHMIS will generally assist in the management and planning of health programs. Specifically, the development of the UHMIS will put in place standards related to policy formulation, data collection and transmission, data analysis, presentation, reporting and utilization.
Development of the Philippine Health Information Exchange (PHIE)	Aid policy makers and health managers in formulating better health programs.
To strengthen statistical research and capacity development	
Conduct of methodological study to estimate maternal mortality rate through the use of vital registration statistics	Serve as input in the formulation of plans and programs to appropriately and effectively address the problems of maternal mortality
Conduct of methodological study to estimate the MDG indicator on HIV prevalence among the population aged 15-24 years old	Serve as input in the formulation of plans and programs to appropriately and effectively address the problem of HIV/AIDs
Adoption of new parameters in the measurement of PNHA estimates for private schools and establishments	Better quality PNHA estimates as basis for more appropriate health policies and programs
Conduct of training relative to the adoption of SHA 2011	Measurement of the technical knowledge/ skills/competencies on statistics of staff in health and nutrition sector
To promote international cooperation in statistics	
Participation in international technical cooperation, conferences, and expert group meetings relative to health and nutrition statistics	Basis in the formulation of policies and programs towards better quality health and nutrition statistics comparable internationally



Chapter 19 – Social protection statistics

Introduction

Social protection is vital to the well-being of society. It empowers people who may not have benefited from economic growth and development to deal with economic and social risks they have to face. It has important benefits that uplift human well-being, bring social justice, and contribute to inclusive growth and sustainable development.

The PDP 2011-2016 explicitly states that “investments in the country’s human resources, together with physical investment, is the key to sustained and broad-based growth, which would require equitable access to basic social services, as well as stronger social safety nets and social protection against shocks.”

This chapter highlights the statistical programs to improve collection and compilation of social protection statistics and indicators towards better surveillance and monitoring.

Situational Analysis

❖ **Key developments in 2011 – 2015**

- ◆ Improvement of the generation/updating of critical indicators on social protection.
 - The updating and enhancement of the Social Protection Development Report (SPDR). The SPDR was implemented and proposed to be conducted every three (3) years. It is a tool in identifying risk and vulnerabilities encountered by individuals, families and communities. It also assists the local, regional and national level in prioritizing responses to address poverty situation and social protection concerns.

The SPDR was institutionalized at the regional and local levels through Administrative Order No. 7 s. 2011 - “Guidelines in the Preparation of Social Protection Development Report”. The approved Administrative Order pushed through despite the low compliance of cities/municipalities.

- The enhancement of the National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction (NHTS-PR). The NHTS-PR was implemented in 2014 to minimize inclusion and exclusion errors, and improvements in the Proxy Means Test (PMT) model were done. These were based on the 2009 Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES) and the Labor Force Survey (LFS). The improved PMT model now considers Barangay/Community Characteristics culled from the 2007 Census of Population (PopCen) as one of the determinants of poverty. Other PMT features include a specific classification of occupation consistent with the Philippine Standard Occupation Classification (PSOC) and a second stage screener to reduce inclusion errors.

The second assessment used the Family Assessment Form (FAF) instead of the Household Assessment Form (HAF). The FAF has new features that allow identification of more detailed information about a family’s source of income, which is needed to better identify the poor and the non-poor.

Results from the second assessment conducted in 2015 identified 5.1 million poor households among the 15.1 million assessed.

- The enhancement of the Social Welfare Indicators (SWI) and development of the Social Welfare and Development Indicators (SWDI). The SWDI as an enhanced version of the SWI is

a powerful Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) management tool used for measuring/monitoring the progress of the families' well-being, particularly the Pantawid Pamilya beneficiaries. It also serves as a reference for case management aimed at promoting the families transition out of poverty on a sustainable basis. Levels of well-being (Level 1 – Survival; Level 2 – Subsistence; Level 3 – Self-Sufficient) are computed as weighted averages of the scores of the families or family members in all seven (7) subcomponents (23 indicators). Weights are assigned to each indicator which yields to 33% of the well-being contributed to Economic Sufficiency and the remaining 67% to Social Adequacy. The year 2015 marked the conduct of the nationwide SWDI Baseline Assessment which covers registered and active Pantawid families as of 31 December 2014. The Department targeted to assess 4,097,282 active and registered Pantawid families and by end of March 2016, 3,695,885 or 90.20% of the total target beneficiaries were assessed.

- The inclusion of social protection in the Annual Poverty Indicators Survey (APIS) questionnaire. The Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) included and implemented a module/section on social protection in the APIS starting 2012. For the social safety nets component, the questionnaire has included an item referring to the survivor's benefit received by the respondent.
- ♦ Development and use of effective statistical tools for monitoring and evaluation of the impacts of social protection programs.
 - Conduct and implementation of the Impact Assessment Studies on the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program or "Pantawid Pamilya", Kapitbisig Laban sa Kahirapan-Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services (KALAHI-CIDSS) and other social protection programs of the DSWD. In 2011, the first Impact Evaluation Study under KALAHI-CIDSS was conducted using Difference-In-Difference evaluation approach.

Meantime, two (2) Impact Evaluation Studies were conducted for the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program. The First Wave Impact Evaluation was conducted in 2011 jointly by the DSWD and the World Bank. The study used the Randomized Control Trials (RCT) evaluation approach. The Second Wave Impact Evaluation was conducted in 2014. The study evaluated the Pantawid Pamilya using regression discontinuity design.

One study on Benefits Incidence Analysis (BIA) was likewise conducted in 2013 to 2014 along the Pantawid Pamilya and the KALAHI-CIDSS. This study investigated the distributional impact

of the Pantawid Pamilya and the KALAHI-CIDSS Programs on the welfare of the poor. The DSWD applied the BIA technique on a household survey data set from the 2011 APIS and supplemented these with the DSWD administrative data.

- The NEDA computed the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) and used it as an additional indicator for poverty in the updated PDP.
- The Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) and the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), with technical assistance from the International Labor Organization (ILO), led the conduct of the Assessment-based National Dialogue (ABND) in Social Protection for the Philippine exercise. The dialogue aimed to assess the overall social protection policies and programs and to estimate the cost of the corresponding policy options by using ILO's Rapid Assessment Protocol (RAP) tool.
- ♦ Implementation of appropriate statistical policies and standards for the production and dissemination of social protection statistics at the local levels. The DSWD formulated policies/standards on the dissemination/sharing of information from the NHTS-PR database/registry through the signing of a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA).

In 2014, the DSWD initiated a study that will serve as the foundation of a policy that will define the near-poor and set standard criteria for identifying them.
- ♦ Improvement of accessibility and dissemination of social insurance data generated by major data source agencies
- ♦ Development and implementation of a data quality assessment framework for social protection.
- ♦ Innovations in data collection, processing, management/coordination and dissemination.
 - The National Anti-Poverty Commission (NAPC) addressed the cost of Community Based Monitoring System (CBMS) by developing an android-based survey instead of the usual paper-and-pen. The Rapid CBMS, as it is called, assists the Local Government Units in capturing indicators of poverty which can then be integrated in local planning.
 - The Social Security System (SSS) tied-up with the former National Statistics Office (NSO) on matching their pensioners and beneficiaries to efficiently verify the status of pensioners aged 80 years and above.

- The outsourcing of data conversion was initiated by the SSS to digitize and index their priority documents.
- The GSIS introduced the Electronic Billing and Collection System (eBCS) in July 2014. It is a web-based application that enables the pension fund to send its billing statements for premium and loan amortization to government agencies electronically, and accept payments online.
eBCS is used by government personnel in charge of approving and remitting payments to GSIS. It allows government agencies to download GSIS billing statements and upload the electronic remittance file. Remitting officers thus save time and government resources, as they now do all the work in the comfort of their offices. The system ensures the seamless and efficient posting of payments, ultimately resulting in the accurate computation of members' benefit proceeds. To attain greater operational efficiency, GSIS forged partnership with the Philippine Statistics Authority to determine the status of GSIS pensioners. Thus, GSIS no longer requires its pensioners to visit any of its offices for the renewal of their active status to receive their monthly pension.
- The Philippine Health Insurance Corporation (PHIC) estimation of the 2011 and 2012 Benefit Delivery Rate (BDR) were disaggregated by national, as well as regional and provincial level. Inpatient (IP) BDR and outpatient (OP) BDR estimates were also provided.
The PhilHealth has stopped using BDR as National Health Insurance Program (NHIP) performance indicator since 2012, but is still monitoring the enrolment, coverage, and utilization rate. The BDR is a composite index. However, one of its components on access, which includes presence of facilities, is not controlled by the PhilHealth. Nonetheless, there is a plan to continue computing for BDR as an indicator of PhilHealth's performance.
- The Unified Results Based Monitoring and Evaluation System (URBMES) - Information System was developed on the First Semester of 2015 and is currently on the process of further enhancement. This system encodes the quantifiable outcomes of various Social Protection Programs of the DSWD, inputs are commonly coming from the local level.
- For the Second NHTS-PR / Listahanan Assessment (2015), Listahanan made use of both Paper-and-Pen and Mobile Data Collection methods. The Mobile Data Collection option is intended for areas with good internet connectivity and eliminates the encoding process in data input/collection stage.
- The development of the SWDI - Information System (SWDI-IS) took place in June 2015. The

SWDI-IS hosts the 2015 SWDI Baseline Assessment results.

The DSWD Monthly Legislator Report provides timely updates on the DSWD programs and services by regional/provincial/district/city/municipality and shared to legislators in the Senate and House of Representative. On the other hand, the Statistical Bulletin is a handy reference reflecting the major accomplishments of the Department along its Major Final Outputs (MFOs).

The DSWD also prepared the *2011-2014 Compendium of DSWD and SWD Statistics*. The compendium is a compilation of secondary and administrative data on social development -gathered from national statistical bodies (i.e. PSA). It covers relevant statistics for plans and policy development for various vulnerable and disadvantaged sectors served by the Department (e.g. Women, Children, Senior Citizens, Youth, Persons with Disabilities and Family). It also includes annual summary data on the clients served by the agency.

- ♦ **Activities undertaken in 2011-2014 to generate an indicator related to social protection.** The PHIC produced data on the percentage of poor families covered by PhilHealth under the Indigent membership category as identified under the NHTS-PR, including poor families enrolled by the LGUs under the sponsored program.
The coverage rate of Indigents (NHTS-PR Poor) has been part of the Major Final Outputs/Performance Indicators of the Department of Health under the General Appropriations Act FY 2016, 2015, 2014.
- ♦ **Statistical capacity building of social protection statistics producers.** The following trainings and workshops were successfully conducted:
 - 2011 to 2014: Capacity Building on Monitoring and Evaluation Operations for DSWD Central Office and Field Office personnel.
 - 2011: Training of Monitoring and Evaluation Unit; National and Regional Training on Risk and Vulnerability Assessment; and National and Regional Training on Impact Evaluation.
 - 2012: Training on Monitoring and Evaluation, Impact Evaluation Training and Log Frame Training.
 - 2013: Harmonization Workshop and Impact Evaluation Training.
 - 2014: Training of Trainers on the Unified Results-based Monitoring and Evaluation System, Technical Assistance to Field Offices and Offices, Bureaus and Services on URMBE

System (Roll-out) and Cascading of URBME System to Field Offices (Workshops).

- 2015:
 - Training of trainers on the use of the SWDI, and the SWDI-IS, cascaded down to city/municipal level.
 - Series of trainings on the use of Social Protection (SP) Handbook in 2015. The accompanying volume of the SP handbook, which is the Vulnerability and Adaptation Manual, contains tool in assessing risks and vulnerabilities.

The following Capacity Building and Workshops on BIA were successfully implemented in coming up with the BIA study along Pantawid Pamilya and KALAHI-CIDSS.

- 2012: Benefit Incidence Analysis Training and Writeshop.
- 2013: Benefit Incidence Analysis Technical Working Group (TWG) Workshop.
- 2014: Benefit Incidence Analysis Writeshop

- ♦ Participation and hosting of international conferences, training, workshops, and expert group meetings on social protection and other related statistics.
- ♦ Participation in international cooperation and capacity building programs/projects, and standards and methodological development activities on social protection and other related statistics.
- ♦ Capacity building programs for social protection agencies/institutions at the national and local levels on using statistics in media, policy and delivery of services.
- ♦ Strengthening of coordination of intra/interagency statistical activities on social protection. The Interagency Committee on Social Protection Statistics (IACSPS) was created in 2015. It serves as forum for the exchange of views and expertise to resolve technical issues and problems arising from the production, dissemination and use of social protection statistics.

❖ Issues and Concerns

- ♦ Lack of information to assess adequacy of data to measure effectiveness and efficiency of government social protection programs.
- ♦ Lack of social protection outcome-level indicators that would show the level/status of social protection in the country such as social protection index, vulnerability incidence, among others.

- ♦ Need to put interagency mechanisms in place to develop the statistical framework, formulate standards and policies, and discuss data issues towards the regular production of social protection statistics at the national and local levels.
- ♦ Low investment of government and little statistical workforce in social protection statistics.
- ♦ Low compliance of reports from local government units.
- ♦ Lack of suitable manpower (focal persons, field enumerators, among others).
- ♦ Lack of financial resources to support the capacity-building of local government units on production, use and analysis of local-level data.
- ♦ Need for a comprehensive and updated profile of workers in the informal sector.

Statistical Programs for 2016 and 2017

❖ Summary

The following programs/activities are proposed to be conducted to address persistent issues and problems in the production and dissemination of timely, reliable and relevant social protection statistics:

- ♦ Completion of the final phase of the SP statistical framework towards the regular production of social protection statistics.
- ♦ Formulation of concepts and definitions (including metadata) for statistical purposes for the SPS sector will also be undertaken to adopt standardize statistical terms.
- ♦ Development of social protection outcome-level indicators such as the social protection index (SPI) and vulnerability incidence, among others.
- ♦ Implementation of the Business Analytics (BA) framework by the SSS to further improve the generation and preparation of reports. Business Analytics is a set of solutions that help organization of all sizes make sense of huge information in the context of their business. This can be used by the organization to provide complete decision support through data warehousing, data analysis and trending. With

the implementation of this project, the SSS will be provided with the following:

- Comprehensive information and insights on SSS operations for planning and decision-making;
 - Performance monitoring tool; and
 - Faster report preparation and generation.
- ♦ Formulation of policy/standards on the dissemination of information from the NHTS-PR database/registry.
 - ♦ Enhancement of the URBMES Information System.
 - ♦ Improvement of the civil registration system as input for estimating NHIP coverage rate.
 - ♦ Generation of statistics from the recent Profiling of Workers in the Informal Sector.
 - ♦ Updating of profile of workers in the informal sector.
 - ♦ Continuous improvement and updating of the DOLE Kabuhayan Information Support System (DKISS).
 - ♦ Tracer Study on the Sustainability of Livelihood Projects.
 - ♦ Development and use of effective statistical tools for monitoring and evaluation of the impacts of social protection programs.
 - ♦ Purchase of STATA software including conduct of corresponding training.

Policy Use

Table 16. Policy uses of social protection statistical development programs.

Statistical Development Programs	Policy Use
Enhancement of the URBMES Information System	Strengthened internal operations and communications within DSWD
Continuous improvement and updating of the DOLE Kabuhayan Information Support System (DKISS)	Monitoring and evaluation tool for livelihood program managers and implementers and other stakeholders
Generation of statistics from the recent Profiling of Workers in the Informal Sector	Input to program development and policy formulation
Development of social protection outcome indicators	Basis for policy directions on social protection for the next administration's PDP, Results Matrix and Philippine Investment Program.



Chapter 20 – Statistics on children and gender and development

Introduction

Children are among the most vulnerable population groups in society. Their survival and living conditions, health and education are of utmost importance to society; hence, their rights, welfare, and development are always at the core of the country's social development goals.

Women belong to the same paradigm. But while significant strides have been made in improving gender balance in the country, there are considerable barriers that have yet to be hurdled and challenges looming ahead as homes, schools, and workplace continue to bear witness to unresolved gender inequalities.

Achieving child development and gender equality are therefore society's moral obligation, one that transcends political, economic, and social boundaries. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) rightly emphasized the need for concerted efforts to improve the plight of children and to address gender inequalities towards reducing poverty and the worst forms of human deprivation. Specific targets and milestones for children and gender and development (GAD) include universal primary education, reduced child mortality, and improved maternal health.

The PDP 2011-2016 accords significant focus on children by increasing access to improved basic education and health care services, caring for abandoned and neglected children and children with special needs, and ensuring rights, freedoms and protection of youth and promoting youth empowerment.

Statistics on children and gender become inputs in crafting policies and interventions that facilitate results-based and rights-based human development and sustainable social progress.

Situational Analysis

❖ **Key developments in 2011 – 2015**

- ◆ **Conduct of key surveys on children and GAD.**
 - 2011 Updating of Nutritional Status on Filipino Children
 - 2011 Survey on Children (SOC)
 - 2011 Family Health Survey (FHS)
 - 2012 Multiple Indicator Survey (MIS)
 - 2013 National Nutrition Survey (NNS)
 - 2013 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS). The conduct of the 2013 NDHS retained the module collecting data on violence against women, as well as reproductive health.
 - 2013 Young Adult Fertility Survey (YAFS).
- ◆ **The approval of the 2013 Master Sample (MS) for Household Surveys.**
- ◆ **Compilation and dissemination of statistics on children and GAD.**
 - Annual Factsheet on Women and Men in the Philippines
 - Gender QuickStat
 - Release of the 2012 Poverty Statistics for the Basic Sectors including women, children and youth
 - Statistics on Labor and Employment

- Gender-Based Indicator of Labor and Employment in Agriculture
 - Handbook on Women and Men in the Regions for Regions I, V, VIII, IX, XI, XII and CAR
 - Women's Safety Module and Women's Empowerment Chapter in the 2013 NDHS
 - Data updates on the MDG indicators to monitor Goal 3 such as ratio of girls and boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education, ratio of girls and boys in elementary and secondary participation rates, share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector, proportion of seats held by women in the national parliament
- ◆ Establishment of the Interagency Committee on Gender Statistics (IACGS) of the PSA.
 - ◆ Development of the National Violence Against Women (VAW) Documentation System (NVAWDocSys) for monitoring violence against women. In 2009, the Philippine Commission on Women (PCW) initiated the development of the NVAWDocSys, a secure web-based documentation system that facilitates and integrates the collection of standardized data on VAW from concerned government agencies, local government units and other service providers handling VAW cases. The system was piloted in nine sites with funding from the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). The result demonstrated that administrative data from various sources could be integrated, and in the process, remove duplication or double-counting of victims.

In 2012, taking off from the results of the initial piloting of the NVAWDocSys, the PCW spearheaded the province-wide rollout of the use of the system in the Province of Aklan. System enhancement to suit the data needs of the local government units is currently being undertaken with funding support from the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID).
 - ◆ Development and improvement of archiving systems/documentation of actual policy uses of statistics on children and gender. The PCW regularly monitors laws that are amended or passed which utilized data/information on gender statistics to support their enactment. These laws that were amended or passed since 2010 are as follows: Republic Act 10354, "The Responsible Parenthood and Reproductive Health Act; RA 10361, "Domestic Workers Act"; and RA 10364, "Expanded Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act."
 - ◆ Strengthening of advocacy/communication strategies for more rational use of statistics on children and gender and development and participation in and hosting of international conferences, training, workshops, and expert group meetings on statistics on children and gender and development.
- The PCW includes gender statistics in their advocacy campaigns such as inclusion of the 2008 and 2013 NDHS results in crafting core messages on VAW during the 18-Day Campaign to End VAW, Gender Statistics in crafting National Women's Month Celebration core messages, gender statistics in PCW press releases, speeches, and talking points for media, and infographics which were being disseminated in social media and media kits, gender statistics during the crafting of the "Estado ni Juana": The State of Filipino Women Report, and production of info sheets on the 12 areas of concern in the Beijing Platform for Action (BPfA)+20, which were distributed during the UN CSW in New York and 2015 Women's Month Celebration.
 - Participation in the 4th and 5th Global Forum on Gender Statistics.
 - Membership in the UN Interagency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics (IAEGGS).
 - Participation in various international seminars, trainings and workshops such as International Seminar on Gender Statistics and Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Policy Partnership on Women and the Economy (PPWE) Measuring Change: Creating a Data Framework for the PPWE Workshop.
- ◆ Conduct of Evidence and Data for Gender Equality (EDGE) Project. The United Nations Women (UN Women) and United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), in collaboration with the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), World Bank and Asian Development Bank (ADB), are supporting the conduct of the EDGE Project, which aims to develop methods/guidelines to collect sex-disaggregated asset ownership data. It is expected to improve integration of gender issues into the regular production of statistics for better evidence-based policies. A pilot survey on this will be conducted in a number of countries. The ADB is currently supporting the conduct of this pilot survey in the Philippines together with Mongolia and Georgia. The pilot survey in the Philippines was conducted in September 2015 with the report to be released in 2016.
 - ◆ Conduct of National Baseline Survey on Violence Against Children. The Council for the Welfare of Children (CWC) conducted the National Baseline Survey on Violence against Children in August 2015. This is the first time that a survey was conducted to measure violence against children. The results of the survey will be released in 2016.

❖ Issues and Concerns

- ◆ Data gaps have remained despite the increasing demand for better quality and more disaggregated indicators/statistics on children and GAD.
 - Despite the conduct of the SOC in 2011, this is still irregular and yet to be institutionalized.
 - Demand for the conduct of a national time use survey to define/update the parameters needed for the estimation of the contribution of unpaid work.
 - Local-level data on children and GAD have generally remained inadequate.
 - Absence of national baseline data on violence against children.
 - The Core GAD Framework needs to be revisited to review the indicators which were not yet generated/produced and to include the emerging concerns.
 - Regular generation of critical indicators on children and GAD needs to be prioritized such as maternal mortality ratio, among others.
 - Generation of indicators for the Sustainable Development Goals.
- ◆ Need for continuous research towards the creation of new or improvement of existing approaches in generating better and quality data/statistics on children and GAD.
 - Methodological studies to review and develop/improve the compilation of indicators on children and GAD.
 - Statistical researches on emerging concerns of women.
- ◆ Need to enhance coordination mechanisms for more coherent statistics on children and GAD
 - The statistical indicator framework on children serving as reference for government and non-government organizations in the formulation of indicators for monitoring and assessment of outputs and impact of programs for children has yet to be established.
 - Agencies focusing on statistics on children should be included in the Interagency Committee on Gender Statistics (IACGS).
 - Need to rationalize PSA outputs on gender statistics given the merging of the four major statistical agencies.
- ◆ Existing information systems for the statistics on children and GAD, such as the children and gender databases/portal, should be improved and updated to increase relevance/accessibility of the statistics to key users and stakeholders.

- ◆ Resources for generating pertinent statistics have been inadequate. Despite the rising demand for critical indicators on children and GAD, lack of human resources as well as statistical units in various offices/agencies persists. This affects the regular production and dissemination of the existing statistics and hinders the development and improvement of critical indicators on children and GAD.

Statistical Programs for 2016 and 2017

❖ Summary

- ◆ Development and expansion of coverage of the NVAWDocSys
- ◆ Review of existing local and international indicator systems by IACGS. The indicator systems include the following:
 - Core Gender and Development Indicator System (Core GAD).
 - Minimum Set of Gender Indicators by the UNSD has 52 indicators covering five domains: (1) economic structures, participation in productive activities and access to resources; (2) education; (3) health and related services; (4) human rights of women and the girl child; and (5) public life and decision-making.
 - Regional Core Set of Gender Indicators and Ministerial Declaration mandated by United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN ESCAP) aims to develop a core set of gender indicators for Asia and the Pacific which serves as a response to the clamor for new and improved data.
 - APEC Women and Economy (WE) Dashboard is an initiative that seeks to provide the status of women in APEC allowing measurement of progress of women's participation in economic related activities and women's inclusion in several aspects of life. The Dashboard is comprised of 80 indicators under five areas: 1) access to capital and assets; 2) access to markets; 3) skills, capacity-building and health; 4) leadership, voice and agency; and 5) innovation and technology. The list of indicators needs assessment on their availability and relevance.
 - UNICEF's Child Poverty and Disparities
 - SDGs
- ◆ Updating of the child poverty indicators through the existing database on children.
- ◆ Development of an Equity Profile of Children by United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

- ◆ Improvement and updating of existing gender databases.
- ◆ Rationalization of gender-related outputs of PSA.
- ◆ Formulation of guidelines in the generation of gender statistics as identified in the Magna Carta of Women (MCW).
- ◆ Expansion of IACGS to include the agencies focusing on statistics on children.

❖ SDPs supporting the generation of the RRM indicators

Table 17. SDPs supporting the generation of RRM Indicators on Children and Gender and Development

Statistical Development Programs	RRM Indicators	PSDP Disaggregated Data
Development of the National VAW Documentation System for monitoring violence against women and children (PCW)	Gender-responsive and conflict-sensitive policies / programs / support services for women and children in conflict situations identified and mainstreamed in national government agencies and LGUs in PAMANA provinces	National level
Conduct of the National Baseline Survey on Violence Against Children (CWC)		

Policy Uses

Table 18. Policy uses of children and gender and development statistical programs.

Statistical Development Programs	Policy Uses
Advocating the creation of statistical units/positions for the continuous improvement and regular compilation of statistics on children and gender and development	Quality statistics produced can be used in monitoring the welfare of children, women and men and in formulating policies on empowering women such as in business (entrepreneurship), among others.
Development of the National VAW Documentation System for monitoring violence against women and children	Monitoring of the following laws: RA 9262 - The Anti-Violence against Women and their Children Act of 2004; RA 7877 - The Anti-Sexual Harassment Act of 1995; among others.
Development of the National VAW Documentation System for monitoring violence against women and children	Basis for the establishment/ creation of women's desk
Conduct of the Pilot Study on Evidence and Data on Gender Equality (EDGE) Project	For providing insights on women's empowerment and decision-making, understanding livelihoods including entrepreneurship, and reducing poverty and vulnerability.
Conduct of the National Baseline Survey on Violence Against Children	Monitoring of RA 9262 and other related laws and policies on violence against children
Conduct of the 2016 Multiple Indicators Survey (MIS)	For monitoring of the welfare of children
Updating of Child Poverty Indicators	
Release of infographics on the Equity Profile of Children covering four pillars	For monitoring of gender statistics and formulation of policies towards empowering women
Review of the following indicators systems: 1. Core GAD Indicators;	
2. Global Minimum set of GAD indicators (UN Statistical Commission);	
3. Regional Core Set Gender Indicators for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP); and	
4. APEC Women and Economy Dashboard	
5. UNICEF's Child Poverty and Disparities Indicator	For monitoring of the SDGs
Review of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), specifically on SDG 5 Gender equality	
Development of Guidelines for establishment of GAD database for all agencies as identified in the Magna Carta of Women	Monitoring of the MCW and the status of women
Enhancement of existing children and gender statistical databases	For monitoring of the welfare women and children

Study on the compilation of poverty statistics for the basic sectors with lower levels of disaggregation using Small Area Estimation (SAE) technique	For anti-poverty reduction policies and programs specifically for marginalized sectors of the Philippine society at the provincial level
Study on valuation of unpaid work of women and men	To serve as basis for crafting policies in recognition of the contribution of unpaid work to the economy
Review of the objectives and questionnaires of the different household surveys such as the Time Use Survey (TUS) and Women's Safety Module of the NDHS	For crafting of policies to recognize the contribution of unpaid work to the economy and for monitoring of the incidence of violence against women
Institutionalization of the Survey on Children (SOC)	For monitoring the status/welfare of children



Chapter 21 – Civil registration and vital statistics

Introduction

Civil registration in the Philippines was instituted and made compulsory by the enactment of the Civil Registry Law (Act No. 3753) in 1930. The Director of the National Library was the Civil Registrar General (CRG) and he has the duty to enforce the provisions of Act 3753.

Civil registration is an ideal source of vital statistics such as births, deaths, fetal deaths and marriages which are important inputs for monitoring the country's population growth.

This chapter highlights the developments in the civil registration and vital statistics from 2011 – 2015, the issues encountered in this sector and summarizes the key programs for the improvement of the civil registration and vital statistics in 2016 and 2017.

Situational Analysis

❖ **Key developments in 2011 – 2015**

- ◆ **Conduct of Customer Satisfaction Surveys (CSS).** The CSS were conducted quarterly in the Metro Manila outlets primarily to know how the PSA fared in its delivery of civil registry services to the public and also serve as guide in enhancing and improvement of services. In 2011, the overall customer satisfaction rating for Census Serbilis Outlets in Metro Manila was placed at 75.1% with slight improvement in 2012 and 2013 at 76.3% and 76.6%, respectively. In 2014, the customer satisfactory rating declined to 75.9%.
- ◆ **Enhancement of Civil Registry System (CRS).** The computerization of the civil registry system

through the Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) scheme with the Unisys Philippines contributed to a streamlined and enhanced processing, storing, and retrieval of civil registry documents. As a result, the delivery capability of the frontline services of the then NSO, was enhanced.

- ◆ **Improvement of Service Time Performance.** Overall, 93.7% of the total 44,151,587 converted requests were released within the 2-hour period. The processing time for the unconverted and annotation requests were also reduced from 15 working days in 2011 and 2012 to 10 working days in 2013 and 2014. In 2011 and 2012, about 85% of the total 1,360,499 unconverted and annotation requests were released within 15 working days. Meanwhile, the CRS operation statistics for 2013 and 2014 showed that 82.7% of the total 833,211 annotation requests were released within 10 working days while 92.3% of the total 662,797 unconverted requests were released within 10 working days in the same period. The processing time for request of Certificate of No Marriage (CENOMAR) was also reduced from 5 working days in 2011 and 2012 to 4 working days in 2013 and 2014.
- ◆ **Issuance of Guidelines and Procedures on Civil Registration.**
 - Memorandum Circular 2011-3, Implementation/ Effectivity of Republic Act No. 9858 or the Act Providing for the Legitimation of Children Born to Parents Below Marrying Age, Amending for the Purpose of the Family Code of the Philippines, as amended.
 - New Rules in the Registration of Foundling issued through Civil Registrar General (CRG) Memorandum Circular 2011-5.

- Republic Act No. 10172 authorizing the City/Municipal Civil Registrar or the Consul General to correct clerical or typographical errors in the day and month in the date of birth or sex of a person appearing in the civil register without need of judicial order.
- Pantawid Pamilya Pilipino Program (4Ps).
- ♦ **Launch of the Philippine Civil Registry Information System (PhilCRIS).** The use of PhilCRIS, the windows version of the old Civil Registry Information System (CRIS) was launched by then NSO on 2011. The PhilCRIS was developed primarily for use of the local civil registry offices, solemnizing officers, hospitals/lying-in institutions, and other stakeholders on civil registration.
- ♦ **Training on PhilCRIS.** In 2011, batches of training for the implementation of PhilCRIS were conducted. As of 2014, a total of 1,151 LGUs and 177 hospitals or other health institutions have entered into Memorandum of Agreements (MOAs) with the PSA, on the use of PhilCRIS.
- ♦ **Enhancement of Decentralized Vital Statistics System (DVSS).** An enhanced DVSS for the processing of civil registry documents at the provincial level and at the Central Office was done by the former NSO. The revised system, DVSS2011 is the enhanced version of DVSS2K for use of provincial offices and the Central Office. The development of the DVSS2011 and the finalization of the User's Manual were done in 2011 and early part of 2012. Implementation started in July 2012 and the updated version was released in the latter part of 2014.
- ♦ **Innovation of Barangay Civil Registry System (BCRS).** The PSA has brought civil registration services to the barangay where the barangay officials and the community take active roles in monitoring vital events and facilitating subsequent registration through BCRS. The BCRS also provides a community based information system that will generate indicators and useful local statistics as inputs to community and barangay development programs. The BCRS later evolved into the Civil Registration Information System for Barangay (CRISB) for use of the LGUs particularly the barangay and the Local Civil Registry Offices (LCROs). The establishment of BCRS at the barangay level is seen as an effective solution in addressing the complexity and barriers in civil registration.
- ♦ **Philippine Monitoring of Vital Events (MoVE-IT).** The MoVE-IT is a collaborative project between the DOH and the PSA aimed at enhancing the BCRS by providing a user-friendly program using the present technology, redesigning the data gathering tools to facilitate data processing, and creating an online database at the national level ready for hosting authorized BCRS implementers.
- ♦ **Enhancement of Electronic Annotation System (EAS) of CRS.** In January 2014, an enhanced version of EAS was implemented, allowing the processed annotated civil registry records in the database to be automatically printed in the Special Request Outlet. The auto-printing feature of the EAS is applicable only to paid transactions encoded by the SRU Outlets. Similar to electronic endorsement, the annotated copy in the CRS database is made available for copy issuance in Census Serbilis Outlets nationwide, threedays after it is processed at the Central Office. There is no need to wait for the scanning of the annotated record and the supporting documents by the Data Capture Center (DCC) to be available online for copy issuance in the CRS Serbilis Outlets.
- ♦ **Value Added Service (VAS).** The pilot areas for this innovative project are clients who were issued negative results by the PSA and whose place of birth is from CARAGA region, specifically, the cities/municipalities from the provinces of Agusan del Sur, Agusan del Norte, Surigao del Sur, and Surigao del Norte. The implementation of VAS was expanded to two provinces: Laguna and Cavite in April 2014. The project was launched on 16 January 2016.
- ♦ **Maintenance and archiving of civil registry documents.** A total of 17,460,804 civil registry documents received by the CRG were processed over the period. These include regular reports submitted for births, marriages, deaths, application for marriage licenses, foreign registration of vital events forwarded by the DFA, Sharia Courts registration (marriages and divorces of Muslim Filipinos, and conversion to Islam) and other registrable documents affected by court decrees, legal instruments, Republic Act No. 9048 and Republic Act No. 10172, and supplemental reports.
- ♦ **Capability Building for civil registration stakeholders.** The PSA has continued to enhance capability and coordination with the Local Civil Registrars through various conventions and local seminars and trainings. These include the 7th and 8th National Convention of Solemnizing Officers, 6th and 7th National Workshop on Civil Registration, and the conduct of regular trainings on International Classification of Diseases Version 10 (ICD) in collaboration with the DOH.
- ♦ **Generation of Vital Statistics.** The PSA continued to produce statistical tables, Special Releases for births, deaths, marriages, as well as Fact Sheets on common names for years 2011 and partly for 2012. The consolidated Vital Statistics

Report (VSR) for 2006 to 2012 will be released in the latter part of 2015.

- ◆ **Registration of Authority of Solemnizing Officers.** Additional records maintained in the main archives of the PSA are the records of issued Certification of Registration of Authority to Solemnize Marriage (CRASM) of all solemnizing officers in the Philippines prior to the decentralization of the processing of application for registration of authority to solemnize marriages in the PSA Field Offices. The PSA issued 33,591 CRASMs in 2011-2014.
- ◆ **Mobile Registration.** Mobile registration is an outreach registration activity usually conducted by the Local Civil Registry Office in coordination with the PSA during special events such as Civil Registration Month in February. This activity is very useful for mass registration especially in areas/communities that were known to have high numbers of unregistered vital events. A total of 962 mobile registrations were completed in 2011 to 2014.
- ◆ **Special Projects for Improving Registration in the Country.**
 - Assessment of Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) at the sub-national level and completeness study of death registration in the country
 - Conduct of Special Operation for Civil Registration of Undocumented Filipinos in Malaysia
 - Free birth registration
 - Development of the Vital Registration Framework for Health Workers (Handbook)
 - CRVS Case Study and Investment Plan

❖ **Issues and Concerns**

- ◆ Lack of appointed permanent local civil registrars for some municipalities hampers the improvement in the quality of data from the civil registration system.
 - Non-compliance of some LCROs in the timely submission of monthly reports of vital events which affects the completeness of registration.
 - Longer duration in the processing of death statistics from vital registration as compared to birth and marriage statistics due to 100% review on the codes of the causes of deaths and other coded items in the Certificate of Death. This resulted to untimely release of annual reports on vital statistics.
 - Some local government units have not implemented the PhilCRIS affecting the timeliness in the submission of monthly reports from the PSA Field Offices.

- ◆ Some local government units have no established LCRO.
- ◆ Act No. 3753 or the Civil Registry Law is an old law, with some obsolete provisions.
- ◆ Lack of appreciation on the generation of vital statistics by LCROs.
- ◆ Need to further improve the level of birth registration.
- ◆ Low level of death registration especially in some special sectors of the society- Muslims, Indigenous Peoples, and poor sectors.
- ◆ Despite established protocols on the registration of indigenous peoples (IPs), there is lack of indicators from the generated vital statistics.
- ◆ Lack of standard procedures for special cases such as DOA cases, concepts on fetal deaths and live births for health workers (to establish vital registration protocols, guidelines, and procedures for each sector including private and public hospitals, Municipal Health Offices and other institutions).
- ◆ Inaccessibility of report of vital events for the copy issuance purposes resulting also to undercount vital events that occurred abroad.
- ◆ Un-registration of vital events of Filipinos residing abroad which results in cases of undocumented Filipinos and stateless persons.

Statistical Programs for 2016 and 2017

❖ **Summary**

- ◆ Production and dissemination of accurate, complete and timely vital statistics based on registration records.
- ◆ Increased utilization of vital statistics data for in-depth studies.
- ◆ Provision of legal documentation to all Filipinos, local or abroad, in claiming identity, civil status and ensuing rights.
- ◆ Increased level of registration of all vital events (birth, marriage and death).

- ◆ Amendment of Act No. 3753 or the Civil Registry Law (1931).
- ◆ Adoption of new technologies to improve civil registration services and facilities.
- ◆ Provision of world-class CRS building.
- ◆ Upgrading of Service Outlets.
- ◆ Standardized implementation of rules and regulations on civil registration.
- ◆ Improved archiving system for physical documents and microfilms.
- ◆ Strengthened linkages with stakeholders and development partners.
- ◆ Continuous capability building of CRS personnel(s).
- ◆ Continuous capability building (retooling) of personnel(s) involved in the registration process.

Policy Uses

Table 18. Policy uses of civil registration and vital statistical development programs.

Statistical Programs	Policy Uses
Massive Information Campaign to increase awareness of the birth registration (e.g. Marginalized sectors)	Increased number of registration of all vital events
Continuous capability building of Civil Registration Service personnel(s)	Number of trainings conducted, number of participants
Revision and amendment of the Civil Registry Law (RA 3753) to include free registration of vital events as National Policy and deputizing barangay chairman and secretaries in facilitating registration of births and deaths	Revised Civil Registry Law



6 – Environment and technology



Chapter 22 – Environment and natural resources statistics

Introduction

The Philippines is widely acknowledged to have an outstanding endowment of natural resources. It is identified as one of the world's 17 "mega-diverse" countries as well as a biodiversity hotspot.

By 2016, the Philippine government envisions the country as "an environment that is healthy, ecologically balanced, sustainably productive, climate change resilient, and one that provides for the present and future generations of Filipinos."

Concerns on the environment have evolved rapidly, not only due to the alarming changes in climatic conditions, but also due to the favorable potentials and opportunities of social and economic significance.

This chapter aims to enhance the framework and the system for the generation and dissemination of environment and natural resources (ENR) statistics in support of the country's social and economic development goals.

Situational Analysis

❖ **Key developments in 2011 – 2015**

Majority of ENR Statistics are generated by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), Department of Agriculture (DA), Department of Energy (DOE), and the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH). The statistics are generated through administrative-based data reporting systems, statistical surveys, field assessments, etc. The major achievements of the Philippine Statistical

System (PSS) in the ENR sector during the 2011-2015 periods include the following activities:

- ◆ **Generation of updated ENR data with more area-specific disaggregation through surveys, assessments, inventory, and environmental monitoring stations.**
 - **Vulnerability assessment of selected watersheds and coastal areas in the Philippines to climate change.** The Ecosystems Research and Development Bureau (ERDB) has completed as of December 2014, the assessment of 87 watersheds. The project was created to come up with adaptation measures to be included in the Integrated Watershed Management Plan and to ensure adequate protection from environmental hazards. It paved the way in standardizing the method used by DENR researchers in conducting vulnerability assessment studies. The standardized method has included the climate change concept as part of its new framework. The ERDB also formulated a new vulnerability index.
 - **Monitoring and assessment of air quality under the "Clean Air Program."** The Environment Management Bureau – National Capital Region (EMB-NCR) operated 13 ambient air quality monitoring stations in 2013. The stations are capable of measuring Total Suspended Particles (TSP), Particulate Matter₁₀ (PM₁₀), and PM_{2.5} levels. Construction activities, unpaved roads, and motor vehicles were identified as dominant sources of TSP in Metro Manila.
 - **Monitoring and assessment of principal rivers and water bodies nationwide under the "Clean Water Program."** The objective of the EMB's Sagip-Ilog Program is to improve water quality of 19 identified priority rivers in terms of Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) and

Dissolved Oxygen (DO) levels and comply with the DENR Administrative Order No. 34 or the Revised Water Quality Criteria by year 2016. Out of 19 priority rivers monitored in 2013, five (or 26 percent) passed in terms of BOD and nine (or 56 percent) in terms of DO.

- **Classification of water bodies under the Clean Water Program.** The EMB created Water Quality Management Areas (WQMA) in order to protect through stakeholders' collaboration, water bodies and their corresponding tributaries. Strategies include keeping water quality within the Water Quality Guidelines or Criteria conforming to the water body's classification (e.g., Class C or Class SC) or improving water quality classification (e.g., from C to B or SC to SB). Corollary to that, an action plan was prepared in order to address water quality issues and problems in the area, which could result in the improvement or better water quality of the said water body. As of December 2013, there were 18 officially-designated WQMAs, which included areas within the jurisdiction of the Laguna Lake Development Authority (LLDA).
- **Monitoring of hazardous waste generation under the Hazardous Waste Management Program.** The EMB issued permits to 7,657 firms (hospitals among applicants) in 2013. A total of 974 and 6,683 permits were issued at the Central Office and at the regional offices, respectively.
- **Monitoring of sanitary landfill under the Ecological Solid Waste Management Program.** The EMB confirmed that 72 operational sanitary landfills and 53 sanitary landfills with environmental compliance certificate underwent construction in 2013. Materials Recovery Facilities (MRF) were built to reduce the amount of greenhouse gases (GHGs) (especially methane) produced from domestic and commercial biodegradable wastes disposed to landfills. As of December 2015, there are 8,486 MRFs servicing 9,624 barangays nationwide.
- ♦ **Generation of data from administrative based information systems such as Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), temperature, typhoon, etc.**
 - **Updating/generation of occupants/beneficiaries of community based sustainable resource use under the Establishment and Management of Community Based Program (CBP).** The Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau (PAWB) completed in 2013 the analysis of the eight-year CBP implementation, which was based on the recommendations of the project, a capsule proposal, "Social Enterprise Hub for Protected Area Community Based Resource Management Agreement Holders."
- ♦ **Development and compilation of ENR indicators relating to MDGs, climate change, including Philippine Economic-Environmental and Natural Resources Accounting (PEENRA) and wealth accounts.**
 - **Measurement of biophysical attributes of both main island coastal and small island ecosystems under the adaptation strategies to climate change impacts to main island coastlines and small island foreshore areas project.** The ERDB conducted a study to determine biophysical and social adaptation strategies of communities in main and small island ecosystems and to establish baseline information regarding the affected coastal communities' local coping mechanisms to climate change. A survey and assessment of mangrove vegetation was implemented in 11 regions.
 - **Development of indicators on water quality and productivity under the project "Riparian zone assessment for rehabilitation protocol to minimize erosion/sedimentation and enhance water quality."** This ERDB-led project, completed in 2013, evaluated the effectiveness of riparian zone or stream bank rehabilitation measures in minimizing erosion and sedimentation of watersheds. Six regions were identified as project sites. In 2011, the ERDB conducted photo documentation on the uses of surface water; land use verification; stream channel measurements; riparian zonation; and gathering of secondary data. Interviews with water authorities and stakeholders and procurement of climatic data were done in three regions. Buffer strip crop planted along riparian zone, a rehabilitation measure, was found to reduce soil erosion rate by 67 percent.
- ♦ **Development and improvement of an ENR statistics web portal as means for data sharing among ENR data producers and stakeholders, improved information validation and diffusion.**
 - **Adoption and implementation of the Forest Information System (FIS) under the Data Management including System Development and Maintenance Program.** The Forest Management Bureau (FMB) adopted the Forest Information System in an effort to promote and enhance the sustainable management of forest in the Philippines through improved data collection and information processes. The FMB conducted the following activities: Management, update, and validation of FIS datasets; development, management, update, validation, and generation of FIS-GIS; monitoring, assessment, and review of implementation of FIS in its field offices; management and maintenance of its local area network, internet

access facilities and website; capacity building for data managers; and handling of FIS assessment workshop.

◆ Development of statistical reports, publications and analytical papers on ENR and related concerns.

- Development of Philippine invasive alien species database under the project "Biosecurity Measures for the Protection of Biodiversity from Invasive Alien Species (IAS)." The ERDB led a project that will help assess and update the status of IAS in the Philippines. Corollary to this, an IAS database will be developed that will be used as a basis for control and management strategies to protect biodiversity.

The IAS profiled in 16 Protected Areas in the Philippines revealed a total of 70 species classified under 40 families. A nationwide awareness survey conducted in 2013, with 766 respondents (66 percent of which were males), revealed that only 51 percent of the respondents were knowledgeable and aware of the IAS. Around 80 species of IAS were identified by the respondents in the area with about 25 percent animals; and the rest, plant species.

◆ Conduct of methodological studies to enhance / develop frameworks and methodologies for analyzing impacts of climate change in different ecosystems, researches/studies on valuation and vulnerability.

- Survey of bamboo stands and establishment of a national database of economically important bamboo species in the Philippines. The ERDB led a national bamboo survey that determined the extent and distribution of economically important bamboo species in the country such as kawayan tinik (*Bambusa blumeana*), giant bamboo (*Dendrocalamus asper*), bolo (*Gigantochloa levis*), and buho (*Schizostachyum lumampao*). The survey, completed in 2013, used a combination of classical techniques and cutting-edge technologies like remote sensing, geographical information system, and global positioning system. The total estimated area of the four economically important bamboo species surveyed was 8,479.88 hectares with 888,411 clumps and 29,992,108 culms. Kawayan tinik has the highest total coverage in terms of area (6,679 hectares), number of clumps (580,480) and culms (16,617,991), respectively. Giant bamboo ranked second in terms of area with 740.91 hectares followed by bolo with 548.34 hectares and buho with 511.63 hectares.

- Economic pricing of raw water to ensure the efficiency in water use and allocation. This project, completed in 2012, was designed to determine the willingness to pay (WTP) of domestic water users for improved watershed management. Contingent valuation method, among other methods, was used to evaluate the values of nonmarket goods provided by watersheds. A survey questionnaire was administered to households in four project sites, namely, Caniaw Watershed in Ilocos Sur; Barobbob Watershed in Nueva Vizcaya; Busol Forest Reserve in Baguio City; and Mt. Malarayat Forest Reserve in Lipa City.
- Hydro-meteorological assessment of rivers being utilized as source of hydropower, irrigation and domestic water supply. Three watersheds, namely, Ambalanga (Cordillera Administrative Region or CAR), Buaya (Region 2), and Buhi (Region 5) were monitored in 2011. These watersheds were profiled for land use validation, collation of climatic and hydrologic data, and other secondary information. Meanwhile, four river systems were monitored in 2012. Gathering of secondary data, land use validation, and cross-sectional profiling were conducted. The ERDB installed a database system for rainfall, stream flow, and other hydro-meteorological parameters in four regions for better storage and easier data retrieval.
- Development of indicators in biosafety assessment under the project Biosafety measures for the protection of biodiversity against the potential impacts of products of modern biotechnology or Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs). The biosafety project, completed in 2013, was intended to address issues associated with the potential adverse impacts of GMOs. Field experiments to compare the effects of planting genetically modified and conventional corn on soil arthropods and weeds profile were undertaken in regions 6, 10, and 12. The project resulted in the preparation of "The Guidelines on the Conduct of Environmental Risk Assessment and Monitoring of Plants Derived from the use of Modern Biotechnology for Release into the Environment." The formulation of the guidelines was based on Executive Order No. 514, "Establishing the National Biosafety Framework Prescribing Guidelines for its Implementation, Strengthening the National Committee on Biosafety of the Philippines, and for other purposes."
- Develop baseline information on a holistic basis for resolving land use conflicts including foreshore areas, competing land uses; socioeconomic assessment on impact of land distribution. The ERDB together with 10 Ecosystems Research and Development Services (ERDS) completed in 2012 a technical report that will serve as basis of policy review on

foreshore area management for environmental protection and revenue generation. Recommendations therein were forwarded to Land Management Bureau (LMB) while finalization of the terminal report is still pending.

- [Baseline information on areas adversely affected by mining activities under the project "Improved rehabilitation strategies, schemes and technologies for areas adversely affected by mining activities and highly vulnerable and severely eroded areas in watersheds."](#) This ERDB-project, completed in 2014, aimed to verify the effectiveness and efficiency of rehabilitation measures in watersheds and mined-out areas. The project resulted in the identification of the most effective rehabilitation activities. Use of coconet technology was identified as the most effective rehabilitation technology in both watershed and mined-out areas. An information, education and communication material that will feature lessons learned, experiences, and best practices on the rehabilitation of mined-out areas is being prepared.
- [Development of baseline information on small-scale mining in CAR and Region 5.](#) This ERDB project, completed in 2012, assessed the operations of small-scale mining in the Cordillera Administrative Region and Regions 5 and 11. The ERDB interviewed one-on-one 360 target respondents using a devised survey questionnaire. Focus Group Discussions (FGD) among small scale gold miners, local government units, and local communities in the mining area were also conducted. A total of 106 participants were involved in the FGDs; 43 were from Maragusan, Compostela Valley; 30 from Itogon, Benguet; 33 from Ampucao, Benguet; and 15 from Jose Panganiban, Camarines Sur.
- [Development of database on rare and endangered species in selected protected areas in the Philippines under the project: In-situ conservation of rare and endangered species in selected protected areas in the Philippines.](#) The project, completed in 2013, was conducted in three protected areas, Mt. Arayat National Park in Pampanga, Mt. Kanlaon Natural Park in Negros Occidental, and Mt. Kitanglad Natural Range Park in Bukidnon. Permanent sample plots within the strict protection zone in each protected area have been delineated and assessed using belt transect method for the vegetation component and flushing method for the faunal component. Premium, rare, and endangered species within the strict protection zone were identified.
- ◆ [Other activities.](#)
 - [Re-establishment of the Interagency Committee on Environment and Natural Resources Statistics \(IACENRS\).](#) The IACENRS was re-established in 23 December 2014 through Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) Memorandum Order No. 2, series of 2014 to serve as venue for discussion and resolution of issues, review current techniques and methodologies, and recommend policies and workable schemes towards the improvement of environment and natural resources and other related statistics. Five technical working groups are expected to be created starting 2015: Land and Soil Resources Statistics, Energy Resources Statistics, Disaster Statistics, Water Resources Statistics, and Mineral Resources Statistics.
 - [2014 PEENRA project.](#) The PSA re-established in 2014 its PEENRA unit to organize the compilation of environmental accounts based on the 2012 System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (2012 SEEA) and the compilation of environmental statistics based on the 2013 Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics (2013 FDES). The creation of the PEENRA unit was mandated by Executive Order No. 406 "Institutionalizing the PEENRA System and Creating the PEENRA Units in the DENR, National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) and National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB)," which was signed in 1997 by President Fidel V. Ramos. The PEENRA system was established as a satellite account to the Philippine System of National Accounts (PSNA) to generate macro-indicators that shall reflect the relationships and interactions between the natural environment and the economy.
 - [Philippine Wealth Accounting and Valuation of Ecosystem Services \(PhilWAVES\).](#) The Philippines was identified as one of the pilot countries for the WAVES Global Partnership Program. The project activities, among others, will generate the data and indicators necessary to inform development planning and policy analysis on the sustainable use of mineral resources, services of different ecosystems and will support institutionalization of the 2012 SEEA. The WAVES project in the Philippines kicked off with a series of public consultations with various stakeholders in August 2013. Preliminary physical accounts for minerals resources (focusing on gold, copper, nickel and chromium) have been compiled. Likewise, the DENR have started work on the valuation of ecosystem services in Laguna Lake basin and Southern Palawan. The data gap and availability assessment is ongoing in close collaboration between key government agencies.
- Through the WAVES project, trainings on the 2012 SEEA and the Experimental Ecosystem Accounting were also conducted.

- **Compilation of environmental statistics based on FDES 2013.** The *2014 Compendium of Philippine Environment Statistics* (CPES) is the compilation of environment statistics and other related indicators that follows the Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics 2013. Developed by the United Nations Statistics Division, FDES 2013 is a multipurpose conceptual and statistical framework that covers aspects of the environment that are relevant for planning, policy formulation, and decision making. It organizes its Basic Set of Environment Statistics into six components, namely, (1) Environmental conditions and quality, (2) Environmental resources and their use, (3) Residuals, (4) Extreme events and disasters, (5) Human settlements and environmental health, and (6) Environment protection, management and engagement.

In 2014, the PSA, through the PEENRA Project, compiled the FDES 2013 Core Set of Environment Statistics or the Tier 1 of the Basic Set of Environment Statistics. The Core Set of Environment Statistics is a limited set of environment statistics that are identified as high priority and are relevant to most countries. Of the 107 statistics that were identified in the Core Set, only 105 are applicable to the Philippines. Out of the 105 applicable statistics, only 71 were compiled based on data availability. The tally of compiled statistics consists of the following: 22 out of the 35 core statistics for Component 1, 25 out of the 35 core statistics for Component 2, 10 out of the 19 core statistics for Component 3, three out of the four core statistics for Component 4, nine out of the 11 core statistics for Component 5, and two out of the three core statistics for Component 6.

- **Compendium of ENR Statistics for Operations and Management.** The DENR released two editions (2012 and 2013) of the Compendium of ENR statistics for Operations and Management. The compendiums comprised statistics on the following topics: forest management; biodiversity management; mines and geosciences; land management; environmental management; water resource; and gender and development.

❖ **Issues and Concerns**

Although the ENR sector completed activities for the improvement and development of ENR statistics, the persistent issues and challenges hereunder hinder the sector's full potential to generate and disseminate statistics:

- ♦ **There is a need to:**
 - Modernize data collection on infrastructure and technology to address users' demand for timely, relevant and accurate ENR data.

- Construct mechanisms to assess and review data quality and methodologies.
- Strengthen communication tools and strategies in order to facilitate data usage of stakeholders.
- Increase human and financial resources in order to address the demand for more and improved ENR statistics.
- Strengthen the skills and capabilities of personnel producing ENR data.

- ♦ **Generation and production of ENR data remain fragmented and uncoordinated.**

Statistical Programs for 2016 and 2017

During the transition period from 2015 to 2017, ENR sector will deliver the following activities for the improvement and development of ENR statistics:

- ♦ **Generation of updated ENR data with more area-specific disaggregation through surveys, assessments, inventory, and environmental monitoring stations.**
 - Land classification survey and mapping under the Management of Forestland and Forest Resources.
 - Completion of the project "Vulnerability assessment of selected watersheds and coastal areas in the Philippines to climate change."
 - National survey and Integrated Pest Management development of important forest tree pests.
 - Completion of the establishment of remaining groundwater monitoring stations and groundwater assessment under the Development of Groundwater Management Plan for Water Constraints.
 - Update/generation of forest resource product statistics, volume and prices under the Data Management including System Development and Maintenance Program.
- ♦ **Generation of data from administrative based information systems.**
 - Enhancement of local-level data collection systems and databases.
 - Review and standardization of administrative reporting forms.
 - Database on land records and surveys.
 - Trend-system based on ENR statistical data.
 - Enhancement of DENR's National Biodiversity Monitoring System.
- ♦ **Development and compilation of ENR indicators relating to Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), climate change, including PEENRA and wealth accounts.**
 - Valuation of Ecosystems Services of a CBFM Area.

- Compilation of forest, land cover, and water asset accounts.
 - Assessment of applicability of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicators and compilation of SDG indicators.
 - Development of data and indicators on disaster risk reduction and management and vulnerability.
 - Generation of local-level and sectoral statistics on disaster and vulnerability.
- ◆ **Application of GIS/GIM / remote sensing and other appropriate ICT tools in aid of ENR data generation.**
- Determination of biomass and carbon sequestration using Remote Sensing.
 - Development of a geospatial database management system for completed vulnerability assessment projects.
 - Update and mapping of forest cover under the Data Management including System Development and Maintenance Program.
- ◆ **Development and improvement of an ENR statistics web portal for data sharing among ENR data producers and stakeholders, improved information validation and diffusion.**
- Enhancement of Management Information System (MIS) (Network, Website and LAN) for ERDB.
 - ENR statistical data for the stakeholders (academe, government organizations, students, researchers, among others).
 - Statistical Service Information System (SSIS) for the FMB.
- ◆ **Updating of Foreshore Area Management Information System (FAMIS) of LMB.**
- ◆ **Enhancement/Upgrading of National Water Information Network and maintenance thereafter.**
- ◆ **Development of online systems for the EMB.**
- ◆ **Forest resource assessment under the Data Management including System Development and Maintenance Program.**
- ◆ **Development of statistical reports, publications and analytical papers on ENR and related concerns.**
- Compilation, production and distribution of Protected Areas and Wildlife Resources Statistical Yearbook.
 - Compilation and publication of the Compendium of Philippine Environment Statistics (CPES).
 - Data verification and publication of results of the cadastral survey program of the LMB.
- ◆ **Training for and consultation fora with environmental and local development planners, policy makers, ENR program implementers/law enforcers, academe, environmental advocacy groups, local communities, among others.**
- Fora on PhilWAVES and its outputs.
- ◆ **Adoption of updated/new international ENR statistical frameworks, standards and classification systems.**
- Development of Philippine Disaster Statistics Framework.

❖ **SDPs supporting the generation of the RRM indicators**

Table 19. SDPs supporting the generation of RRM Indicators on Environment and Natural Resources.

Statistical Development Programs	RRM Indicators	PSDP Disaggregated Data
Update/generation of forest resource product statistics; Land classification survey and mapping under the Management of Forestland and Forest Resources (FMB, NAMRIA, LMB)	Open and denuded forest land area reduced by 1.5 million ha (including 2012)	National, Regional levels
Conduct/updating of survey and registration of protected area occupants under Protected Area Management Program (PAWB)	Protected forest land/area increased by 1.1 million ha	National, Regional levels
Installation and implementation of Biodiversity Monitoring System (BMS) under the Protected Area Management Program (PAWB)	Biodiversity protection and conservation improved: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extinction of threatened species of wild fauna prevented • Extinction of threatened species of wild flora prevented • Population of Philippine Eagle increased • Population of Philippine Tamaraw increased • Population of Philippine Cockatoo 	National Level
Land classification survey and mapping under the Management of Forestland and Forest Resources (FMB)	Coastal and marine resources management enhanced: Terrestrial protected areas	National Level

Conduct of assessment/inventory of coastal and marine habitat and resources (DENR)	Marine protected areas	National Level
Monitoring of hazardous waste generation under the Ecological Solid Waste Management Program (EMB) Database on land records and surveys (LMB)	Land administration and management improved: Land degradation hotspots with developed sustainable land management (SLM) practices (in ha)	National Level
Database on land records and surveys (LMB)	Number of beneficiaries with secured land tenure in public agricultural A&D lands Number of beneficiaries with secured land tenure in residential lands zoned as residential areas	National Level
Monitoring/evaluation of mineral statistics (MGB)	Rehabilitation of abandoned mines improved	Selected areas: Bagacay Mine rehabilitated Antamok Mine risk assessment Black Mountain risk assessment Consolidated Mine Inc. risk assessment Dizon Mine risk assessment Basay Mine risk assessment
Monitoring and assessment of air quality under Clean Air Program (EMB)	Air pollution in Metro Manila and other major urban centers reduced	Selected areas: NCR Alaminos City San Fernando City Saluysoy Cabanatuan San Fernando, Pampanga Iriga City Panganiban Drive Mandaue City (Baricuatro Res) Zamboanga City: Stn. II Zamboanga City: Stn. IV Zamboanga City: Stn. VII Davao City Stn. 8
Monitoring and assessment of principal rivers and water bodies nationwide under the Clean Water Program (EMB)	Water quality of priority river systems improved (by BOD water criteria: Class C $\leq 7\text{mg/L}$; Class D $7\text{mg/L} \leq 10\text{mg/L}$)	Selected areas: Meycauayan River Marilao River Bocaue River Ylang - ylang River Imus River Calapan River Iloilo River Balili River Parañaque River Pasig River Marikina River San Juan River
Monitoring and assessment of principal rivers and water bodies nationwide under the Clean Water Program (EMB)	BOD level of other priority rivers already within the water quality criteria sustained (in mg/L)	Selected areas: Anayan River Malaguit River Paniqui River Luyang River Sapangdaku River Cagayan de Oro Pampanga River Angat River

Policy Uses

- ❖ Assessing the ecosystem's vulnerability to hazards due to climate change, forms important decision tools towards better management of natural resources as well as minimize risk to environmental disasters.

- ❖ Will enable the development of a Groundwater Management Plan to formulate adaptive groundwater regulation policies and groundwater management program/strategies to ensure sustainable use of groundwater for present and future needs of water without compromising the health of the environment.



Chapter 23 – Science and technology and innovation statistics

Introduction

Science and Technology and Innovation (STI) are key to the country's economic and social progress. Traditionally, STI are viewed as sources of new knowledge, products, and services that benefit the economy and society. In recent years, STI is increasingly viewed as key solution providers towards addressing many of society's challenges, such as speeding up industrial development, slowing down, if not combating, environmental degradation and resource depletion, promoting sustainable agriculture, developing renewable energy, reducing and managing disaster risks, addressing impact of climate change, and narrowing social and economic gaps.

In line with the goals of the PDP 2011-2016, the STI sector commits to contribute a higher share to GDP through investments in S&T education and health, improvement in governance, research and development (R&D), and S&T policies. It shall implement the National Science and Technology Innovation Plan (NSTIP) to address challenges in key result areas of R&D, technology transfer, human resource development, S&T innovation and promotion, information dissemination and advocacy, and networking.

This chapter aims to strengthen the STI statistical data system to address information needs for the monitoring and evaluation of STI goals and targets in the NSTIP, PDP, and emerging development concerns.

Situational Analysis

❖ **Key developments in 2011 – 2015**

- ◆ **Survey on Research and Development Expenditures and Human Resources.** The Survey on Research and Development Expenditures and Human Resources is conducted every two years by the Department of Science and Technology (DOST) to collect data on R&D activities that will serve as evidence for R&D policymaking, to update R&D indicators and to enable benchmarking against other countries. The sectors covered in the survey are the government, higher education institutions, private sector, and non-profit institutions. The former National Statistics Office (NSO) implemented the survey covering the private sector.

During the period under review, the 2011 and 2013 surveys on R&D were conducted. Aside from national level estimates, regional level data were also generated in partnership with the DOST regional offices.

- ◆ **Enhancement of the generation of STI statistics/indicators.**
 - Estimation of the stock human resources in science and technology in the Philippines was undertaken as a benchmark study of the Science Education Institute (SEI) from 2011 to 2014. The resulting estimates were based on secondary/census data of the former NSO.
 - The Intellectual Property Office of the Philippines (IPOPHL) generated and posted on its website, statistics concerning Intellectual Property (IP) Enforcement.

- ◆ **Conduct of studies for the development/improvement of STI indicators.**
 - The Tracer Study of DOST-Scholar Graduates was implemented starting in 2011 by the DOST-SEI and the Philippine Council for Agriculture, Forestry and Natural Resources Research and Development (PCARRD). This study is aimed at tracking the scholar-graduates of the various scholarship programs being implemented by the DOST-SEI with the ultimate objective of determining the impact of these programs to individual and/or national development. It seeks to assess the effectiveness of the scholarship programs being implemented by the DOST-SEI.
 - The Migration of Science and Technology (S&T) Manpower was a project completed in 2011 by DOST-SEI with the Philippine Overseas Employment Administration (POEA) and the Commission on Filipinos Overseas (CFO).
 - The establishment of the Philippine Journal Citation Index Database (PJCID) was undertaken by the Ateneo de Naga University from 2011 to 2012 with funding from the Commission on Higher Education (CHED). The PJCID is a database that indexes the citations of research articles published in Philippine journals.
 - ◆ **Updating and publication of the Compendium of Philippine S&T Statistics and Indicators.** The Compendium of Philippine S&T statistics and indicators was updated by the DOST in 2012, in cooperation with all knowledge and S&T institutions. It is a compilation of the latest statistics on R&D expenditures and human resources in the country based on the results of the Survey on R&D Expenditures and Human Resources. It also contains Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) statistics and competitiveness and innovation rankings of the Philippines taken from the International Institute for Management Development (IMD)'s World Competitiveness Report and the World Economic Forum (WEF)'s Global Competitiveness Report. The Compendium is updated regularly according to the latest data available from the most recent surveys.
 - ◆ **Conduct of fora on the results of the Survey on Innovation Activities.** The Survey on Innovation Activities (SIA) was conducted in 2010 by the former NSO for DOST in order to establish baseline information on innovative activities of establishments for the mainstreaming of innovation-system approach into the center stage of national policymaking. The survey gathered information on innovative behavior of establishments in selected Philippine areas and industries to determine the factors that drive their innovation performance. Fora on SIA results were held in 2012 in the following areas: National Capital Region (NCR) for Luzon, Cebu for Visayas, and Davao for Mindanao.
 - ◆ **Development and improvement of statistics web portal for STI statistics.** In order to consolidate all relevant data and information resources on STI, the DOST in partnership with the concerned agencies, implemented the following activities: (a) development of S & T and innovation statistics portal, (b) design/ conceptualization of a prototype S&T data archives/warehouse, (c) development of website for the Innovation Survey Project, and (d) inclusion of basic statistics/data in websites of institutions.
 - ◆ **Conduct of training and capacity building programs.** The DOST implemented the following activities: (a) human resources development program, (b) provision of scholarship grants on statistics including non-degree training courses, and (c) attendance to statistical courses/training.
- ❖ **Issues and Concerns**
- ◆ **Delayed/low returns of data collection instruments, such as R&D surveys, CHED forms for higher education institutions (HEIs) and Tracer Survey of DOST-Scholar graduates.**
 - ◆ **Need to assess data from other sources, particularly from administrative-based records.**
 - ◆ **Need to explore the generation of other relevant STI statistics and indicators.**
 - ◆ **Lack of statistical positions in some S&T-related agencies.**
 - ◆ **Need to improve business processes in statistics of IPOPHL in terms of effectiveness and efficiency to address key quality issues.**
- Statistical Programs for 2016 and 2017**
- Major activities in the sector include the conduct of the 2015 Survey on Research and Development Expenditures and Human Resources and the SIA. Another major activity is the Business Intelligence (BI) Systems Development Phase 2 for data on intellectual property enforcement, products expenditures, etc.
- Other activities to be undertaken:
- ◆ **Improvement of STI-related surveys and conduct of new ones.**
 - Revision of forms used in the Tracer Study of the DOST-SEI.
 - ◆ **Maximized use of administrative reporting forms for the generation of STI statistics/indicators.**
 - Compilation of data on Government Budget Allocation for R & D (GBOARD) based on

- Department of Budget and Management's (DBM) Unified Accounts Code Structure (UACS).
- Updating of Pre-Industrial Property Automation System (IPAS) Patent Database.
- Updating of the Research Management Information System (RMIS).
- Development and implementation of the CHECKS.
- ♦ Conduct of studies for the improvement/development of STI indicators.
 - Tracer Study of the DOST – Scholar Graduates: An Initial Report.
- ♦ Support for automation of collection, processing and dissemination of STI statistics.
- Improvement of S&T and innovation statistics portal.
- Upgrading of ICT resources with new and modern web-based applications, hardware and software requirements.
- ♦ Strengthening of statistical capacities of S&T manpower.
 - Provision of scholarship grants on statistics including non-degree training courses by the DOST-SEI.
 - Attendance to statistical courses/training in partnership with the Philippine Statistical Research and Training Institute (PSRTI).

❖ SDPs supporting the generation of the RRM indicators

Table 20. SDPs supporting the generation of RRM Indicators on STI statistics.

Statistical Development Programs	RRM Indicators	PSDP Disaggregated Data
Conduct of Perception Survey of Executives on Innovation Activities (MBC in coordination with NEDA)	Philippine innovation index in the WEF Global Competitiveness report improved	National, selected areas; major sectors; type of establishment
Development of Business Intelligence (BI) Systems Phase 2 (IPOPIL)	Intellectual property products expenditures increased	National level

Policy Uses

The STI statistics generated from the various programs will be essential in the formulation of policies and programs for science, technology and innovation toward improving productivity in the country.



7 – Governance, peace, and security



Chapter 24 – Governance statistics

Introduction

Good governance is widely regarded as the collective responsibility of the government, civil society, and the private sector in improving the lives of the people, especially the poor. It has long been recognized that good governance is key to attaining society's development goals.

The PDP 2011-2016 acknowledges that good governance should set the normative standards of development as it fosters participation, ensures transparency, demands accountability, promotes efficiency, and upholds the rule of law in economic, political, and administrative institutions and processes.

As the need for governance and development intensifies, the demand for comprehensive, objective, reliable and up-to-date governance statistics increases and becomes more urgent.

This chapter identifies the priority statistical programs and activities in the medium-term, which are geared towards mainstreaming the generation of governance statistics in the Philippine Statistical System (PSS) to promote social accountability and good governance through more evidence-based policy and decision-making in the country.

Situational Analysis

❖ **Key developments in 2011 – 2015**

- ◆ **Training on Local Governance Performance Management System (LGPMS).** Conducted by the Bureau of Local Government Supervision – Department of Interior and Local Government (BLGS-DILG), the LGPMS is an assessment and a

web-based development management tool for provinces, cities and municipalities capable of providing information on the capacities and limitations of local government units (LGUs) in the delivery of essential public services. It aims to provide results-oriented information concerning levels of LGU management capacity, service delivery and state of development from which may evolve decisions or actions to optimize investments or resources; establish LGU performance benchmarks; and generate strategic data for local and national policy development and serves as the operational platform on the Seal of Good Governance (SGLG).

- ◆ **Conduct of the assessment and performance evaluation of provinces, cities and municipalities relative to compliance to Full Disclosure Policy of the Government.**
- ◆ **Conduct of Citizen Satisfaction Index Survey.**
- ◆ **Conduct of Satellite Registration of Voters and Document Management System for the Digitization Project of the Commission on Elections (COMELEC).**
- ◆ **Implementation of the Complaint and Case Monitoring System (CCMS).** The CCMS is a new system that runs on a centralized environment and provides an integrated online facility for tracking case status. The system also automates the processing, generation, and consolidation of statistical and ad-hoc reports based on encoded data.

- ◆ Inclusion of rider questions on actual experience with corruption in the 2013 Annual Poverty Indicators Survey (APIS). Questions on actual experience with corruption were incorporated in the 2013 APIS conducted by the former National Statistics Office (NSO) as requested by the Office of the Ombudsman. Unlike most domestic and international surveys on corruption conducted in the Philippines, the Ombudsman questions sought to measure the extent or pervasiveness of petty or bureaucratic corruption, in particular, bribery or facilitation payment, in the public sector in the Philippines based on respondents' actual experience.
- ◆ **Launching of the 5-Year National Anti-Corruption Framework.** December 2015 marked the launching of the 5-Year National Anti-Corruption Framework (NACF), developed by the Office of the Ombudsman in cooperation with the Constitutional Commissions, Civil Society Organizations, Civil Servants, Private Sector, and Citizens of the Philippines. Through this multi-year national anti-corruption framework initiative, a common vision was set to have:

"A Corruption-Intolerant Philippine Society
A Culture of Disclosure in State Agencies and the Private Sector
A Non-Partisan Civics Campaign of Citizens, Civil Servants, and Oversight
Agencies for Integrity, Accountability, and Good Governance"
- ◆ Monitoring of the disposed cases of the Sandiganbayan.
- ◆ Implementation of the Performance Based Incentive System for Government Employees under Executive Order No. 80 series of 2012 which includes good governance conditions among the pillars of the system.
- ◆ Offering of academic courses where governance and governance metrics and statistics were discussed, analyzed and researched in the University of the Philippines National College of Public Administration and Governance (UP-NCPAG).
- ◆ Conduct of ten sessions of NCPAG Research Colloquium. The research colloquium serves as a venue for students of the College to present their research to and receive feedback from experts and peers which involves the use and analysis of governance and socio-economic statistics and indicators.
- ◆ Maintenance of UP-NCPAG Library Collection of Government Statistical Reports for use of the students and other researchers.

- ◆ Establishment of the Interagency Committee on Governance Statistics (IACGS).

❖ **Issues and Concerns**

The key issues and challenges identified regarding the governance statistics are as follows:

- ◆ Poor dissemination of the few available statistics.
- ◆ Very limited utilization of data, both at the national and local levels.
- ◆ Lack of statistical coordination and weak interagency linkages.
- ◆ No official recognition of delineation of responsibilities in generating governance statistics.
- ◆ Need to improve and develop systems for data generation and bridge data gaps among government agencies producing governance statistics.
- ◆ Weak appreciation of governance statistics by policymakers, including local chief executives.
- ◆ No official statistical framework and appropriate statistical standards and policies to guide the development of governance statistics.
- ◆ Need to develop technical knowledge/skills/competencies of personnel concerned in government agencies (statistical research and capacity building).
- ◆ Need to convert statistical data generated to knowledge products for use of relevant stakeholders.
- ◆ Need to optimize the use of ICT resources to support data retrieval/exchange, dissemination and provide access to users of data.

Statistical Programs for 2016 and 2017

❖ **Summary**

To address persistent issues and problems in the production and dissemination of timely, reliable and relevant governance statistics, the following statistical programs are proposed to be conducted:

- ◆ Conduct of household-based and establishment-based Survey on Actual Experience with Corruption in the Philippines.

- ◆ Zero Backlog Program and the Prioritization of High-Profile Cases. The Zero Backlog program seeks to end a culture of delay that erodes public trust and credibility of the Ombudsman process; under the law, the Ombudsman shall give priority to complaints filed against high-ranking government officials and/or those occupying supervisory positions, complaints involving grave offenses as well as complaints involving large sums of money and/or properties.
- ◆ Regular updating of COMELEC website for publication of official election statistics.
- ◆ Proposed inclusion of governance indicators such as conviction rate, bribery incidence, number of newly docketed and pending criminal, administrative and forfeiture cases disaggregated by Ombudsman area/sectoral offices, etc. as part of the Philippine Statistics Authority's (PSA) official statistics on corruption.
- ◆ Inclusion of good governance condition statistics of agencies availing of the Performance Based Incentive System, particularly the Performance Based Bonus Scheme.
- ◆ Resumption of the roll-out of enhanced e-NGAs and e-Budget Systems by the Commission on Audit (COA) to all government agencies.
- ◆ Strengthened implementation and institutionalization of the Citizen Participatory Audit.
- ◆ Continuous conduct of the Training on LGPMS for LGUs by the BLGS-DILG.
- ◆ Research on Good Governance Index.
- ◆ Regular conduct of UP-NCPAG's Research Congress.
- ◆ Continuous offering by the UP-NCPAG of academic courses where governance and governance metrics and statistics are discussed, analyzed and researched on.
- ◆ Conduct of fora and roundtable discussions to communicate or draw assessments and other researches on governance policy reforms and initiatives of the current administration.
- ◆ Conduct of appreciation seminar on governance statistics.
- ◆ Conduct of capacity building activities that will further enhance the data generation/gathering function of the governance-related agencies as well as to capacitate their respective staff in statistics.

❖ SDPs supporting the generation of the RRM indicators

Table 21. SDPs supporting the generation of RRM Indicators on Governance Statistics

Statistical Development Programs	RRM Indicators	PSDP Disaggregated Data
Support to Open Data Initiative (DBM)	Datasets contributed by NGAs to the Open Data Portal (ODP) increased	National level
Conduct of various campaign activities by the DBM to encourage all Procuring Entities to fully use the Philippine Government Electronic System (PhilGEPS) (DBM)	Proportion of NGAs and GOCCs, and LGUs registered in the PhilGEPS increased (in %)	National level
Citizen Satisfaction Index Survey	Cities with Citizen Satisfaction Survey increased	Regional, Provincial levels
Continued conduct of the Training on LGPMS for local government units (LGUs) (DILG)	PCMs conferred with the Seal of Good Local Governance (SGLG) increased	Regional, Provincial levels
Full Implementation of the Report Card Survey (RCS) Anti-Red Tape Act (ARTA) (CSC)	High-density service offices passing the Anti-Red Tape Act (ARTA) Report Card Survey (RCS) increased (in %)	National level

Policy Uses

Table 22. Policy uses of governance statistical development programs.

Statistical Development Programs	Policy Use
Conduct of household-based and establishment-based Survey on Actual Experience with Corruption in the Philippines	Measurement of transparency and honesty in government transactions and absence of graft and corruption
Resumption of the roll-out of enhanced e-NGAs and e-Budget Systems by the COA to all government agencies	Monitoring and assessment of transparency and accountability in government accounting and budgeting
Regular conduct of UP-NCPAG's Research Congress	Measurement of the technical knowledge/ skills/competencies on governance and socio-economic statistics/indicators of students
Capture good governance condition statistics of agencies availing of Performance Based Bonus under the Performance Based Incentive System (Executive Order No. 80 series of 2012)	Measurement and monitoring of adherence of government agencies to good governance criteria
Conduct of capacity building activities that will further enhance the data generation/gathering function of the governance-related agencies as well as to capacitate their respective staff in statistics	Measurement of the technical knowledge/ skills/competencies on statistics of government staff



Chapter 25 – Peace and security statistics

Introduction

Peace and security, and good governance are important requisites to ensuring the political, social, and economic growth and stability in the country. The state of peace and security in the homes, neighborhoods, and communities affects all individuals and institutions in the society.

The Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2011-2016 recognizes that a stable national security environment is crucial in achieving the country's development, human security, and general welfare goals. The Plan also emphasizes the national goal to achieve national stability through an appropriate and adequate response to internal conflicts and external threats, and for the Philippines to become a responsible partner in promoting peace and good relations among other nations within a framework of national sovereignty and territorial integrity.

This chapter outlines the major statistical programs and activities needed to develop and generate peace and security statistics in aid of evidence-based policy and decisions.

Situational Analysis

❖ **Key developments in 2011 – 2015**

- ◆ Accomplishment of the Interagency Committee (IAC) on Security Sector Statistics (IACSSS) / IAC on Peace and Security Statistics (IACPSS). The IACSSS, now known as the IACPSS as per Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) Memorandum Order No. 02, s. 2016 issued on 22 February 2016, served as forum for the discussion and resolution of statistical issues on

peace and security sector, specifically on the improvement of the generation, dissemination and use of statistics. Some of its significant outputs were as follows:

- Approved definition and statistical framework for the security sector thru National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB) Resolution No. 006, Series of 2013 issued on 15 May 2013;
- Approved concepts and definitions for statistical purposes for the security sector – Batch 1, thru NSCB Resolution No. 009, Series of 2013 issued on 23 August 2013;
- Inputs to the review and analysis of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly Goal 16 – Peace and Justice, and its corresponding targets and proposed indicators; and
- Inputs to the following statistical activities spearheaded by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC):
 - [United Nations Survey on Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems \(UN-CTS\)](#). The UN-CTS is an annual undertaking conducted by the UNODC aimed at collecting data on the incidence of reported crime and operations of criminal justice systems with a view to improving the knowledge of global trends on crime and criminal justice.

The Philippines, thru the IACPSS, is one of the regular participants of the survey. Concerned IAC member agencies and other relevant institutions compiling crime and criminal justice statistics were requested to accomplish the regular sections as well as special modules of the UN-CTS questionnaire.

The former NSCB was appointed as the UN-CTS Focal Point for the Philippines to

coordinate the timely, consistent and accurate response of survey respondents.

- **International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS).** The ICCS is a hierarchical classification where criminal offenses are allocated into categories that have certain degree of similarity in relation to conceptual, analytical and policy areas. Its purpose is to enhance consistency and international comparability of crime statistics and improve analytical capabilities at both the national and international levels. Likewise, the ICCS aims to provide a common classification framework for data sources (administrative records and statistical surveys). It also serves as an essential tool for harmonizing the collection and dissemination of crime statistics; thereby, presenting a better understanding of crime patterns and trends worldwide.

The Philippines, thru the IACPSS, participated in the following ICCS-related activities, namely: (a) drafting and final testing of the ICCS which aimed at reviewing global applicability of the proposed crime classification for all national statistical systems; and (b) development of a manual for the implementation of the international crime classification.

- ♦ **Conduct of the 2012 Crime Victimization Survey (CVS).** The 2012 CVS was conducted as a rider to the October 2012 round of the Labor Force Survey (LFS) by the former National Statistics Office, with funding assistance from the UNODC. The demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the households and the crime victims were taken from the LFS. Using a structured questionnaire, a face-to-face interview with all household members aged 15 years old and over who were victims of crime during the period of study was undertaken.

The survey was designed to measure the prevalence of six selected types of crimes commonly experienced by the victims: **vehicle theft, burglary, robbery, personal theft, sexual incidents, and assault/threat.** Likewise, it aimed at providing data on the nature of crimes that are not reported to the police and reasons for non-reporting, as well as identify problem areas to serve as bases in the formulation of policies to improve crime prevention, protection of victims, and police services.

The research study found that the measured offenses is relatively low in the Philippines; and people generally feel safe both walking unaccompanied in their area or when at home alone at night. It also revealed that a very small percentage of victims cited mistrust of the police as a reason for not reporting crime victimization,

indicating that people trust law enforcement most of the time.

- ♦ **Development of the Philippine National Police (PNP) Electronic Crime Incident Reporting System (e-CIRS).** To establish a uniform procedure for crime recording, the PNP developed the e-CIRS to be adopted by all police units throughout the country in treating reports of crime incidents, arrests and any other events or activities. The e-CIRS is a stand-alone system capable of real-time monitoring and mapping of crime incidents nationwide designed to facilitate documentation and modernize data storage by presenting a quick, tamper-free and reliable transmission of crime report from the precinct to the police station, to the regional police office, and to the PNP national headquarters. It focuses on the statistics side and categorizes a crime according to its nature while the old police blotter done manually is more of an initial report on the facts of the case.

The e-CIRS Project was launched in September 2011 with National Capital Region (NCR) as pilot area. A 100% full implementation of the system by 2016 is expected.

- ♦ **Improvement of the Philippine judiciary through court automation.** Philippine courts are burdened with lengthy litigation processes causing docket congestion and delay. To address the problem, the Supreme Court has embarked on a program, with the help of modern technology, designed to replace time-consuming manual record-keeping and case management practices. Funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the Electronic Court System or e-Courts Project was launched at the Quezon City Regional Trial Court in June 2013, the pilot effort towards the eventual automation of the operations of all courts in the country. The e-Courts is a computer-based system designed to enable trial judges and court personnel to digitally organize, plan and control the flow of cases from filing of complaints to resolution and enforcement.

The e-Court system allows the capture of basic case information as well as tracking and monitoring of cases, down to the issuance of notices of decision and writs of execution. It allows automatic computation of court fees and issues official receipts, corresponding to a generated docket number for new cases. It also allows electronic raffling or assigning of cases which removes human intervention and prevents assumptions of rigging of cases. A calendar of hearings is also a feature of the system that allows judges to view happenings on a daily, weekly, up to an annual basis. Furthermore, the public can also search for cases according to case number, category, or title, and allows monitoring of cases in terms of history or status. The e-Courts can

show the status of active and pending cases as well as a notice of overstaying detainees that efficiently reminds the concerned judge or legal entity.

- ♦ **Rationalization and codification of penal laws and statutes.** In line with His Excellency President Benigno S. Aquino III's directive to review existing laws to ensure consistency, the Department of Justice (DOJ) constituted the Criminal Code Committee (CCC) thru DOJ Department Circular No. 019 (s. 2011) issued on 20 April 2011.

The Committee was tasked to draft a simplified, responsive and truly Filipino and modern criminal code that consolidates and harmonizes the penal laws and statutes for an effective and efficient administration of criminal justice in the Philippines.

Through regular meetings, focus group discussions (FGDs) / consultations with stakeholders from various sectors, in-depth research and international exchanges, the CCC has completed Book I of the New Criminal Code in October 2012. It contains innovative provisions that address the chronic problems that have beleaguered the criminal justice system since the founding of the Republic.

In December 2013, the Committee has also completed Book II of the New Criminal Code. It deals with specific crimes consisting of three parts, namely: (a) crimes against persons; (b) crimes against property; and (c) crimes against the State.

- ♦ **Establishment of the Monitoring, Reporting and Response System for Grave Child Rights Violations in Situations of Armed Conflict (MRRS-GCRVSAC).** The MRRS-GCRVSAC has been established thru Executive Order No. 138 (s.2013) issued on 2 August 2013 to act as the monitoring arm within the Interagency Committee on Children in Armed Conflict (CIAC) Program Framework with the primary objective of protecting children in situations of armed conflict by preventing the occurrence of grave child rights violations and ensuring the provision of appropriate and timely response in the event of such violations. The MRRS-GCRVSAC shall likewise generate standard data and information that will serve as the primary source on all matters pertaining to such violations.

The Council for the Welfare of Children (CWC), as focal agency for the MRRS-GCRVSAC, is directed to establish the appropriate coordinative network at the national and local levels.

The MRRS-GCRVSAC shall function as part of the enhanced CIAC Program Framework, specifically:

- Gather, validate and monitor reports of incidences of grave child rights violations (GCRVs) from national government agencies (NGAs), non-government organizations (NGOs),

local government units (LGUs), peoples' organizations (POs) and faith-based organizations (FBOs);

- Ensure provision of appropriate and timely interagency response to GCRVs, through coordination and efficient referral system;
- Develop and implement an interagency communication plan on the prevention and response to GCRVs;
- Provide reports/updates on the incidence of GCRVs to the CWC Board for policy issuances and program development; and
- Generate standard data and information that will serve as a primary government source on all matters pertaining to such GCRVs.

❖ **Issues and Concerns**

The Philippine Statistical System (PSS) is confronted with various issues and concerns that hinder the implementation of important statistical programs and activities affecting the timeliness, accuracy, reliability and relevance of statistics generated. Thus, the key challenges in the peace and security sector that need to be addressed are as follows:

- ♦ **Weak feedback mechanism within the agency resulting in discrepancies between data generated at the provincial, regional and national levels;**
- ♦ **Raw data from admin-based records remain unprocessed and are not tabulated;**
- ♦ **Most data gathering and processing mechanisms are manual; absence of validation and audit, and may, therefore, have issues on accuracy, integrity and redundancy;**
- ♦ **Data are available but are not timely or are not accessible as frequently as required;**
- ♦ **Data are available but are not disaggregated in the desired form;**
- ♦ **Concepts and definitions used by crime reporting agencies vary;**
- ♦ **Agencies tasked to collect peace and security statistics do not have statistical units and/or positions to undertake statistical activities; and**
- ♦ **Personnel involved in the generation, analysis and dissemination of peace and security statistics need skills development training and other capacity building programs to enhance their statistical capabilities.**

Statistical Programs for 2016 and 2017

❖ Summary

Below are the priority statistical programs and activities that will be pursued to resolve/address the various issues and concerns in the peace and security sector:

- ◆ **Refinement of initial assessment of statistics being generated by criminal justice agencies.**

With the initial data assessment done, a more in-depth analysis of the statistical capability of each agency vis-à-vis the generation of statistics will be undertaken. Data collected will be assessed in terms of frequency of availability, level of disaggregation, mode of dissemination, and data source. An evaluation of the existing administrative reporting system will help determine where problems exist relative to data generation and be able to recommend appropriate strategies to improve the current data collection processes of criminal justice agencies.

- ◆ **Formulation of official concepts and definitions for statistical purposes for peace and security sector – Batch 2 and succeeding batches.** Commonly used terms in statistical work adopted by crime reporting agencies vary according to their operational usage resulting in data inconsistencies.

The adoption of official concepts and definitions for statistical purposes for peace and security sector aims to achieve the following objectives: (a) harmonize and standardize terminologies used for comparability and consistency in the generation of official statistics across national and international boundaries; and (b) contribute to the improvement in the generation and dissemination of quality peace and security statistics in aid of policy formulation, program planning and decision making.

Considering its vast scope and coverage, the formulation of official concepts and definitions for statistical purposes for peace and security sector will be done by batch based on the approved statistical framework.

As part of its expected outputs, the IACPSS will come up with a Glossary of Terms on Peace and Security Statistics upon completion of the standardization of concepts and definitions used by criminal justice agencies.

- ◆ **Development of Philippine Standards Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (PSCCS).** Pursuant to Republic Act No. 10625, otherwise known as the "Philippine Statistical Act of 2013", the PSA is mandated to prescribe uniform statistical classifications and standards in the generation of official statistics for adoption and use by concerned government offices, agencies and instrumentalities. Specifically, it is tasked to

develop, update and maintain statistical classifications to ensure harmonization and comparability of statistics at the local, national and international levels.

To enable the Philippines to obtain a detailed and reliable crime statistics comparable with other countries, mapping of all criminal laws and matching them vis-à-vis the international crime classification or the ICCS, will be undertaken. Upon completion, the development of the PSCCS will follow.

- ◆ **Institutionalization of crime victimization surveys.** Statistical data from police records are generally considered as the primary source of information on the number of crimes committed in a locality. However, official crime statistical reports do not capture or reflect all crime incidents since these represent only the documented cases brought to the attention of the police authorities; therefore, they do not depict the real crime situation in the country.

Several factors can be attributed for not arriving at an accurate prevalence of crime in the Philippines. One is the fragmented system of crime reporting since victims of crime may report to the barangay, police or to other law enforcement agencies, i.e., the National Bureau of Investigation (NBI), Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency (PDEA), etc. Another factor that contributes to underreporting of crime is non-reporting of victimization. A victim may choose not to report the violation due to personal reasons such as fear for life, fear of reprisal, stigmatization, humiliation, a domestic/family affair, high cost of litigation, and lack of trust in the police/criminal justice system.

To augment and validate data from police records, the institutionalization of crime victimization survey is therefore recommended. This statistical activity and priority statistics/indicators generated from it shall be proposed for designation to ensure government budget allocation for its regular conduct. In this regard, the PSA as the agency mandated to prepare and conduct statistical sample surveys on all aspects of socio-economic life shall include the conduct of CVS in its budget to guarantee availability of statistics that will complement police records.

- ◆ **Enhancement and full implementation of PNP e-CIRS.** The PNP is currently working on the enhancement of e-CIRS so that it can interface with geographic information system (GIS) application capable of geospatial time series analysis and include multi-functionalities like data visualization, incorporate more modalities of crimes, and generate data/report more quickly and accurately. The enhanced e-CIRS will also be able to incorporate and/or access data from other e-projects of the PNP, i.e., the e-Warrant and e-Rogues Gallery Systems.

- ◆ **Amendment of the current Revised Penal Code (RPC) of 1932 to new PCC.** As the final output of the CCC, Congressman Niel C. Tupas, Jr. filed in Congress on 06 August 2013 endorsing the enactment of the new Philippine Code of Crimes, envisioned to totally replace the outdated Revised Penal Code (RPC) of 1932.

The passage into law of House Bill No. 2300 is expected on or before 2016.

- ◆ **Development of National Justice Information System (NJIS).** In support of broader national development goal of improved peace and order situation in the country, the NJIS focuses on systems that enhance government capacity to deter crimes, track down criminals, monitor criminality, and administer justice. Spearheaded by the DOJ, the NJIS is specifically designed to facilitate data sharing/collaboration mechanism among justice sector agencies harnessing the full potentials of information and communications technology towards a holistic approach to crime prevention and resolution.

The NJIS will be implemented through the following three clusters in the justice system: (a) corrections; (b) law enforcement, prosecution and defense; and (c) judiciary, which will be done in phases. Phase 1 of the Project will cover the corrections cluster, composed of the Board of Pardons and Parole (BPP); Bureau of Corrections (BuCor); Bureau of Jail Management and Penology (BJMP); and the Parole and Probation Administration (PPA). The second phase involves the law enforcement, prosecution and defense cluster, covering the Bureau of Immigration (BI); Dangerous Drugs Board (DDB); National Bureau of Investigation (NBI); National Prosecution Service (NPS); Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency (PDEA); Philippine National Police (PNP); and the Public Attorneys' Office (PAO). Meanwhile, Phase 3 of the NJIS Project aims for connectivity with the judiciary cluster, consisting of the Court of Appeals (CA); Sandiganbayan; Supreme Court; and all the lower courts.

With the operationalization of the NJIS, it is hoped that the timely, accurate and complete crime information generated from the system can be used in the formulation of crime prevention strategies, policy making and sectoral planning to better address crime and lawlessness.

- ◆ **Linking of development, conflict, and peace information systems to support the implementation of the comprehensive peace process.** Recognizing the vital role of winning the peace in attaining holistic national development, the Philippine government is committed in achieving just and lasting peace through a comprehensive peace process geared towards

bringing all armed conflicts to a permanent and peaceful closure. To this end, a two-pronged strategy spearheaded by the Office of the Presidential Assistant on the Peace Process (OPAPP), in close collaboration with different agencies and institutions is laid down as follows:

- **Negotiated political settlement of all armed conflicts.** OPAPP pursues peace negotiations as the first track in the attainment of a just, comprehensive and enduring peace under the rule of law. Negotiated political settlement is viewed as the primary vehicle to resolve internal armed conflict and social unrest. The Government Peace Negotiating Panels (GPNPs) for negotiations with different rebel groups were established to conduct dialogues and face-to-face discussions with armed groups aimed at putting a peaceful end to the decades-old communist insurgency in the country; addressing the roots of conflict; administering socio-economic reforms; and pushing for an enduring political settlement and cessation of hostilities.
- **A complementary track to create a conducive environment for peace thru the PAYapa at MASaganang PamayaNAn (PAMANA) Project.** To complement the negotiations of the peace tables, the Philippine government recognizes the need to address the roots of conflict by pursuing a complementary track – the PAMANA Project, its flagship program and framework for peace and development. PAMANA is anchored on the strategy of winning the peace by forging strategic partnerships with national agencies in promoting convergent delivery of goods and services, and addressing regional development challenges in conflict-affected and vulnerable areas. It aims to extend development interventions to isolated, hard-to-reach, conflict-affected communities to ensure that they are not left behind.

The PAMANA Project beneficiaries are identified and selected by geographical zones as follows: Cordillera, Bicol-Quezon-Mindoro, Negros-Panay, Samar Island, Davao-ComVal-Caraga, Central Mindanao, and ZamBaSulTa. Under PAMANA, the situation of an area is studied and analyzed to determine the appropriate interventions to be undertaken because it would depend on what the people exactly need in the community.

OPAPP is mandated to oversee, coordinate and integrate the implementation of the comprehensive peace process. As such, OPAPP performs oversight functions in the operationalization of the PAMANA Project.

In support of the implementation of the comprehensive peace process, initiatives towards the linking of development, conflict and peace information systems shall be undertaken. This integration of development, conflict and peace

information systems is integral to enabling conflict-sensitive and peace-promoting planning, programming, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of interventions in conflict-affected and conflict-vulnerable areas. These initiatives include the following:

- Advocating for the disaggregation of development, conflict and peace datasets up to the municipal and barangay levels to enable more specific analysis of conditions in conflict-affected and conflict-vulnerable areas;
- Advocating for the disaggregation and analysis of development, conflict and peace datasets to help protect the rights and promote the interests of members of Most Vulnerable Groups (MVGs), especially women, children, indigenous peoples

(IPs), senior citizens, and persons with disability (PWDs);

- Formulating and building a comprehensive database on local development, conflict and peace indicators towards the establishment of a context monitoring system in conflict-affected and conflict-vulnerable areas;
- Consolidating datasets on the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of PAMANA across program implementing agencies and local government units; and

Consolidating datasets on the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the NAP-WPS.

❖ SDPs supporting the generation of the RRM indicators

Table 23. SDPs supporting the generation of RRM Indicators on Peace and Security Statistics

RRM Indicators	Statistical Development Programs	Disaggregation of Data
Crime volume	Electronic Crime Information Reporting System (e-CIRS) - PNP	National, regional, provincial, by type of crime
Crime solution efficiency rate	Electronic Crime Information Reporting System (e-CIRS) - PNP	National, regional, provincial, by type of crime
Re-offender rate in national prisons	National Justice Information System (NJIS) - DOJ	National, regional, by type of prison facility
Percentage of agency programs related to the peace process capacitated	PAyapa at MASaganang PamayaNAn (PAMANA) Project - OPAPP	National, regional, by type of program
Number of fully operational monitoring, reporting and response system to address grave child rights violations in situations of armed conflict	Monitoring, Reporting and Response System for Grave Child Rights Violations in Situations of Armed Conflict (MRRS-GCRVSAC) - CWC	National, regional, by type of assistance provided

Policy Uses

Table 24. Policy uses of peace and security statistical development programs.

Statistical Development Programs	Policy Use
Electronic Crime Information Reporting System (e-CIRS) – PNP	To facilitate documentation and modernize data storage by presenting a quick, tamper-free and reliable transmission of crime report
National Justice Information System (NJIS) - DOJ	To facilitate data sharing/collaboration mechanism among justice sector agencies harnessing the full potentials of information and communications technology towards a holistic approach to crime prevention and resolution
PAyapa at MASaganang PamayaNAn (PAMANA) Project - OPAPP	To improve socio-economic condition of people in conflict-affected areas by providing infrastructure development and focused delivery of basic social services
Monitoring, Reporting and Response System for Grave Child Rights Violations in Situations of Armed Conflict (MRRS-GCRVSAC) - CWC	To promote and protect child rights against abuses committed in situations of armed conflict; and To fulfill international commitment of the Philippines as a State Party to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UN-CRC)

Appendix

Planning Committees

PSA Executive Board		
Chairperson Secretary Manuel F. Esguerra, Director General (DG), NEDA (starting Feb. 2016) Former Secretary Arsenio M. Balisacan, NEDA (May 2012 - January 2016) Members Undersecretary Segfredo R. Serrano, DA Undersecretary Felix Perry A. Villanueva, DAR Undersecretary Reynaldo Antonio D. Laguda, DepEd Undersecretary Raul B. Aguilos, DOE Undersecretary Ernesto D. Adobo, Jr., DENR Undersecretary Gil S. Beltran, DOF	Undersecretary Laura Q. del Rosario, DFA Undersecretary Lilibeth U. David, DOH Undersecretary Austere A. Panadero, DILG Undersecretary Zabedin M. Azis, DOJ Undersecretary Pio Lorenzo F. Batino, DND Undersecretary Maria Catalina E. Cabral, DPWH Undersecretary Rowena Cristina L. Guevara, DOST Undersecretary Florita R. Villar, DSWD Undersecretary Catherine Jennifer P. Gonzales, DOTC	Undersecretary Cerefino S. Rodolfo, DTI Undersecretary Angela E. Ignacio, GCG Deputy Governor Diwa C. Guinigundo, BSP Exec. Director Marissa G. Legaspi, TESDA Exec. Director Zita VJ. Albacea, PSRTI Director Maria Teresita M. Semana, CHED Dr. Dennis S. Mapa, PSAI Asst. Secretary Katherine B. Brimon, DOLE Asst. Secretary Rolando Cañizal, DOT Gov. Alfonso V. Umali, Jr., ULAP Dr. Ana Maria L. Tabunda, Pulse Asia Research, Inc.
Technical Committee on Population and Housing Statistics		
Chairperson Dr. Mercedes B. Concepcion, NAST Vice-Chairpersons Dr. Grace T. Cruz, UPPI Ms. Nelia R. Marquez, Consultant	Members Dr. Nimfa B. Ogena, UPPI Dr. Maria Midea M. Kabamalan, UPPI Dr. Socorro D. Abejo, Consultant Ms. Jeanette E. Cruz, HUDCC	Sector Specialists/Coordinators ANS Minerva Eloisa P. Esquivias, PSA Mr. Guillermo N. Lipio, PSA
Technical Committee on Poverty Statistics		
Chairperson Dr. Celia M. Reyes, PIDS Co-Chairperson Dr. Lisa Grace S. Bersales, PSA Members Exec. Director Zita VJ. Albacea, PSRTI	Dr. Jose Ramon G. Albert, PIDS Dr. Rosemarie G. Edillon, NEDA Mr. Patrocinio Jude H. Esguerra III, NAPC Dr. Arturo Y. Pacificador, Jr., DLSU Undersecretary Florita R. Villar, DSWD Dr. Romulo A. Virola, Consultant	Sector Specialists/Coordinators Ms. Bernadette B. Balamban, PSA Ms. Mildred B. Addawe, PSA
Technical Committee on Macroeconomic Accounts		
Chairperson Asst. Secretary Maria Teresa S. Habitan, DOF Vice-Chairperson Deputy DG Rosemarie G. Edillon, NEDA Members Mr. Raymundo J. Talento, Consultant	Acting Deputy Director Marriel M. Remulla, BSP Dr. Dennis S. Mapa, UPSS President Michael M. Alba, FEU Dr. Romulo A. Virola, Consultant Mr. Tomas P. Africa, Consultant Dir. Rosabel B. Guerrero, BSP	Ms. Corazon R. Buenaventura, Consultant ANS Vivian R. Ilarina, PSA Sector Specialists/Coordinators Mr. Mark C. Pascasio, PSA
Technical Committee on Price Statistics		
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