ISSN 2505-9255

PHILIPPINE STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

2018-2023

Better statistics. Better policies. Better lives.

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY

TÜVRheinland CERTIFIED
Management System ISO 9001:2015
www.tuv.com ID 9108640991

Philippine Statistical Development Program 2018-2023

Republic of the Philippines
Philippine Statistics Authority

The Philippine Statistical Development Program
2018-2023
is a publication prepared by the Philippine Statistics Authority
in coordination with various agencies and stakeholders in the Philippine Statistical System

TERMS OF USE AND DISCLAIMER
The PSA reserves its exclusive right to reproduce all its publications in whatever form. Any part of this publication cannot be reproduced, recopied, lent or repackaged for any commercial purposes without written permission from the PSA. Any part of this publication may only be reproduced for personal or internal use. Should any portion, data or information in this publication be included in a report, paper, article or statement, the title of the publication and the PSA as publisher should be cited as the source.

ISSN 2507-9255

Published by the
Philippine Statistics Authority
PSA Complex
East Avenue, Diliman,
Quezon City 1101
Philippines

June 2018

The **Philippine Statistical Development Program 2018-2023** is available in print and PDF format and on the PSA website at www.psa.gov.ph.

For inquiries, please contact us at: (632) 376-1928 or (632) 376-1879,
or e-mail us at info@psa.gov.ph.

Foreword

The Philippine Statistical Development Program (PSDP) is a mechanism for setting the directions, thrusts and strategies of the Philippine Statistical System (PSS) and for defining the priority statistical development programs (SDPs) and activities to be undertaken in the medium term. It is formulated to effect overall development and improvement in the operations of the PSS and address critical information needs of various stakeholders at the subnational, national and international levels. It addresses the data requirements of the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022 and other sectoral development plans, including the country's international commitments, such as the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Cape Town Global Action Plan for Sustainable Development Data, and the Asian and Pacific Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Decade.

Our social, economic and political conditions are constantly changing coupled with the rapid change in technology. To be relevant and responsive to these changes, plans need to be calibrated periodically. Therefore, it is suitable that statistics and the corresponding SDPs, be relevant to the changing needs.

Formulated every six years starting in 1976, the PSDP 2018-2023 is the ninth edition for the PSS. The Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) spearheaded the formulation of the PSDP, in collaboration with various Interagency Committees on Statistics and the guidance of the PSDP 2018-2023 Steering Committee. Its formulation underwent a rigorous process which started with the situational assessment of each PSDP Sector, followed by the review of the PDP 2017-2022, local plans and international commitments, to ensure that the SDPs to be formulated are in accordance with the requirements of the PDP. Leaving no one behind, the formulation of the PSDP 2018-2023 underwent a series of consultative workshops and a high-level forum in order to draw comments and recommendations from various data users and stakeholders.

The PSDP 2018-2023 contains the strategic planning framework, key developments in 2016-2017 and major SDPs to be undertaken from 2018 to 2023 presented in 26 chapters, with "International Cooperation" as a new chapter. The SDPs identified in the various chapters of the PSDP aim to provide quality information for the PDP 2017-2022, the first of the four building blocks towards the realization of *AmBisyon Natin 2040*.

With the approval of the PSDP 2018-2023 through PSA Board Resolution No. 05, s. of 2018 on 09 May 2018, and an executive order for its adoption, issued by His Excellency Rodrigo R. Duterte, the PSS will be better guided in the implementation of its statistical activities towards the production and dissemination of quality statistics that are responsive to international, national and subnational development planning, and in identifying government interventions. Working together in strong collaboration, we are on the path towards our vision of solid, responsive, innovative statistical system for an empowered Philippines.

Acknowledgments

The Philippine Statistical Development Program (PSDP) 2018-2023 is the ninth PSDP edition for the Philippine Statistical System (PSS), to set the direction, thrusts and strategies of the PSS for the medium term. It consists of all statistical activities to be undertaken by the PSS and their corresponding budgetary requirements. Moreover, the statistical programs of the PSDP integrate a broad set of statistical indicators which are necessary in development planning.

As one of the key accomplishments for the PSDP 2018-2023, the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022 acknowledged the role of the PSDP in spelling out essential statistical programs that will address challenges towards the realization of the country's development agenda. Likewise, the emergence of new statistical developments in the areas of Sustainable Development Goals, big data, administrative data, registers, open data initiatives, data ecosystem, data revolution, as well as international commitments were taken into consideration in the formulation process.

The PSDP 2018-2023 is a product of collaborative effort of the members of the PSS, spearheaded by the PSA, and has benefited from consultations with both the government and the private sector, as well as from deliberations among interagency committees (IACs), in order to formulate relevant and responsive statistical development programs for the PSDP across all sectors. With this, the PSA acknowledges and appreciates the inputs and suggestions of all institutions and individuals, especially the resource persons and discussants, who actively participated and provided insights during the various PSDP consultative workshops at the national and local levels. At the local level, we recognize the contribution of the Regional Statistics Committees (RSCs), regional line agencies, local government units (LGU), state universities and colleges and the PSA field offices.

We thank the members of the PSDP 2018-2023 Steering Committee for spearheading the formulation of the strategic planning framework and for providing guidance and advice in the preparation of the various chapters. We are grateful to the members of the PSA Board, chaired by Socioeconomic Planning Secretary Ernesto M. Pernia, for overseeing the entire formulation process and recommendations which were vital in the finalization and approval of the PSDP, and endorsement to the Office of the President.

To the members of the various IACs, Technical Working Groups (TWGs), and RSCs, we acknowledge your active participation and coordination work, as well as your views and suggestions as raised through a series of meetings. Special thanks are also extended to the chair and co-chairs of these interagency bodies for the valuable support in the entire preparation process.

We sincerely hope that through the PSDP, the PSS will achieve a well-coordinated nationwide effort aimed at improving the mechanisms and processes needed to produce quality statistics. We hope that the availability of better statistics will encourage decision- and policy-makers to craft better policies, to ensure that every Filipino will have a better life.

Lisa Grace S. Bersales

LISA GRACE S. BERSALES, Ph.D.
Undersecretary
National Statistician and Civil Registrar General
Philippine Statistics Authority

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY BOARD

PSA Board Resolution No. 05
Series of 2018

APPROVING AND ENDORSING TO THE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT THE PHILIPPINE STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM 2018-2023

WHEREAS, Republic Act (RA) No. 10625 or "The Philippine Statistical Act of 2013," provides for the preparation of the Philippine Statistical Development Program (PSDP) by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA);

WHEREAS, the PSDP sets the strategic directions, thrusts and priorities of the Philippine Statistical System (PSS) in the medium term to provide vital information support to national, sectoral and local development plans, and international commitments;

WHEREAS, the PSDP provides the necessary framework for the development, generation, and dissemination of statistics and indicators needed in evidence-based policies, plans, and decisions of government and other key stakeholders and data users at the local and national levels;

WHEREAS, the PSDP 2018-2023 represents the convergence of stakeholders in the PSS towards a solid, responsive, innovative statistical system for an empowered Philippines by 2023;

WHEREAS, the PSDP 2018-2023 was formulated to address the data requirements of priority development programs set forth in the medium-term Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022, among others;

WHEREAS, the PDP 2017-2022 was published with the Results Matrices in 2017 *"to lay down the foundation for inclusive growth, high-trust and resilient society, and a globally-competitive knowledge economy;"*

WHEREAS, other major organizational developments and information demands surfaced within and about the PSS, such as the: Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs); ASEAN economic integration; the Asian and Pacific Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Decade; use of other sources of data (big data, citizen-generated data, administrative data, registers); data revolution; data ecosystems;

WHEREAS, considering these recent developments and consistent with RA 10625's mandate for the PSDP to be responsive to the requirements of development planning and policy formulation, the PSA spearheaded the formulation of the PSDP 2018-2023 in collaboration with existing statistical interagency and regional statistics committees;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Board approve the PSDP 2018-2023 and endorse the same to the Office of the President for issuance of an Executive Order (Annex BR-05-20180509-01) enjoining its adoption and implementation by concerned government departments/agencies;

BE IT RESOLVED FURTHER, that the Board:

1) enjoin all agencies in the PSS to cooperate in the implementation of the PSDP 2018-2023;

2) enjoin all concerned agencies to prepare and submit annual report on the status of the statistical development programs to the PSA, for presentation to the PSA Board;

3) coordinate with the DBM for the allocation of financial and human resources required for the implementation of the PSDP 2018-2023 as well as for its monitoring and evaluation; and

4) enjoin the PSA to disseminate and communicate the PSDP 2018-2023 to all stakeholders in government, the private sector, media, academe and development partners and to periodically monitor and evaluate its implementation.

Approved this 9th day of May 2018, in Pasig City.

ERNESTO M. PERNIA
Secretary of Socioeconomic Planning
National Economic Development Authority
PSA Board Chairperson

Attested by:

Lisa Grace S. Bersales

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

About the publication / guide to users

Republic Act (RA) No. 10625, also known as the Philippine Statistical Act of 2013, mandates the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) to "prepare, in consultation of the PSA Board, a Philippine Statistical Development Program (PSDP)." Pursuant to this, the PSA spearheads the formulation of 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 PSDP 2018-2023 outlines the statistical programs as well as corresponding budgets required to finance the statistical activities of the PSS in the medium term. 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 2018-2023 were prepared by the various interagency sectoral and subject-matter committees and working groups under the overall guidance of the interagency PSDP 2018-2023 Steering Committee that was created by the PSA Board through Resolution No. 4, series of 2017, with technical and secretariat support from the PSA.

PSDP 2018-2023 presents the vision, goals, strategic thrusts and priorities of the PSS, a timeline of some key developments in the PSS from 2016-2017, key issues and concerns, and 26 chapters grouped in 4 clusters that loosely parallel those of the PDP, namely: Cluster 1 – PSS-wide concerns; Cluster 2 – Demographic and Social Statistics; Cluster 3 – Economic Statistics; and Cluster 4 – Environment and Multi-Domain Statistics.

Each chapter has three sections – an introduction, two-part situational analysis (includes key developments and issues and concerns), and statistical development programs. The introduction briefly describes the sector, its role in the overall development agenda, the policy framework that needs to be measured or monitored, the scope and coverage, and the lead implementing agencies/institutions including Interagency Committees/Technical Working Groups. The situational analysis presents 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 for the period 2016-2017 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 2018 and 2023.

The PSDP 2018-2023 is available in print and in PDF format. It is also accessible on the internet through the PSA website: www.psa.gov.ph.

For inquiries about this publication, please contact:

Mr. Candido J. Astrologo, Jr.
Assistant National Statistician
Standards Service
Email: c.astrologo@psa.gov.ph

or
Ms. Lotis I. Ira
Chief Statistical Specialist
Statistical Policies and Programs Division
Telefax:+632 376-1928
Email: l.ira@psa.gov.ph

Executive Summary

The Philippine Statistical Development Program (PSDP) 2018-2023 is a convergence of stakeholders in the Philippine Statistical System (PSS) driven by a vision of a solid, responsive, and innovative statistical system for an empowered Philippines. It aims to provide adequate, timely, reliable, and relevant statistics for evidence-based decision making. It also intends to increase awareness, understanding, appreciation, and trust of the general public on statistics.

Management and Coordination of the PSS

Being the central authority on statistics in the country, the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) is confronted with challenges in the management and coordination of the PSS. Foremost of these challenges is how to steer the PSS to continually provide quality statistics to address statistical data requirements relevant to national development as identified in the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022 and ultimately, towards the realization of *AmBisyon Natin 2040,* a shared long-term vision for the Filipinos by various sectors in society. The PSS is also confronted with the challenge of capacitating the local government units in producing quality, reliable and relevant statistics for local development planning as well as the production of subnational data. Adherence to international statistical commitments and the emergence of Big Data and statistical ecosystem are other factors that require strong coordination within the PSS.

To address these demands, the PSA shall establish and/or review/improve statistical coordination mechanisms on collecting, sharing, and communicating sustainable development statistics and enhance statistical business processes through innovations on data collection, processing and dissemination. Monitoring and evaluation is equally important as the formulation of statistical development programs (SDPs). To address this, the PSA shall formulate and implement a monitoring and evaluation system for PSA Board Resolutions and the PSDP 2018-2023 to ensure that policies are being implemented by the agencies within the PSS. To maximize utilization of available data, the PSA shall propose an Executive Order granting the PSA access to administrative data of other government agencies as well as the private sector. Being at par with international standards in terms of statistical capacity is also of utmost importance.

Capacity Building

Statistical capacity is the ability to collect, analyze, and disseminate high-quality data. To attain this, there is a need for human resource planning, management, and development to ensure adequate supply and sustain capability of the statistical workforce to meet the proficiency needed for statistical work.

Meanwhile, the professional and career development of statistical personnel is essential to the development of quality statistical workforce in the PSS. Hence, human resource development in the PSS is closely entwined with the individual professional growth of statisticians. In this regard, the government, as well as the international statistical community, continually invests in statistical capacity building programs of the PSS to keep the statistical workforce adequately equipped to meet the technical and operational requirements of statistical work. Primarily, the Philippine Statistical Research and Training Institute (PSRTI) will be crafting an integrated framework on statistical capacity and action plan to improve the statistical human resources for the PSS. To ensure constant supply of competent data collectors and enumerators, the PSA, in coordination

with the PSRTI and the Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA), is preparing the competency standards in line with the implementation of Training and Certification Program for data collectors. A curriculum for official statistics shall be included also in the Master of Statistics Program of the leading statistical institutions to augment the number of statistical experts in the PSS. Strong advocacy programs for the adoption of the standard classifications by the local government units (LGUs), particularly on business licensing, shall also be implemented.

PSS Resources

To ensure that no one is left behind, the PSDP is a convergence of stakeholders of Philippine statistics. In view of this, the PSDP should not be taken as a mere compilation of SDPs but as a guide leading to the improvement of the lives of every Filipino. To achieve this, human and financial resources need to be ascertained to make the PSS more responsive to the emerging demands and challenges in the statistical system. In this regard, the PSA, in collaboration with the Department of Budget and Management (DBM), initiated the development of the coding/tagging system for statistical activities for budget purposes under the Program Expenditure Classification (PREXC). The agency shall also lead the annual conduct of the PSS-wide statistical budget orientation workshops. Other areas to ensure provision of funds for statistical activities are the development and implementation of the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) for agencies within the PSS and the regular inclusion of budget for statistical activities in agency budget proposals.

Statistical Information Management and Dissemination

To optimize the usefulness of statistics, it has to be reliable and of good quality. Thus, it is imperative to harmonize and integrate the statistics being produced within the PSS so that what reaches the data users are accurate information. Integral to these is the establishment of systems statistical processes such as data collection, processing, dissemination and communication, documentation, preservation and utilization. In this connection, formulation of policies, plans and strategies to enjoin government agencies, private sectors and academe and other data providers on the development and improvement of data management and dissemination, shall be conducted. The activities include the following issuances: Joint Memorandum Circular among government agencies regarding the development and implementation of data portals; an EO to support initiatives that will generate official statistics from Big Data; and coordination with the Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT) which will prepare and issue a Memorandum Circular that will develop and implement a single data portal for all government agencies and private sector. In coordination with the National Privacy Commission (NPC), the PSS will conduct Workshop/Orientation on Data Privacy and Workshop on Citizen-Generated Data in the Philippines for SDG monitoring from 2018 to 2020. There will also be programs to strengthen the capacity on Information Technology (IT), cyber security and data privacy among the personnel in the PSS.

Economic Statistics

Agriculture and Agrarian Reform Statistics

Agriculture is a dynamic sector where new developmental concerns continue to emerge. Due to its volatility, it is essential that agricultural statistics be relevant and timely for informed decision-making. The PSA is at the forefront in providing quality statistics on agriculture, livestock and fishery sector. The topmost SDPs are the conduct of the 2022 Census of Agriculture and Fisheries, development of data collection system using Computer-Assisted Personal

Interviewing (CAPI), revision and rebasing of the agricultural accounts from 2000 to 2012, and the use of state-of-the-art technology (e.g. ArcGIS software by ESRI) in mapping, enumeration and gathering of information on land cover and agricultural areas.

Macroeconomic Accounts and Statistics

Macroeconomics accounts and statistics determines and measures the overall performance of the economy. Economic growth is crucial to policymakers and planners in determining best strategies to address pressing issues such as sustaining high economic growth. Good quality macroeconomic statistics aids the private sector and foreign investors make better decisions and helps development agencies in prioritizing projects and providing technical assistance.

Foremost among the macroeconomic SDPs identified to be conducted for 2018-2023 is the revision and rebasing of the Philippine System of National Accounts (PSNA) and related frameworks to account for new/updated data, standards and methodological changes, and economic developments and to make the country at par with international statistical community standards. As economic growth is not the sole determinant to measure progress of the country, the PSS shall be formulating the Quality of Life Index (QLI) to measure people's satisfaction using determinants other than the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Investment Statistics

Investments induce and stir economic activities particularly production of goods and services. Investment data are crucial to development as they promote a buoyant economy, thus, need to be accurate and timely. To attain this, the PSS shall employ business registers and utilize administrative reports for the generation of business and investment data especially on realized investments. The agencies involved in generating investment statistics shall also use technology in data gathering and shall develop statistical framework for a coherent, effective and efficient investment statistics.

Trade and Industry Statistics

Economic growth is primarily driven by trade and industry as the sector generates employment, redefines product and service quality, and provides various avenues for growth in the country. Thus, trade and industry statistics need to be strengthened such as through strict validation/monitoring of entries in the imports and exports declaration forms versus the Bill of Lading to ensure consistency of information. To harmonize data with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) member countries, importers/exporters shall be required to declare the exports/imports of goods up to 8-digit classification based on the ASEAN Harmonized Tariff Nomenclature (AHTN) and the corresponding description. Registers and administrative data are the most economical way of getting information, thus, enterprise-specific business registers shall be established. To cover medical tourism, administrative data on medical tourism shall also be generated.

Energy and Water Statistics

Energy and water are indispensable necessities in industries, transportation and households. Being so, they should be sustainable and properly managed. Thus, it is imperative that energy and water statistics are reliable and of good quality so that planners will have sound basis for the development of the energy and water sector. The PSA, in collaboration with the Department of Energy (DOE), shall lead the compilation of complete set of Energy Accounts based on the

2012 System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA). The DOE shall also implement and institutionalize the National Electrification Administration-Business Intelligence Technology (NEA-BIT) in assessing and monitoring Electric Cooperatives' (ECs) operations. The system shall ensure consistency of data across all NEA departments and come up with efficient ways of generating reports for better analysis and interpretation. On the other hand, the Local Water Utilities Administration (LWUA) will develop and institutionalize a Nationwide Water Supply Statistics Portal, a database on water statistics.

Transportation and Infrastructure Statistics

Transportation and infrastructure are vital for socioeconomic development, thus, policymakers need timely and reliable transport and infrastructure statistics. Foremost of the SDPs are the formulation of an agreement with government agencies to expand the data collection for transport and infrastructure statistics, strengthening of statistical databases, development of statistical frameworks, and upgrading/improvement of information and communications technology (ICT) resources to support automation of collection, processing and dissemination of transport and infrastructure statistics including basic data.

Tourism Statistics

Tourism contributes significantly to the growth of the economy. Careful planning for its sustainability is necessary and quality information for the tourism industry is central to effective interventions. Among the statistical programs identified by the sector are the establishment of a monitoring and evaluation mechanism to monitor and assess the statistical activities related to tourism statistics, timely release of data from the LGUs for consistency of information for the generation of the number of domestic visitors, and institutionalization of Household Survey on Domestic Visitors (HSDV) for reliable Philippine Tourism Satellite Accounts (PTSA).

Monetary and Financial Statistics

Monetary and financial statistics are fundamental in understanding the way the financial system works, and in analyzing the impact of monetary and fiscal measures on economic growth and financial stability. Therefore, accurate and timely statistics on money and finance is crucial for policymakers as they draw policies that will ensure steady growth of the financial sector. Among the identified programs for this sector are the development of a unified classification of Government Owned and Controlled Corporations (GOCCs) based on international standards, development of harmonized framework on monetary, financial and government finance statistics, and expanding the generation of quarterly insurance statistics to include pre-need and health maintenance organization industries.

Price Statistics

Price plays a vital role in the operation of a market economy based on the interplay of supply and demand. It provides signals to the business community on what to produce and in what quantity. Some of the major SDPs for this sector are the following: Rebasing of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) by income groups at the provincial/selected Highly Urbanized Cities (HUCs) level; generation of Retail Price Index (RPI) for areas outside the National Capital Region (NCR); conduct of Commodity and Outlet Survey (COS); and the application of CAPI for price-related surveys.

Science and Technology and Innovation Statistics

A sound and comprehensive information base on the country's flows and stocks of scientific and technological resources is critical in monitoring progress of Science and Technology and Innovation (STI). To guide the formulation of more effective science and technology (S&T) policies and programs that optimize the benefits of STI in a knowledge-based economy, the sector plans to develop and compile research and development (R&D) accounts; develop a unified STI Statistics Web Portal to consolidate and disseminate available STI data and information; and implement data quality assurance framework for STI statistics.

Environment and Natural Resources Statistics

The environment and natural resources are vital for socioeconomic development. Their utilization, conservation, preservation and sustainability should be given utmost importance by policymakers for the present and future generations. To attain these, environmental planners must be aided with accurate and timely information for policymaking. In relation to this, the major SDPs identified to be conducted for the ENR sector are the following: generation of statistics utilizing remote sensing and geographic information system (GIS) technology; enhancement of data sharing through the development of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) Data Portal and ENR Integrated Information Systems; and use of international frameworks as guide in creating localized frameworks for ENR statistics and accounts.

Social Statistics

Sustainable Development Goals Monitoring

The Philippines is committed to strengthening existing institutional arrangements for the regular and timely provision of data for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) monitoring, to formulate SDG Data Flow at the national and subnational levels to clearly delineate roles on SDG monitoring including compilation and dissemination, enhance public-private partnership on data donation, strengthen partnership with PSRTI regarding the conduct of studies for Tier 2 and 3 indicators and capacity building for interpretation and analysis of SDG indicators. The PSA shall also conduct and explore surveys as possible data sources for the monitoring of the SDGs such as the Young Adult Fertility and Sexuality Survey (YAFSS) and Annual Poverty Indicators Survey (APIS).

Security, Justice and Peace Statistics

Ensuring security, justice and peace is essential to achieving the development goals of the country. In this connection, the PSA and the Department of Justice (DOJ) shall develop and adopt the Philippine Standard Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (PSCCS) and the Philippine Index of Crimes, respectively. To facilitate data collection, the DOJ, Philippine National Police (PNP) and the Supreme Court of the Philippines (SC) shall be implementing and expanding their information systems i.e., National Justice Information Systems (NJIS), Crime Incident Reporting and Analysis System, e-Warrant System, e-Subpoena System and the e-Courts.

Population Statistics

Statistics on population are among the most sought-after data in the PSS, especially by the government, for purposes of socioeconomic planning and development particularly towards the equitable distribution of the country's wealth and resources. For 2018-2023, the PSS shall conduct the following major activities: 2020 Census of Population and Housing (CPH) using

computer-assisted personal interview and GIS tools for mapping and data collection, 2018 National Migration Survey (NMS), 2019 YAFSS, 2021 Survey on Older Persons, 2022 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), yearly conduct of the Survey of Overseas Filipinos (SOF), and the updating of the 2010 Census-based population projections using the results of the 2015 Census of Population (POPCEN).

Civil Registration and Vital Statistics

The recording and documentation of vital events in a person's life, e.g., including birth, marriage, adoption, and death, is a fundamental function of the government. Among the SDPs to be conducted in 2018-2023 are: the institutionalization of the enforcement of the Barangay Civil Registration System (BCRS); strengthening implementation of the Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) for the registration of Muslims and Indigenous Peoples (IPs); conduct of mapping exercise and registration activities for groups identified to be at risk of being stateless such as persons of Indonesian descent (PIDs), Samma Dilaut (Badjaos), unregistered Filipino children in Saudi Arabia, and Filipino children born in Sabah and foundlings; and conduct of mobile registration.

Labor and Employment Statistics

Labor and employment statistics are vital information in formulating policies for human capital development and the promotion of employment. They also provide information for skills-matching and training, workers' protection and welfare, and having a sound and stable industrial peace for equitable, inclusive and sustainable development. To strengthen labor and employment statistics for an informed decision, the following are the SDPs planned to be conducted in 2018-2023: formulation of the operational definition of informal employment, its conceptual framework, and measurement of informal employment as basis for the conduct of the Informal Sector Survey, pilot survey on how to measure green employment (individual or establishment-based), conduct of study on operational definition of earnings for the Labor Force Survey (LFS), and conduct of model-based estimation/small area estimation. Labor related surveys such as the LFS, Integrated Survey on Labor and Employment (ISLE), Labor Turnover Survey (LTS) and SOF shall be conducted as well.

Education and Culture Statistics

One of the fundamental human rights is education. It is perceived by many as the key to liberation from poverty. It promotes productivity thereby contributing to socioeconomic development of the country. Among the SDPs planned for education and culture are the following: designation of statistical activities/indicators on higher education and Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET), formulation of official concepts and definitions for statistical purposes for the culture and sports sectors, review of the framework, methodology, and data inputs for the improvement of the National Education Expenditure Accounts (NEXA) as well as its use for education resource planning.

Health and Nutrition Statistics

One of the indicators of the country's development is the health and nutrition status of its population. To provide better information on health and nutrition, the following SDPs are planned: updating, validation, and expanding of the list of official concepts and definitions for statistical purposes for Health and Nutrition Statistics, compilation and updating of 22 indicators in support

of the PDP and modifications on the system of designated statistics relative to health and nutrition statistics.

Social Protection Statistics

Social protection is a broad area of social development aimed at providing benefits that uplift human well-being, bring social justice, and contribute to inclusive growth and sustainable development. To cater to the statistical requirements of the PDP on this sector, the PSS identified these SDPs: generation and enhancement of current statistics/indicators on social protection, conduct of methodological studies and development of the Social Protection Index (SPI).

Governance Statistics

The PDP 2017-2022 recognizes that the people trusting their government resulting to people being proud of their nationality – is a basic requirement for inclusive development. To address this, the PSS identified the following SDPs: formulation of official concepts and operational definitions, identification of indicators, development of a statistical framework on governance, and development of methodology on the National Governance Index (NGI).

Local Statistics Development

Reliable information is vital for local development planning, hence, more disaggregated data are needed for interventions that are suited to the needs of the people at the grass-roots level. To achieve this, data collection, production and dissemination need to be strengthened through the establishment of Provincial Statistics Committees (PSCs) to facilitate statistical coordination in the provinces, establishment of institutional mechanisms on the monitoring of the SDGs, establishment of statistical information centers at the city/municipal level, institutionalization of Statistical Survey Review and Clearance System (SSRCS) in the region, use of Small Area Estimation (SAE) technique to generate provincial level results or even up to municipal disaggregation, improvement/adoption of administrative-based registration, reporting, and monitoring systems, adoption of and advocacy on the standard statistical classification systems, and improvement of various systems relative to civil registration and vital statistics.

Income, Poverty and Hunger Statistics

Statistics on income, poverty and hunger are essential in measuring human development in a country. The first goal of the SDGs and the *AmBisyon Natin 2040* are being adopted and implemented by the government to eradicate poverty. In order to achieve such goals, comprehensive poverty monitoring and indicator system should be established to implement programs and interventions such as strengthening coordination mechanisms among producers of poverty-related data in the PSS, utilizing extensive data ecosystem on poverty, formulation of statistical framework for official hunger statistics, and inclusion, optimal utilization of the 2013 Master Sample for the Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES), to increase the reliability of poverty statistics estimates for policymaking.

Statistics on Children and Gender and Development

Women and children belong to the vulnerable sector. It is imperative that their rights, welfare and development are at the core of social development. Relative to this, the SDPs identified by the PSS are the following: formulation of statistical indicators framework on children, generation of statistics on women in business and other related statistics, review and improvement of

methodology for estimating gender wage gap, formulation of guidelines for the development and maintenance of gender and development (GAD) database, conduct of study on the Situation of Children Living and Working on the Streets, harmonization of gender-related statistics within PSA, review of the National Baseline Survey on Violence Against Children (NBS-VAC), and institutionalization of the Updating of the National Database on Child Poverty (NDCP).

International Cooperation

The active participation and contribution of the PSS in international cooperation activities bring about several benefits. Through the country's participation in expert group meetings, the representatives can influence and contribute to the development of international policies and guidelines. Through the sharing of experiences and initiatives, the PSS gains ideas on possible ways to improve and at the same time help other countries adopt the PSS' best practices. Among the key SDPs are the establishment of the Interagency Committee on International Cooperation, which will serve as a venue for the discussion of international issues which involve national concern, the development of ASEAN-Help-ASEAN (AHA) statistical development program that will provide technical assistance to Cambodia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar and Vietnam (CLMV), the development of comprehensive statistical plan to respond to Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines – East ASEAN Growth Area (BIMP-EAGA) commitments, and to provide statistics in line with the regional strategies for the development of statistics such as those needed for monitoring ASEAN integration.

Table of Contents

Foreword i
Acknowledgments ii
PSA Resolution No. 5, s. 2018 iii
About the publication/Guide to users v

Executive summary vi

Acronyms and abbreviations xvi

Introduction 1
Strategic planning framework 5

Cluster 1: Philippine Statistical System (PSS)-wide concerns 9
Chapter 1 – Management and coordination of the PSS 10
Chapter 2 – Statistical capacity development 15
Human resource development 15
Statistical research and development 20
Chapter 3 – Statistical information management and dissemination 25
Chapter 4 – International cooperation 32

Cluster 2: Demographic and Social Statistics 37
Chapter 5 – Population and housing statistics 38
Chapter 6 – Civil registration and vital statistics 46
Chapter 7 – Labor and employment statistics 51
Chapter 8 – Education and cultural statistics 55
Chapter 9 – Health and nutrition statistics 60
Chapter 10 – Social protection statistics 65
Chapter 11 – Security, justice and peace statistics 70
Chapter 12 – Governance statistics 74

Cluster 3: Economic Statistics 79
Chapter 13 – Macroeconomic accounts and statistics 80
Chapter 14 – Industry, trade, services and investment statistics 86
Industry, trade and services statistics 86
Investment statistics 89
Chapter 15 – Agriculture and agrarian reform statistics 94
Chapter 16 – Energy and water statistics 101
Chapter 17 – Transport and infrastructure statistics 105
Chapter 18 – Tourism statistics 110
Chapter 19 – Monetary, price and financial statistics 114
Monetary and financial statistics 114
Price statistics 117
Chapter 20 – Science, technology and innovation statistics 121

Cluster 4: Environment and Multi-Domain Statistics 127
Chapter 21 – Environment and natural resources statistics 128
Chapter 22 – Local statistics development 134
Chapter 23 – Income, poverty and hunger statistics 139
Chapter 24 – Statistics on children, gender and development 145
Chapter 25 – Information society statistics 151
Chapter 26 – Sustainable Development Goals monitoring 154

Annex 1 – Timeline of Core Statistical Development Programs 165
Appendix – Planning Committees 189

Acronyms and abbreviations

National government agencies and other organizations

B

Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas	BSP
Bureau of Animal Industry	BAI
Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources	BFAR
Bureau of Customs	BOC
Board of Investments	BOI
Bureau of Local Government Supervision	BLGS

C

Civil Aeronautics Board	CAB
Civil Aviation Authority of the Philippines	CAAP
Civil Service Commission	CSC
Climate Change Commission	CCC
Commission on Audit	COA
Commission of Elections	COMELEC
Commission on Higher Education	CHED
Commission on Population	POPCOM

D

Department of Agriculture	DA
Department of Agrarian Reform	DAR
Department of Budget and Management	DBM
Department of Education	DepEd
Department of Energy	DOE
Department of Environment and Natural Resources	DENR
Department of Finance	DOF
Department of Foreign Affairs	DFA
Department of Health	DOH
Department of Information and Communications Technology	DICT
Department of the Interior and Local Government	DILG
Department of Justice	DOJ
Department of Labor and Employment	DOLE
Department of National Defense	DND
Department of Public Works and Highways	DPWH
Department of Science and Technology	DOST
Department of Social Welfare and Development	DSWD
Department of Tourism	DOT
Department of Trade and Industry	DTI
Department of Transportation	DOTr

F

Food and Nutrition Research Institute	FNRI

G

Government Service Insurance System	GSIS

I

Information Technology and Business Process Association of the Philippines	ITBAP
Intellectual Property Office of the Philippines	IPOPHIL

L

Land Transportation Franchising and Regulatory Board	LTFRB
Land Transportation Office	LTO
Local Water Utilities Administration	LWUA

M

Maritime Industry Authority	MARINA
Metropolitan Manila Development Authority	MMDA
Metropolitan Waterworks and Sewerage System	MWSS

N

National Anti-Poverty Commission	NAPC
National Commission for Culture and the Arts	NCCA
National Commission on Indigenous Peoples	NCIP
National Commission on Muslim Filipinos	NCMF
National Dairy Authority	NDA
National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council	NDRRMC
National Economic and Development Authority	NEDA
National Electrification Administration	NEA
National Grid Corporation of the Philippines	NGCP

National Food Authority	NFA
National Meat Inspection Service	NMIS
National Power Corporation	NPC
National Privacy Commission	NPC
National Telecommunications Commission	NTC
National Tobacco Administration	NTA
National Wages and Productivity Commission	NWPC

O

Office of Civil Defense	OCD
Office of the Civil Registrar General	OCRG
Office of the Ombudsman	OMB

P

Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration	PAGASA
Philippine Carabao Center	PCC
Philippine Coconut Authority	PCA
Philippine Commission on Women	PCW
Philippine Economic Zone Authority	PEZA
Philippine Fiber Development Authority	PhilFiDA
Philippine Fisheries Development Authority	PFDA
Philippine Health Insurance Commission	PHIC
Philippine Institute for Development Studies	PIDS
Philippine National Police	PNP
Philippine Ports Authority	PPA
Philippine Statistics Authority	PSA
Philippine Statistical Research and Training Institute	PSRTI
Philippine Sports Commission	PSC
Public-Private Partnership Center	PPPC

S

Science Education Institute	SEI
Social Security System	SSS
Supreme Court	SC
Social Watch Philippines	SWP
Sugar Regulatory Administration	SRA

T

Tariff Commission	TC
Technical Education and Skills Development Authority	TESDA
Tourism Congress of the Philippines	TCP

U

University of the Philippines Population Institute	UPPI
University of the Philippines Los Baños Institute of Statistics	UPLB INSTAT
University of the Philippines School of Statistics	UPSS

International Development Partners/ Organizations

Asian Development Bank	ADB
Association of Southeast Asian Nations	ASEAN
Brunei Darussalam-Indonesia-Malaysia-Philippines East ASEAN Growth Area	BIMP-EAGA
International Labour Organisation	ILO
International Monetary Fund	IMF
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change	IPCC
International Recommendations for Tourism Statistics	IRTS
International Telecommunications Union	ITU
Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century	PARIS21
UN Environment Programme	UNEP
United Nations	UN
United Nations Committee of Experts on Environmental-Economic Accounting	UNCEEA
United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	UNESCAP
United Nations Global Geospatial Information Management	UN-GGIM
United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction	UNISDR
United Nations Statistical Commission	UNSC
United Nations Statistics Division	UNSD
United Nations Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific	UNSIAP
United Nations World Tourism Organization	UNWTO
World Trade Organization	WTO
World Health Organization	WHO
World Intellectual Property Organization	WIPO

Others

Administrative Order	AO
Administrative Records Review and Clearance System	ARRCS
Advance Data Planning Tool	ADAPT
Anti-Red Tape Act	ARTA
ASEAN Community Statistical System	ACSS
ASEAN Member States	AMSs
ASEAN-Help-ASEAN	AHA
Barangay Civil Registration System	BCRS
Civil Registration and Vital Statistics	CRVS
Civil Registration System	CRS
Civil Registry Form	CRF
Civil Society Organization	CSO
Community-Based Monitoring System	CBMS
Computer-Aided Personal Interview	CAPI
Country Report on Support to Statistics	CRESS
Data Quality Assessment Framework	DQAF
Focus Group Discussions	FGDs
Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	FPOS
Geographic Information Management	GIM
Geographic Information System	GIS
Global Working Group	GWG
Gross Domestic Product	GDP
Highly Urbanized Cities	HUCs
Indigenous Peoples	IPs
Information and Communications Technology	ICT
Information Systems Strategic Plan	ISSP
Information Technology	IT
Information, Education and Communication	IEC
Interagency Committee	IAC
International Telecommunications Union	ITU
Inventory of Statistical Standards in the Philippines	ISSiP
Investment Promotion Agencies	IPAs
Local Government Units	LGUs
Master Sample	MS
Medium- term Expenditure Framework	MTEF
Memorandum of Agreement	MOA
Memorandum of Understanding	MOU
Millennium Development Goals	MDGs
National Capital Region	NCR
National Convention on Statistics	NCS
National Government Agencies	NGAs
National Statistician	NS
National Statistics Month	NSM
Overseas Filipino Workers	OFWs
Paper and Pencil Interview	PAPI
Persons with Disabilities	PWDs
Philippine Development Plan	PDP
Philippine Identification System	PhilSys
Philippine Statistical Development Program	PSDP
Philippine Statistical System	PSS
Philippine Statistical Yearbook	PSY
Philippine Statistics Authority Data Archive	PSADA
Program Expenditure Classification	PREXC
Provincial Statistics Office	PSO
Regional Statistical Service Office	RSSO
Regional Statistics Committee	RSC
Research and Development	R&D
Results Matrix	RM
Science and Technology	S&T
Special Data Dissemination Standards	SDDS
Sustainable Development Goals	SDGs
System of Designated Statistics	SDS
Technical Working Group	TWG
Terms of Reference	TOR

Introduction

Introduction

The Philippine Statistical System (PSS)

The PSS is the network of government institutions that generate and provide official statistics in the country. Section 4 of Republic Act 10625 described the PSS as "*consisting of statistical organizations at all administrative levels, the personnel therein and the national statistical program. This includes a policy-making body, a coordinating body with primary data collection capability, a statistical research and training institute, and all executive departments, bureaus, offices, agencies and instrumentalities of the national and local governments and all government-owned and -controlled corporations (GOCCs) and their subsidiaries that are engaged in statistical activities either as their primary functions or as part of their administrative or regulatory functions. The PSS shall remain decentralized with a strong coordination feature to be achieved through postings of trained personnel and closer linkage between statistical programming and budgeting*."

Major Data Producers in the PSS

The Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

Pursuant to Section 5 of RA 10625, "There shall be created a Philippine Statistics Authority, hereinafter referred to as the PSA, attached to the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) for purposes of policy coordination. It shall be comprised of the PSA Board and offices on sectoral statistics, censuses and technical coordination, civil registration and central support and field statistical services." The data produced by the PSA shall be the official and controlling statistics of the government. The PSA shall be primarily responsible for all national censuses and surveys, sectoral statistics, consolidation of selected administrative recording systems and compilation of the national accounts. In consultation with the PSA Board, the PSA is mandated to formulate the Philippine Statistical Development Program (PSDP).

The Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP)

The BSP monitors and compiles various statistical series on monetary, financial and external variables useful for the formulation and analysis of monetary, banking, credit and exchange policies. The BSP is the primary producer of monetary, external and financial Statistics, banking statistics, and non-bank statistics.

The Philippine Statistical Research and Training Institute (PSRTI)

The PSRTI is the research and training arm of the PSS by virtue of RA 10625. The PSRTI develops a comprehensive and integrated research and training program, conducts a high quality, objective and responsive statistical research, and undertakes non-degree training programs for the development of the human resources and advancement of the quality of information generated by the country's statistical system.

Other Data Producers

Other major data producers in the PSS include the Department of Health (DOH), Department of Education (DepEd), Department of Tourism (DOT), Department of Environment and

Natural Resources (DENR), Department of Agriculture (DA), Department of Finance (DOF), and Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE). Other national government agencies and GOCCs collect data based on their respective mandates while local government units generate data about their respective areas and constituents for local development planning.

The PSDP

The PSDP is a mechanism for setting the directions and thrusts of the PSS in the medium term for the development and production of statistics needed in the formulation, implementation, and monitoring of the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The PSDP is the principal tool for integrating the statistical activities of the government and promoting institutional building and cooperation among stakeholders in the PSS.

The formulation of the PSDP 2018-2023 was anchored on the PDP 2017-2022 framework. Its primary objective is to provide the information requirements of the PDP 2017-2022 and the accompanying Results Matrices. The PSDP 2018-2023 intends to provide solutions to major statistical issues and challenges in the PSS as well as address emerging statistical concerns and the country's international commitments such as the Cape Town Global Action Plan for Sustainable Development Data. The PSDP shall consist of all statistical activities to be undertaken by the PSS in response to the requirements of development planning and policy formulation.

Formulation Process

The preparation of the PSDP 2018-2023 included the formulation of a strategic planning framework that covers the vision, goals, and strategies for the medium term. An Interagency Steering Committee and Sectoral Working Groups were created through PSA Board Resolution No. 4, s. of 2017, and PSA Board Memorandum Order No. 06-2017. The PSDP 2018-2023 SC is composed of the PSA as Chair, the NEDA as Vice-Chair and members representing the Office of the President (OP), Senate Economic Planning Office (SEPO), Congressional Policy and Budget Research Department (CPBRD), Supreme Court (SC), 20 Line Agencies, BSP, PSRTI, Commission on Higher Education (CHED), Technical Education and Skill Development Authority (TESDA), Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council (HUDCC), Governance Commission for GOCCs (GCG), Philippine Statistical Association, Inc. (PSAI), and Pulse Asia Research, Inc.

The sectoral Interagency Committees drafted the Statistical Development Programs (SDPs) that address primarily the data requirements of the PDP 2017-2022 and various statistical concerns of the PSS including its international commitments. The draft SDPs were presented in a series of consultative workshops including a high-level forum to solicit comments/recommendations from the data producers, data users and other stakeholders. The revised draft incorporating the comments and views of the resource persons and participants in the workshop was presented to the Steering Committee for additional comments prior to its presentation to and approval of the PSA Board.

Strategic priorities are focused on the following areas: a) Management and Coordination of the PSS; b) Data Generation; c) Data Dissemination and Use; d) Research and Capacity Building; e) Local Statistics Development; f) Resources in the PSS; and, g) International Cooperation.

Strategic Planning Framework

Strategic Planning Framework

I. PSDP 2018-2023 Vision, Goals and Strategies

VISION
Solid, responsive, and innovative statistical system for an empowered Philippines

GOAL 1
Adequate, timely, reliable, and relevant statistics for evidence-based decision making.

- Enhancement of statistical governance, coordination, and research and development at the national and subnational levels
- Strengthening of the data ecosystem to include enhancement of administrative-based data and exploration of use of big data and citizen-generated data as possible sources of official statistics
- Improvement of the generation of relevant, timely, and quality statistics to address recent developments and emerging statistical demands
- Improvement of the generation and utilization of subnational statistics in order to strengthen the subnational statistical system and to produce more statistics in support of countryside development
- Investment on necessary statistical resources and program

GOAL 2
Increased awareness, understanding, appreciation, and trust of the general public on statistics.

- Advancement of statistical research and utilization of latest information and communications technology resources to expand data dissemination and advocacy of statistics; improve methodologies; and respond to increasing demand for statistics
- Conduct of more consultation workshop and users for a to improve appreciation of statistics

I. PSDP 2018-2023 Vision, Goals and Strategies (cont.)

VISION
Solid, responsive, and innovative statistical system for an empowered Philippines

GOAL 1
Adequate, timely, reliable, and relevant statistics for evidence-based decision making.

GOAL 2
Increased awareness, understanding, appreciation, and trust of the general public on statistics.

- Enhancement of the management and harmonization of the PSS to uphold the promotion of quality statistics
- Strengthening of capacity building and manpower resource in the PSS as well as data users and stakeholders for better generation, dissemination and usage of statistics
- Enhancement of partnerships with the international statistical community through adherence to international commitments such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics as well as constant involvement in international conferences/meeting

II. Tagline

TAGLINE

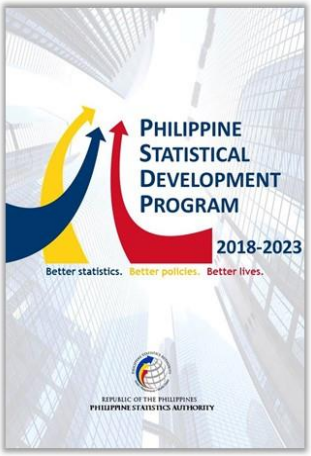
Better statistics. Better policies. Better lives.

Strategic Planning Framework

R.A. 10625 – Reorganization of the Philippine Statistical System

Philippine Development Plan (PDP) Results Matrices (RMs)

AMBISYON NATIN 2040
MATATAG • PANATAG • MAGINHAWA



17 goals
169 targets
232 unique indicator

Other new and emerging statistical concerns: data ecosystem, big data, open data, administrative data

The Asian and Pacific Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Decade, 2015-2024

PSS-Wide Concerns

1. Management and Coordination of the PSS
2. Statistical Capacity Development
   - Statistical Human Resource Development
   - Statistical Research and Development
3. Statistical Information Management and Dissemination
4. International Cooperation

5. Population and Housing Statistics
6. Civil Registration and Vital Statistics
7. Labor and Employment Statistics
8. Health and Nutrition Statistics
9. Education and Cultural Statistics
10. Social Protection Statistics
11. Security, Justice and Peace Statistics
12. Governance Statistics
13. Macroeconomic Accounts and Statistics
14. Industry, Trade, Services and Investment Statistics
15. Agriculture and Agrarian Reform Statistics
16. Energy and Water Statistics
17. Transportation and Infrastructure Statistics
18. Tourism Statistics
19. Monetary, Price and Financial Statistics
20. Science and Technology and Innovation Statistics
21. Environment and Natural Resources Statistics
22. Local Statistics Development
23. Income, Poverty and Hunger Statistics
24. Statistics on Children and Gender and Development
25. Information Society Statistics
26. Sustainable Development Goals Monitoring

Cluster 1
PSS-Wide Concerns

CHAPTER 1

Management and Coordination of the PSS

Introduction

The Philippine Statistical System (PSS) is a decentralized system that ensembles all statistical organizations at all administrative levels, its personnel and the national statistical development program. One of its main components for an effective and efficient national statistical system is the management and coordination mechanism within the government. It requires strategic and coherent planning, bringing together various stakeholders towards achieving the shared goal of better statistics, better policies and better lives.

In the formulation of the Philippine Statistical Development Program (PSDP), the PSS takes into consideration the administration's 0-10 Point Socioeconomic Agenda, *AmBisyon Natin 2040* and the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022 to respond to the new and emerging statistical requirements of the government and private sector.

Management and coordination plays a crucial role in support of the implementation, monitoring and review of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with its 17 goals and 169 targets, as well as other new and emerging concerns with demands for statistics such as big data, administrative data, registers, open data initiatives and data revolution. Likewise, it ensures that statistics produced by the PSS are relevant, quality, timely and accessible, in a more efficient and coherent manner, needed for evidence-based policy and decision-making.

Emerging developments in the economy and society bring new demands for more relevant, useful and quality data. The PSS must proactively coordinate with stakeholders and effectively manage statistical and business processes to address data gaps and data needs. In order for the PSS to effectively address the international commitments such as the United Nations Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (UNFPOS), Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Framework for Cooperation in Statistics, Brunei Darussalam-Indonesia-Malaysia-Philippines East ASEAN Growth Area (BIMP-EAGA), Cape Town Global Action Plan on Sustainable Development Data, it must confer with the international community in terms of statistical development and standards as well as the availability of relevant data.

A strong and effective management and coordination of the PSS is essential to provide integrated and unified framework to collect and produce statistics generated by the various statistical units of the system.

❖ Scope and Coverage

This chapter covers many aspects of management and coordination, and also provides an indication of the statistical capacity of the PSS.

- Statistical management and coordination mechanisms essential to maintaining an integrated and coherent framework for the development, collection, processing, dissemination, and use of statistics
  - PSDP
  - System of Designated Statistics (SDS)
  - Statistical Budget Review System
  - Statistical Survey Review and Clearance System (SSRCS)
  - Administrative Records Review and Clearance System (ARRCS)
  - Interagency committees (IAC) and working groups
  - Government Statistics Accessibility Program
  - Data quality assurance framework (DQAF)
  - Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics
- Statistical laws and policies that provide mandate and govern the operations and activities of the PSS, i.e., republic acts, executive orders, and/or presidential decrees, and statistical resolutions/policies issued
- Statistical frameworks, methodologies, standards, and classification systems for surveys, censuses and administrative data; development and maintenance of various statistical registers/master sample and data comparability with the international statistical community
- Strategies for financing statistics to ensure sustainable resources for the development and generation of critical statistics
- Statistical advocacy strategies for institutional and human resource capacity development in the PSS, as well as promotion of statistics.

Implementing Agencies

For effective implementation, there is a need for concerted and coordinated effort to support the PSDP. The Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA), as lead agency, has to coordinate and monitor the implementation, periodic assessment and updating of the PSDP. The Department of Budget and Management (DBM) has to include a budgetary provision for the PSS in the annual appropriations, supportive of the implementation of the program. All government agencies have to extend their full support and assistance for the effective implementation of the Program. The private sector is encouraged to lend support to the successful implementation of the Program by participating in the various statistical activities which require their contribution and assistance.

Milestones, Key Developments, Issues and Challenges

Milestones and Key Developments of 2016-2017

The PSS has made key developments in 2016-2017, as follows:

- Increased use of technology in data collection
  - The PSA has made significant steps in using Computer Aided Personal Interview (CAPI) to improve data collection, and conducted a pilot test to compare the use of Paper and Pencil Interview (PAPI) with CAPI using the Survey Solutions in interviewing Labor Force Survey (LFS) sample households.
- 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 (ICT), and Business Process Outsourcing Services;
  - Supporting the declaration of a roadmap for data revolution;
  - Establishment of statistics committees of the PSA;
  - 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.
- Dissemination of the PSDP 2011-2017 Update through conduct of workshops in the regions and distribution of the PSDP 2011-2017 Update publication.
- 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) Summit.

- Development of the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) for the PSA.
- Conduct of the International Conference on Sustainable Development Goals.

Issues and challenges

Some of the issues and challenges identified in the compilation and improvement of the management and coordination of the PSS are as follows:

- Need to strengthen the coordination role of the PSA to make the PSS more responsive to the emerging demands and challenges on the statistical system (e.g., SDGs, global competitiveness, data revolution, Big Data, etc.)
- Need to modernize statistical governance, statistical business processes and institutional frameworks to allow the PSS to meet the demands and opportunities of a constantly evolving data ecosystem
- Lack of adequate monitoring and evaluation (M&E) mechanisms (e.g., PSA Board Resolutions, standards, classifications)
- Lack of legal mandate for the PSA to have access to other agencies' and private establishments' administrative data
- Lack of awareness and appreciation of PSA Board policies among stakeholders, e.g., Local Government Units (LGUs), private sector
- Need to harmonize and ensure comparability of national and local statistics through the use of standard classification systems and other statistical standards
- Need to update existing and develop new statistical classification systems to address new and emerging industries, commodities and other concerns
- Need to tap new data sources or expand the use of administrative records to supplement data from surveys and other new data sources, for the compilation of integrated social, economic and environmental statistics
- Need for stronger data linkages between the government and the private sector
- Need to rationalize conduct of statistical activities and adapt data production to the priority data needs of policy makers
- Need to improve timeliness and accessibility of data and metadata
- Need to generate data with more disaggregation/disaggregating variables, especially in the context of the SDGs
- Need to strengthen statistical advocacy for better appreciation of statistics
- Need for a National Quality Assurance Framework (NQAF)
- Need to benchmark total government expenditure for statistical activities
- Need to sustain availability of funding for statistical activities

Key Statistical Development Programs and Activities

Thrusts and strategies

The following are the thrusts and strategies identified for the medium term: (a) enhancement of the management and coordination of the PSS; (b) improvement of data production in the PSS; (c) enhancement of data dissemination and advocacy on statistics; (d) advancement of statistical research to improve current methodologies for the generation of statistics and indicators; (e) strengthening capacity building for improved production, dissemination and utilization of statistics; (f) strengthening data ecosystem to include enhancement of administrative data and exploration of big data and citizen-generated data as possible sources of official statistics; (g) strengthening of the local statistical system; (h) increasing investment in the PSS; and (i) promotion of international cooperation in statistics through sharing of experiences, practices and expertise as well as adherence to international commitments.

The PSS has the following strategic plans for the medium term: (a) enhancement of statistical governance, coordination, and research and development; (b) strengthening of the data ecosystem to include enhancement of administrative-based data and exploration of use of big data and citizen-generated data as possible sources of official statistics; (c) improvement of the generation of relevant, timely, and quality statistics to address recent developments and emerging statistical demands; (d) investment on necessary statistical resources and programs; (e) advancement of statistical research and utilization of latest ICT resources; (f) conduct of more consultative workshop and users fora to improve appreciation of statistics;

(g) enhancement of the management and harmonization of the PSS; (h) strengthening of capacity building and manpower resource in the PSS; and (i) enhancement of partnership with the international statistical community through adherence to international commitments.

❖ Major Statistical Development Programs and Activities for 2018-2023

The following are the Statistical Development Programs for 2018-2023:

a. New Developmental Programs and Activities

On the coordination of the PSS:

- Establishment and/or review and improvement of statistical coordination mechanisms on collecting, sharing, and communicating SDG statistics
- Establishment of IACs which have not been established per RA 10625 (e.g., Infrastructure, Governance, PSS Resources)
- Formulation of guidelines and/or rules of procedure for IACs and RSCs
- Strengthening coordination between PSA and other government data producers (both at national and local levels) and the private sector (e.g., industry associations, telephone companies), where relevant
- Enhancement of the statistical business processes through innovations on data collection, processing and dissemination
- Adoption/Implementation of measures stipulated in the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) Handbook on Statistical Organization to achieve a modern, more integrated and coordinated national statistical system
- Formulation and implementation of M&E Frameworks for PSA Board Resolutions and the PSDP
- Endorsement of Executive Order (EO) granting PSA access to administrative data of other agencies and private establishments
- Issuance of Memorandum of Agreement (MOA)/Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between PSA and other agencies/private establishments
- Conduct of appreciation seminar/fora on cascading of PSA Board policies and PSS-Wide Guidelines including statistical standards for national/local planners and policymakers, local chief executives, legislative officials, and other stakeholders
- Development of a strong advocacy program and capacity building program on the adoption of standard classification systems at the national and local levels
- Development of the following standards:
  - Philippine Standard Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (PSCCS)
  - Philippine Classification of Environmental Activities (PCEA)

On data generation:

- Development, standardization, utilization and improvement of coverage of statistical registers (persons, property and businesses) in the PSS
- Development and maintenance of various statistical registers/master sample (household, business, establishment, enterprise, etc.)
- Exploring the use of big data and citizen-generated data to complement official statistics
- Promotion of data interoperability among and increased integration of different sources of data/multi-source data
- Use of the Advance Data Planning Tool (ADAPT) to identify data gaps as well as priority data demanded by users vis-à-vis data currently being produced
- Extensive use of ICT in the collection, processing and management of data, e.g., CAPI, online accomplishment/submission of questionnaires
- Compilation and updating of Core Regional Indicators (CoRe-Is)
- Estimation of Regional Development Index (RDI)

On research and capacity building:

- Development of the Philippine Data Quality Assurance Framework (PDQAF) consistent with the United Nations (UN) NQAF and ASEAN Code of Practice

- Subscription to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) Special Data Dissemination Standards (SDDS) Plus
- Development of new and review/updating of existing statistical frameworks on emerging sectoral concern, e.g. governance, culture, innovation

On resources in the PSS:

- Development of coding/tagging system for statistical activities, for budget purposes under Program Expenditure Classification (PREXC)
- Regular conduct of PSS-Wide Statistical Budget Orientation Workshops
- Development and implementation of a MTEF for the PSS
- Inclusion of budgets for statistical activities in agency budget proposals to the DBM
- Conduct of Forum with Development Partners on PSDP 2018-2023

b. Building-up Current Efforts

On the coordination of the PSS:

- Review and adoption of official concepts and definitions for statistical purposes
- Enhancement of the Inventory of Statistical Standards in the Philippines (ISSiP)
- Updating of the following:
  - Philippine Standard Industrial Classification (PSIC)
  - Philippine Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (PCOICOP)
- Enhancement and updating of the e-Classification app
- Enhancement of the Philippine Standard Geographic Code (PSGC)

On data generation:

- Optimal use and enhancement of quality of administrative data for official statistics
- Implementation of the ARRCS
- Expansion and strengthening of the Government Statistics Accessibility Program (e.g., establishment of a data collaborative)
- Conduct of regular bilateral meetings and forging of MOAs and partnerships
- Enhancement of the SSRCS
- Strengthening of the SDS thru improvements in the schedule of release of data, accessibility of data
- Continued and more comprehensive documentation of metadata of censuses and surveys through the PSA Data Archive (PSADA)
- Improvement of data production activities to generate more disaggregated data by all characteristics (sex, age, basic sectors) to ensure that no one is left behind

On data dissemination and use:

- Conduct and enhancement of National Statistics Month (NSM) celebration and related activities (PSA, 2018-2023)
- Enjoining wider participation to the National Convention on Statistics (NCS) (PSA, 2019, 2022)
- Celebration of World Statistics Day (WSD) – October 20, 2020
- Regular conduct of user-producer fora, statistical appreciation seminars covering more participants

On resources in the PSS:

- Institutionalization of the Country Report on Support to Statistics (CRESS)
- Monitoring of Official Development Assistance and other technical assistance from development partners towards statistical development

CHAPTER 2
Statistical Capacity Development: Human Resource Development

Introduction

The Philippine Statistical System (PSS) is confronted with new challenges as well as the ever-growing demand for more complex information that are unprecedented in the history of the country's statistical system. The ability of the PSS to cope with these challenges and at the same time bring forward its own statistical development agenda depends not only on the quality of its human resources but also on its organizational and management capacity to navigate through the country's changing socio-economic and political environment. Meanwhile, the advent of modern technologies as well as alternative but more sophisticated sources of data also pose great challenges to the statistical system and necessitate development of new technical skills and expertise.

To ensure relevance and strengthen the role of the country's statistical system as a major partner and game changer in the country's development, it is therefore imperative to continually build the capacities not only of the statistical workforce but also of the statistical organizations and institutions to respond effectively and efficiently to the ever-growing demand for statistics by decision makers, planners, researchers, and service providers in all sectors of society.

Statistical capacity is a nation's ability to collect, analyze, and disseminate high-quality data about its population and economy. Quality statistics are essential for all stages of evidence-based decision-making and development planning.

Human resource planning, management, and development are crucial in the formulation of vital statistical capacity development programs towards ensuring an effective and efficient delivery of government statistical services in the PSS. Although other substantial factors may 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.

Meanwhile, the professional and career development of statistical personnel is essential to the development of quality statistical workforce in the PSS. Hence, human resources development in the PSS is closely entwined with the individual professional growth of statisticians. In this regard, the government as well as the international statistical community continually invest in statistical capacity building programs in the PSS to keep the statistical workforce adequately equipped to meet the technical and operational requirements of statistical work.

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

❖ Scope and Coverage

This section deals in particular with the following major dimensions of statistical human resource development: human resource planning and management, human resource development,

professional and career development, and statistical capacity building resources.

- Human resource planning and management
  - processes in determining current and future human resources needs and managing human resources towards achievement of goals
  - competency standards and measures, compensation and incentives system, working conditions, selection and succession policies and practices, and productivity improvement measures
- Human resource development
  - framework for helping personnel develop their knowledge, skills, and abilities towards achieving personal and organizational goals
  - statistical capacity building programs such as education and training and exposure to or internship in best practices to develop key competencies that enable individual statistical personnel to perform current and future functions
- Professional and career development
  - interventions that facilitate growth and career path improvement of individual employees
  - programs that promote the statistics profession in general towards the development of human capital for statistics
- Statistical capacity building resources
  - necessary inputs to facilitate human resource, professional, and career development in the PSS.

This section primarily addresses common and system-wide human resource concerns in the PSS. Sector- or agency-specific human resource measures are discussed in the various sectoral chapters.

❖ Implementing Agencies

In view of the formulation of the Philippine Statistical Development Program (PSDP) 2018-2023, the Interagency Adhoc Working Group prepared the Chapter on Statistical Capacity Development with two sections, namely Statistical Human Resource Development and Statistical Research and Development.

The following agencies are involved in the development of the programs to improve the capacity of the PSS through the Interagency Adhoc Working Group:

- Philippine Statistical Research and Training Institute (PSRTI)
- Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)
- University of the Philippines School of Statistics (UPSS)
- Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP)
- Department of Science and Technology (DOST)
- Department of Education (DepEd)
- Commission on Higher Education (CHED)
- Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA)

The involvement of other units and institutions are likewise required to undertake programs relating to human resource development in the PSS. These include academe, experts on statistics, national government agencies and government-owned and controlled corporations (GOCCs), international organizations and private sector organizations involved in statistics, among others.

Milestones, Key Developments, Issues and Challenges

❖ Milestones and Key Developments of 2016-2017

In pursuit of its mandate as the training arm on statistics in the PSS, the PSRTI has conducted a cumulative total of 77 training programs during the period 2016-2017, upgrading the knowledge and skills of a total of 1,713 participants from both statistical and non-statistical government agencies. These include the Board of Investments (BOI), Bureau of Local Government Finance (BLGF), Department of Agriculture (DA), DepEd, and academic institutions (Philippine Science High School (PSHS) System and Visayas State University (VSU)), National Electrification Administration (NEA) and Maritime Industry Authority (MARINA), Philippine Fisheries Development Authority (PFDA) and the PSA.

The statistical trainings conducted include regular programs on Statistical Data Management and Basic Statistics, Statistical Analysis, 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 48% of the total training programs conducted by the PSRTI. These include Presentation of Statistical Reports, Training of Teachers in Statistics and Probability, Statistical Modelling and Forecasting, Missing Data Estimation and Use of Infographics in Communicating Statistics.

Table 1. Total number of training programs and beneficiaries or participants by type of training program from 2016 to 2017.

Year	Training Program			Beneficiaries/Participants		
	Regular	Customized	All	Regular	Customized	All
2016	13	18	31	300	444	744
2017	27	19	46	486	483	969
Total	**40**	**37**	**77**	**786**	**927**	**1713**

❖ Issues and challenges

- Need to develop an integrated framework for human resource development (HRD) that is responsive to the new role of statistical offices as catalysts of development as well as addressing emerging global demands on statistics
- No mechanism for updating and integrating HRD for the PSS
- Need to promote appreciation of statistics among key stakeholders, national planners and policy makers
- Lack of statisticians or trained personnel on data collection, processing and data analytics in both statistical and non-statistical agencies due to high personnel turn-over and early retirement incentives
- Lack of trained personnel on field data collection, processing and data analytics
- Need to strengthen the training and research arm of the PSS to expand its services at the subnational level
- Lack of statistical experts to spearhead researches addressing data gaps and the growing demand for complex data
- Low appreciation/adoption of statistical classifications and standards at the local level
- Need to provide hands-on trainings utilizing modern equipment and technology on data collection, processing and dissemination of timely statistics to upgrade statistical business processes
- Need to strengthen linkages with international statistical community on the provision of statistical trainings and adopt best practices on statistical capacity development

Key Statistical Development Programs and Activities

❖ Thrusts and strategies

In line with the Budgetary Thrusts 2018-2020 and PSDP Planning Framework 2018-2023, the HRD plans and programs in the PSS are geared towards the following:

- Strengthening capacity building for improved production, dissemination and utilization of statistics
- Strengthening data ecosystems through local and national statistical capacity development towards enhancement of administrative data and exploration of big data and citizen-generated data as possible sources of official statistics
- Enhancement of the management and coordination of the PSS to ensure progressive and sustained improvement of statistics for development planning, decision-making, monitoring and evaluation, and for effective governance and legislation

❖ Major Statistical Development Programs and Activities for 2018-2023

For the period 2018-2023, the following major statistical programs will be implemented.

a. New Developmental Programs and Activities

On Management and Coordination

- Integrated framework on statistical capacity development including HRD in the PSS

From 2018 to 2020, the PSRTI will craft an integrated framework on statistical capacity development which will cover HRD to be more responsive to prevailing and emerging challenges such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Big Data, citizen generated data, Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) integration, etc.

- Development and implementation of the Training and Certification Program for data collectors in the PSS.

  The PSA, in coordination with PSRTI and TESDA, is preparing the competency standards, learning materials and other documentations in line with the plans to implement the Training and Certification Program for data collectors in 2021.

- Formulation of action plan to improve the statistical human resources for the PSS.

  In 2019, the PSRTI will prepare an action plan to improve the statistical human resources for the PSS to respond effectively to the current and emerging information demands by various stakeholders.

On Capacity Development

- Inclusion of a subject on Official Statistics in the masteral programs on Statistics to increase statistical expertise and strengthen professional and career development in statistics

  The UPSS and the University of the Philippines Los Baños Institute of Statistics (UPLB INSTAT) plan to offer a course on Official Statistics in their masteral programs on statistics in 2019 to provide insights to the graduate students on the generation and application of statistics in the government. By offering the said course, the University of the Philippines (UP) aims to increase the number of skilled entrants to PSS agencies.

- Provision of research grants to encourage students to work on identified priority areas of PSDP through the provision of research grants

  The involvement of the academe in improving the methodologies and business processes in PSS agencies will be intensified starting in 2018.

- Development of new training programs utilizing modern technology and equipment on data collection, processing, data analytics and dissemination

  Training programs will be devised from 2018 to facilitate the use of new technologies for data collection, processing, data analytics and dissemination.

- Development/ implementation of a statistical capacity building and strong advocacy program on standard classification systems and other statistical standards for Local Government Units (LGUs) using the Android-based mobile e-Classification application to harmonize national and local statistics.

  In 2019, it is targeted that the Business Permit and Licensing System (BPLS) will incorporate the Philippine Standard Industrial Classification (PSIC) codes. Hence, training program and schedule will be prepared by the PSA in 2018 and implemented until 2020 to train local government staff on the use of PSIC and in preparing tabulations from their BPLS.

  In the pursuit of the PSA's new mandate under RA 10625 to coordinate the adoption of statistical standards and classification systems by LGUs under RA 10625, the provincial and municipal assessments and training programs on the adoption of standard classifications that started in 2016 to 2017 will be continued to cover the other PSA pilot provinces from 2018 to 2020 under the Locally-funded Development of Subnational Statistical System. These will be replicated in other regions and provinces in the country focusing but not limited to the national standard industrial classification.

On Resources and Financing

- Establishment of key PSRTI satellite offices to coordinate adjacent regions/provinces

  At present, the PSRTI's local level coordination is weak. In this regard, PSRTI will advocate for the establishment of key PSRTI satellite offices and hopes to have these in operation starting 2020.

On International Cooperation

- Strengthening of partnership and networking with the international community on statistical HRD to gain country experiences on new strategies and techniques in capacity building in relation to monitoring the SDGs, sectoral plans, etc.

- Recognizing that other countries also have best practices in different areas in statistics, relevant staff and officials in the PSS will participate in country study visits and training programs.

b. Building-up Current Efforts

On Management and Coordination

- Conduct of a training needs assessment for the PSS.

  The training needs assessment will be undertaken in 2018 by the PSRTI to evaluate the personnel in the PSS in terms of their level of competence, skill or knowledge in order to undertake efficiently their tasks and responsibilities to contribute in national statistical development.

- Increase the number of individuals taking degree programs (MS, PhD, Diploma) through scholarships, grants and partnership with academic institution).

  The PSA, PSRTI, UPSS and UPLB INSTAT commit to promote the participation of their staff in higher level of studies relevant to management and coordination, and statistics. This program, which will be especially emphasized from 2020 onwards, aims to intensify statistical research and development, innovations and updates in the business processes to adequately respond to the changing demands for statistics.

On Capacity Development

- Conduct of appreciation seminar for government executives, business leaders, civil society, and media.

  The PSRTI undertakes annual appreciation seminars. It is hoped that this will be continued and further widened to assess the needs of stakeholders and their roles in assisting capacity development in the PSS.

- Continuous conduct of regular/general as well as customized statistical training programs for government, academe and private offices, as well conferences, seminars, workshops, dialogues, and fora

  The PSRTI will offer statistical training programs consistent with their training agenda and based on the training needs assessment. The PSA and PSS will also conduct in-house training programs for data collectors and field office personnel as well as to learn more about new methodologies, visualization, among others. Training programs specifically addressing the needs of the various sectors are presented in the respective chapters in this PSDP.

- Continuous conduct of specialized trainings for compilers/data providers engaged on the following topics: (a) Income, Poverty and Hunger Statistics, (b) Macroeconomic Accounts and Indicators, and (c) SDGs

  From 2018 to 2023, the PSRTI will offer training programs on the generation of statistics on the SDGs. Meanwhile, the PSA will undertake training for the estimation of income, poverty and hunger statistics and national accounts. The BSP, on the other hand, will conduct a training program on Balance of Payments to estimate macroeconomic monetary and financial indicators.

On Resources and Financing

- Creation/increase of statistical units and positions of national government agencies (NGAs) and LGUs.

  One major reason of not being able to conduct statistical activities and implement quality checks in data is the absence of statistical units and personnel to perform the needed functions to undertake the said activities. Agencies are encouraged to advocate for the establishment of statistical units and personnel in their ranks.

On International Cooperation

- Strengthening of existing linkages with the United Nations Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (UN SIAP) and partnership with other international organizations for the conduct of statistical trainings for the ASEAN and Asia-Pacific regions.

  International organizations and UN SIAP are integral in facilitating knowledge and technology sharing among countries. Thus, the PSRTI aims to lead in strengthening PSS linkage with these organizations from 2018 onwards to harmonize efforts and ensure that statistical personnel has up-to-date knowledge and skills to respond to emerging concerns.

- Hosting and participation in country study visits and foreign trainings.

  PSS agencies have hosted several training programs for international participants. Thus, this commitment to share best practices in the PSS to the rest of the world will continue.

CHAPTER 2
Statistical Capacity Development: Statistical Research and Development

Introduction

The importance of statistical research and development (SR&D) in the attainment of the goals of the Philippine Statistical System (PSS) can never be overstated. SR&D outputs can aid in the enhancement the production of quality statistics for evidence-based decision making for government policies, programs, and projects toward a more inclusive growth, a high trust society, and a globally-competitive economy.

❖ Scope and Coverage

SR&D includes all innovative undertakings for the development and improvement of statistical data production and other statistical processes. This section covers the management and coordination of SR&D, conduct of SR&D activities, dissemination and utilization of SR&D outputs, SR&D capacity building, and SR&D resources.

❖ Implementing Agencies

In view of the formulation of the Philippine Statistical Development Program (PSDP) 2018-2023, the Interagency Adhoc Working Group was formed to prepare the Chapter on Statistical Capacity Development with two sections, namely Statistical HRD and SR&D.

The following agencies are involved in the development of the programs to improve the capacity of the PSS through the Interagency Adhoc Working Group:

- Philippine Statistical Research and Training Institute (PSRTI)
- Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)
- University of the Philippines School of Statistics (UPSS)
- Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP)
- Department of Science and Technology (DOST)
- Department of Education (DepEd)
- Commission on Higher Education (CHED)
- Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA)

The involvement of other units and institutions is likewise required to undertake programs relating to SR&D. These include academe, experts on statistics, national government agencies and government-owned and controlled corporations (GOCCs), international organizations and private sector organizations involved in statistics, among others.

Milestones, Key Developments, Issues and Challenges

❖ Milestones and Key Developments of 2016-2017

Table 1. Number of completed research projects in PSRTI by type from 2016 to July 2017

Year	In-house staff research	In-house consultant-based research	Commissioned research	Total
2016	4	3	3	10
2017	4	-	8	12
Total	8	3	11	22

Source: PSRTI, 2018

- Implementation of an enhanced PSRTI statistical research program in support of the following:
  - Development or improvement of existing statistical concepts and definitions;
  - Development of methodologies and statistical techniques; and
  - Development of relevant indicators to address current and emerging needs of a particular sector, or PSS in general.

  A total of 22 researches were completed by PSRTI from 2016 to 2017, or an average of eleven (11) researches per year. Eight (8) of these researches were done by its technical staff. The number of completed research projects by type is provided in Table 1.

  Meanwhile, the PSA completed six research studies with six more studies spilling over beyond 2017. Most these studies were focused on enhancement of sampling designs and development of estimation procedures.

- Development and update of research agenda
  - On a yearly basis, the PSRTI formulates a comprehensive and integrated research agenda for the PSS. The agenda is periodically updated in consultation with the Major Statistical Agencies (MSAs) and other data producers as well as data users to consider current and emerging needs.
  - The 2017 PSRTI research agenda focused in general on the following topics:
    - Local child protection indicators
    - Livestock and poultry statistics
    - Technologies for data collection
    - Passenger, Concessionaires and Airport Satisfaction Surveys
    - Framework in Estimating Housing Needs and Development of Data Collection Methodology in the Estimation
    - Estimation of outmigration
    - Data quality assessment of civil registration and vital statistics
    - Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

- Conduct of SR&D dissemination and utilization forums
  - SR&D outputs in the PSS continues to be mainly disseminated through the conduct of the triennial National Convention on Statistics (NCS) (spearheaded by the PSA) and the annual conference of the Philippine Statistical Association, Inc. (PSAI)
  - The 13th NCS held on 03-04 October 2016 carried the theme, "Sustainable Development: Making Statistics Count," which highlighted the critical role of statistics in monitoring the country's progress towards the achievement of the SDGs. The Convention featured plenary sessions, invited/contributed paper sessions, panel discussions, statistics trainings as well as the Statistical Information Management Exhibit (SIMEx).
  - The annual PSAI conference has started convening outside of the National Capital Region (NCR) while regional statistical congresses have been organized in Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao bringing SR&D closer to stakeholders based in the regions. PSAI conferences in 2016 and 2017 were held in Naga City and Bacolod City, respectively.
  - The annual National Student-Faculty Conference for Statistical Sciences organized by the UPSS, University of the Philippines Los Baños Institute of Statistics (UPLB INSTAT), and the PSRTI also served as a venue for students and faculty from different universities nationwide to engage in scholarly exchange of ideas about statistics through presentations of statistical research outputs.

- Quarterly symposia/fora are also conducted by the PSRTI to present completed research undertakings by its thesis/dissertation fellows, scholars, research project partners, and technical staff.
- MSAs and academe also conducted symposia/fora either for the dissemination of emerging theoretical concepts or presentation of research findings.

➢ The PSRTI has continued to offer the Thesis and Dissertation Fellowship Program to provide financial support to graduate students in statistics. This is in support for SR&D in the PSS and for enhancing the capacity of statistical human resources in the country.

❖ Issues and challenges

➢ Lack of monitoring mechanism for statistical innovations and research and development efforts in the PSS

There is no established mechanism to monitor the utilization, effectiveness of the results and institutionalization of SR&D outputs for the improvement of statistical processes and operations. Little is known on how the SR&D outputs are used and how effective these outputs are. By monitoring such, institutionalization of the SR&D outputs might also be facilitated.

➢ Need to improve the relevance of PSS research agenda

Currently, there is no formulated research agenda yet corresponding to the PSDP 2018-2023 though each PSS member agency may have its own research agenda. Clear, integrated and relevant research agenda based on PSDP is vital in the prioritization of myriad of researches identified by various sectors. The research agenda would provide concrete directions and policies to ensure that SR&D contributes to the statistical development in the PSS.

➢ Inadequate awareness and sharing of knowledge and technology within the PSS arising from SR&D projects

An insufficient number of personnel in the PSS has technical capability of undertaking SR&D activities. Training programs need to be in place to capacitate personnel to perform SR&D activities.

➢ Inadequate statistical research and development outputs on the improvement of statistical business processes and to complement official statistics to address critical policy areas (e.g., SDGs, big data, statistics on agrarian reform)

Major statistical agencies can come up with more relevant statistical researches and policy papers, in partnership with academe and/or PSRTI, to improve the quality of statistics in a number of critical policy areas. To propel this activity, regular paper presentations on official statistics with University of the Philippines (UP) and MSAs alternating as host can be conducted.

➢ High acquisition and maintenance cost of licensed statistical software, e.g., Stata, EViews, SAS

The conduct of SR&D entails the use of licensed statistical software which are costly to purchase and maintain. With limited resources and proliferation of open-source statistical software these days, the PSS might be in a good position to capacitate its personnel for the use of the open-source statistical software (e.g., R, Python, Tableau).

➢ Need to invest more in SR&D activities

Conducting SR&D activities may require a substantial amount of finances. Agencies should be willing to invest more in SR&D activities and should explicitly indicate this in their proposed budget. Need for a strong partnership and networking with the international community on SR&D

Though there is an existing partnership and networking between PSS and the international community, there is a need to strengthen such partnership to gain country experiences on advanced techniques in addressing data gaps.

Key Statistical Development Programs and Activities

❖ Thrusts and strategies

The plans and programs slated for the advancement of SR&D in the PSS are consistent with the Budgetary Thrusts 2018-2020 and PSDP Planning Framework 2018-2023, as follows:

- Strengthening capacity building for improved production, dissemination and utilization of statistics;
- Improvement of data production in the PSS aimed at addressing current, new and emerging concerns such as SDGs, Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022, data revolution, and other data requirements including age and sex disaggregation of administrative data;
- Improvement of data production in the PSS aimed at addressing current, new and emerging concerns such as SDGs, PDP 2017-2022, data revolution, and other data requirements including age and sex disaggregation of administrative data
- Strengthening data ecosystems to include enhancement of administrative data and exploration of big data and citizen-generated data as possible sources of official statistics
- Advancement of statistical research to improve current methodologies for the generation of statistics and indicators to responds to the current and emerging needs and demands
- Utilization of latest information and communication technology resources to expand data dissemination and advocacy of statistics; improve current methodologies; and respond to increasing demand for statistics

- Promotion of international cooperation in statistics through sharing of experiences, practices and expertise as well as adherence to international commitments, such as the SDGs, Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Framework of Cooperation in Statistics, and adoption of internationally-recognized statistical principles, declarations and best practices

❖ Major Statistical Development Programs and Activities for 2018-2023

For the program period 2018-2023, the following major statistical programs will be implemented.

a. New Developmental Programs and Activities

On Management and Coordination of the PSS

- Inventory of SR&D outputs in the PSS.

  The inventory will be undertaken by PSRTI in 2018 to document the activities of the PSS. Implemented innovations and SR&D outputs can then be included in the Platform for Innovations in Statistics (PISTA) of the Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21), which can be a venue for sharing bets practices of the Philippines to the rest of the world.

- Formulation and implementation of relevant research agenda based on PSDP to address emerging demands for timely, quality and disaggregated data.

  The PSDP 2018-2023 enumerates several research priorities, which should be reviewed and programmed. In this regard, the research agenda will be updated by PSRTI to reflect PSDP priorities and will be revised annually to suit the needs of changing demands.

- Development of a monitoring system on SR&D activities being conducted in the PSS.

  In 2018, the PSRTI will develop this monitoring system for SR&D activities to ensure that SR&D activities satisfy the demands as well as to be able to disseminate to other relevant agencies best practices and innovations implemented by an agency in the PSS.

- Evaluation of the utilization and effectiveness of SR&D outputs.

  Evaluation of SR&D activities is important in order to provide guidance to agencies to maximize the benefits of SR&D outputs. This will also involve tracking whether or not SR&D outputs reach the hands of the policy-makers and if these are indeed useful to them. Evaluation will be made annually for the period 2018-2023.

- Encourage graduate students to work on identified priority areas of PSDP through provision of research grants.

  The PSDP serves as the blueprint of the priority programs of the PSS in the medium-term. Given the need to research on new methodologies set as priorities in the PSDP, the role of the academe is important to evaluate the methodologies and assist in the derivation of indicators/indices that monitor social and economic development. The PSRTI will devise and implement a program for providing research grants from 2018 to 2023 to allow graduate students to work on PSDP priorities.

On Capacity Development

- Formulation and implementation of training programs to encourage and capacitate researchers on the use of open-source statistical software (e.g., R, Phyton, Tableau) for statistical computing and graphics.

  Training programs will be slated for the period 2018-2023, which aim to train personnel involved in statistical computing to derive indicators from big data, citizen-generated data, and high-volume data.

- Formulation and implementation of training programs (based on PSDP) that will technically capacitate PSS for SR&D activities

  Addressing new demands entails new tools and methods. It is in this context that PSS personnel should be equipped with skills, tools and knowledge to respond to undertake SR&D activities and respond to information needs. PSS personnel should undergo training programs to resolve the insufficiency of PSS personnel capable of doing SR&D activities.

On Resources and Financing

- Inclusion of SR&D activities in the agency proposed budget.

  One major reason of not being able to conduct SR&D activities is the absence of allotted budget for the said activities. Agencies are encouraged to include in their proposed budget the SR&D activities.

On International Cooperation

- Strengthening of partnership and networking of PSS with the international community on SR&D to gain country experiences on advanced techniques in addressing data gaps especially in monitoring the SDGs, (e.g., Use of Big Data, Data Revolution, Administrative Data, Citizens' Data, and Data Integration) through participation in such conferences. This may also be done through invitation of international experts and hosting training and conferences here in the Philippines.

On Data Dissemination and Use

- Development of SR&D portal such as e-library of SR&D outputs, online catalogue of SR&D activities, e-directory of fellows/experts and institutions and links to statistical resources. The portal which will be established in 2018 will be integral in making the SR&D outputs and resources accessible to the public. Updates in the portal will be made on an annual basis.

CHAPTER 3

Statistical Information Management and Dissemination

Introduction

The availability of timely, relevant and reliable data are key inputs for effective planning and policymaking. The Interagency Committee (IAC) on Statistical Information Management and Dissemination (SIMD) is tasked to formulate policies that will enhance the data management and dissemination of statistical information in the Philippine Statistical System (PSS). The objective is to improve the mechanism for data collection, processing, documentation, dissemination, publication and data archiving that would improve accessibility of statistical outputs.

Much of Philippine data come from the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA), other government agencies and the private sector. The accessibility and reliability of data depend on how the data from different government agencies or companies are collected, processed, stored, documented and disseminated. In principle, the SIMD sector exerts efforts to organize, harmonize and integrate all of these data which are needed for evidenced-based policymaking. Without effective mechanism to harmonize and integrate the national data, it would be difficult to formulate, monitor, and evaluate programs and policies that would address the social, economic and political issues of the country.

Hence, while the harmonization and integration of databases and information systems for the development of real time statistics are widely recognized, an effective and efficient management of statistical information and dissemination is becoming crucial.

❖ Scope and Coverage

In a statistical system, data collected from respondents and data providers go through a series of processes that turn data into information before it is disseminated to and utilized by the public. The quality and usefulness of information therefore depend on how effective and efficient these processes have been conducted.

This chapter deals with the development and improvement of statistical processes in the PSS for better information management, dissemination and communication of timely and relevant official statistics. These include:

- **Data collection**
  - Statistical data is collected through censuses, surveys, and/or administrative systems such as reporting, registration, surveillance and monitoring systems administered by national government agencies (NGAs) and local government units (LGUs) either as their primary function or a by-product of their administrative or regulatory functions.
  - Basic data comes from individuals, households, business and industries, public and private institutions, and the academe as data providers or

respondents to statistical activities. The quality of statistics collected by the government thus depends on these sources of data.

- **Data processing**
  - Data processing involves a set of systematic procedures that turn data into information. This highly sequential process typically consists of data coding, data capture, data editing or cleaning, imputation, data quality assurance, and output production or data organization. Data processing is vital to the production of quality statistics.
  - Data processing employs a wide range of techniques and relies heavily on technology. Availability and full utilization of information and communications technology (ICT)-based tools are therefore essential to efficient and reliable processing of data.
- **Data dissemination and communication**
  - Data dissemination refers to the release of data and metadata produced by a statistical activity through some media to its intended users. Timely dissemination of statistics to stakeholders increases user access to statistical information and contributes to swift evidence-based policies and decisions.
  - Dissemination of official statistics is guided by norms and standards to ensure that users are informed about the availability and quality of data and that vital information of the data providers and respondents is protected.
  - Communicating statistics to target users facilitates better understanding and rational use of statistics. It also raises awareness of the potential and actual uses of statistics.
- **Data and metadata documentation and preservation**
  - Data and metadata documentation facilitates effective assessment of data quality and provides proper guidance to data users to reduce likelihood of misuse, inappropriate, or incorrect use of statistics.
  - Preserving data helps keep the statistical legacy of the country. The most common approach is data archiving which involves mechanisms and tools for the preservation and protection of valuable and irreplaceable statistical data and metadata.
  - Data archiving requires both simple mechanisms and advanced technology to ensure that statistics is preserved for future use. Good archiving systems protect statistics from physical damage, prevent loss of data, and make data usable even with technological obsolescence.
- **Data utilization**
  - Data utilization reflects the relevance and effectiveness of statistics. It signals the culmination of the statistical process and the realization of the fundamental purpose of statistics which is to inform and empower citizens and stakeholders.

Implementing Agencies

The IAC-SIMD serves as venue for discussion and resolution of issues relating to the improvement of SIMD. For 2018 to 2023, the PSA and Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT) initiated to craft the Statistical Development Program (SDP) for SIMD.

Milestones, Key Developments, Issues and Challenges

Milestones and Key Developments of 2016-2017

The following are the milestones and key developments of the PSS in the SIMD for 2016-2017.

- **Conducted workshop/fora related to Big Data.** The PSA in collaboration with Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21) jointly conducted the Country Workshop on Access to New Data Sources for Official Statistics in June 2016. The workshop explored the potential of harnessing data from non-traditional sources and players such as private companies, i.e., main telecom operators (Smart, Globe, PLDT), government regulatory agencies, other potential data providers and sources from private sector (e.g., market research groups, pharmaceutical groups, market retailers

association, private survey companies, data analytics companies, etc.), and data user representatives for use in official statistics to contribute towards timely and regular monitoring of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) indicators in the Philippines. Further, the workshop advanced discussion on the possible incentives, applicable business models, and protocols for engagement for future partnership between private companies and the PSS through a Public-Private Partnership (PPP) modalities in relation to the use of big data for official statistics[1].

- **Maintenance and enhancement of an integrated statistical archive/data warehouse for the PSS.** The PARIS21 continued to provide consultative assistance in the development of the PSA Data Archive (PSADA). The PSADA serves as a repository of the PSA's system of data collection and generation of statistics. It aims to document, disseminate and preserve the dataset and information on the procedures undertaken and materials used in the conduct of PSA statistical activities and promote rational use and appropriate interpretation of the statistics generated by the PSA[2].
- **Adoption of international tools in the documentation of indicator framework necessary for development planning.** The PSA has collaborated with PARIS21 to document indicator frameworks based on global SDGs, national sectoral and sub-national development plans using Advance Data Planning Tool (ADAPT). The ADAPT helps to monitor the priority data demands; align, develop and fund the Statistical Capacity in the Philippines to respond to the requirements and align with the Philippine Statistical Development Program (PSDP)[3].
- **Harmonization and standardization of statistical framework using integrated web portal.** The PSA, launched the Inventory of Statistical Standards in the Philippines (ISSiP)[4].The ISSiP is an online database of statistical standards being used in the PSS. It aims to harmonize and standardize the statistical standards in the PSS. It includes features such as official concepts and definitions for statistical purposes; methodologies and procedures; and classification systems of the PSS.
- **Accessibility and utilization of statistical classification using Mobile App.** The PSA launched the use of e-Classification Mobile App that would ensure harmonization and comparability of government statistics generated through census, surveys as well as administrative based reporting systems at the national and local levels. e-Classification Mobile App is an android mobile search engine application that can be used by the public and private sectors for searching codes in the Philippine standard classification systems used in categorizing economic activities, products and services, geographic codes, among others[5].
- **Continued adoption/application of technological innovation in data collection processes in censuses, surveys, and administrative-based data systems.** The PSA continued to explore the possibility of using handheld devices in conducting surveys and censuses. Aside from the utilization of Mobile App on retail prices and household rice stocks, the Computer Aided Personal Interviewing (CAPI) using Tablet was utilized in the Labor Force Survey (LFS) enumeration in 2017.
- **Continued enhancement of statistical information dissemination and communication strategies.** 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.
- **Conducted in-house training concerning OpenStat and PC-Axis data curation.** With the growing demand for establishment-based time series, the PSA conducted a series of training to manage the

[1] *Key Outcome Report on the Country Workshop on Access to New Data Sources for Official Statistics*
[2] *Primer on PSA Data Archive 2017*
[3] *http://ph.adapt.paris21.org*
[4] http://psa.gov.ph/ISSiP/about-ISSiP
[5] E-Classification Mobile App Primer accessible at https://psa.gov.ph/sites/default/files/eClass.pdf

large amount of statistics. OpenStat is an open source application with a full suite of cataloging, publishing and visualization features. This allows PSA to share data freely to anyone without restrictions. PC-Axis data curation, on the other hand, allows the possibility to rearrange tables, establish local statistics databases and to export tables to a variety of different formats.

- **Formulation of framework to implement the National Identification Database System (NIDS).** A Php 2-billion Budget[6] was appropriated to PSA for the implementation of NIDS. The NIDS is known as the Philippine Identification System (PhilSys) aimed at gathering information through the registration of all Filipinos upon reaching the age of eighteen (18). Also, covered in the NIDS is the integration of all existing related identifications and databases of the government[7]. The PSA is mandated to implement the PhilSys as well as secure the system.

Issues and challenges

Management and Coordination of the PSS

- Data portals from different government agencies need to be evaluated to reduce the redundancy of data and to minimize the inconsistency of statistical information.
- Capturing of data, harmonization and integration including data analysis is difficult without a standard framework concerning the use of Big data.
- Despite data being available from the government and the private sector, it is difficult to integrate and process all of them. Therefore, there is a need for the government to involve, engage and partner with the private sector and the academe to initiate the development of the use of Big Data.
- The High-level Forum for the Formulation of PSDP 2018-2023 held in April 2018 also recommended the need for comprehensive study on Big data by considering the scope and coverage, data security and legal requirements.
- There is no mandated agency governing the public and private sector on the use of Big data.

Data Collection/Production

- Data structures are useful for organizing and storing data. However, data providers from the government and the private sector have no standard data structures and file formats (e.g., txt file, xls file) which can obstruct the development of relational databases.
- Alternative data sources (e.g. Big Data, citizen-generated data) are also needed to address data gaps in monitoring the target under SDG.
- There is a need to explore the use of big data and crowdsourcing to generate official statistics.

Data Dissemination and use

- There is limited (interactive) features of existing data portals.
- There is a need to strengthen guidelines and policies on information dissemination of official statistics. There is a need to address issues on data sharing and privacy (e.g. lack of awareness on data protection and privacy; hacking, security and confidentiality). There is lack of appreciation of PSS agencies, the legislative branch, other government agencies and the public about the potentials of Big Data and other alternative sources of data to produce official statistics.
- There is a need to strengthen partnership with the media in disseminating official statistics to the public.

Research and Capacity Building

- There is lack of skilled information technology (IT) and other technical personnel.
- There is a need to introduce innovations in data collection, management and

[6] https://www.dbm.gov.ph/index.php/secretary-s-corner/press-releases/list-of-press-releases/765-proposed-national-id-system-will-harmonize-and-integrate-multiple-government-identification-systems

[7] http://www.congress.gov.ph/legisdocs/first_17/CR00360.pdf

dissemination to produce more timely and accurate statistics.

- There is a need to capacitate statisticians in analyzing quality of statistics generated from new and alternative data sources. (Big data, administrative data, registers, etc.).

➢ **Resources in the PSS**

- There is lack of infrastructure to optimally host/establish repository of official statistics including infrastructure for NIDS.
- There is a need to strengthen IT and cyber security systems (hacking, physical, environment, etc.).
- There are no statistical unit/ statistical positions in agencies to perform data management and warehousing activities.

➢ **International Cooperation**

- There is a need to be more engaged and updated on developments on ICT applications on official statistics at the global and regional statistical community.

Key Statistical Development Programs and Activities

❖ **Thrusts and strategies**

One of the major thrusts for 2018-2023, among others, is to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of statistical information management and dissemination, towards wider and rational use of statistics. Key strategies are based on the budgetary thrusts of the PSS focused on the following:

➢ enhancement of data dissemination and advocacy on statistics through maximized use of information and communications technology in statistical processes and conduct of forums/workshops to promote utilization of statistics and adoption of open data policies

➢ strengthening capacity building for improved production, dissemination and utilization of statistics;

➢ exploration of other possible sources of official statistics such as administrative data, registers, big data, citizen-generated data and other non-traditional data sources to address existing data gaps; and

➢ development of open data initiatives.

❖ **Major Statistical Development Programs and Activities for 2018-2023**

For the period 2018-2023, the following major statistical programs will be implemented.

➢ **New Developmental Programs and Activities**

On Management and Coordination of the PSS

➢ Formulation of policies, plans and strategies to enjoin government agencies, private sectors and academe and other data providers on the development and improvement of data management and dissemination. These will include:

- Issuance of Joint Memorandum Circular among government agencies regarding the development and implementation of data portals. The PSA in coordination with DICT will prepare and issue a joint Memorandum Circular that will develop and implement a single data portal for all government agencies and private sector in 2018 to 2019.
- Initiated by the PSA, Task Force on Big Data for Official Statistics (TFBDOS), the PSS will prepare an Executive Order (EO) to enjoin government and private sector to support initiatives that will generate official statistics from Big Data sources in 2018 to 2023.
- The PSA in coordination with the National Privacy Commission (NPC) will issue a PSA Board Resolution on data privacy and security related to official statistics consistent with the provisions of the National Privacy Act in 2019.
- During the 2018-2023 period, the TFBDOS will be reconstituted on a periodic basis to include relevant institutions on Big data.
- The PSA will issue a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA)/Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with telecommunication companies and private schools in relation to the use of big data for official statistics.
- From 2019 to 2020, the PSA and DICT will also formulate a policy and implement plans that will standardize the file

formats, data structures and codes to construct relational databases.

- The PSA will formulate the Data Dissemination and Communication Policy on Official Statistics to include provisions on data interoperability and data sharing in 2019 to 2023.

On Data collection and production

- Generation of official statistics coming from the NIDS.
- Collaboration by the PSA with other agencies and government entities to ensure the registration of all Filipinos into the PhilSys.
- The PSA in coordination with DICT will develop the use of Application Programming Interface (APIs) starting 2019.
- The PSA and the DICT will work closely on the integration of standardized file formats, data structure, and codes to construct a relational database in the PSS from 2020 to 2023.
- As part of the development of statistical framework and methodologies, the PSS will be implementing the use of Big data (e.g., telecompanies' call detail records, satellite images, etc.) to address SDG data gaps.

On Data Dissemination and Use

- Advocacy
  - Establishment of a media/press corps, pool of media practitioners in the PSS from 2018 to 2023.

On Research and Capacity Building

- The PSS in coordination with NPC will conduct Workshop/Orientation on Data Privacy from 2018 to 2019.
- The PSS in partnership with institutions of higher learning and other research and training institutions, i.e., the University of the Philippines School of Statistics (UPSS) and the Philippine Statistical Research Institute (PSRTI), will conduct training programs on Big data analytics from 2018 to 2023.
- With technical assistance from PARIS21, the PSA will conduct workshop on Citizen-Generated Data in the Philippines for SDG monitoring from 2018 to 2020.
- The PSS in consortium with academe will design a scholarship/fellowship program and post-graduate studies on Big Data and data analytics from 2018-2023.
- The PSA in collaboration with UPSS will conduct case studies exploring the use of web scraping and scanner data to generate price statistics from 2018 to 2023.

On Resources and Financing

- Pursuant to Data Privacy Act 2012, the PSS in coordination with the NPC will designate a Data Protection Officer to ensure data security, starting 2018. There will be programs strengthening the capacity of IT, cyber security and data privacy among the personnel in the PSS from 2018 to 2023.
- The PSS will discuss concerns on the establishment/designation of statistical unit and personnel to handle data management, archiving and warehousing in the PSS from 2019 to 2023.

b. Building-up Current Efforts

On Management and Coordination of the PSS

- The PSS will continuously develop the framework on how the NIDS be implemented.
- As part of the development of statistical classification, the PSA in coordination with other member of PSS, will continuously develop the Philippine Big Data Classification System (PBDCS).

On Data collection and production

- From 2019-2023, the PSA and the PSS will continuously innovate the data collection activities using CAPI, online surveys/ e-questionnaires.

On Data Dissemination and Use

- Advocacy
  - There will be enhancement of data portals to include data visualizations, storytelling, story maps, interactivity, geographic information system (GIS) features in the PSS from 2018 to 2023.
  - There will be a regular conduct of appreciation seminars on statistics for media outfits in the PSS from 2018-2023.

- Publications, reports, etc.
  - There will be regular publications of the following:
    - Philippine Statistical Yearbook (PSY)
    - Gender Statistics on Labor and Employment (GSLE)
    - Compilation of Industry Statistics on Labor and Employment (CISLE)
    - PSA Annual Report
    - Primer and Infographics

On Research and Capacity Building

- The PSA will continuously conduct training and capacity building programs for IT personnel from 2018-2023.
- The PSA and the PSS will annually conduct workshops related to Big Data.

On Resources and Financing

- The PSA will regularly update the information system and strategic plan (ISSP) in support of statistical activities. These will include:
  - Improvement of IT infrastructure through acquisition of new hardware/software through a letter of intent (LOI) to DICT infrastructure and subscription services.
  - Acquisition of security appliance/tools from 2018 to 2023.
  - Establishment of an offsite Data Repository sites in 2019.

On International Cooperation

- There will be regular participation to international meetings and conferences on data management and dissemination among the PSS from 2018 to 2023.
- There will be continued membership and engagement of the PSA in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Working Group on Data Sharing and Analysis from 2018-2023.

CHAPTER 4

International Cooperation

Introduction

In 1994, the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC), which is the highest decision-making body of the global statistical system, formulated the United Nations Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (FPOS). The FPOS ensured that countries would be able to produce appropriate and reliable data that adhered to certain professional and scientific standards. The last principle of the FPOS states that, "*Bilateral and multilateral cooperation in statistics contributes to the improvement of systems of official statistics in all countries,*" putting emphasis on the importance of international cooperation in the delivery of trustworthy official statistics.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) also highlights the necessity of international cooperation in the universal call to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure that everyone can enjoy peace and prosperity. Goal 17 calls for the revitalization of global partnership for sustainable development which requires close coordination between governments, civil societies, and the private sector.

One of the strategic thrusts of the Philippine Statistical Development Program (PSDP) 2018-2023 is the promotion of international cooperation in statistics through sharing of experiences, practices, and expertise in statistics. This is coupled with adherence to international commitments and adoption of internationally-recognized statistical principles, declarations, and best practices.

International Cooperation was first mentioned by the PSDP 2011-2017 Update as part of the statistical capacity development efforts of the Philippine Statistical System (PSS). It included the enhancement of international cooperation in capacity building and participation in international cooperation programs, conventions, seminars, etc. as key developments in the previous period. International cooperation was also found necessary given the statistical burden of the SDG indicators on the PSS.

Moreover, various countries recognized the crucial role of increased support for strengthening data collection and capacity building in addressing the gap in data collection for the targets of the 2030 Agenda. The High-level Group for Partnership, Coordination and Capacity-Building for the 2030 Agenda (HLG-PCCB), at its third meeting held in New York in January 2016, agreed to develop a proposal for a Global Action Plan for Sustainable Development Data. One of the key principles underlying the Plan is cooperation. The Plan recognizes the vital role of cooperation among countries, regional organizations, and other international organizations and stakeholders in supporting countries' plans and efforts in capacity building to address the needs of the 2030 Agenda.

The active contribution of the PSS in international cooperation activities brings several benefits. Through participation in expert group meetings, the representatives can influence and contribute to the development of international policies and guidelines. Through the sharing of experiences

and initiatives, the PSS gains ideas on possible ways to improve. In addition to the benchmarking of practices, the products and services of the PSS are also reviewed. The representatives can identify with and meet their counterparts in other countries which fosters rapport and partnerships that will be beneficial in the future in the form of collaboration and technical assistance, to mention just a few.

Through the various learnings and collaborations, the PSS can ensure that it is at par with the other statistical systems in the world.

❖ Scope and Coverage

The Philippines is a member of various international bodies and actively engages the global statistical system through key coordination mechanisms:

- Membership to international bodies
  - Interagency Expert Group (IAEG) on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators
  - High-Level Group for Partnership, Coordination and Capacity Building
  - IAEG on Gender Statistics
  - Global Working Group (GWG) on Big Data
  - Expert Group on Environment Statistics
  - Expert Group on International Statistical Classifications
  - Expert Group on information and communications technology (ICT) Household Indicators
  - Expert Group on Disaster-related Statistics in Asia and the Pacific
  - Regional Steering Group on Population and Social Statistics
  - Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Community Statistical System (ACSS) Committee
    - Subcommittee on Planning and Coordination
    - COMPASS Project Steering Committee
    - Working Group on International Merchandise Trade Statistics (WGIMTS)
    - Working Group on International Investment Statistics (WGIIS)
    - Working Group on Statistics of International Trade in Services (WGSITS)
    - Working Group on Data Sharing, Analysis, Dissemination and Communication of Statistics (WGDSA)
    - Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals Indicators (WGSDGI)
    - Working Group on System of National Accounts (WGSNA)
  - United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN ESCAP) Committee on Statistics
  - United Nations Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (UN SIAP) Governing Council
  - Regional Steering Group for Civil Registration and Vital Statistics in Asia and the Pacific
  - Brunei Darussalam-Indonesia-Malaysia-Philippines East ASEAN Growth Area (BIMP-EAGA)
  - United Nations World Trade Organization (UNWTO) Group
- Key Coordination Mechanisms
  - UNSC – The Philippines has consistently participated in the sessions of the UNSC. Established in 1947, the UNSC is the highest decision-making body of the global statistical system. During its meetings, Chief Statisticians from member states around the world are gathered to set statistical standards and develop concepts and methods for implementation at the national and international level.
  - UN ESCAP – The UN ESCAP is the regional development arm of the UN for the Asia-Pacific region. It is the most comprehensive of the five regional commissions and the largest UN body serving the region. It provides results-oriented projects, technical assistance and capacity building to member States in different areas including statistics. The Philippines has been a steady beneficiary of its efforts as well as a contributor in the development of the region.

- UN SIAP Governing Council – The UN SIAP, established in May 1970, is a center for statistical training in Asia and the Pacific by 20 Governments, including the Philippines, the United Nations, and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) by the initiative of the Government of Japan. In accordance with its Statute, the Institute has a Governing Council consisting of a representative designated by the Government of Japan and eight representatives nominated by other members and associate members of ESCAP elected by the Commission. It is tasked to review the administration and financial status of the Institute and the implementation of its program of work. Recently, at its 72nd Session, the Philippines has been re-elected to be a member of the governing council.
- ACSS - The ACSS is a partnership between and among the national statistical systems of the ASEAN Member States (AMSs), the ASEAN Community Councils, and the ASEAN Secretariat. The ACSS Committee is the highest regional policy-making and coordinating body on ASEAN statistics. Its primary objective is to strengthen the organizational framework and statistical capacity of the ASEAN Member States towards the establishment of an ACSS that is able to produce timely and comparable statistics in support of a rules-based ASEAN Community. The Philippines has always played a major role in the ACSS as well as in the various working groups of the ASEAN Statistics Division. In October 2017 the Philippines chaired the 7th Session of the ACSS Committee and played host to several meetings of various ACSS Working Groups.

❖ Implementing Agencies

The members of the PSS are the implementers of the various statistical development programs in coordination with the following members of the Ad-Hoc Working Group on International Cooperation:

- Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA)
- Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)
- World Bank

Milestones, Key Developments and Issues and Challenges

❖ Milestones and Key Developments of 2016-2017

- Established partnership/networks with local and international institutions.
- Presidential directive mandating all government agencies to create international cooperation units.
- Good reputation (high ranking in terms of open data, statistical capacity, requests for study visits, e.g., Vietnam, India, etc.).
- Successful hosting of international conferences (International Conference on Sustainable Development Goals Statistics (ICSDGS), ACSS7).
- Membership in Global/Regional Working Groups (e.g., IAEG-SDGs).
- Strong management support for statistical capacity building.
- PSA is ISO 9001:2015 certified.

❖ Issues and challenges

- Lack of statistical coordination among agencies on international affairs.
- The need to sustain leadership, visibility, and participation in the global statistical community.
- Need to align the PSDP 2018-2023 with the regional strategies for the development of statistics such as those for monitoring ASEAN Integration among others.
- Need for an ASEAN-Help-ASEAN (AHA) Program to address requests from Cambodia, Lao, Myanmar, and Vietnam (CLMV) countries and the cascading of ACSS concerns.
- Increasing commitment to the BIMP-EAGA.
- Need to increase knowledge and expertise on various statistical standards and methodologies.
- Increasing number of requests from abroad to learn from the PSS/PSA.

- Influx of international questionnaires and requests for comments/positions (e.g. from United Nations bodies and ASEAN).
- Lack of inventory of foreign-assisted projects on statistics.
- Need for constant monitoring of SDG implementation.
- Inconsistent statistics for some indicators. There is a need to vet and verify sources and methods used, as well as accuracy of data collected.
- Sustainability of external financing is not assured. There is a need to institutionalize and augment the funding from the government.
- Sudden requests requiring external resources for unprogrammed projects (e.g., manning).
- Continuity of government priorities (e.g., 2030 Agenda).
- The Philippines will be reclassified as an upper middle-income country in the medium-term (e.g. less concessional official development assistance (ODA)).

Key Statistical Development Programs and Activities

❖ Thrusts and strategies

With the Philippines' commitment to international cooperation and in consideration of the UN FPOS, the ASEAN cooperation in statistics, the BIMP-EAGA, the Cape Town Global Action Plan on Sustainable Development Data, the following are the identified thrusts and strategies for the medium term: (a) enhancement of partnership with the international statistical community through adherence to international commitments such as the SDGs and the UN FPOS as well as constant involvement in international conferences/meetings; and (b) promotion of international cooperation in statistics through sharing of experiences, practices and expertise as well as adherence to international commitments, such as the SDGs, ASEAN Framework of Cooperation in Statistics, and adoption of internationally-recognized statistical principles, declarations, and best practices.

❖ Major Statistical Development Programs and Activities for 2018-2023

For the program period 2018-2023, the following major statistical programs will be implemented:

a. New Developmental Programs and Activities

- Establishment of the Interagency Committee (IAC) on International Cooperation in Statistics. The IAC will consider statistical issues and concerns in the global arena with national implications. (2019-2020, PSA/DFA)
- Provision of various sectoral statistics produced by the different agencies as programmed in the PSDP 2018-2023 in line with the regional strategies for the development of statistics such as those for monitoring ASEAN Integration among others. (2018-2023, PSA, PSS)
- Develop an AHA statistical development program. This will include cascading activities for the ACSS (e.g. annual ASEAN Statistical Forum) and technical assistance for CLMV countries. With the assistance of ASEANstats and development partners, the PSS will offer opportunities for the improved statistical capacity of CLMV countries through statistical trainings, academic scholarships, study visits and statistical peer reviews. (2018-2023, PSA, University of the Philippines School of Statistics (UPSS), ASEANstats)
- Develop a comprehensive statistical plan to respond to BIMP-EAGA commitments. PSA will continue to participate in the activities of BIMP-EAGA Working Group on Statistics and Database (WGSD) and attend relevant senior officials' meetings and ministerial meetings. (2018-2019, PSA)
- Inventory and monitoring of foreign-assisted projects on statistics first at the level of the PSA, then the PSS. (2019-2023, PSA/PSS)

b. Building-up Current Efforts

- Hosting of international events on statistics. The ICSDGS will be conducted in 2020 and 2023, with support from the International Commitments Fund of the DFA. The conduct of an International Conference on Civil Registration and Vital Statistics will also be considered during the period. (2020 and 2023, PSA, DFA)
- Representation of the Philippines in the global statistical community. This can be achieved through annual attendance/ participation in international statistical

events at the global, regional and sub-regional levels. For ASEAN, this will entail participation in the various ACSS Working Groups. (2018-2023, PSA/PSS)

- Participation in various international engagements e.g. study visits, trainings, conferences, etc. (2018-2023, PSA/PSS)
- Hosting of international study visits and provision of technical assistance. This can be done on a per request basis and based on the availability of the host agency/agencies. (2018-2023, PSA/PSS)
- Formulation of a policy on completion of international questionnaires and request for comments/positions (2018-2019, PSA/PSS) and enhancement of Open Data Portal to make statistics more accessible to international partners. (2019-2023, PSA/PSS).
- Continuous monitoring of implementation of SDG-related statistical activities across all concerned data producers (2018-2023, PSA/PSS)

Cluster 2
Demographic and Social Statistics

CHAPTER 5

Population and Housing Statistics

Introduction

The Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) outcome specifies that the goals should be met for all segments of society, with an endeavor to reach those furthest behind first as it implies that population groups are marginalized because of their identity. The 2017-2022 Philippine Development Plan (PDP) supports the aspirations of Filipinos by 2040 to spend time with family, friend, and the community; enjoy a comfortable lifestyle with decent housing unit; and to feel secure about the future by enjoying their retirement. Recognizing the importance and relevance of population dynamics in development initiatives, the Philippine Statistical System (PSS) will continue to be responsive to the needs of government executives, policy makers, and planners as they expand their use of population and housing statistics to make informed decisions at the local and national levels for the achievement of population objectives and an improved quality of life.

Timely and comprehensive population and housing statistics is indispensable in planning and policymaking. Statistics on population are among the most sought-after data during a population census - the single massive operation of statistical undertaking in the PSS. Population counts based on censuses are the official sources of data used for purposes of redistricting and apportionment of congressional seats, allocation of resources and revenues, and creation/conversion of political and administrative units.

❖ Scope and Coverage

The Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) conducts a complete enumeration of the population and collects information on the stock of housing units for the entire country, that is, through a decennial census and in between the two decennial censuses, referred to as mid-decade census. The population census is an important data source for SDG monitoring as it provides denominators and numerators for the SDG indicators. Likewise, it enables comparison of population across countries, and allows disaggregation at lower geographic levels as well as various population subgroups.

Statistics on population plays an important role in the formulation of policies concerning various segments of the population (infants, children, youth, older persons, women of reproductive age, voting age, and working age) and at all levels of decision making such as the national, subnational, sectoral, and institutional levels. Housing statistics, meanwhile, aids policy in housing and human settlements development and provide bases for interventions such as housing and resettlement programs, infrastructure support, and livelihood and financing assistance. As such, the potential of housing statistics in ushering in a new era of well-being, resource efficiency, urban development, and economic growth cannot be understated.

Furthermore, the scope and coverage of the population and housing statistics is broad and interdisciplinary in nature covering the main

components of population change—fertility, mortality, and migration as drivers of vital demographic processes. Special periodic surveys and vital registration supply data on these processes. This chapter covers statistics on population and housing generated through censuses, surveys, vital registration, demographic frameworks, and indicator systems to capture major aspects of migration, health, and socio-economic factors that interplay with demographic trends.

❖ Implementing Agencies

During the plan period of the Philippine Statistical Development Program (PSDP) 2018-2023, activities and programs that generate and enhance the quality of population and housing statistics were undertaken by various agencies in the PSS. Two Interagency Committees (IACs) contributed in the preparation of the Chapter on Population and Housing Statistics, namely: the IAC on Population and Housing Statistics; and the IAC on Migration Statistics.

The following agencies are involved in the development of the activities and programs that generate and enhance the quality of population and housing statistics undertaken by various agencies:

IAC on Population and Housing Statistics

- National Academy of Science and Technology (NAST)
- National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA)
- Commission on Population (POPCOM)
- University of the Philippines Population Institute (UPPI)
- Philippine Statistical Research and Training Institute (PSRTI)
- Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council (HUDCC)
- National Housing Authority (NHA)

IAC on Migration Statistics

- NEDA
- Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG)
- Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA)
- Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP)
- Philippine Overseas Employment Administration (POEA)
- POPCOM
- Commission of Filipino Overseas (CFO)
- UPPI
- Bureau of Immigration (BOI)

Milestones, Key Developments, Issues and Challenges

❖ Milestones and Key Developments of 2016-2017

The leading sources of population and housing statistics are the censuses and surveys conducted by the PSA. Statistics on population and housing come from decadal and mid-decade censuses, on health primarily from demographic and health surveys, and on overseas Filipinos emanate from the administrative records of POEA and CFO and the PSA's Survey on Overseas Filipinos (SOF).

Demands of various stakeholders for population and housing statistics are met with data based on the following: 2015 Census of Population (POPCEN), 2010 Census-based Population Projections, 2016 SOF, 2017 National and Demographic Health Survey (NDHS), Overseas Filipino Workers Deployment Statistics for 2005 to 2016, and Annual Compendium of Statistics on International Migration.

➢ 2015 CENSUS OF POPULATION (POPCEN)

The population counts for different geographic units, that is, national, regional, provincial, city/municipal, and barangay level from the POPCEN 2015 were declared official with the signing by the former President Benigno S. Aquino III of Proclamation No. 1269 dated 13 May 2016. Detailed demographic and housing characteristics based on the POPCEN 2015 were disseminated in various publications after this proclamation, beginning in 2016 to 2017. Likewise, the corresponding census microdata files were made available to users during the same period. The POPCEN 2015 was undertaken by the PSA in August 2015 pursuant to Republic Act (R.A.) 10625 or the Philippine Statistical Act of 2013 and Executive Order (E.O.) No. 352, also known as the Designation of Statistical Activities that will Generate Critical Data for Decision-Making of the Government and the Private Sector. The latter stipulates the conduct of a mid-decade census primarily to update the population count in all barangays nationwide. A census of population and housing is the most detailed source of data on the size, distribution, and composition of the population and its dwelling units.

- **2010 Census-based Population Projections**

  The 2010 census-based population projections for the period 2010 to 2045 at the national, regional, and provincial level, which utilized the cohort-component method, was published in December 2016. The cohort-component method takes into account the changes taking place among 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. The methodologies used in generating the 2010 Census-based population projections were approved by the PSA Board through various resolutions: a) PSA Board Resolution No. 01, s. 2014 for the methodology in generating national population projections; b) PSA Board Resolution No. 06-B, s. 2015 for the methodology to generate the regional population projections; and c) the methodology for provincial projections through PSA Board Resolution No. 11, s. 2015. Three fertility assumptions (low, medium, and high) and one mortality assumption were used for these projections. The national projections used the three varying fertility assumptions, while the regional and provincial projections used only the medium fertility variant. Unlike in the previous official population projections, international migration was taken into account in the 2010 Census-based population projections.

- **2016 NATIONAL DISABILITY PREVALENCE SURVEY/MODEL FUNCTIONING SURVEY (NDPS/MFS)**

  The 2016 NDPS/MFS was conducted by the PSA in collaboration with the Department of Health (DOH) and the National Council on Disability Affairs (NCDA) with technical assistance from the World Health Organization (WHO). The 2016 NDPS/MFS aimed to collect comprehensive, comparable, and relevant disability information of individuals aged 15 years old and over to monitor the United Nations Conventions on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). The survey provides detailed and nuanced information about how people conduct their lives and the difficulties they encounter regardless of any underlying health condition or impairment. Results of the survey could help identify the barriers that contribute to the problems that person with disability encounter, as well as contribute in monitoring the SDGs.

- **2016 SOF**

  The 2016 SOF was designed to gather national estimates on the number of overseas workers, their socio-economic characteristics and the amount and mode of remittances, in cash and in kind, received by their families pertaining to the overseas workers who worked or have workers abroad. The Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs) accounted in this report were those aged 15 years old and over and working abroad for the period April to September 2016. The SOF data are useful inputs to government planners, migrant advocates, researchers, academes, and other data users in the formulation of policies and programs for the welfare of the overseas Filipino.

- **2017 NDHS**

  The 2017 NDHS, which covers a wide range of population and health topics, was conducted by the PSA from August to October 2017. This survey is a nationally representative survey of almost 16,000 households and 19,000 women aged 15-49 years. It was designed to provide information on fertility, family planning, and health in the country. The data from the 2017 NDHS will be used to monitor and evaluate the impact of population programs as well as policy development decisions.

- **Annual compendium of statistics on international migration**

  The POEA and the CFO continued to publish the Compendium on Overseas Filipino Workers Deployment Statistics for 2005 to 2016 and the Annual Compendium of Statistics on International Migration, respectively.

- **Approval of Senate Joint Resolution Adopting A Glossary of Significant Housing Terminologies**

  The government and the private sector should have concrete strategies and convergent action plans in order to address the challenges of decent shelter and burgeoning housing needs in the country. However, if there is no standardized definition of significant housing terms, this would cause ambiguous and conflicting definitions of vital terms relating to housing. This would lead to varying data on housing among the public and the private sectors detrimental to sound policy planning of government interventions on housing. As such, it is imperative that a standard definition of terms be formally adopted and published for the guidance of the legislative and the executive, including the private sector as well bring clarity to the confusion. Senate Joint Resolution No. 17, authored by Joseph Victor G. Ejercito, published the joint resolution ordaining a glossary of significant housing terminologies for the adherence by the key shelter agencies, other appropriate agencies of government, and other housing and urban development stakeholders. However, a joint resolution requires the approval of both the lower house (Congress) and the upper house (Senate) and the President. The Senate has already approved the joint resolution, but the lower house has yet to introduce a parallel bill for adoption.

Issues and challenges

The 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. The following areas of concern require priority attention to improve the production, dissemination and archiving of population and housing statistics:

- **Need to review definition, operationalization, and framework of some data items for consistency and reliability**

  - Non-alignment of agency mandates and functions with statistical frameworks and definitions. Urban areas based on the Urban Development and Housing Act (UDHA) of 1992, 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. On the other hand, the 2003 urban-rural definition of urban areas, refers to a barangay with population size of 5,000 persons or more, or has at least one (1) establishment with a minimum of 100 employees, or has five (5) or more establishments with a minimum of 10 employees and 5 or more facilities within a two-kilometer radius from the barangay hall.
  - Need to firm up, standardize, and harmonize the operational definitions of housing related terminologies, including "informal settler families", for adoption of the PSS. The agencies pushing for the approval of glossary of housing terms are still finding their way to secure the approval of both legislative houses and the signature of the President.
  - Need to develop an organized administrative system to complement the reliability of the housing statistics and to review the existing statistical frameworks for the housing sector to ensure that relevant components and critical indicators are institutionalized and regularly produced by the PSS. Censuses of population and housing gather housing information while key shelter agencies generate various housing statistics. Housing statistics are generally affected by untimely production and databases are fragmented which cannot provide sound policies or reliable interventions in various development areas.
  - Census-like data collection activities being undertaken by other government agencies and local government units should not be compromised of the quality of data in generating local-level population and housing statistics. Political issues or boundary disputes should not hinder the conduct of the census in keeping the quality of data as objective and impartial as possible.
  - Aside from the foregoing need to ensure quality of data generated in census-like data gathering at the local level, there is also a need to harmonize data collection

activities. Such harmonization would pave the way for standardization, maintaining good quality, and maximizing utility of data gathered for purposes of program planning, policy formulation, monitoring, and evaluation at the local level.

- **Develop statistical measures and estimates for some administrative-based information as complementary source of data**
  - Need for the PSA to pursue studies on the use of Barangay Civil Registration System (BCRS) as a possible source of information for validating data gathered from a population census.
  - Need to develop an appropriate methodology for household projections, adaptable to the Philippine setting.
  - In using vital statistics to measure maternal mortality, under registration of deaths remains a concern, especially not all local civil registrars are well-versed in coding the appropriate cause of death in the revised Death Certificate which includes information on maternal deaths.
  - Need to process and harmonize the administrative-based data on migration from relevant agencies
  - Lack of standardized and official baseline data on internal and international migration.
- **Establish a well-coordinated statistical activities and programs across different agencies to produce quality data and optimize use of resources**
  - Need to revisit the membership and Terms of Reference (TOR) of local census coordinating boards (CCB) for a strengthened tie up with the PSS to help facilitate the conduct of the 2020 Census of Population and Housing (CPH) by enjoining the local government units to actively provide assistance in terms of the logistics, administrative, publicity campaigns, training venue requirements, among others.
  - Need to develop guidelines for the reference of migration-concerned agencies regarding the operationalization of the amended framework and the official concepts and definitions on migration, for statistical purposes.
  - Need for a unique identification (ID) as basis for matching migration data collected by various agencies.
- **Need to address the non-sampling errors in the conduct of the population and housing census**
  - Need for a pre-testing of instruments to determine the realistic output rate depending on the terrain, number of housing units, and size of the area. A pilot testing of all the instruments is also needed.
  - Need to develop instruction materials and training modules that would sustain the interest of the field personnel, with concise procedures and guidelines to would maximize the retention of knowledge and skills gained during the training.
  - Need to improve the efficiency of data collection to minimize the interview time while ensuring the completeness and validity of information during the time when the field personnel are still in the field conducting the data collection.
  - Need to monitor the actual supervision during enumeration period using real-time location of field supervisors to ensure that all enumerators under him/her work efficiently within the prescribed time and in accordance with the correct procedures.
  - 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. A statistical resolution enjoining other agency to rationalize the timeline of their conduct of census-like activities should be pursued.
- **More timely and relevant statistical indicators of basic data on population and housing statistics are imperative in ensuring more appropriate and effective policies, plans and programs**

- Need to reform the efficiency of data collection using the computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) techniques to minimize the interview time and ensure completeness and validity of information during the time when the field personnel are still conducting the data collection. Field supervisors tasked to supervise data collectors should also be monitored to ensure that the prescribed enumeration procedures are properly implemented and promptly checked.
- Need to review the existing statistical law, E.O. No. 352, with respect to the schedule of release of results from the mid-decade census when its 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.

➢ **Devise a system of strategies and appropriate methodologies to positively influence the overall attitude of the general public to censuses and surveys**

- Need to increase the level of appreciation of the general public to adhere to the state's statistical obligations on the relevance of population and housing census results and their uses through advocacy meetings, focus group discussions (FGDs) and fora. Relatedly, the continuing problem of lack of cooperation in censuses and surveys among households residing in high-rise condominiums and exclusive villages/subdivisions which may be attributed to their lack of trust and time to answer questions, security concerns, privacy issue, and indifference to government undertakings, among others, should be addressed, among others.

Key Statistical Development Programs and Activities

❖ Thrusts and strategies

The plans and programs for population and housing statistics are consistent with the Budgetary Thrusts for 2018-2020 and the PSDP Planning Framework 2018-2023, as follows:

➢ Improvement of data production in the PSS aimed at addressing current, new and emerging concerns such as the SDGs, PDP 2017-2022, data revolution, and other data requirements including age and sex disaggregation of administrative data.

➢ Enhancement of data dissemination and advocacy on statistics through maximized use of information and communications technology in statistical processes and conduct of forums/workshops to promote utilization of statistics and open data policies.

➢ Advancement of statistical research to improve current methodologies for the generation of statistics and indicators to respond to the current and emerging needs and demands.

➢ Strengthening capacity building for improved production, dissemination and utilization of statistics.

➢ Strengthening data ecosystems to include enhancement of administrative data and exploration of big data and citizen-generated data as possible sources of official statistics.

➢ Strengthening of the local statistical system to be able to generate more locally-disaggregated data in support of countryside development.

➢ Increasing investment in the PSS to meet the growing demand for statistics in support of evidence-based governance.

❖ Major Statistical Development Programs and Activities for 2018-2023

For the period 2018-2023, the 2018 National Migration Survey (NMS), 2019 Young Adult Fertility and Sexuality Survey (YAFSS), 2020 CPH, 2022 Survey on Older Persons, 2022 NDHS, 2018 to 2023 SOF, updating of the 2010 Census-based population projections using the results of the 2015 POPCEN, and the preparation of the 2020 Census-based population projections for the regional and provincial levels comprise the major activities for population and housing statistics.

On new and emerging statistics, the PSA will capitalize on the opportunities for publishing the life tables prepared in connection with the generation of the 2010 Census-based population projections and conducting several studies on disability

statistics, maternal mortality estimates, indigenous cultural community and indigenous peoples, as well as on internal and international migration.

a. New Developmental Programs and Activities

Coordination of the PSS

- Development of a handbook or manual to guide the operationalization of a unified migration data system to support evidence-based government programs and policy formulations.
- Collaboration with other partner agencies to adopt the official concepts, definitions, and measurement of overseas Filipinos and migration (internal and international), which were approved by the PSA Board.

Research and Capacity Building

- Conduct of a study on the use of the BCRS as a possible source of information for validating data gathered from a population census.
- Prepare a list of housing related terms and concepts and determine their operational definitions.
- Conduct a study to estimate housing needs at the city/municipal level using direct and indirect estimation methodologies.
- Formulate the operational definition and statistical framework to measure informal settlers, for approval by the PSA Board.
- Study the establishment of population registers at the local government unit (LGU) level e.g., Local Migration Information System (LMIS).

Resources in the PSS

- Mapping of current data platforms in various agencies collecting data on migration and identifying a mechanism for connectivity.

b. Building-up Current Efforts

Coordination of the PSS

- Collaboration with concerned agencies and conduct of advocacy meetings, FGDs, and stakeholders' consultation fora, enhance information, education, and communication (IEC) materials and methods.
- Revisit the membership and terms of reference of local CCB.

Data Collection/Production

- Conduct of the 2018 NMS
  - To address the demand for more in-depth data on migration, the IAC on Migration Statistics recommended to the PSA the conduct of a NMS. 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.
- Conduct of the 2019 YAFSS
  - The YAFSS is one of the primary sources of information on sexual and non-sexual risk behaviors and its determinants, at the national and regional levels. The YAFS study is a series of national surveys on the Filipino youth conducted since 1982 by the UPPI.
- Conduct of the 2020 CPH in May 2020

  The 2020 CPH aims to provide government planners, policy makers, and administrators with data on which to base their social and economic development plans and programs. It is designed to take an inventory of the total population and housing units in the Philippines and collect information about their characteristics which are vital for making rational plans and programs for local and national development. In this nationwide census-taking, the PSA will utilize information technology to facilitate data collection and quality control. The enumerators will use a CAPI technique to gather information during house to house visit and sending information through the internet. The supervisors will use a computer aided editing system to receive the information and assist them in detecting errors or inconsistencies in the accomplished household information. Further, the 2020 CPH will employ the online accomplishment of the household census form through the PSA website.

  - Development and testing of instruments and instructions materials for the 2020 CPH such as the use of geographic information system (GIS) tools in mapping and data collection, training modules for the accreditation of data collectors, and the conduct of census evaluation survey.

- Development of data collection system using CAPI and the online/web-based data collection system.

- Conduct of the 2022 Survey on Older Persons
  - In response to the increasing proportion of older persons in the country, indicative that this demographic phenomenon should be given more attention by giving special considerations to their needs. This survey will be conducted by the UPPI in collaboration with POPCOM in 2022, which aims to provide national level data on demographic, social, and economic profile of older persons.

- Conduct of the 2022 NDHS
  - This survey is designed to provide up-to-date estimates of basic demographic and health indicators. The information collected through NDHS are crucial in policymaking, program planning, and monitoring and evaluation of population and health programs, including those anchored on the attainment of related SDGs.

- Yearly conduct of the SOF
  - The SOF will be conducted every year as a rider to the October round of the Labor Force Survey (LFS). This survey aims to gather information on Filipino citizens who left for abroad during the last five years.

- Updating of the 2010 Census-based Population Projections using the results of the 2015 POPCEN
  - The updating of the 2010 Census-based population projections using the results of the 2015 POPCEN was included in the approved PSA Board Resolution No. 11, s. 2015, to reflect in the provincial base population the most recent census data. While the interim estimates for the cities and municipalities were approved through PSA Board Resolution No. 12, s. 2015, these need to be updated using the data on population by province, and city/municipality from the 2015 POPCEN.

- 2010 Gender Specific Life Tables for the Philippines
  - The soon to be published 2010 life tables for the Philippines was prepared to obtain the inputs for mortality in the generation of the 2010 Census-based population projections. The publication of the 2010 life tables aims to provide updated information for effective and efficient health programs and activities. In general, this would be beneficial to the public and private health sectors, research institutions and the academe as well.

- Harmonization of Housing-Related Terminologies and Concepts
  - The IAC on Population and Housing Statistics will recommend to the PSA the creation of a technical working group on harmonizing housing-related terms and concepts to study the classification of urban-rural definition and recommend standardized housing statistics terminologies so as not to create confusion among government agencies, private sectors and other stakeholders.

Data Dissemination and Use

- IEC advocacies for the results of the following census or surveys:
  - 2020 CPH (by topic/theme)
  - 2016 MFS
  - 2017 NDHS
  - 2018 NMS

- Collaboration with other partner agencies to adopt measurement, and concepts and definition on overseas Filipinos and migration data, which were approved by the PSA Board.

Research and Capacity Building

- Conduct of study on the updated methodology for population projections.

- Conduct a study to revisit urban-rural definition

- Further research using the NMS data

- Training of trainers cascading to the concerned officials and staff using the developed guidelines and new forms on the unified migration data system

CHAPTER 6

Civil Registration and Vital Statistics

Introduction

As defined by the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), civil registration is the "universal, continuous, permanent and compulsory recording of vital events provided through decree or regulation in accordance with the legal requirements of each country. It is the act of recording and documentation of vital events in a person's life (including birth, marriage, divorce, adoption, and death) and is a fundamental function of governments.

Civil registration in the Philippines was legally instituted as a system and made compulsory with the ratification of Act No. 3753 or the Civil Registry Law approved on 26 November 1930 and took effect on 27 February 1931. Act 3753 mandates the registration of all facts and acts concerning the civil status of persons from birth to death including the changes in civil status taking place therein in appropriate civil registry books. Since the enactment of Act No. 3753, legislations were passed to strengthen civil registration in the Philippines. The Office of the Civil Registrar General (OCRG) issued Administrative Order (AO) No. 1, Series of 1993 which is the latest Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) on the registration of vital events of Filipinos in the country and abroad. Likewise, to uphold the customs and traditions of Muslim Filipinos, Presidential Decree No. 1083 was promulgated in 1977 to codify Muslim personal laws. The decree provided for a system of registration of vital events among Muslim Filipinos. Likewise, in support of the civil registration for Muslim Filipinos, the OCRG issued AO No. 1, Series of 2005 (Rules and Regulations Governing Registration of Acts and Events Concerning Civil Status of Muslim Filipinos). Similarly, an IRR was also issued for the registration of vital events pertaining to Indigenous Peoples (IPs), pursuant to the Indigenous Peoples Rights Act (IPRA) of 1997.

❖ Scope and Coverage

This chapter deals with the management of the civil registration system from planning to implementation of the laws and policies and other administrative orders issued by the National Statistician and Civil Registrar General, as well as the coordination of civil registration stakeholders to ensure the delivery of services to the public including timely and relevant vital statistics. This chapter also covers the Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) products and services in the country as shown below:

- Customer Satisfaction Survey of the frontline services of the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)
- Compliance to the Anti-Red Tape Act (ARTA) Report Card Survey of the Civil Service Commission (CSC) in the frontline services of the PSA Volume by type of transactions received and processed in the PSA Civil Registration System (CRS) Outlets
- Number of registered solemnizing officers

- Number of appointed/designated civil registrars
- Number of digitized records by type of documents
- Number of registered court decrees, legal instruments, Republic Act (RA) 9048 and RA 10172, and Supplemental Reports
- Number of policy issuances
- Reports on Vital Events
- Statistical Tables
- Special Releases
- Factsheets
- Vital Statistics Reports (VSRs)
- Public Use Files (PUFs)

Implementing Agencies

In view of the formulation of the Philippine Statistical Development Program (PSDP) of the 2018-2023, the following institutions comprised the Inter Agency Committee (IAC) on CRVS.

- PSA
- Department of Health (DOH)
- Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA)
- Department of Justice (DOJ)
- Department of Education (DepEd)
- Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)
- Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG)
- Office of the Cabinet Secretary
- Commission on Population (POPCOM)
- National Commission on Muslim Filipinos (NCMF)
- National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP)

Milestones, Key Developments, Issues and Challenges

In recent years, there have been various developments on civil registration and vital statistics at the Asia and the Pacific Region. In November 2014, the first ministerial conference on civil registration in Asia and the Pacific adopted a Ministerial Declaration to "Get Every One in the Picture" and proclaimed the celebration of "Asian and Pacific CRVS Decade for 2015-2024". The Ministerial declaration outlines the commitment of governments to achieve a shared vision that by 2024, all people in Asia and the Pacific will benefit from universal and responsive CRVS systems that facilitate the realization of their rights and support good governance, health and development. In support of this ministerial declaration, then President Benigno Simeon Aquino III signed Proclamation No. 1106 on 20 August 2015 declaring the years 2015 to 2024 as CRVS decade in the Philippines which was launched on 11 February 2016. As stated in the proclamation, all agencies and instrumentalities of the national government and local government units, including government owned or controlled corporations in consultation with the private sector, development partners and the citizenry, are enjoined to actively support all activities and programs relevant to the "Get Every *Pinoy* and *Pinay* in the Picture" initiative.

Milestones and Key Developments of 2016-2017

- The 2007 based Revised Civil Registry Forms (CRF) were updated and fully implemented through a Memorandum on the Full Implementation on the Use of 2014 Revised Civil Registry Forms issued by the Civil Registrar General on 09 June 2017.
- On July 2016, the Query and Verification Unit (QVU) was established, which catered to the concerns of clients who wanted to check the status of their communication, requests, or applications. Queries and follow-ups through telephones and emails were responded to by the staff.
- The Revised IRR of RA No. 9255 - An Act Allowing Illegitimate Children to Use the Surname of their Father, took effect in April 2016, fifteen (15) days after its publication in a newspaper of general circulation. Pursuant to the Revised IRR (AO No.1, Series of 2016), illegitimate children born on 19 March 2004 onwards shall be registered using the Revised IRR of RA No. 9255. The Revised IRR was fully implemented in August 2016 to address concern that all civil registrars and staff including other stakeholders should be trained first before its full implementation.
- On capacity building, the PSA organized and conducted the following:
  - 8th National Workshop on Civil Registration (NWCR) held at Iloilo City, on 23-25 August 2016. The national workshop was attended by civil registrars and personnel including other civil registration stakeholders

- 10th series of the National Convention of Solemnizing Officers (NCSO) at Atrium, Limketkai Mall, Cagayan de Oro City on 23-25 May 2017. A total of 2,652 priests, pastors, imams, and other solemnizing officers from various sects and denominations; judges; city/municipal mayors and their local civil registrars and barangay captains, as well as other concerned personnel from all over the country, participated in the event.

- Launching of Information Dissemination Materials for the CRVS Decade
  - CRVS Jingle entitled "*Masasagot*" was launched during the 8th NWCR in August 2016.
  - The CRVS Comic Book entitled "*Tamang Rehistro sa Bawat Pilipino*" was launched during the 10th NCSO at Cagayan de Oro City in May 2017.
- In October 2016, the frontline service counters in PSA East Avenue, Quezon City, including Court Decrees and Legal Instruments, transferred to Solicarel Buildings I and II, Ramon Magsaysay Blvd., Sta. Mesa, Manila (Near LRT2 Pureza Station) to give way to the upcoming construction of the PSA 23-Storey Building.
- Policy issuance in the observance of RA No. 10173 or Data Privacy Act of 2012 in relation to the release of Certificate of Live Birth, Certificate of Death, Certificate of Marriage, Certificate or No Marriage or Advisory of Marriages to requesting public. The PSA will not issue the requested documents without consent of the document owner which must be evidenced by written, electronic or recorded means.
- Innovations with Bloomberg Data for Health Initiatives (D4HI) to improve the quality of generated vital statistics by introducing tools and trainings available that will support national programs on CRVS as follows:
  - Undertake CRVS enterprise architecture analysis.
  - Assess the quality of vital statistics data at the national, regional and provincial levels through Analysis of Causes of National Deaths for Action (ANACONDA). It is a tool for checking the quality of mortality data and provides a step by step approach to enable users to quickly conduct a comprehensive review of the mortality levels and causes of death.
  - Estimate the completeness of birth & death registration.
  - Introduce and support the automated coding IRIS (software); an interactive coding software specifically developed for coding of causes of death and to select the underlying causes of death.

Issues and challenges

- Lack of data appreciation on generated vital statistics.
- Low level of birth and death registration especially in some special sectors of the society- Muslims, Indigenous Peoples, and poor sectors.
- Non-registration of vital events of Filipinos residing abroad as a result to undocumented Filipinos and stateless persons.
- Resolution of existing situation of certain populations at risk of statelessness within the Philippine context.
- Need to ensure that no child is born stateless.
- Need to accede to the 1961 United Nations Convention on Reduction of Statelessness.
- Need to address bulk and hundreds of telephone calls and emails received by the PSA on inquiries regarding status of the application of civil registration documents.
- Need to address issues on laws and policies of foreign/host countries (example: naming system, undocumented migrants, etc.)

Key Statistical Development Programs and Activities

Thrusts and strategies

To improve CRVS, the following are the identified thrusts and strategies for the medium term:

- Enhancement of management and coordination to strengthen the CRVS for the decade.

- Improvement of data production of CRVS aimed at addressing emerging indicators for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022.
- Enhancement of data dissemination and advocacy on CRVS through the conduct of forums/workshops.
- Advancement of statistical research to improve current methodologies for the generation of statistics on CRVS.
- Strengthening capacity building for improved production and dissemination CRVS.

❖ Major Statistical Development Programs and Activities for 2018-2023

For the program period 2018-2023, the following major statistical programs will be implemented.

a. New Developmental Programs and Activities

On Management and Coordination

- Strengthening implementation of the IRR for the registration of Muslims and IPs
  - Issuance of policy on mandatory registration of births and deaths by the NCMF and NCIP
  - Issuance of Presidential Proclamation on the mandatory registration of vital events for Muslims and IPs

On Data Collection/Production

- Conduct of mobile registration
- Conduct of regular monitoring on the submission of civil registry documents
- Conduct of mapping exercise and registration activities for the four (4) groups identified to be at risk of being stateless: persons of Indonesian descent (PIDS), Samma Dilaut (Badjaos), unregistered Filipino children in Saudi Arabia, Filipino children born in Sabah and foundlings.

On Data Dissemination and Use

- Preparation of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials
  - Printing and dissemination of posters,
  - Development of infographics on CRVS
- Conduct of national data forum on CRVS
- Conduct of sub-national data forum on CRVS
- Conduct of consultative forum during community outreach activity abroad
- Conduct of forum to make the general public aware of the need for the ratification

On Research and Capacity Building

- Research
  - Conduct of study on the completeness of birth and death registration
  - Conduct of study to determine the estimated number of unregistered Filipinos residing abroad
- Capacity Building
  - Establishment of a CRVS training institute
  - Inclusion of a module on civil registration matters during Pre-Departure Orientation Seminar (PDOS)
  - Conduct of trainings and seminars on CRVS for Schools Division Offices, School Heads and teachers in central school

On International Cooperation

- Stocktaking of relevant foreign laws or policies that have impact on civil registration of vital events of Filipinos abroad by the Office of the Consular Affairs (OCA)
- Development of online portal that could be useful in providing relevant consular information in collaboration with the DFA-OCA and the Office of Assets and Management Support Services (OAMSS). This will be undertaken under the Open Data Program of the Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT).
- DFA to strengthen bilateral relations with host countries

b. Building-up Current Efforts

On Data Collection/Production

- Institutionalization of the implementation of Barangay Civil Registration System at barangay levels (BCRS)
- Updating of Commonly Used Terms in Education Statistics Handbook and data dictionary including terms in CRVS

On Research and Capacity Building

- Research
  - Review of nationality laws on Immigration and Naturalization
- Capacity Building
  - Preparation of capability building plan for the PSA staff and Local Civil Registrations Officers (LCROs) on civil registration and vital statistics
    - National convention for Solemnizing officers and national workshops for civil registrars and other stakeholders
    - Trainings/workshops on CRVS
  - Conduct of retooling seminars for Consular Officers abroad

CHAPTER 7

Labor and Employment Statistics

Introduction

Goal 8 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is a universal call to "Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all". Specific targets and indicators under this goal focus on providing decent jobs for all.

The country's current agenda policies are geared towards human capital development and the promotion of employment; skills matching and training; workers' protection and welfare; and having a sound and stable industrial peace for equitable, inclusive and sustainable development.

The "*Pagbabago*" or Inequality-Reducing Transformation strategic pillar of the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022 is focused on the marginalized subsectors and people groups to enable them to participate in economic progress easily. Among its strategies is to expand economic opportunities in industry and services through "*Trabaho at Negosyo*" that will lead to job creation and encourage entrepreneurship; accelerating human capital development that will enable Filipinos to develop their full potential; and reducing vulnerability of individuals and families for them to have greater socioeconomic resiliency.

This chapter identifies strategic measures that focus on the development and improvement of statistical indicators that are essential in the formulation, implementation, and monitoring of policies and programs for productive and decent work in the country.

The need to address the demand for the SDGs and other innovative means in data collection, processing and analyses, including the adoption of new methodologies were also considered in this chapter.

❖ Scope and Coverage

This chapter covers basic data and indicators that describe the characteristics, state, and activities related to the following statistics:

- Labor force and labor market;
- Employment, unemployment, underemployment including the working poor, and economically active population;
- Labor conditions, health and safety at work (accidents at work, occupational injuries and diseases, work-related health problems), working time and other working conditions;
- Strikes and lockouts;
- Job vacancies and job creation, demand and supply imbalances; and
- Wages and hours of work, e.g. wage rates, earnings, labor cost, both for structural and short-term statistics

❖ Implementing Agencies

The generation and compilation of statistics on labor and employment are primarily the task of the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) through the conduct of regular surveys and administrative-based data collection activities.

Other labor and employment-related data are generated by the bureaus and attached agencies of the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE)

and other government entities. Also available are statistics generated by private and local government units (LGUs) through community-based monitoring systems that may be tapped to produce local-level statistics for more focused policies and programs at the local level.

The Interagency Committee on Labor and Productivity Statistics (IACLPS) serves to coordinate and resolve agency issues and concerns on labor and employment statistics. The IACLPS also serves as a venue for the discussion of issues raised by concerned producers, users and other stakeholders of sectoral and agency-specific labor and employment statistics.

Milestones, Key Developments, Issues and Challenges

Since the creation of the PSA through Republic Act 10625 of 2013, the agency has continued to innovate and improve its products and services to meet the statistical demands of clients and stakeholders. The PSA works hand in hand with the DOLE and other government agencies in the collection and generation of labor and employment-related administrative data.

Milestones and Key Developments of 2016-2017

- **Innovation of the Labor Force Survey (LFS).** Starting with the April 2016 round, the LFS adopted the 2013 Master Sample (MS) Design to produce provincial level estimates for labor and employment statistics.

  In 2017, the PSA shifted its approach in data collection from using Paper and Pencil Interview (PAPI) to Computer-Aided Personal Interview (CAPI) to shorten data processing time.

- **Statistics on job vacancies and separations.** In 2017, the PSA conducted a pilot study on the expansion of the Labor Turnover Survey (LTS) for a nationwide implementation.

- **Updating and compilation of decent work indicators and relevant statistics.** In 2017, the PSA updated the database on Decent Work Statistics–Philippines (DeWS-Philippines) using the 2015 and 2016 data.

- **Results of establishment surveys on labor and employment.** In 2017, latest statistics on labor-related topics from the 2016 Occupational Wages Surveys (OWS) and 2015/2016 Integrated Survey on Labor and Employment (ISLE) were published through infographics for easier dissemination and better appreciation.

Issues and challenges

On Data Collection/Production:

- Need for official concept, definition, and measurement of informal employment.
- Lack of official data on child labor and green jobs.
- Non-availability of data for lower geographical level disaggregation (e.g. cities) - granular data.

On Data Dissemination and Use:

- Low awareness/non-appreciation of some stakeholders and data users on labor and employment statistics especially administrative-based data.
- Absence of integrated, intuitive, and accessible dashboard that captures the overall trend of headline labor and employment indicators.

On Research and Capacity Building:

- Need to update methodologies for the measurement and generation of estimates for labor productivity.
- Non-availability of statistics on earnings from household-based surveys in support of SDG Goal 8 monitoring.
- Need to develop methodology/generation of data for Tier 3 indicators of the SDGs.
- Inadequate manpower and statistical skills of IAC members, including regional members, to address statistical demands of clients.

On Coordination of the Philippine Statistical System (PSS)

- Non-alignment of operational definitions and statistical frameworks for measuring key labor market indicators of the PSA and LGU-based data/statistics.

Key Statistical Development Programs and Activities

Thrusts and strategies

Goal 1: Adequate, timely, reliable, and relevant statistics for evidence-based decision making

- To improve quality and timeliness of results of data collection activities
- To generate data on informal employment, child labor, and green jobs
- To come up with the official definition and measurement of informal employment as basis for the conduct of the Informal Sector Survey
- To harmonize data on employment within the PSA
- To ensure statistical standards are followed in generating community-based monitoring system (CBMS) statistics
- To generate granular data using model-based estimation/small area estimation
- To come up with an operational definition of earnings for pilot testing in the LFS

Goal 2: Increased awareness, understanding, appreciation, and trust of the public on statistics

- To equip stakeholders and data users with basic knowledge on statistics
- To advocate the use of statistics including administrative-based data to stakeholders
- Enhancement of knowledge and competencies on the use of labor and employment statistics
- To equip personnel handling statistical/technical assistance

❖ Major Statistical Development Programs and Activities for 2018-2023

The following statistical programs and activities are planned to be undertaken to address issues and concerns on labor and employment statistics. These programs and activities include the following:

a. New Developmental Programs and Activities

- Formulation of the operational definition of informal employment, its conceptual framework and measurement. To be implemented in 2018, this aims to come up with official definition and measurement of informal employment as basis for the conduct of the Informal Sector Survey.
- Pilot survey on how to measure green employment (individual or establishment-based).
- Conduct of appreciation course on statistics for stakeholders and data users. To be implemented from 2018-2023, this activity aims to: (1) equip stakeholders and data users with the basic knowledge on statistics; and (2) advocate the use of statistics to stakeholders and data users.
- Conduct of at least two (2) statistical capacity building activities per year for IAC members. To be undertaken in 2018, this activity aims to enhance the knowledge and competencies of committee members on the use of labor and employment statistics.
- Conduct of study on operational definition of earnings for the LFS to be implemented in 2020.
- Conduct of capacity building activities for employees to equip personnel handling statistical and technical assistance to clients to be undertaken in 2019. Proposed strategy is to partake in cross-posting of personnel between the PSA, DOLE, and LGUs.
- Support the creation of statistical plantilla position in DOLE and LGUs as applicable.
- Conduct of training on alternative data collection platforms at the PSA for selected surveys, e.g., LTS. To be undertaken in 2020, this aims to improve the quality and timeliness of results of data collection activities.

b. Building-up Current Efforts

- Improvement of the LFS to address data gaps on informal employment, child labor, and green jobs. This will be done from 2018 to 2020.
  - Rider module or module in LFS for (1) Informal Employment; (2) Child Labor;
  - Administrative-based data collection for Indigenous Peoples (IPs); and
  - Operational definition of Green Jobs
  - Institutionalization of an official method for employment projections.
- Rationalization of establishment-based surveys. This is to harmonize data on employment within the PSA for implementation in 2018.
- Close collaboration with the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) to provide technical assistance to CBMS. This

aims to ensure that statistical standards are followed in generating CBMS statistics.

- Conduct of model-based estimation/small area estimation. This is to be undertaken by concerned units of PSA for implementation in 2019. The PSA in collaboration with the DILG shall implement this activity until 2023.
- Compilation and monitoring/updating of 9 PDP and 2 SDG Tier 2 indicators on labor and employment annually or as regularly as possible.
- Conduct of LTS. The LTS aims to generate quarterly data on labor turnover (accession and separation rates) as useful indicators of labor market activity. The survey is undertaken by the PSA on a quarterly basis.
- Conduct of LFS. The LFS aims to provide a quantitative framework for the preparation of plans and formulation of policies affecting the labor market. This undertaking is being done by the PSA on a quarterly basis.
- Conduct of Survey on Overseas Filipinos (SOF). The SOF aims to provide data on overseas Filipinos particularly the Overseas Contract Workers and their contribution to the economy. Based on its mandate, the PSA conducts the SOF annually as a rider survey to the October round of the LFS.
- Conduct of ISLE. The ISLE aims to provide inputs to studies on industry trends and practices, and bases for the formulation of labor policies. The ISLE is undertaken by the PSA every two (2) years.
- Conduct of OWS. The main objective of the survey is to generate statistics for wage and salary administration and wage determination in collective bargaining. The OWS is conducted every two (2) years by the PSA.

CHAPTER 8

Education and Cultural Statistics

Introduction

Education and culture weave a common thread towards learning and human development. The synergy between education and culture takes part in the progress of society with essential values kept alive.

As one of the fundamental human rights, education is a necessary condition for human development. Education, along with training, is the key towards liberation from poverty and empowerment to fully utilize human capabilities to contribute most effectively to the economic and social development of society.

Education is under the "*Pagbabago*" pillar on inequality-reducing transformation of the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022. Along with long and healthy lives, and improved income-earning ability, education and lifelong learning opportunities are part of the strategic framework towards accelerating human capital development. The strategy to ensure that all Filipinos continue learning throughout their lives is in consonance with the achievement of targets under the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.

Culture, on the other hand, encompasses spiritual, material, intellectual and emotional features of a society or social group. It completes the overall learning of an individual by shaping consciousness and understanding of the foundation of the nation and where it is headed.

Culture is under the "*Malasakit*" pillar on enhancing the social fabric of PDP 2017-2022. The Plan recognizes promoting Philippine culture and values as a necessary condition for social inclusion and equity. The strategy to institutionalize and intensify heritage conservation plans and programs is well-aligned with SDG Target 11.4: Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage.

❖ Scope and Coverage

This chapter covers statistics that measure the performance and contribution of the sector to economic and social development.

Statistics on education include measures on participation, literacy, learner performance assessments, Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) and adult learning, lifelong learning, schools and institutions, and human and financial resources invested in education.

Statistics on culture fall under different cultural and related domains, such as cultural and natural heritage, performance and celebration, visual arts and artisan products, books and press, audio, visual, broadcast and interactive media, creative services, tourism, and sports and recreation.

❖ Implementing Agencies

The statistical development programs identified in this chapter will be implemented through close collaboration among the members of the

Interagency on Education Statistics (IACES) which is composed of the following:

- Department of Education (DepEd)
- Commission on Higher Education (CHED)
- Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA)
- National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA)
- Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)
- National Commission for Culture and the Arts (NCCA)
- Coordinating Council for Private Educational Associations (COCOPEA)
- Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) Council
- Philippine Sports Commission (PSC)

As necessary, technical working groups for related sectors are established to gather key agencies and organizations that will implement programs for the development of cultural and sports statistics.

Milestones, Key Developments, Issues and Challenges

In the past years, key reforms in the education sector were enacted. The implementation of such reforms has implications on education statistics. These reforms include the following:

- The Enhanced Basic Education Act of 2013 which enacts the K to 12 Program entailing an increase in the number of years for basic education to encompass at least one year of kindergarten education, six years of elementary education, and another six years of secondary education (four years of junior high school and two years of senior high school education).
- The Early Years Act of 2013 (Republic Act 10410) which recognizes the age zero (0) to eight (8) years as the first crucial stage of educational development and strengthens the Early Childhood Care and Development System that includes: a) ECCD curriculum; b) parent education and involvement; c) human resource development program; and d) ECCD management.
- The Unified Student Financial Assistance System for Tertiary Education (UniFAST) Act which aims to harmonize, reform, strengthen, expand, rationalize, and re-focus all legislated or ongoing student financial assistance programs of the government for greater efficiency, coherence, synchronization, effective funding, and improved coordination among implementing entities in their specific jurisdiction.
- The Universal Access to Quality Tertiary Education Act which provides free tuition and other school fees in state universities and colleges, local universities and colleges, and state-run technical-vocational institutions; and establishes the tertiary education subsidy and student loan program.
- The Philippine Qualifications Framework Act which establishes levels of educational qualifications and sets standards for qualification outcomes.

❖ Milestones and Key Developments of 2016-2017

To achieve the goal of adequate, timely, reliable, and relevant statistics for evidence-based decision making, the following statistical development programs were undertaken during the period of 2016 to 2017:

- Formulation and implementation of the Advance Release Calendar on Collection and Dissemination of Education Statistics**.** To ensure timeliness of data and avoid confusion among users, education agencies concurred on a standard policy on collection, dissemination, and advocacy of education statistics through PSA Board Resolution No. 01, series of 2016.
- Development and implementation of the Philippine Cultural Statistics Framework (PCSF)**.** To provide standard concepts, definitions and categories to facilitate the generation of comprehensive, systematic and comparable statistics, the IACES created the Technical Working Group (TWG) on Cultural Statistics to formulate the PCSF patterned after the United Nation Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Framework for Cultural Statistics. After a series of discussions, the PCSF was approved and adopted through PSA Board Resolution No. 02, series of 2016. Subsequently, the NCCA has exerted efforts to implement the statistical framework. In particular, it hosted the *Conference on Cultural Statistics and Creative Economy* and published *Bilang Filipinas: A Primer on Philippine Cultural*

Statistics in 2017. Moreover, the NCCA had developed and continuously improved the *Philippine Cultural Statistics Portal*, the repository of cultural statistics data of cultural agencies with reference to PCSF. The online portal was developed for easier and faster data submission of annual updates on cultural statistics.

- Updating of the Philippine Standard Classification of Education (PSCED)**.** To reflect new developments in education programs as well as training courses provided by educational and training institutions, PSCED 2008 was updated to its 2017 edition to align with the 2011 International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) and the 2013 ISCED Fields of Education and Training (ISCED-F) through PSA Board Resolution No. 13, series of 2017.
- Development and updating of the inventory/mapping of education and related statistics**.** The IACES has started the inventory of education and related statistics to map out available statistics on the sector and identify possible proxy indicators to fill in the data gaps in the monitoring of the SDG. Such mapping also aims to identify and rationalize possible duplication of statistics. However, there is a need to strengthen the institutional coordination among data source agencies to facilitate the process.

Issues and challenges

On the coordination of the Philippine Statistical System:

- No harmonized information systems among the education agencies (ECCD Council, DepEd, TESDA and CHED)
- Need for designation of statistical activities/ indicators on higher education and TVET
- Need to update definitions for some concepts for the education sector and lack of official concepts and definitions for statistical purposes for cultural and related sectors, e.g. sports

On data collection/production:

- Need to revisit the statistical framework for education and develop statistical frameworks for sports and early childhood care and development
- Need to revisit the framework for the estimation of the National Education Expenditure Accounts (NEXA) and review its use for resource planning
- Need to ensure coverage and generation of reports on TVET courses completed in the census and household-based surveys
- Need to update information on literacy
- Need for more cultural outcome indicators and lack of baseline data on identified cultural indicators
- Delayed/incomplete submission of data from primary data sources, e.g. schools, institutions
- Lack of engagement by the private sector in data collection
- Need to improve data quality and reliability
- Unclear/absence of information/data security and protection mechanisms
- Need to address data gaps in Tier 2 SDG indicators related to education and culture

On data dissemination and use:

- Need to make education and cultural statistics available to stakeholders, e.g. general public, researchers, etc.
- Lack of awareness/appreciation of statistics and its utilization

On statistical research and capacity building:

- Need for established methodologies to generate and monitor Tier 3 SDG indicators related to education and culture
- Lack of capacity building programs for data producers in the compilation, analysis and utilization of education and cultural statistics

On resources in Philippine Statistical System (PSS):

- Mismatch of competencies/ qualifications of staff handling statistical concerns and lack of plantilla positions for statisticians and data scientists
- Need to enhance knowledge and capacity of the PSS on internationally recommended standards, methodologies and practices; and strengthen relations and networking with the international community

- Absence of integrated mechanism to respond/participate in international statistical initiatives related to education

Key Statistical Development Programs and Activities

Thrusts and strategies

- Improve the generation of relevant, timely, and quality statistics to address recent developments and emerging demands on education and cultural statistics
- Conduct more developmental studies to improve and update standards on education and cultural statistics
- Strengthen the coordination mechanism among producers and stakeholders of education and cultural statistics
- Strengthen the capacity building and workforce resource in the PSS as well as data users and stakeholders for better generation, dissemination and usage of statistics
- Enhance partnerships with the international statistical community through adherence to international commitments such as the SDG and the United Nations Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (UNFPOS)

Major Statistical Development Programs and Activities for 2018-2023

a. New Developmental Programs and Activities

- To enhance the management and harmonize the PSS
  - Designation of statistical activities/ indicators on higher education and TVET
  - Formulation of official concepts and definitions for statistical purposes for culture and sports sectors
- To improve the generation of relevant, timely, and quality statistics
  - Review of the framework, methodology, and data inputs for the improvement of the NEXA as well as its use for education resource planning
  - Formulation of cultural indicators that can measure outcomes of programs that promote Philippine culture
  - Strengthening the public-private sector linkages through constant coordination, promotion and advocacy fora
  - National and local level data validation and review mechanisms
  - Consolidation and regular collection Tier 2 SDG indicators related to education and culture
- To expand data dissemination and advocacy of statistics
  - Conduct of consultations, fora, etc. including the regular conduct of the Conference on Cultural Statistics
- To advance statistical research and strengthen statistical capacity of workforce
  - Conduct of methodological studies to generate and monitor Tier 3 SDG indicators related to education and culture
  - Conduct of training and other capacity building activities for education managers and compilers of cultural and sports statistics on how to appreciate interpret, use and disseminate information gathered from raw data
- To invest on necessary statistical resources
  - Cross-posting of statistical personnel in government offices
  - Creation of a statistical unit/division and plantilla positions for statisticians and data scientists in each agency concerned
- To enhance partnerships with the international statistical community
  - Participation in and hosting of international conventions, conferences, seminars, trainings, workshops, fora, symposia, expert group meetings and committees in statistics
  - Establishment of integrated response mechanism for PSS involvement in international statistical initiatives
- Other Statistical Development Programs and Activities
  - Production and compilation of statistics related to education and culture for monitoring the programs set in the PDP

- Production and compilation of Tier 1 indicators related to education for monitoring the SDG

b. Building-up Current Efforts

- To enhance the management and harmonize the PSS
  - Harmonization of information systems across all levels of education through the adoption of common reference number to facilitate tracking transition and mobility of learners across different levels of education
  - Updating of official concepts and definitions for statistical purposes for the education sector
- To improve the generation of relevant, timely, and quality statistics
  - Review and updating of framework for education and developing of framework for sports and early childhood care and development
  - Revision of data collection instruments to ensure capturing of TVET courses completed through both TESDA and K-12 Technical-Vocational-Livelihood (TVL) Track; and regular generation of reports on TVET courses completed
  - Conduct of the 2019 Functional Literacy, Education and Mass Media Survey (FLEMMS)
  - Conduct of perception survey on baseline formation for cultural statistics: level of awareness on creativity, culture sensitivity and cultural diversity, tolerance and respect for others
  - Continuous improvement and updating of the Philippine Cultural Statistics Portal
  - Strengthening of the implementation of existing policies and guidelines on the submission of administrative data
  - Development/improvement of mechanisms to ensure information/data security and protection
- To expand data dissemination and advocacy of statistics
  - Widening of public access to education and cultural statistics by disseminating data through a web portal
- To advance statistical research and strengthen statistical capacity of workforce
  - Extension of training and other capacity building activities to local/regional stakeholders to enable generation of statistics at the subnational level

CHAPTER 9

Health and Nutrition Statistics

Introduction

All for Health Towards Health for All.

The overall health and nutrition status has always been given special emphasis in government plans, policies, and programs. This is because of the health and nutrition status of a country's population is one of the main indicators of its development.

The Philippine Statistical Development Program (PSDP) Chapter on Health and Nutrition Statistics adhere to the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022. This will be achieved together with the Administration's 0+10 Point Socioeconomic Agenda, the three pillars of the next PDP - *Malasakit (*protective concern)*, pagbabago* (change or transformation)*,* and *kaunlaran* (development), the *AmBisyon Natin 2040*, which states the vision and aspirations of "*Matatag, Maginhawa, at Panatag na Buhay*", the Health for All Agenda of the Department of Health (DOH), and the Philippine Plan of Action for Nutrition (PPAN) 2017-2022. On top of these plans, it factors in the 2030 Sustainable Development Goal (SDG), otherwise known as the Global Goals.

❖ Scope and Coverage

The sector covers statistics on the two broad groups: the health and nutrition subsectors.

Health

The health data component is concerned with the generation of statistical information on (a) health status, (b) health resources, and (c) health services.

- **Health status** data provide the profile of the population in so far as health conditions are concerned and require the level, causes, and pattern of mortality, morbidity and disability of the population. The best indicator to gauge the population's health status is life expectancy at birth.
- **Health resources** refer to the sources of health care financing and government health expenditures; health manpower such as physicians, nurse, midwives, dentists, pharmacists, medical technologies and others.
- **Health services** cover activities provided in or through a facility which is designed to contribute to the promotion of good health among the population. It is one of the significant components of the health sector due to its impact on the attainment of good health. Services provided can be health research and development (R&D), preventive, promotive curative and rehabilitative. The percentage of the population covered by health insurance, particularly those covered by government programs, is likewise regularly monitored to determine the success of the government's efforts to reach out to the general population.

Nutrition

The nutrition data component is concerned with the generation of statistical information on (a) nutrition status, (b) nutrition resources, and (c) nutrition services.

- **Nutritional status** is the condition of the body resulting from intake, absorption, and utilization of food. Deficiency in one or more of the essential nutrients causes the bodily dysfunction known as malnutrition. Since children are most vulnerable to malnutrition, the most common indicators being collected which measure the extent of generalized malnutrition in the population are: prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age; percentage of school children aged 7-10 years old who are moderately and severely underweight; prevalence of micronutrient deficiencies such as vitamin A, iron and iodine deficiency.
- **Nutrition resources** include all expenditures for nutrition programs/activities, direct or support activities, facilities and human resources. To determine the degree of sufficiency of nutrition resources, the indicators ratio of population to manpower, population to facilities, per capita nutrition budget and percentage of Gross National Product (GNP) and Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for nutrition should be monitored.
- **Nutrition services** refer to a specific activity provided in or through a facility which is designed to contribute to or improve the nutritional status of the population. Indicators to determine quantity and quality of services include number/proportion of target population provided with nutrition services and a number of activities conducted versus PPAN target, and rate of reduction of malnutrition problems.

❖ Implementing Agencies

The DOH and the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) are the major implementing agencies for health statistics; while the Food and Nutrition Research Institute (FNRI) remains the major source of data on nutrition statistics.

The Field Health Service and Information System (FHSIS) serves as the major source of data for the DOH. Through its civil registration function, the PSA produces vital health statistics such as marriages, births, deaths, and mortality by leading causes. Furthermore, some statistics from the PSA are health statistics from the National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS) and the Philippine National Health Accounts (PNHA).

The Interagency Committee on Health and Nutrition Statistics (IACHNS) was established to serve as a venue for discussion and resolution of issues, review of current techniques/ methodologies, and recommendation of policies and workable schemes towards the improvement of health and nutrition and other related statistics. The following agencies comprise the IACHNS:

Interagency Committee on Health and Nutrition Statistics

- DOH
- PSA
- National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA)
- Commission on Population (POPCOM)
- National Nutrition Council (NNC)
- University of the Philippines – College of Public Health (UP CPH)
- FNRI
- Philippine Health Insurance Corporation (PHIC)

Milestones, Key Developments, Issues and Challenges

❖ Milestones and Key Developments of 2016-2017

The remaining plan period 2016-2017 has brought about some key developments in health and nutrition statistics as follows:

- Conduct of household-based survey
  - 2016 National Disability Prevalence Survey/Model Functioning Survey (NDPS/MFS). The 2016 NDPS/MFS aimed to collect comprehensive, comparable and relevant disability information of individuals aged 15 years old and over. It was meant to provide detailed and nuanced information on how people conduct their lives and the difficulties they encounter regardless of any underlying health condition or impairment. The study was aimed at helping the country

identify the barriers that contribute to the problems that people encounter, which in turn, would help guide policy and development, as well as contribute to monitoring Sustainable Development Goals.
    - 2016 Annual Poverty Indicators Survey (APIS)
    - 2017 APIS
    - 2017 NDHS
- Dissemination Forum of the 2015 Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS)
- Adoption of the System of Health Accounts (SHA) 2011 as the framework for the PNHA
- Compilation of SDG Goal 2 and 3 indicators and its metadata for Tier 1
- Dissemination Forum of the 2015 Updating Survey on Nutrition

Issues and challenges

The following areas of concern require priority attention in order to improve the current state of health and nutrition statistics (HNS).

- Incomplete list of official concepts and definitions used in health and nutrition statistics
- Need to update the designation of selected health and nutrition statistical activities and indicators under the system of designated statistics (SDS)
- Need to address data gaps in health and nutrition indicators in support of the PDP
- Need to compile HNS to monitor Tier 1 SDG indicators
- Data gaps including SDG indicators classified as Tier 2
- Clamor for nutrition data at the provincial level for local government planning and policy formulation
- Under coverage and low compliance of administrative reporting systems
- Need for registries for special population groups
- Fragmented data/information system
- Need to include new statistical frameworks on health and nutrition
    - Adopt the System of Health Accounts 2011 for the generation of more reliable and more disaggregated health data
- Explore and adopt more advanced methodologies to ensure the availability of quality statistics
- Need for more creative and effective strategies for communication of statistics; statistical capacity of manpower needs to be strengthened
- Data gaps for SDG indicators classified as Tier 3
- Need to upgrade information and technology (IT) resources for the development of HNS
- Technical assistance in the design/review of survey designs and administrative data collection systems especially for agencies without statisticians
- Need to enhance knowledge and capacity of Philippine Statistical System (PSS) on internationally recommended standards, methodologies, and best practices and to strengthen relations with the international community, particularly on health and nutrition

Key Statistical Development Programs and Activities

Thrusts and strategies

The following are the thrusts and strategies identified for the medium term: (a) to deliver more timely, accessible, coherent, comparable, comprehensive, and relevant statistics; (b) to increase user understanding, capacity, and trust in statistics for wider and rational use of statistics; (c) to enhance statistical capacities of data producers and providers; and (d) to improve coherence, effectiveness, and efficiency of the statistical system. Specifically, the following are the planning framework considered in the formulation of thrusts of the different chapters:

- PDP 2017-2022
  Chapter 10 – Accelerating Human Capital Development
  Chapter 11 – Reduce Vulnerability of Individuals and Families
  Chapter 13 – Reaching for the Demographic Dividend
- SDG
  Goal 1 – No Poverty

Goal 2 – Zero Hunger
Goal 3 – Good Health and Well-being

❖ Major Statistical Development Programs and Activities for 2018-2023

For the program period 2018 to 2023, the following major statistical programs will be implemented.

a. New Developmental Programs and Activities

- Review the list to include all other update, validate, and expand the list of official concepts and definitions for statistical purposes for HNS
- Compilation and updating of 22 indicators in support of PDP

  Chapter 10 – **18** indicators
  Chapter 11 – **3** indicators
  Chapter 13 – **1** indicator

- Compilation of HNS to monitor Tier 1 SDG indicators

  Goal 1 – **3** indicators
  Goal 2 – **6** indicators
  Goal 3 – **23** indicators

- Development of methodologies for the Tier 2 SDG indicators
- Mandate the submission of administrative data and expand the implementation of electronic medical records (e.g., FHSIS, etc.)
- Establishment of registers on Special Population Groups (e.g., indigenous peoples (IPs), Filipino Muslims, health workers, etc.)
- Development of integrated HNS web portal
- Development of a mechanism for regular sharing of updated data to agencies for planning and decision-making
- Adoption and institutionalization of new health accounts framework (e.g., PNHA based on SHA 2011)
- Development of methodology to generate data on Tier 3 SDG indicators
- Upgrading of information and communications technology (ICT) resources (including personal computers and software) to support automation of compilation of health and nutrition statistics
- Creation of statistical units/divisions and plantilla positions for statisticians in each concerned agency
- Cross-posting of positions across different agencies
- Compliance with/ Adherence to international principles, frameworks, and declarations on statistics with consideration of the Philippine situation
  - United Nations Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (UNFPOS), Busan Action Plan for Statistics, SDGs, Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Cooperation in Statistics, etc.

b. Building-up Current Efforts

- Modifications on the system of designated statistics on health and nutrition:
  - Maternal mortality ratio (data source)
  - Expanded National Nutrition Survey-ENNS (methodology)
  - FHSIS (frequency)
- National Demographic and Health Survey-NDHS (specific indicators, e.g., Child Mortality Rate (CMR), Total Fertility Rate (TFR), etc.) Review of the health and nutrition survey and administrative data sources
- Conduct of ENNS with bigger sample size capable of generating provincial estimates
- Strengthen registry of people with disabilities (PWDs) under DOH and the registry for senior citizens under local government units (LGUs)
- Strengthening administrative data collection systems (e.g. update/revise existing forms, capacity building for local civil registrars) such as local civil registration and vital statistics, to complement national surveys
  - Statistics on deaths based on vital statistics report (VSR) as the basis of estimate of Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)
    - Lead: Chapter 7: Civil Registration and Vital Statistics
  - Longitudinal Cohort Study on the Girl and Boy Child

- Conduct of regular training on data presentation and packaging for data providers and appreciation forum for data users and the public on HNS
- Strengthening of PSA units to provide technical review especially for government-funded surveys and administrative-based data system
- Participation in and hosting of international conferences, training, workshops, and expert group meetings on health and nutrition statistics
  - Washington Group on Disability Statistics, Asia-Pacific National Health Accounts Network and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Health Accounts Experts, Incheon Strategy
- Participation in international cooperation and capacity building programs/projects, and standards and methodological development activities on health and nutrition statistics
- Working Group on Data Sharing, Analysis, Dissemination, and Communication of ASEAN Statistics (WGDSA)
- Coordination of the IACHNS
- Dissemination of the NDPS and NDHS
- Regular inclusion of the Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WaSH) Module in APIS or any regular household survey
- Conduct of GATS in 2020
- Conduct of dissemination forum through data visualization (e.g., infographics, factsheet, primer, etc.)

CHAPTER 10

Social Protection Statistics

Introduction

Social protection (SP) constitutes policies and programs that seek to reduce poverty and vulnerability to risks and enhance the status and rights of the marginalized by promoting and protecting livelihood and employment, protecting against hazards and sudden loss of income, and improving people's capacity to manage risk as defined in National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) Social Development Committee (SDC) Resolution No. 1, series of 2007- Adopting a Philippine Definition of SP. It is vital to the well-being of society and 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. It reduces and prevents poverty by tackling vulnerabilities across the lifecycle.

Social protection plays a big role in the achievement of the Philippines' long-term vision, "*AmBisyon Natin 2040*," as it aids the gains on human capital investment. Without social protection, programs on human capital development may be ineffective upon occurrence of shocks.

Social protection is under the "*Pagbabago*" pillar on inequality-reducing transformation of the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022. To further discuss social protection in the Plan, the PDP dedicates an entire chapter to reduce vulnerabilities of individuals and families. Also, the strategic framework is well aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), particularly on the following targets:

- **Target 1.3** "Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable"
- **Target 3.8:** Achieve universal health coverage (UHC), including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health care services, and access to safe, effective, quality, and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all
- **Target 5.4:** Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate
- **Target 8.5:** By 2030 achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value
- **Target 10.4:** Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality

Moreover, the Philippines, as one of the member states of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations

(ASEAN), adheres to the ASEAN Declaration on SP which strives to foster concrete actions and interventions towards improved quality, coverage, and sustainability of social protection.

❖ Scope and Coverage

This chapter covers measures to protect the people against the risks of inadequate incomes associated with unemployment, ill health, invalidity, old age, parental responsibilities, or inadequate income following the loss of a spouse or parent, etc., includes statistics on pension beneficiaries, social security schemes, social protection expenditure, etc. It highlights the statistical programs to improve collection and compilation of social protection statistics and indicators towards better monitoring progress of social protection.

Social protection can be categorized with the following as components:

- **Social welfare** - preventive and developmental interventions that seek to support the minimum basic requirements of the poor, e.g., poverty reduction measures, assistance programs, social services, etc.
- **Social insurance** - seeks to mitigate income risks by pooling resources and spreading risks across time and classes, e.g., income, health insurance, social security, etc.
- **Labor market interventions** - measures aimed at enhancing employment opportunities and protection of the rights and welfare of workers, e.g., employment, rights and welfare of workers, skills development and training, compliance with labor standards such as minimum wages or health and safety in the workplace.
- **Social safety nets** - stop-gap mechanisms or urgent responses that address effects of shocks on specific vulnerable groups, e.g., stop-gap mechanisms or urgent responses to economic shocks, disasters and calamities on specific vulnerable groups.

❖ Implementing Agencies

The statistical development programs identified in this chapter will be implemented through the close collaboration among the members of the Interagency Committee on Social Protection Statistics (IAC-SPS), composed of the following:

Chair: Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)
Co-Chairs: NEDA
Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)
Members: Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE)
Government Service Insurance System (GSIS)
National Anti-Poverty Commission (NAPC)
Office of Civil Defense (OCD)
Philippine Health Insurance Commission (PHIC)
Social Security System (SSS)
Social Watch Philippines (SWP)

Milestones, Key Developments, Issues and Challenges

❖ Milestones and Key Developments of 2016-2017

The status and key developments of the major statistical development programs on social protection-related statistics identified in Philippine Statistical Development Program (PSDP) 2011-2017 Update for implementation in 2016 to 2017 are as follows:

- **Completion of the Social Protection Statistical Framework (SPSF) towards the regular production of social protection statistics.** In 2016, the IAC-SPS in collaboration with social protection- related government agencies and data source agencies revisited the draft Framework. However, the finalization of the SPSF was put on hold due to evolving concerns on the SP Operational Framework and related definitions.
- **Formulation of concepts and definitions (including metadata) for statistical purposes for the social protection sector.** While there is no existing statistical framework yet on social protection, some relevant statistics are being generated through household surveys and administrative reporting systems. Along the development of the SPSF, the IAC-SPS started the mapping and inventory of Social Protection statistics/indicators aimed at identifying data gaps and possible duplication of statistics. However, there is a need to strengthen the institutional coordination among data source agencies in order to facilitate the process.
- **Conduct of methodological studies to develop and improve social protection**

statistics. This includes the development of the social protection index (SPI) and the vulnerability index. In relation to SPI development, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) agreed to provide funding support to NEDA, the lead agency for the research. Regarding the development of the vulnerability index, related studies still need to be reviewed for possible adoption by the Philippine Statistical System (PSS).

- **Improvement of accessibility of social protection data generated by major data source agencies.**
  - **Implementation of the Business Analytics (BA) framework by the SSS to further improve the generation of social insurance statistics.** BA are used to provide complete decision support through data warehousing, data analysis and trending. Through the BA, the SSS has completed the Registration data model for Employers and Individual Members. Currently, the SSS has on-going activities on the development of data model for Contribution–Paying Members and conduct of User Acceptance Test of the data models for Sickness, Maternity, and Employees Compensation Medical Services.
  - **Enhancement of the Unified Based Monitoring and Evaluation-Information System (URBME-IS).** The enhancement of the URBME-IS has been concluded. The DSWD is now on the stage of enhancing the Information System through the integration of the Harmonized Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation System (HPMES). It is a planning system comprised of reportorial requirements for monitoring and evaluating performance of the DSWD programs and projects. The HPMES can serve as reference in mapping SP related statistics/indicators.
  - **Updating of the DOLE Kabuhayan Information Support System (DKISS).** The DKISS is an information system that serves as a monitoring and evaluation tool for the DOLE Integrated Livelihood and Emergency Employment Program (DILEEP). It is also a web-based application that ensures real-time and readily available information on the status and progress of the program.
  - The system had been terminated due to difficulty in complying with the encoding requirements brought about by internet connectivity issues and limited infrastructure in the field offices. This led to the development of an offline data encoding and batch reporting platform called DILEEP Monitoring System (DMS).
  - **Enhancement of the Decent Work Statistics (DeWS-Philippines).** DeWS-Philippines is an interactive database on Philippine Decent Work Indicators. Recent changes have been made in the administrative data on social security. The current system of social security indicators covers social pension, healthcare expenditure and coverage on National Health Insurance Program (NHIP).
- **Formulation of policy/standards on the dissemination of information from the National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction (NHTS-PR) database/registry.** In 2017, the DSWD formulated policies/standards on the information sharing from NHTS-PR database/registry through Memorandum Circular No. 12 series of 2017 - Guidelines in Sharing the Data Generated from Listahanan *2* and Administrative Order No. 08 series of 2017-Guidelines in Accessing the Results of *Listahanan 2* for DSWD Offices. These issuances ensure compliance to Republic Act 10173 - Data Privacy Act of 2012 and Executive Order No. 02 series of 2016 - Freedom of Information.
- **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.** There were initial discussions among the core agencies (NAPC Workers in the Informal Sector (WIS), DOLE, and the PSA) to conceptualize the operational definition of informal economy. The PSA is working towards localizing the concepts and definitions based on International Labour Organisation (ILO) guidelines. Series of

consultations were also held with the Civil Society Organizations and legislative offices to discuss the harmonization of the definitions.

- **Issues and challenges**

On data collection/production

- Insufficient information on available on social protection statistics/indicators
- Need for disaggregated data for most indicators and identify data gaps, e.g., by province/city /municipal/barangay, by rural/urban, by ethnicity, by type of disability, by age, by sex

On data dissemination and use

- Need for a web-based data portal on social protection statistics/indicators
- Need to improve timeliness of data sharing for targeting the vulnerable, marginalized and disadvantaged groups
- Limited provision of data due to the implementation of the Data Privacy Act
- Need to strengthen information-sharing on social protection with other countries and international organizations
- Limited appreciation, awareness and use of data generated

On statistical research and capacity building

- No official SPSF
- 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
- No official country-specific concepts and definitions yet on vulnerable sector, informal economy/sector and social protection floor
- Need to strengthen institutional capacities for the generation and use of social protection statistics/indicators

On the coordination of the Philippine Statistical System (PSS)

- Need to strengthen institutional coordination among the data source agencies

Key Statistical Development Programs and Activities

- **Thrusts and strategies**
  - Respond to recent developments and emerging social protection statistical demands by improving the generation of relevant, timely and quality statistics
  - Conduct of more developmental studies to improve social protection statistics
  - Strengthen coordination mechanism among the producers and stakeholders of social protection statistics/indicators
  - Strengthen capacity building and manpower resource in the PSS as well as the data users and stakeholders for better generation, dissemination and usage of statistics
  - Enhance partnerships with the international statistical community through adherence to international commitments such as the SDGs and the United Nations Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (UNFPOS) as well as constant involvement in international conferences/meetings

- **Major Statistical Development Programs and Activities for 2018-2023**

For the program period 2018-2023, the following major statistical programs will be implemented.

a. New Developmental Programs and Activities

- Generation and enhancement of current statistics/indicators on SP
  - Mapping of existing statistics/indicators of agencies producing/compiling social protection statistics
- Conduct of methodological studies on social protection statistics
  - Institutionalization of the data generation activity and/or conduct of special studies towards regular generation/compilation of SDG Tier 2 indicators on social protection
  - Conduct of research towards the generation of SDG Tier 3 indicators on social protection
  - Development of SPI

b. Building-up Current Efforts

- Finalization and adoption of statistical framework and standards on social protection.
  - Completion of the Social Protection Statistical Framework towards the regular production of social protection statistics
- Generation and enhancement of current statistics/indicators on social protection
  - Assessment of the available level of disaggregation vis-à-vis required level of disaggregation of social protection statistics/indicators and implementation of the recommendations particularly on vulnerable groups e.g. Indigenous Peoples (IPs), Persons with Disabilities (PWDs), Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs), Working Children, Senior Citizens and informal sector
- Development of the Philippine Social Protection Statistics web portal
  - Continuous integration of data systems on Social Protection starting with *Tala ng Bayan Laban sa Kahirapan (Talambayan)*. The Talambayan is a comprehensive and centralized repository of poverty data capable of producing visual presentation of the data through business intelligence (BI) technology.
- Enhancement of statistical capacities of data producers and providers
  - Conduct of capacity building of manpower resource in the PSS as well as data users and stakeholders for better generation, dissemination and usage of statistics
- Strengthening of information-sharing on social protection with other countries and international organizations
  - Continued international collaboration for better information-sharing on social protection statistics/indicators
- Conduct of methodological studies on social protection statistics
  - Revisiting the methodologies on vulnerability index computation
- Continued generation and dissemination of social protection statistics through the following:
  - NHTS-PR
  - Social Welfare and Development Indicators (SWDI)
  - Household based surveys (e.g. Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES) & Annual Poverty Indicator Survey (APIS))
  - DeWS-Philippines
  - Disaster Loss and Damages Statistics
- Full implementation of BA
- Regular updating of the following:
  - PDP Result Matrix Indicators with baseline data (b)
  - SDG Tier 1 indicators (Target 3.8, Target 10.4.1) and Proxy and supplemental indicator

CHAPTER 11

Security, Justice and Peace Statistics

Introduction

Security, justice and peace are important requisites to ensure preservation of national sovereignty and the rule of law; and focus on the protection and promotion of human rights as well as the pursuit of a just, comprehensive and lasting peace. The state of security, justice and peace at homes, in the neighborhoods and communities affects all individuals and institutions in the society. The Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022 recognizes that ensuring security, public order and safety; pursuing swift and fair administration of justice; and attaining just and lasting peace are crucial in achieving the country's development, human security, and general welfare goals. This chapter outlines the major statistical programs and activities needed to develop and generate security, justice and peace statistics in aid of evidence-based policy and decisions.

❖ Scope and Coverage

This chapter covers statistics that measure, assess and monitor the performance and contribution of the security, justice and peace (SJP) sector to social and economic development of the country. Under each component, the various statistical information includes:

➢ **Security statistics**

- crime rate
- crime solution efficiency
- illegal drugs
- cybercrimes
- transnational crimes (money laundering, terrorism, smuggling, human trafficking, piracy, etc.)
- number of verified cases of killings, attacks and threats of journalists/media workers and human rights defenders
- number of natural and human-induced disasters and emergencies

➢ **Justice statistics**

- average caseload per prosecutor
- court case disposition rate
- estimated government savings derived from cases amicably settled at the barangay level
- number of indigent clients who availed of free legal assistance
- number of claims of indigenous peoples (IPs) and indigenous cultural communities (ICCs) on ancestral domains

➢ **Peace statistics**

- number of successfully negotiated and implemented peace agreements with all internal armed conflict groups (i.e., Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF)/ Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF)/ Communist Party of the Philippines - New People's Army - National Democratic Front (CPP-NPA-NDF)/ Cordillera Bodong Administration-Cordillera People's Liberation Army (CBA-CPLA)/ Rebolusyonaryong Partido ng Manggagawa ng Pilipinas - Revolutionary

Proletarian Army - Alex Boncayao Brigade (RPMP-RPA-ABB))

- percentage of women participation in peace process
- incidence of grave child rights violations in situations of armed conflict
- number of *PAyapa at MAsaganang PamayaNAn* (PAMANA) Project beneficiaries in conflict-affected and conflict-vulnerable areas

❖ Implementing Agencies

The major statistical development programs, activities and projects identified in this chapter will be implemented through the close collaboration among members of the Interagency Committee on Security, Justice and Peace Statistics (IACSJPS) composed of the following:

Chairperson: National Security Council (NSC)
Co-Chairpersons:
For Security - Department of National Defense (DND)
For Justice - Department of Justice (DOJ)
For Peace - Office of the Presidential Assistant on the Peace Process (OPAPP)
Members: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)
Commission on Human Rights of the Philippines (CHR)
Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA)
Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG)
National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA)
Philippine National Police (PNP)
Supreme Court of the Philippines (SC)

Secretariat: PSA

Aside from the member agencies of the IACSJPS, major statistical development programs, activities and projects will likewise be undertaken by other key stakeholders/partners in the Philippine Statistical System (PSS).

Milestones, Key Developments, Issues and Challenges

❖ Milestones and Key Developments of 2016-2017

- **Development of the Philippine Standard Classification of Crimes for Statistical Purposes (PSCCS).** The PSA participated in the first meeting of the Technical Advisory Group on the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (TAG-ICCS) held on 12 to 13 May 2016 in Vienna, Austria. There have been initial discussions within the Technical Working Group on Crime Classification (TWGCC) towards the formulation of a roadmap on the development of the PSCCS as adopted from the international crime classification (ICCS) for internationally comparable crime statistics.
- **Institutionalization of crime victimization surveys (CVS).** Initial discussions have been made about the possible conduct of a pilot CVS in 2018 and its full conduct in 2019.
- **Enhancement and full implementation of PNP's Crime Incident Reporting and Analysis System (CIRAS).** The PNP has enhanced its electronic blotter system in the form of Crime Incident Recording System (CIRS) into CIRAS. The implementation of the enhanced system enabled real-time encoding, verification and updating of incidents as well as generation of real-time crime statistics.
- **Establishment of the Philippine Index of Crimes.** The DOJ has taken the lead in the development of a complete index of criminal offenses under all laws with penal provisions. Such undertaking was supported by the European Union-Philippines Governance in Justice (EP-GOJUST) Programme, which provided funding and technical assistance. While CD Technologies Asia, Inc. was hired as the service provider with a third- party consultant to monitor quality assurance. The output of the Project will be used in mapping all Philippine crimes and matching them vis-à-vis the ICCS.

❖ Issues and Challenges

- **On the coordination of the Philippine Statistical System (PSS)**
  - Need to come up with official concepts and definitions for statistical purposes for the SJP sector to harmonize and standardize terminologies used
  - Need to come up with a common classification framework for data on crime that are collected at various stages of the criminal justice process (police, prosecution, courts and prisons) and

across different data sources (administrative records and statistical surveys)

- Weak data sharing, coordination and interagency links within the five pillars of the Philippine criminal justice system
- Need for collaborative mechanism to facilitate coordination between and among justice sector agencies and other stakeholders

➢ **On data collection/production**

- Need to re-visit the conceptual/statistical framework of security sector approved and adopted thru PSA Board Resolution No. 01, Series of 2017-189 issued on 14 February 2017
- Fragmented system of crime reporting since victims may report to the barangay, police or other law enforcement agencies resulting to double counting of cases recorded
- Need for continuous enhancement of existing administrative reporting system of criminal justice agencies to improve the generation, processing, analysis, dissemination and utilization of SJP statistics and indicators
- Need to address data gaps (unreported cases of crime)
- Need to regularly generate and monitor SDG Tier 2 indicators on SJP sector

➢ **On data dissemination and use**

- Need to strengthen advocacy for greater appreciation and use of SJP statistics in evidence-based policy and decision making at the national and local levels

➢ **On statistical research and capacity building**

- Inadequate statistical capacity of human resources in the various criminal justice institutions and other stakeholders related to the generation, processing, analysis, dissemination and utilization of SJP statistics and indicators
- Need to address data gaps for Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Tier 3 indicators on SJP sector

➢ **On resources in the PSS**

- Some agencies tasked to collect SJP statistics and indicators do not yet have statistical unit(s) and/or plantilla positions to undertake statistical activities

➢ **On international cooperation**

- Need to enhance knowledge and capacity of PSS on internationally recommended standards, methodologies and best practices, and to strengthen relations and networking with the international community, particularly on SJP sector

Key Statistical Development Programs and Activities

❖ **Thrusts and Strategies**

➢ Improve the generation of relevant, timely, and quality statistics to address recent developments and emerging demands on SJP statistics

➢ Conduct more developmental studies to improve and update standards on SJP statistics

➢ Strengthen the coordination mechanism among producers and stakeholders of SJP statistics

➢ Strengthen the capacity building and workforce resource in the PSS as well as data users and stakeholders for better generation, dissemination and usage of statistics

➢ Enhance partnerships with the international statistical community through adherence to international commitments such as the SDGs and the United Nations Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (UNFPOS)

❖ **Major Statistical Development Programs and Activities for 2018-2023**

a. New Developmental Programs and Activities

On coordination of the PSS

➢ Development and adoption of the *PSCCS* by the PSA

➢ Development and adoption of the Philippine Index of Crimes by the DOJ

On data dissemination and use

- Conduct of data dissemination forum through data visualization (e.g., infographics, factsheet, primer, etc.)

On statistical research and capacity building

- Conduct of statistical training and other capacity building programs for concerned agencies and other stakeholders

On resources in the PSS

- Establishment of DOJ Evaluation and Statistics Division (separate from the Planning Division)

On international cooperation

- Participation in and hosting of international conventions, conferences, seminars, trainings, workshops, fora, symposia, expert group meetings and committees in statistics, particularly on SJP sector

b. Building-Up Current Efforts

On coordination of the PSS

- Updating and expansion of the list of commonly used terms in statistical work for the security, justice and peace sector (by batch) by the PSA
- Full implementation of the National Justice Information System (NJIS) by the DOJ
- Institutionalization of the Justice Sector Coordinating Council (JSCC) by the SCP

On data collection/production

- Renaming and updating of the conceptual/statistical framework of security sector into conceptual/statistical framework of security, justice and peace sector through PSA Board resolution
- Expansion and full implementation of the following:
  - *CIRAS/Enhanced e-Blotter System* by the PNP
  - *e-Warrant System* by the PNP
  - *e-Rogues Gallery System* by the PNP
  - *e-Subpoena System* by the PNP
  - *NJIS* by the DOJ
  - *e-Courts* by the SCP
- Institutionalization of the CVS by the PSA
- Institutionalization of the statistical activities towards regular generation and monitoring of SDG Tier 2 indicators on SJP

On data dissemination and use

- Application of information, education and communication (IEC) strategies and tools for the dissemination and utilization of SJP statistics and indicators

On statistical research and capacity building

- Conduct of research towards the generation and monitoring of SDG Tier 3 indicators on SJP

CHAPTER 12

Governance Statistics

Introduction

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) defines Governance as the exercise of economic, political and administrative authority to manage a country's affairs at all levels. In general terms, it is how citizens interact with authorities. It deals with the public perception and level of citizens' trust to their government and also involves how the government acts or governs the people.

The Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022 recognizes that the people trusting their government resulting to people being proud of their nationality – is a basic requirement for inclusive development. This is also in relation to the *AmBisyon Natin 2040* tagline under *Panatag* (Filipinos are secure), that the "Filipinos trust their government because it is free of corruption and provides service to all its citizens equally."

As the need for governance and development greatly intensifies, an increase in the demand for in-depth, objective, reliable, up-to-date and relevant governance statistics emerges.

❖ Scope and Coverage

Statistics on good governance and transparency includes political and administrative dimensions covering data for major areas of concerns, such as: a) anti-corruption, b) bureaucratic reform, c) defence against threats to national security, d) responsive foreign policy, and e) constitutional reform.

Some of the statistics covered by this sector are as follows:

- Corruption statistics
- Election statistics
- Statistics on voters' turnout
- Participation in political and other community activities (trade union membership, social dialogue, civil society, social capital, etc.)

❖ Implementing Agencies

Governance as a whole encompasses all sectors. Being a collaborative effort, all agencies are involved. However, like any other sector, it needs lead agencies to jumpstart and oversee each program to be done. This is where the Interagency Committees (IACs) on statistics come in.

The IACs is a mechanism of the Philippine Statistical System (PSS) to serve as a venue to discuss and resolve issues and emerging concerns, as well as recommend appropriate measures and statistical policies for the statistical system for each sector.

The Interagency Committee on Governance Statistics (IACGovStat) composed of the following agencies is in charge of this sector:

Chair: UP-National College of Public Administration and Governance (UP-NCPAG)
Vice Chair: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)
Members: National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA)
Civil Service Commission (CSC)
Office of the Ombudsman (OMB)

Commission on Audit (COA)
Commission on Elections (COMELEC)
Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG)
Department of Budget and Management (DBM)

Milestones, Key Developments, Issues and Challenges

❖ Milestones and Key Developments of 2016-2017

The following are the accomplished programs in 2016-2017:

- Full Implementation of the Report Card Survey (RCS) of the Anti-Red Tape Act (ARTA) of the Civil Service Commission.
- Inclusion of the questions on access to government services as rider to the Annual Poverty Indicators Survey (APIS) of the PSA. Result for the 2016 round has been published in a final report. For 2017, the OMB is awaiting for the public use files of the APIS 2017 for the generation of access indicators.
- Zero Backlog Program and the Prioritization of High-Profile Cases.
- Inclusion of good governance condition statistics of agencies availing of the Performance Based Incentive System, particularly the Performance Based Bonus Scheme. The statistics committed by the agencies are part of the General Appropriations Act commitment. Likewise, separate indicators were included in the good governance condition.
- Continuous conduct of the Training on Local Governance Performance Management System (LGPMS) for local government units (LGUs) by the Bureau of Local Government Supervision (BLGS) of DILG. It is a continuous activity used as basis for awarding LGUs the Seal of Good Local Governance.
- Continuous offering by the UP-NCPAG of academic courses where governance and governance metrics and statistics are discussed, analyzed and researched.
- Regular conduct of UP-NCPAG's Research Congress together with the conduct of appreciation seminar on governance statistics. Both activities were done through the Research Colloquium on Open Government Programs and the 2016 NCPAG Good Governance Research Colloquium and Paper Competitions.
- Resumption of the roll-out of enhanced Electronic New Government System (e-NGAs) and e-Budget systems by the COA to all government agencies.
  - **LGUs**

    Completed 98.5% of the activities for enhancement in 2017. Continuous enhancements and updates are being done to address issues.
  - **National Government Agencies (NGAs)**

    Completed 100% as to the identified enhancements in 2017. Ongoing enhancements and updates are being done to address issues.
  - **Government-Owned and Controlled Corporations (GOCCs)**

    Completed 100% of the following activities to enhance eNGAS for Government Corporations (GCs) considered as Government Business Enterprises (GBEs):
    - Reviewed and revised database on the chart of accounts to conform to the Revised Chart of Accounts (RCA) for GCs.
    - Included additional account types into the database. Ongoing enhancements and updates are being done to comply with The Philippine Public Sector Accounting Standards (PPSAS) and Government Accounting Manual.
- Strengthened implementation and institutionalization of the Citizen Participatory Audit. This was institutionalized in December 2017 in adherence to COA Resolution No. 2018-006, with its operational guidelines currently being updated.
- Research on Good Governance Index. Accomplished by presenting research results to the IACGovStat and forums such as the 13th National Convention on Statistics in 2016. Collaborative efforts have started between the NEDA and the PSA aimed at

generating the National Governance Index (NGI) by 2021.

- Regular updating of COMELEC website for publication of official election statistics. Continuous efforts are being done in the compilation of data and progresses as reports come from field offices nationwide.

Meanwhile, ongoing programs are as follows:

- Proposed inclusion of governance indicators such as conviction rate, bribery incidence, etc. as part of the PSA's official statistics on corruption.
- 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 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 on statistics.
- Conduct of various campaign activities by the DBM to encourage all Procuring Entities to fully use the Philippine Government Electronic Procurement System (PhilGEPS). As of 2017, information from the Procurement Service of the DBM, showed that there are already 36,599 government agencies registered with the PhilGEPS. It should also be noted that the year 2017 has the highest increase in registration to date, at 5,687 compared to previous average increase in registrations of about 1,950 per year.

Issues and challenges

- No official concepts and definitions on governance statistics
- Lack of access and data-sharing on governance statistics (no governance statistics portal)
- Absence of a statistical framework on governance sector
- Need for a NGI.
- Need to address data gaps on governance statistics in support of the PDP
- Need for regular generation of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Tier 2 indicators on governance.
- Need to address data gaps on SDG Tier 3 indicators on governance.
- Lack of information dissemination/ publication scheme.
- Inadequate statistical literacy, utilization and capacity in some agencies.
- No statistical plantilla positions/unit in some partner agencies.
- Need to enhance knowledge and capacity of the PSS on internationally recommended standards, methodologies and best practices on governance and need to strengthen relations and networking with the international community.

Key Statistical Development Programs and Activities

Thrusts and strategies

The government aims to provide people-centred, clean and efficient governance as well as peace, justice, and strong institutions to get the country moving forward. This chapter adheres to the 0-10 Point Socioeconomic Agenda, PDP 2017-2022, as well as other institutional principles, frameworks, and declarations such as the United Nations Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (UNFPOS), the SDG, and the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC).

Major Statistical Development Programs and Activities for 2018-2023

For the period 2018-2023, the following statistical development programs are proposed to be conducted:

a. New Developmental Programs and Activities

- Formulation of official concepts and operational definitions.
- Identification of indicators.
- Preparation of policy guidelines on access to data sharing and creation of governance statistics portal.
- Conduct of statistical activities to address data gaps on governance statistics (e.g., NGI) provide specific statistical activities

- Institutionalization of statistical activities (e.g., generation of indicators) or conduct of further study towards the regular generation of statistics.
- Preparation of an advance release calendar in relation to data included in PSA surveys but are not released by PSA (i.e. APIS rider questions on access to government services).
- Data scoping and mining of governance statistical data.
- Development of a statistical framework on governance.
- Development of methodology on the NGI.
- Conduct of statistical capacity building activities for partner agencies.
- Conduct of research/study towards generation of Tier 3 indicators.
- Cross-posting of statistical personnel in government offices.
- Creation of statistical plantilla positions/unit in each agency/LGU concerned.
- Participation in and hosting of international conferences, trainings, workshops, and expert group meetings on governance statistics such as the Praia Group, Eastern Regional Organization for Public Administration (EROPA), and International Institute of Administrative Sciences (IIAS), among others.
- Participation in international methodological development activities on governance statistics.
- Adherence to international principles, frameworks, and declarations on statistics including Governance statistics with consideration of the Philippine situation.
  - UNFPOS
  - SDGs
  - UNCAC

b. Building-up Current Efforts

- Regular compilation and monitoring of PDP indicators with available data; and SDG Tier 1 indicators on governance.
- Sustained and continued generation of statistics through the following:
  - APIS rider questions on access to government services
  - RCS-ARTA

Cluster 3
Economic Statistics

CHAPTER 13

Macroeconomic Accounts and Statistics

Introduction

The Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022 is anchored on the 0-10 Point Socioeconomic Agenda of the current administration. This medium-term plan seeks to lay a stronger foundation for more inclusive growth, a high-trust and resilient society and a globally competitive knowledge economy. In order to achieve this, a sound, stable and supportive macroeconomic environment is necessary.

Macroeconomics accounts and statistics are crucial to determine the overall performance of the economy. This helps policymakers and planners in determining best strategies to address pressing issues such as sustaining high economic growth. Good quality macroeconomic statistics also aids the private sector make better understanding and decisions in terms of production of goods and services, consumption, savings and investment.

This chapter lays statistical programs and strategies that will help address data gaps and statistical needs to guide macroeconomic policies and for the monitoring and evaluation of activities towards the achievement of a sound, stable and supportive macroeconomic environment. The issues and challenges that might impede the achievement of this goal were also identified.

❖ Scope and Coverage

Macroeconomic accounts and related statistics cover the following:

- Philippine System of National Accounts (PSNA), which includes quarterly and annual national accounts, subnational (regional, provincial and city), and satellite accounts (e.g., tourism, environmental-economic, maritime, health, education, etc.);
- Input-Output Tables (IOT);
- Balance of Payments (BOP) and International Investment Position (IIP);
- Flow of Funds (FOF);
- Social Accounting Matrix (SAM);

It also covers other accounts and indicators:

- key short-term economic statistics and indicators, including prices and flash/high frequency/leading and lagging economic indicators;
- sentiment indicators from business and consumer expectation surveys;
- Total Factor Productivity (TFP) and related indicators;
- Food Balance Sheets (FBS);
- Indicators on the unorganized sector; and Indicators on the contribution of women and men to the economy.

Monetary, price and financial statistics which are considered part of macroeconomic accounts and statistics are discussed in Chapter 19. Likewise, the basic statistics that form part of the above

statistical frameworks and indicators are covered in the relevant chapters, namely: Chapter 14 – Industry, trade, services and investment statistics; Chapter 15 – Agriculture, livestock and fisheries statistics; Chapter 16 – Energy, gas and water statistics; and Transport and infrastructure statistics. Satellite accounts are covered in the following chapters: Chapter 18 – Tourism statistics; Chapter 20 – Science and technology and innovation statistics; Chapter 21 – Environment and natural resources statistics; and Chapter 26 – Sustainable Development Goals Monitoring.

- **Implementing Agencies**
  - Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)
  - National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA)
  - Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP)
  - Department of Budget and Management (DBM)
  - Department of Finance (DOF)
  - Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR)
  - Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)
  - Local Government Units (LGUs)
  - Interagency Committee on Macroeconomic Accounts Statistics (IACMAS)

Milestones, Key Developments, Issues and Challenges

- **Milestones and Key Developments of 2016-2017**

There have been efforts in recent years to make macroeconomic accounts and statistics timely and of high quality, especially for the compilation of the PSNA and the BOP. There were also notable initiatives to address the high demand for sub-nationally disaggregated statistics. The following were the more significant accomplishments:

- **Early Releases of National Accounts.** Through the collaborative efforts of the PSS and the PSA in the early provision of data requirements for the National Accounts of the Philippines (NAP), the PSA in 2016, released its quarterly national accounts 50 days after the reference quarter for its May, August and November estimation rounds. This is to accommodate the needs of its stakeholders and data users.
- **Early Release of the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP).** Aside from the early releases of quarterly NAP, the GRDP was released 125 days after the reference year in 2017. This was earlier than the previous releases every third week of July. This enabled regional planners to have earlier basis of assessment of the performance of regions of the country in time for crafting programs towards improving and increasing the regional economic growths.
- **Provincial Product Accounts (PPA) of Palawan.** In October 2017, the PPA of Palawan was released through a dissemination forum in Puerto Prinsesa, Palawan. By providing a more appropriate measure and assessment of a province's economic performance, the PPA is viewed as a means to strengthen the planning and decision-making of provincial policymakers and stakeholders.
- **Benchmark 2012 Input-Output (IO) Accounts.** The IO Accounts is a compilation of tables and matrices showing inter-relationships of different processes of production and the uses of goods and services (or products) as well as the income generated by production. The Benchmark 2012 IO Accounts was released in December 2017 addressing the clamor for a more up-to-date detailed disaggregation of industries and commodities of the economy.
- **Improvement of the Leading Economic Indicators (LEIs).** The PSA spearheaded the improvement of the LEIs to address the need for an "early warning signal" that could describe the direction of the economy in general as described by the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). This system is envisioned to be less vulnerable to data short-comings, timely and more useful for economic analysis and forecasting.
- **Revision of the BOP based on the Balance of Payments Manual 6th Edition (BPM6).** The BSP published the first BOP statistics that is compliant with the BPM6 in March 2013 and completed the shift in March 2014. Meanwhile, the compilation of BPM6-based IIP statistics was completed in September 2014.
- **Improvement in the frequency of release of the IIP statistics.** In

September 2014, the BSP also shifted from annual to quarterly reporting of the IIP in compliance with the Special Data Dissemination Standards (SDDS).

- **Improvement in the Philippine Flow of Funds (PFOF) compilation.** The BSP adopted the sequence of accounts for all the sectors, (albeit, to a limited extent for the household and non-financial corporation sectors) in the derivation of savings starting with the 2015 PFOF.

Issues and challenges

Some of the key issues and challenges identified in the compilation and improvement of macroeconomic and related accounts and statistics are as follows:

- Statistical coordination mechanisms are deemed insufficient in addressing perennial and long-standing problems with the basic data needed in the compilation of macroeconomic accounts and indicators.
  - Some data source agencies have not yet adopted the advance release calendar or the revision policy of outputs needed in the compilation of macroeconomic accounts.
  - There is low appreciation by some data source agencies on the importance of sharing critical information needed to come up with reliable and accurate macroeconomic indicators.
- Gaps remain in the data needed for the compilation and continuous improvement of macroeconomic accounts and indicators.
  - Enterprise-based data is inadequate.
  - Statistics on economic activities of the household sector remains limited and needs improvement.
  - There have not been enough methodological studies undertaken to improve statistical techniques and quality of data.
  - Efforts to utilize administrative-based systems as alternative or even major sources of data should be strengthened.
- There is increase in demand among key users of macroeconomic statistics for continuous enhancement of the quality, relevance and usefulness of the PSNA and related accounts.
- Continuous improvement of the PSNA and related frameworks is needed to ensure that statistics are relevant to users.
- There is clamor for local level and more disaggregated macroeconomic statistics and indicators
- With the signing of the Executive Order No. 2, series of 2016 and the launching of the PSA open data portal, access to macroeconomic databases needs to be enhanced to increase the use of statistics in public policy and decisions. Proactive dissemination of statistics to key users is deemed important.
- Strategic human development programs are necessary for continuous knowledge building and skills improvement of statisticians/ compilers and sustained statistical development and capacity within institutions.
- Engagement and cooperation with the international statistical community need to be sustained to ensure that Philippine statistics are constantly at par with global quality standards.
- Need to increase statistical workforce in major statistical agencies, other government data-producing agencies and local government units.
- Increase investment in information and communications technology (ICT) towards improved statistical processes.
- Provision of adequate and sustainable financial, technological and human resources in the Philippine Statistical System (PSS).

Key Statistical Development Programs and Activities

Thrusts and strategies

For the period 2018-2023, the following thrusts and strategies shall be pursued for the macroeconomic accounts and statistics: (a) Enhancement of the management and coordination of the IACMAS, to ensure progressive and sustained improvement of statistics for development planning, decision-making, monitoring and evaluation, and for effective governance and legislation; (b) Improvement of data production in the PSS aimed at addressing current, new and emerging

concerns such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), PDP 2017-2022, data revolution, and other data requirements including age and sex disaggregation of administrative data; (c) Advancement of statistical research to improve current methodologies for the generation of statistics and indicators to respond to the current and emerging needs and demands; (d) Strengthening capacity building for improved production, dissemination and utilization of statistics; and (e) Strengthening of local statistical system to be able to generate more locally-disaggregated data in support of countryside development.

❖ Major Statistical Development Programs and Activities for 2018-2023

a. New Developmental Programs and Activities

- Revision and rebasing of the PSNA and related frameworks to account for new/updated data, standards and methodological changes, and economic developments
  - Revision and rebasing of the quarterly and annual national accounts to base year 2012
  - Revision and rebasing of the GRDP and Gross Regional Domestic Expenditure (GRDE) to base year 2012
  - Revision of the Consolidated Accounts and Income and Outlay Accounts based on the revised and rebased annual national accounts
- Conduct of methodological studies for the generation and monitoring of Tiers 2 and 3 of SDG indicators
- Strengthening of advocacy on the rational use of macroeconomic accounts and indicators through regular users' fora
  - Training of data users including the media
- Development of a statistics web portal on macroeconomic statistics
  - Creation of an e-library of statistical information
  - Enhancement of enterprise level data collection through development of online database system
  - Development of administrative-based data online portal
  - Enhancement of existing data sharing arrangements and its implementation
  - Regular and timely uploading of data on the online portal
  - Coordination with counterpart agencies to improve data sharing and timely and more effective data collection process
- Formulation of the Quality of Life Index (QLI)

b. Building - up Current Efforts

- Enhancement/updating of SNA related frameworks and indicators
  - Compilation of the 2012 IOT
  - Compilation of 2012 Supply and Use Table (SUT)
  - Compilation of SAM
  - Compilation of full sequence of accounts
  - Generation of corporate sector statistics
  - Improvement and regular updating of the FBS
  - Improvement in the coverage and methodology of the FOF
  - Generation of annual sectoral balance sheets
  - Reconciliation of the sectoral savings and consumption of fixed capital (depreciation) of the FOF and the PSNA
  - Reconciliation of the external accounts of the PSNA and the BOP
  - Institutionalization of Total Factor Productivity compilation in the PSA
  - Improvement/generation of relevant short-term key economic indicators such as the LEI, Development of Business Cycle Clock of the Philippines, and Flash Indicators of GDP
- Improvement and generation of basic data for the compilation of macroeconomic frameworks and indicators
  - Conduct of enterprise surveys

- Setting up of an automated system of record keeping and processing of financial statements
- Improvement of the informal sector survey
- Improvement of time series data of macroeconomic indicators
- Collaborative undertaking among data source agencies towards the development of the sectoral balance sheets
- Improvement of reporting system that provides details of residents' foreign currency and peso transactions with non-residents and permits proper classification of data in the BOP and alignment with the Financial Reporting Package (FRP) and BPM6
- Broader analytical interpretation of the FOF statistics for policy development
- Enhancing the presentation and analysis of macroeconomic indicators through infographics

➢ Compilation of provincial/city product accounts in partnership with local government units

- Harmonizing and adoption of common LGU reporting systems
- Identifying priority areas on local level accounting
- Institutionalization of data support for local statistical development
- Conduct of capacity building activities to LGUs on the generation of data inputs to local level accounting

➢ Compilation/updating and dissemination of metadata including methodological changes consistent with international recommendations

➢ Data archiving of statistics from macroeconomic frameworks

➢ Conduct of methodological studies to address data gaps and improve quality of macroeconomic statistics

- Study on best approach to measure the real sector, e.g., periodic updating of base year or shift to Chained Volume Measure

➢ Provision of sectoral breakdown of the capital formation statistics for the capital account

- Improvement of sectoral accounts estimation (e.g. household final consumption expenditure, unorganized sector, among others)
- Enhancement of the LEI
- Evaluation/refinement of Chained GDP methodology; and
- Development of communications plan including stakeholder consultations

➢ Regular training on macroeconomic frameworks and indicators for compilers and data providers

- Regular capacity building on statistics and national accounts frameworks

➢ Participation in and hosting of international conferences, trainings, workshops, and expert group meetings on macroeconomic accounts and statistics

➢ Participation in international cooperation and capacity building programs/projects, and standards and methodological development activities on macroeconomic statistics

➢ Development and updating of standards and methodological frameworks/ manuals, technical assistance to other national statistical systems, among others

➢ Enhancement of the management and coordination of IACMAS

- Institutionalization of multilateral discussion of issues and developments in the compilation of macroeconomic and related accounts
- Strengthening of linkages and institutional arrangements between data compilers and sources through bilateral meetings, memoranda of agreement, among others.
- Establishment of institutional arrangement with source agencies for the regular submission of data inputs for the early release of the national accounts

➢ Formulation and implementation of policies, standards, and programs for more

efficient generation and dissemination of macroeconomic accounts and statistics

  - Adoption of data dissemination standards such as the advance release calendar, revision policies, data exchange/sharing, among others.

- Comprehensive review and revision of designated macroeconomic statistics towards improvement in coverage, relevance and quality of statistics/indicators, frequency, timeliness and disaggregation, and designation of new ones to address emerging and evolving information needs.
- Implementation of the Administrative Records Review and Clearance System (ARRCS) for new and/or alternative sources of good quality basic data for the compilation of macroeconomic statistics
- Implementation of a data quality assessment framework on macroeconomic statistics
- Creation of statistical units or positions/ hiring of additional statistical personnel in economic data producing/compiling agencies
- Upgrading of ICT resources to support automation of collection, processing and dissemination of macroeconomic statistics and basic data
- Additional support from better-resourced agencies for the generation of macroeconomic accounts and statistics

CHAPTER 14

Industry, Trade, Services, and Investments Statistics

Industry, Trade and Services Statistics

Introduction

Trade and Industry are growth drivers of the economy. Both trade and industry generate employment, empowers workers, redefines product and service quality, improves quality of life, and provides various avenues for growth for the entire economy.

This chapter presents an overall plan for the further improvement of trade and industry statistics in support of the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2018 – 2023 and other policy uses.

❖ Scope and Coverage

This chapter deals with statistics on trade and industry data and indicators that describe and measure the characteristics, activities and outputs of the economic units in the sector. It also covers domestic and international transactions undertaken by the sector.

These include:

- Establishment data by sector (industry and service);
- International trade (trade-in-goods and trade-in-services);
- Domestic trade (distributive trade; wholesale and retail trade);
- Commodity flow; and
- Other related indicators such as productivity, small and medium enterprises (SME), foreign trade index, retail trade index (disaggregation of data and indicators are regional and to some extent at the provincial level)

❖ Implementing Agencies

- Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP)
- National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA)
- Department of Trade and Industry (DTI)
- Bureau of Customs (BOC)
- Philippine Economic Zone Authority (PEZA)
- Tariff Commission (TC)
- Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

Milestones, Key Developments, Issues and Challenges

❖ Milestones and Key Developments of 2016-2017

The following are the achievements of the Philippine Statistical System (PSS) in the Trade and Industry sector during the period 2015-2017:

- **Adoption of the 2015 Philippine Standard Commodity Classification (PSCC) in classifying trade in goods (exports and imports)** Starting 2017, exports and imports statistics were at 2015 PSCC level.

- **Improvement of BOC Processes in Collecting Trade Statistics**

  A Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) was signed in 2015 between BOC and the PSA on the provision of data for foreign trade statistics. Electronic documentation was fully

implemented for imports transactions and for export transactions in all PEZA locators.

- **Recommendations on the institutionalization plan on the generation of data on trade in services**

  Inclusion of data item on "Revenue outside the country by top five countries" in the Annual Survey on Philippine Business and Industry (ASPBI) questionnaire for Services sector. Special statistical tables were generated for Information Technology (IT) and Information Technology-Business Process Outsourcing (IT-BPO) sector from 2014 and 2015 ASPBI.

- **Issues and challenges**

  - **Trade-in-Goods**

    - Need to improve mechanism or system that would validate entries in export and import declaration forms to ensure accuracy of reported / published statistics.
    - Compliance of all exporters on the use of the Automated Export Documentation Systems (AEDS) or the Electronic to Mobile (E2M) for online transactions.
    - Need to capture trade data on Halal, Organic, Natural and Kosher Product.
    - Inconsistencies in trade in goods and services statistics being published in the Balance of Payments (BOP) and in the System of National Accounts.
    - Discrepancy of trade data with partner country.
    - Non-availability of data on freight by mode of transport.

  - **Trade-in-Services**

    - Non-reliability of estimates on manufacturing services due to inconsistencies in exports and imports levels of consigned goods.
    - Non-availability of updated data on Information and Communication Technology-Business Process Outsourcing (ICT-BPO) services.
    - Non-availability of required data to compile Foreign Affiliates Trade Statistics (FATS).
    - Lack of medical tourism and education-related services data.
    - Generation of data on education-related activities, particularly involving foreign students, through administrative reporting by the Commission on Higher Education (CHED).

  - **Domestic Trade**

    - Unavailability of up-to-date origin/ destination data on goods and passengers.
    - Need to enhance the scope and coverage of Domestic Trade Statistics.

  - **Industry**

    - Study definition of micro, small, and medium enterprise (MSME); Generate benchmark data through survey of enterprise.
    - "Administrative-based data" may be omitted since it is already captured in the program "Enhancement of the use of Administrative Data System.
    - Need to generate MSMEs statistics.
    - Need for a more sustainable and less costly data collection system.
    - Need to capture Manufacturing Services Statistics (both for outward and inward processing.
    - Adopt official concepts and definitions for statistical purposes and methodology for the generation of wholesale and retail sales Indices.

Key Statistical Development Programs and Activities

- **Thrusts and strategies**

  To meet its objectives and aims, the following are some thrust and strategies that maybe followed:

  - To enhance its business and operational processes continually.
  - To utilize art of technology as effective tool to address changes, challenges and innovations.
  - To assemble manpower, complement from among the best and brightest.
  - To sustained knowledge build-up. To be prepared on all types of risks that maybe encountered.

❖ Major Statistical Development Programs and Activities for 2018-2023

To deliver timely, accessible, coherent, comparable, comprehensive and relevant trade statistics, the following were enumerated:

a. New Developmental Programs and Activities

Trade-in-Goods

- Strict validation/monitoring of entries in the imports and exports declaration forms versus the Bill of Lading, manifest (inward and outward) and other supporting documents submitted by the companies;
- Ensure proper recording of entries to reflect adjustments after validation with supporting documents;
- Require importers/exporters to declare the exports/imports of goods up to 8-digit classification based on the ASEAN Harmonized Tariff Nomenclature (AHTN) and the corresponding description;
- To include a box in the Export Declaration that will provide information about the product classification as to halal, organic, natural and Kosher.
- Conduct study on partner country data asymmetries.
- Do mirror statistics.
- Generation of data on freight disaggregated by mode of transport (i.e., air and sea).

Trade-in-Services

- Creation of an enterprise-specific business registers.
- Generation of data on medical tourism through administrative report from the Department of Health (DOH) or conduct of survey.
- Generation of data on education-related enterprises.

Industry

- Study definition; Generate benchmark data through survey of enterprise.

b. Building-Up Current Efforts

Trade-in-Goods

- Request for mandatory filling out of Box 46 (ED form)–Free on Board (FOB) value of imported raw materials or Box 44 (AEDS/E2M/Single Administrative Document (SAD) form)–value of imported raw materials, and Box 15 (province of origin);
- Include additional information on customs procedure code, e.g., consignment (Box 1, Box 37), country of consignment and dutiable value;
- Require separate reporting for logistics companies to declare individually the name of the company to/from whom the exports/imports are made, the value of the transactions, and to indicate whether such are on a consignment basis.
- Issuance of Customs Memorandum Order (CMO) requiring all exporters to comply with the use of AEDS/E2M for online transactions.
- Identify divergence between the estimates of trade in goods and services of the BOP and the SNA and reconcile data.

Trade-in-Services

- Validate adjustments on BOP-based trade statistics with that of the SNA. explore possibility of conducting a separate survey to capture manufacturing services data.
- Review sample of respondents and generate quarterly data on ICT-BPO based on Quarterly Survey on Philippine Business and Industry (QSPBI) results.
- Explore possibility of including data on FATS in existing establishment survey.

Domestic Trade

- Enhancement of Domestic Trade Statistics to capture transport related data (e.g., km used from origin to destination and mode of transport). Inclusion of other airlines such as Cebu Pacific, Air Asia, etc.
- To conduct a study on how to capture data on land transport.

Industry

- Enhancement of the use of Administrative Data System.
- Enhanced manufacturing services survey; updating of existing industry survey questionnaire to include cost of processing services sent from abroad.
- Further study on the development of trade indices for proper monitoring of domestic trade activities.

CHAPTER 14

Industry, Trade, Services, and Investments Statistics

Investment Statistics

Introduction

Investments are major drivers of economic progress. Investments contribute to job creation, business development, and expansion of economic activities in the country. It induces economic production and raises the 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.

❖ Scope and Coverage

Investment statistics cover data on both foreign and domestic investments. Foreign investment statistics include statistics on non-residents' direct investments, portfolio investments and other investments in the Philippines, while statistics on domestic investments include all those relating to investments of Filipinos in the domestic economy.

Investments can either be inward or outward depending upon the direction of flow. Statistics on inward investments cover all investments entering the Philippines from other countries or economies while statistics on outward investments refer to investments of Philippine residents in other countries or economies.

Investment statistics measure the following:

- Foreign investments
  - Direct investments
    - Inward and outward investments as reported in the country's Balance of Payments (BOP) and International investment Position (IIP)
    - Approved and realized inward investments registered/subscribed under the government's investment promotion programs
    - Registered investments
  - Portfolio investments
    - Inward and outward investments made through the stock market system
- Domestic (Filipino) investments
  - Direct Investments
    - Approved and realized inward investments registered/subscribed under the government's investment promotion programs
    - Registered investments
  - Portfolio investments (residents' purchase of Philippine-listed stocks, debt papers and money market instruments from the Philippine Stock Exchange (PSE) and Bureau of Treasury (BTr))

- **Implementing Agencies**
  - Interagency Committee on Investment Statistics (IACIS)
  - Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP)
  - Board of Investments (BOI)
  - National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA)
  - Philippine Economic Zone Authority (PEZA)
  - Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)
  - Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Center of the Philippines
  - Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)

Milestones, Key Developments, Issues and Challenges

- **Milestones and Key Developments of 2016-2017**
  - Reconstitution of the IACIS under the PSA
  - Creation of a Small Working Group on Investment Statistics (SWGIS) to spearhead the efforts in the compilation of realized/actual investment statistics and the development of an integrated investment framework
  - Conduct of joint BSP - PSA Surveys which provide vital inputs to the compilation of the BOP, IIP and National Accounts of the Philippines (NAP)
  - Disaggregation of data on approved domestic and foreign investments by region in the Approved Foreign Investments Report of the PSA
  - On-going revision of administrative forms of Investment Promotion Agencies (IPAs) to harmonize the requirements of data compilers for policy purposes
  - Sourcing of investment data from the PPP Center of the Philippines for the National Accounts
  - Negotiations between the SEC and PSA on data sharing of Annual Financial Statements for National Accounts
  - Execution of a Memorandum of Agreement between the SEC and the Department of Finance on data sharing agreement
  - Provision of data by the SEC on the financial conditions of the top 1,000 corporations of the Philippines for financial stability monitoring purposes of the Financial Sector Forum
  - In the effort to harmonize the definition of investments by the different concerned agencies, the IACIS has started with the review and updating of the Glossary of Investment-Related Concepts and Definitions for Statistical Purposes.

- **Issues and challenges**

The key issues and challenges in the compilation, improvement and dissemination of investment statistics are the following:

On Coordination of the Philippine Statistical System (PSS)

- Absence of a Central Business Register which would aid in the development of a statistical frame;
- Need to explore other data sources for the compilation of investments data;
- Need to establish a review and clearance system for administrative data in accordance to data quality assurance framework for investments statistics;

On Data Collection/Production

- Under coverage of the Quarterly Approved Foreign Investments (IF) Report. The FI Report currently covers only seven out of 13 IPAs;
- Lack of geographic disaggregation of FDI statistics;
- Difference in the reportorial requirements of different concerned agencies makes the compilation of investments statistics difficult using existing data;
- Difficulty in compiling data on actual investments in infrastructure;
- Existing bank reporting system, a major source of data for FDI compilation, is not yet fully aligned with latest statistical frameworks;
- With the dynamic conditions in financial globalization and continued deregulation, foreign exchange has increasingly flowed through channels that are not adequately covered by the current reporting system;
- Need for more detailed direct and portfolio investments data that are needed by stakeholders;
- Need for an integrated framework for the compilation of investments statistics;

- Need to review and improve the estimation methodologies for the generation of inward and outward investments;
- Need for a system on the compilation and generation of statistics on realized investments;
- Need for the use of web-based questionnaires in data collection for BSP surveys;
- Need for data assessment and metadata compilation;
- Need for the exploration on the use of satellite images for data on investments in construction;

On Data Dissemination and Use

- Need to harmonize the classification of enterprises based on the Philippine Standard Industrial Classification (PSIC) among local government units (LGUs) and national government agencies such as SEC;
- Need for appreciation on the importance of statistics by some agencies;
- Need for interoperability within government to allow data/information sharing;
- Need for awareness among locators and enterprises with regards to Tax Incentives Management and Transparency Act (TIMTA);
- Need for the publication of reports, media releases, and industry analysis;

On Research and Capacity Building

- Capacity-building gaps among producers, providers and users of investment statistics have persisted;
- Need to enhance the technical capacity of the staff in the compilation and analysis of investments statistics;
- Need for statistical units to compile and analyze data on investments in concerned agencies;

On International Cooperation

- Need for coordination with other countries particularly with Association of Southeast Asian Nation (ASEAN) member states on measuring realized investment;
- Need to participate and attend local and international conferences/workshop/ meetings and working groups.

Key Statistical Development Programs and Activities

For the plan period 2018-2023, the PSS shall exert stronger efforts to resolve critical data gaps, improve data quality, strengthen statistical capacity, and explore ways to address emerging data needs in support of the nation's goals. The key strategies in achieving these are as follows:

❖ Thrusts and strategies

For the period 2018-2023, the following thrusts shall be pursued for investment statistics:

- Enhancing the management and coordination of the agencies to ensure progressive and sustained improvement of investment related statistics
- Improving current methodologies for the generation of statistics and indicators to respond to the current and emerging concerns, needs, and demands
- Strengthening capacity building for improvement in the production, dissemination, and utilization of investment related statistics

The strategic plans of investment statistics are: (a) Strengthening of the data ecosystem to include enhancement of administrative data and exploration of use of big data and citizen - generated data as possible sources of investment statistics;
(b) Strengthening of advocacy, data dissemination and capacity building towards rational use of investment statistics; and (c) Enhancement of partnership with the international statistical community through adherence to international commitments such as constant involvement in international conferences/meetings.

❖ Major Statistical Development Programs and Activities for 2018-2023

a. New Developmental Programs and Activities

To deliver more timely, accessible, coherent, comparable, comprehensive, and relevant statistics

- Improvement of the generation and compilation of investment statistics and indicators
  - Development of a business register to serve as principal basis of economic survey frames for the generation of business and investment data
  - Development of a system for the compilation and generation of statistics on realized investments
  - Development of integrated framework for the compilation of investments statistics
  - Utilization of LGU licenses, as well as data from the PPP Center and other relevant agencies for the generation of investments statistics
  - Utilization of data from PPP Center for the compilation of investments statistics
  - Extraction of investments data on the Information Technology and Business Process Management (IT-BPM) from Other Administrative Services
- Enhancement of existing data/information systems for more comprehensive statistics
  - Generation of FDI data by region
  - Explore other data sources in the compilation of FDI statistics such as administrative sources
  - Exploration of the use of satellite images for data on investments in construction
  - Develop system for the compilation of investments statistics on health and wellness, education services and animation and game development
- Automation of data collection and processing through information and communications technology (ICT) applications/solutions
  - Use of web-based questionnaires in data collection for BSP Surveys

To improve coherence, effectiveness, and efficiency of the statistical system

- Development of the statistical framework for investments
  - Data assessment and metadata compilation
- Development of a Review and Clearance System for administrative-based data in accordance to data quality assurance framework for investment statistics

To increase user understanding, capacity, and trust in statistics for wider and rational use of statistics

- Strengthening of Advocacy, Data Dissemination and Capacity Building Towards Rational Use of Investment Statistics
  - Advocacies among locators and enterprises (Results of the cost-benefit study on the TIMTA)
  - Conduct of advocacy activities to promote the relevance of FDI statistics among data producers and various stakeholders
  - Conduct of advocacy activities for the adoption of standard classifications by the LGUs and National Government Agencies (NGAs) in the generation of data
  - Conduct of advocacy activities to promote data/information sharing among data producers
  - Publication of reports, media releases, and industry analysis
  - Capacity building program for IPAs, PPP Center, LGUs/Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG)
  - Capacity building for LGU and the DILG (budget from the Department of Budget and Management (DBM))
  - Capacity building for the compilation and analysis of investments statistics, including study visits
  - Promotion of degree programs on data science and analytics
  - Recommend the creation of statistical units in all IPAs, PPP Center, LGUs and other concerned agencies to generate investments statistics.

To enhance statistical capacities of data producers and providers

- Attendance in international conferences and participation in international working groups, meetings and workshops

-
  - Benchmarking with other countries particularly with ASEAN member states on measuring realized investment
  - Participation in local and international conferences/workshop/meetings and working groups
  - Continuous sourcing of data from revenue generating and regulatory agencies including BSP, SEC, and the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR).
  - Harmonization of reportorial requirements for the generation of investments statistics
  - Compilation and Generation of more detailed direct and portfolio investments data
  - Enhancement of existing data/information systems for more comprehensive statistics
  - Enhancement of the compilation of approved investment data from all IPAs
  - Review and improve estimation methodologies in the generation of inward and outward investments
    - Full implementation of the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual, Sixth Edition (BPM6) in bank reporting system and also in the collection of data using web-based survey questionnaires by the BSP

  To improve coherence, effectiveness, and efficiency of the statistical system

- Revision of FX Form 1/1A to align with International Monetary Fund's (IMF's) BPM6 and BSP's Financial Reporting for Banks (FRP); the new reporting system will be called International Transactions Reporting System for Banks (ITRS) Form 1

  To increase user understanding, capacity, and trust in statistics for wider and rational use of statistics

- Strengthening of Advocacy, Data Dissemination and Capacity Building Towards Rational Use of Investment Statistics

b. Building-up Current Efforts

To deliver more timely, accessible, coherent, comparable, comprehensive, and relevant statistics

- Improvement of the generation and compilation of investment statistics and indicators
  - Strengthening of the SEC statistical unit

CHAPTER 15

Agriculture and Agrarian Reform Statistics

Introduction

The agriculture sector has long been important to millions of Filipinos as sources of food supply, employment and livelihood. Raw materials produced by the sector serve as essential inputs in the production of industrial outputs and complements the services sector's needs. About a third of Filipino work force is employed by the sector and this significantly addresses poverty and inequality reduction to a segment of the poor living in rural areas.

With the perennial issues and challenges coupled by vulnerability to climate and disaster risks confronted by the sector, it is imperative that the sector maximize its growth potentials in order to promote more inclusive development.

The Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022 envisions to expanding economic opportunities in the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries (AFF) sector and to increasing access to economic opportunities for small farmers and fisherfolk. These are vital to lay down the foundation for inclusive growth, a high-trust and resilient society and a globally-competitive knowledge economy.

Essential in monitoring progress and outcomes of policies and program interventions are statistical information that are also needed for knowledge-based decisions and provide quantitative measures on the performance of the sectors in the Philippine economy. The Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) is at the forefront in providing quality statistics on agriculture, livestock and fishery sector. As mandated by Republic Act No. 10625, the PSA conducts censuses, surveys, special studies and other statistical activities, generates key indicators and serve as the source of official agricultural statistics. On the other hand, the Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR) is the lead implementing agency of the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARP) through Land Tenure Improvement, Agrarian Justice and coordinated delivery of essential Support Services to client-beneficiaries. It collects data on the estimated number of landowners and tenants, areas covered by land transfer and leasehold operations at the province and regional levels.

Considering that the sector is a dynamic one where new developmental concerns continue to emerge, statistical development programs are proposed to be implemented in the medium term by the PSA. The statistical programs and activities are designed to provide vital information support for the Medium-Term Philippine Development Plan (MTPDP) thereby putting an orderly direction towards sustained improvement in the agricultural statistical system.

The plans were crafted in consultation with the Interagency Committee on Agriculture and Fishery Statistics (IACAFS) which is represented by the key institutions with stake in the agriculture, livestock and fishery sector.

Primarily, it serves as a forum for the exchange of views and expertise to resolve technical issues and problems arising from the production, dissemination, and use of agriculture and fishery statistics.

❖ Scope and Coverage

This chapter covers statistical indicators and data that describe the characteristics, activities, and outputs of the economic units in the agriculture, livestock and fishery sector and agrarian reform.

Statistics include data and indicators generated from censuses, surveys and monitoring and administrative systems such as:

- Agricultural structure and resources, e.g., land use, irrigation system, agro-industries, statistics on land size, use (i.e. per crop or livestock, aquaculture), number of farmers per type of commodity and by type of land ownership (i.e. tenant, landowner), demographics of farmers/fisherfolks/ operators, etc.;
- Agricultural and fishery production, e.g., agricultural crops, livestock and poultry, fishery, agricultural services, costs and returns of production and stock/inventories, food production and safety, fishery resource assessment;
- Agricultural marketing, e.g. prices and margins, domestic and foreign trade, supply and value chain, infrastructure and facilities;
- Farmers'/fisherfolks' welfare/household economics, e.g. labor, income, wage rate, consumption, land distribution, capital formation, access to credit, insurance and guarantees, and
- Land tenure improvement, agrarian justice delivery, and support services delivery.

❖ Implementing Agencies

The following agencies are involved in the development and improvement of agricultural and agrarian reform statistics:

- National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA)
- Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR)
- Philippine Council for Agriculture and Fisheries (PCAF)
- PSA
- Department of Agriculture (DA)
- Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR)
- Senate Economic Planning Office (SEPO)

Milestones, Key Developments, Issues and Challenges

❖ Milestones and Key Developments of

The agricultural statistical system in the Philippines is well-placed with its existing package of surveys and statistical activities geared towards supporting data and information needs of stakeholders in the sector including national accounts estimation. Presently, it has an established data system from data collection, data processing, data review/validation and data dissemination. Complementing the Agricultural Statistics (AgStat) system are the information resources gathered from administrative-based agricultural data producing agencies instituted through linkages and close coordination. These have effectively benefited the system in terms of producing quality agricultural statistics.

Dynamic as the sector, the AgStat system is also faced with developmental concerns that continue to emerge resulting in the ever-changing needs of data users. The need for an updated sampling frame for surveys that will capture the current agricultural structure of the country is a prime concern to be addressed in the medium term. Moreover, there is the need to keep up with advances in technology in order to produce timely and reliable statistics.

In 2016 to 2017, developments in the AgStat system were focused on conduct of statistical activities that were aimed at improving the existing processes as well as conduct of new methods and studies to rationalize statistical activities.

The major statistical development activities implemented during the period 2016 to 2017 geared towards the improvement of the agricultural statistical system are as follows:

- **Enhancement of agricultural and fishery surveys in terms of coverage, data collection, processing and data management.**
  - **Updating/improvements of the processing systems.** Adoption of Windows- based software in data processing system like Census and Survey Processing System (CSPro) has been done for the major agricultural surveys (Palay and Corn Production

Surveys (PCPS), Backyard Livestock and Poultry Survey (BLPS), Commercial Livestock and Poultry Survey (CLPS), Compilation of Data of Slaughterhouses and Poultry Dressing Plants (CDSPDP) and Agricultural Wage Rate Survey (AWRS). Improvements in the processing systems included updating of reference files, consistency checks and embedded validation parameters to facilitate review of data files. These helped reduce the processing time and release of agricultural statistics.

- **A Study of the Integration of the Survey of Food Demand (SFD) for Agricultural Commodities into Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES).** The study was conducted in 2017 in order to review the two surveys and to come up with recommendations for the possible integration of the household surveys. The study proposed for the following: adoption of commodity coverage under the FIES, maintenance of data disaggregation under the SFD, and integration of SFD questions re: consumption practices into FIES. The study noted that the existing FIES questionnaire can ably address the SFD's objective of generating per capita consumption by commodity.

➢ **Conduct of specialized surveys/ listing activities:**

- **Listing of Dairy Farms (LDF).** The LDF is one of the special activities of the PSA undertaken to provide an updated list of dairy farms in selected provinces. This is a collaborative activity among the PSA, Philippine Carabao Center (PCC) and National Dairy Authority (NDA). The listing was undertaken in eight (8) pilot provinces namely; Cagayan, Isabela, Nueva Ecija, Bulacan, Batangas, Laguna, Bohol and Misamis Oriental. The activity generated updated list of dairy farms by type of animals (cattle, carabao and goat) raised in the eight (8) provinces.

- **Conduct of Updating of List of Aqua Farms (ULAF).** The 2017 ULAF has the primary objective of updating the list of aquaculture farms based on three (3) sources, namely: Aquaculture Farms Inventory (AqFI); 2012 Census of Agriculture and Fisheries (CAF); and BFAR List of Aquafarms.

  Specifically, the ULAF aims to generate sampling frame for quarterly surveys on aquaculture. Information gathered includes culture system, management system, area and/or volume of aquaculture farm, species cultured and location of the aquaculture farm.

  Field operations were conducted in all provinces, which started in October 2017. Data processing is on-going.

  The output of this activity will provide reliable statistical frame for the conduct of aquaculture surveys and as basis for sampling and coverage decisions.

- **Conduct of 2017 Listing of Farm Households (LFH).** The 2017 LFH aims to update the sampling frame for agricultural surveys conducted by the PSA. Specifically, the listing operation intends to come up with an updated list of households engaged in agricultural activities as well as to develop the list of agricultural operators. The LFH results will serve as a basis in the improvement of the current crops surveys.

➢ **Conduct of Survey on Costs and Returns of Tomato Production.** The survey aims to generate data on production cost structure, average use of materials and labor inputs, farmers' practices and measures of profitability of producing tomato. The survey covered six (6) top tomato producing provinces, namely, Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur, Iloilo, Cebu, Bukidnon and Misamis Oriental. The survey was conducted in 2017.

➢ **Conduct of SFD for Agricultural Commodities.** This is a national survey conducted every three years in quarterly rounds. It aims to generate data on per capita consumption of rice, corn and other agricultural commodities, to determine seasonal variations in the levels of consumption and the extent of rice substitution. The last survey was done in 2015 to 2016. Two (2) volumes of the report were completed on February 2017.

- **Strengthening of advocacy on understanding and rational use of agriculture and fishery statistics and indicators.**
  - **Livestock and Poultry Information-Early Warning System (LPI-EWS).** The PSA with funding support from the DA's National Livestock Program collaborated on the improvement of data system and establishment of 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 Quarterly Situation and Outlook reports on the Supply and Demand of Pork and Broiler meat were published. The project's concepts and strategies were rolled out to all regions. The outputs of the regions include the Regional Situation Reports on Broiler and Swine. These statistical reports were collaboratively prepared by the PSA-Regional Statistical Service Office (RSSO), the DA-Regional Field Offices and Local Government Units (LGUs).
- **Use of administrative-based data systems as supplement/alternative sources of data on agriculture and fishery.**
  - Continuous collaboration with regulatory agencies (e.g. National Meat Inspection Service (NMIS), Bureau of Animal Industry (BAI), National Dairy Authority (NDA), Philippine Carabao Center (PCC), Philippine Fisheries Development Authority (PFDA), BFAR, National Food Authority (NFA), Philippine Coconut Authority (PCA), Sugar Regulatory Administration (SRA), National Tobacco Administration (NTA), Philippine Fiber Development Authority (PhilFiDA), LGUs, etc.) through forging of Memorandum of Agreements (MOAs) and bilateral meetings to increase the use and enhance the quality of administrative-based data.
- **Conduct of capacity-building on agricultural statistics data system, data review/validation.**
  - Conduct of the 2017 operational training for crops survey, livestock and poultry surveys and agricultural wage rate survey. The training aimed to capacitate the central office and field personnel in the conduct of the following crops surveys: PCPS, Monthly Palay and Corn Situation Reporting System (MPCSRS), Palay and Corn Stocks Survey (PCSS), and Crops Production Survey (CPS); livestock and poultry surveys: CLPS, BLPS and CDSPDP and the AWRS. The training covered the different aspects of the data system: data collection, data processing, data review and validation.
- **Updating of technical conversion ratios/parameters for production estimation through the conduct of the following activities:**
  - **Updating the Food Balance Sheet (FBS) parameters for livestock and poultry parameters.** Through the project of LPI-EWS, standardization/ harmonization of livestock and poultry parameters was done to be used in the generation of supply utilization accounts (SUA) and FBS framework. Updating of parameters was conducted using the latest available data from surveys, census and administrative-based data. This was also supplemented by studies done by universities and research institutions, and results of consultative meetings and workshops.
  - **Updating of the Milling Recovery Rate (MRR) of Rice.** This activity aimed to validate the existing MRR of rice through field visits to selected rice mills in Luzon and Visayas.
- **Conduct of orientations, capability development and feedback sessions for the Provincial Lead Implementors of the IT-enabled Maturity Assessment (ITeMA) Program at the Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries Organization (ARBO) level**
- **Conduct of capability development on the use of the following monitoring and reporting systems: Land Tenure Improvement (LTI) Operational Tool**

(Optool), Legal Case Monitoring System (LCMS) and Program Beneficiaries Development (PBD) Monitoring and Evaluation System

❖ Issues and challenges

Key issues and concerns in the generation of agriculture and fisheries statistics are as follows:

- Review and rationalize household surveys to address duplication of the data items collected.
- Need for an updated information on the structural characteristics of agriculture and fisheries sectors (in terms of land size, farm holdings, etc.) with barangay level disaggregation.
- Need to automate the data collection and processing of agricultural and fisheries surveys through Information and Communications Technology (ICT) application and software.
- Increased use of administrative-based data systems as alternative/supplemental sources of data on agriculture and fishery.
- Increasing demand for statistics on other livestock and poultry commodities such as sheep and quail eggs, ornamental fishes, data on hatcheries by species.
- Addressing the data needs for Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) indicators classified as Tier 2 and Tier 3.
- Need for an updated cost of production of agricultural commodities.
- Need to update the parameters and conversion factors used in the SUA/FBS, production estimation and national accounts compilation.
- Need to enhance data collection and monitoring and reporting systems on agrarian reform statistics through the use of Information and Communications Technology (ICT) tools.
- Need to continuously capacitate the technical and statistical skills of human resources in the agricultural statistical system, especially on census and survey design, and implementation.
- Need to enhance the agricultural and fishery surveys and other related statistical activities in terms of coverage and methodology/design and data collection.
  - Need to review the existing design/ methodology and develop/update the sampling frames of agricultural surveys.
- Need to increase the level of appreciation and awareness of the data users and producers on the rational use of statistics.
- Need to sustain the engagement and cooperation with international statistical community to ensure that Philippine statistics is constantly at par with global quality standards.

Key Statistical Development Programs and Activities

❖ Thrusts and strategies

- Improve the generation of relevant, timely and quality statistics to address current and emerging concerns on agriculture and fishery statistics;
- Maximize the use of Information and Communications Technology in data collection, processing and dissemination of statistics;
- Conduct statistical research and studies to improve generation of agriculture and fishery statistics and indicators;
- Utilization of administrative-based system as an alternative/supplementary source of data on agriculture and fisheries;
- Strengthen capacity building for better production, dissemination and utilization of agriculture and fishery statistics and indicators; and
- Engagement in international cooperation on agriculture and fishery statistics through sharing of experiences, practices and expertise.

❖ Major Statistical Development Programs and Activities for 2018-2023

The major statistical programs to address the issues and concerns of the agricultural statistical system towards improving the quality of agricultural statistics and indicators are as follows:

a. New Developmental Programs and Activities

- Conduct comparative study between the use of administrative based data or registers as an alternative source of data
- Development of data collection system using Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) for the following surveys:
  - PCSS;
  - CDSPDP;
  - Quarterly Commercial Fisheries Survey (QCFS); and
  - Quarterly Municipal Fisheries Surveys (QMFS).
- Use of state-of-the-art technology (e.g. ArcGIS software by Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI)) in mapping, enumeration and gathering of information on land cover and agricultural areas
- Strengthen linkages with LGUs and other partner agencies to conduct local level data gathering - PSA.
- Assessment of the data holdings for the generation of Tiers 2 and 3 SDG indicators related to agriculture and fishery.
- Preparation/development of survey design/ methodology for the conduct of survey for the emerging commodities such as sheep, quail eggs, fresh water cultured ornamental fishes and other crops
- Active participation in international conferences, meetings, training and workshops on agricultural statistics.
- Strengthen international cooperation on agricultural statistics activities.
- Conduct study visits to other countries.

b. Building-up Current Efforts

- Enhancement of agricultural and fishery surveys and other related statistical activities in terms of coverage, methodology/design and data collection.
  - Crops:
    - Adoption of the 2017 LFH results for updating the lists of Secondary Sampling Units (SSU) for PCPS
    - Development of improved survey design and estimation procedure for the CPS
    - Conduct of Listing of Farms for CPS
    - Subscription to standard commodity classification code system
  - Livestock and Poultry:
    - Revisiting the BLPS methodology
    - Updating of the list of commercial farms/establishments for livestock and poultry (including hatcheries and breeder farms); and dairy farms
    - Updating of the list of slaughterhouses and poultry dressing plants
    - Benchmarking of Livestock and Poultry survey methodology used by other countries
    - Subscription to standard commodity classification code system
  - Fisheries:
    - Adoption of the results of ULAF for aquaculture surveys
    - Conduct of frame updating activities on commercial and municipal landing centers and inland fishing households Development of improved survey design and estimation procedure for fisheries production surveys
    - Subscription to standard commodity classification code system
- Revision and rebasing of the agricultural accounts from 2000 to 2012 as part of the overall revision/rebasing of the Philippine System of the National Accounts (PSNA)
- Review the existing design, methodology and coverage of the AWRS versus Labor Force Survey (LFS)
- Conduct of pre-tests and pilot census prior to the implementation of the 2022 Census of Agriculture and Fisheries (CAF)
- Conduct of 2022 CAF
- Continuous collaboration with regulatory agencies through forging of MOAs and bilateral meetings

- Conduct of annual survey on hatcheries to gather information on volume and value of production
- Conduct of surveys on cost of production (palay and corn) and expenditures data on orchard development (mango, coffee, calamansi, coconut, rubber, cacao, etc.) - PSA.
- Conduct of field visits, internet research or use of existing secondary data for updating the parameters and frameworks (seed usage, feeds, wastage, processing and other utilization), technical conversion ratios for SUA/FBS and common conversion rates for selected crops for production estimation
- Continuous improvement in data gathering through the use of IT-enabled Maturity Assessment (ITeMA) at the Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries Organization (ARBO) level and IT-enabled Maturity Assessment (ITeMA) at the Agrarian Reform Communities (ARCs) level;
- Enhancement in the monitoring and reporting systems such as: Land Tenure Improvement (LTI) Operational Tool (Optool), Legal Case Monitoring System (LCMS) and Program Beneficiaries Development (PBD) Monitoring and Evaluation System;
- Regular conduct of operational training including data review and validation at the provincial and regional levels.
- Conduct of capacity building activities such as training on basic statistics, data management, analysis and dissemination, and data visualization like infographics.
- Conduct of dissemination forum, focus group discussions, advocacy meetings to raise appreciation and awareness on the PSA statistical activities and product and services.

CHAPTER 16

Energy and Water Statistics

Introduction

Energy and water are indispensable necessities in almost all industries and in every household. Electricity, a secondary energy source, and water as a commodity, for instance, are inputs to production which are used by various industries to produce goods and services as well as by the households for their own consumption.

Energy and water sectors are stimulus to economy's growth and development. However, the pressing issues on stability of power supply to attract and encourage investments; sustainability of energy; development of renewable energy and other alternative fuels; and access to electricity as means to reduce poverty are recurring challenges to the sector as addressed in the Department of Energy's (DOE's) Philippine Energy Plan 2016-2030. On the other hand, water production, distribution and supply are also challenged by water scarcity due to climate change, increasing population consumption and demand of various institutional units.

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

❖ Scope and Coverage

This chapter covers the following:

- Energy supply and demand, sources of energy such as petroleum, renewable energy, and alternative fuels; water as energy source, energy consumption; energy balances; oil pump prices and trend movements; energy use, security of supply, energy markets, trade in energy, energy efficiency, renewable energy sources, government expenditure on energy, electrification; including energy security, efficiency and conservation.
- Water supply and demand; water collection, treatment and distribution; water use and consumption; and wastewater and sewerage.

❖ Implementing Agencies

The statistical development programs in this chapter will be implemented through the close collaboration among the following agencies and members of the working group:

- The Technical Working Group for Energy Resources Statistics (TWG-ERS)

Chair:	Energy Policy and Planning Bureau, DOE
Vice Chair:	Philippine National Oil Corporation (PNOC)
Members:	Climate Change Commission Energy Regulatory Commission Energy Resource Development Bureau, DOE

Environmental Management Bureau, Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)
Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)
National Electrification Administration (NEA)
National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA)
National Grid Corporation of the Philippines (NGCP)
National Power Corporation (NPC)
Technical Committee on Statistical Concerns and Coordination, DENR

- Local Water Utilities Administration (LWUA)
- Metropolitan Waterworks and Sewerage System (MWSS)

Milestones, Key Developments, Issues and Challenges

Milestones and Key Developments of 2016-2017

- **Compilation of energy accounts**

  As a result of a Bilateral Meeting with the DOE- Energy Resources Development Bureau in 2016, the PSA as lead implementer started the compilation of energy accounts specifically physical assets for coal, oil and natural gas. Preliminary estimates of these accounts are in the process of development, presentation and validation. The compilation of energy accounts aims to measure the stocks and flows of energy resources to and from the environment.

Issues and challenges

The following are the key issues and challenges in the collection, generation, compilation and dissemination of energy and water statistics:

- Need to strengthen coordination mechanisms for energy and water statistics for more reliable, accessible, and timely release of data to users.
- Need to enhance the generation of more disaggregated administrative data/ indicators on energy and water statistics for richer analysis.
- Need to address data gaps among Tier 2 and Tier 3 for energy and water related Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) indicators.
- Need to strengthen statistical capability and research among personnel of energy and water data producing institutions involved in the regular collection, processing, validation and analysis of energy and water statistics.

Key Statistical Development Programs and Activities

Thrusts and strategies

For the program period 2018-2023, the following thrusts shall be implemented:

- Enhancement of the management and coordination of the Philippine Statistical System (PSS) to ensure progressive and sustained improvement of energy and water statistics for development planning, decision-making, monitoring and evaluation, and for effective governance and legislation;
- Improvement of energy and water data production aimed at addressing current, new and emerging concerns such as SDGs, Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022 and other data requirements;
- Enhancement of data dissemination and advocacy on energy and water statistics;
- Strengthening capacity building for improved production, dissemination and utilization of energy and water statistics;
- Strengthening data ecosystems to include enhancement of administrative data on water service and supply; and
- Strengthening of the local statistical system to be able to generate more locally disaggregated energy and water data in support of countryside development.

Major Statistical Development Programs and Activities for 2018-2023

The following are the statistical development programs which aim to address the issues and challenges:

a. New Developmental Programs and Activities

- Establishment of an Interagency Committee on Energy Statistics

  To institutionalize the statistical coordination on energy statistics, the DOE and PSA will lead the establishment of Interagency Committee (IAC) on Energy

Statistics which will serve as a good venue to identify and discuss significant issues and recommendations related to the energy sector.

- Compilation of a complete set of Energy Accounts based on the 2012 System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA)

  The PSA will lead the compilation of complete set of Energy Accounts based on the 2012 SEEA.

- Implementation and institutionalization of the NEA Business Intelligence Technology (BIT) Project

  The NEA-BIT is a tool used by NEA in assessing and monitoring Electric Cooperatives' (ECs) operations. Through NEA-BIT, the project aims to ensure consistency of data and information across all NEA departments and to widen options for more effective and efficient ways of generating reports for better analysis and interpretation (e.g. status of energization).

- Preparation and dissemination of key energy statistics through reports, publications and other data visualization techniques

  In 2019, the DOE will prepare a Manual on Energy Statistics for the Philippines to include energy terminologies and definitions consistent with international standards. This manual will provide easier access to available energy statistics, as well as promote a common understanding of energy statistics among producers/users.

  From 2018 to 2023, the DOE will institutionalize the dissemination of reports and publications such as Energy Plans, Energy Situationers, Key Energy Statistics, Compendium of Energy Statistics and Energy Sector Accomplishment Report (ESAR).

- Conduct of statistical trainings and capacity-building for the energy sector

  The DOE will conduct capacity building on estimation methodologies for energy statistics, specifically, the Energy Balance Table.

- Development and institutionalization of a Nationwide Water Supply Statistics Portal

  The LWUA with close coordination with the PSA will develop and institutionalize a Nationwide Water Supply Statistics Portal which is a database on water to include Water Supply and Demand, Water Consumption, Water Production, Level of Water Service, Household and Population Coverage, Water Service Availability, Compliance to Philippine National Drinking Standards, Water Service Providers and Waterless Municipalities.

- Conduct of a study to capture and compile statistics on the informal water sector (e.g. water produced in deep wells).

- Development of methodologies for Tier 3 indicators for energy and water with technical guidance from the Interagency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs); and study possible institutionalization of data collection/ compilation.

b. Building-up Current Efforts

- Enhancement in the generation of rural electrification data

  The DOE will continuously improve the data collection on rural electrification in support of the government's goal of expanded rural electrification program.

- Adoption of a Revision Policy for energy statistics

  The DOE will issue a Department Order (DO) on revision policy for Energy Statistics which will be adopted by data producers and users of energy statistics. Institutionalization of the conduct of Household Energy Consumption Survey (HECS) and the Survey of Energy Consumption of Establishments (SECE*)*

  In order to facilitate the regular conduct every five years of HECS, the DOE will request its inclusion among the list of the System of Designated Statistics.

- Conduct of the Transport Energy Consumption Survey (TECS)

  The TECS will be conducted to serve as a benchmark survey on a national scale and will be institutionalized as a regular survey to be conducted every five (5) years. It is envisioned to provide reliable baseline data that will help determine the socio-economic

factors affecting the transport sector's energy consumption.

- Inclusion of the Energy Balance Table (EBT) in the System of Designated Statistics

  The DOE will request for the inclusion of EBT in the System of Designated Statistics. It is a primary source and basis for to come up with projections of energy supply and demand. Furthermore, there will be also enhancement of data collection on primary energy supply, transformation and final energy demand data for the generation of the EBT.

- Implementation and institutionalization of the NEA-BIT Project

  The NEA-BIT is a tool used by NEA in assessing and monitoring EC's operations. Through NEA-BIT, the project aims to ensure consistency of data and information across all NEA departments and to widen options for more effective and efficient ways of generating reports for better analysis and interpretation (e.g. status of energization).

- Improvement of data collection on water statistics

  In connection with the improvement of data collection on water statistics, various activities will be conducted to include the following. The PSA will conduct a bilateral meeting with the LWUA for possible administrative-data support and collection/ inventory of indicators/parameters.

CHAPTER 17

Transport and Infrastructure Statistics

Introduction

Transportation and infrastructure play an important role in the economy. They serve as pillars for inclusive growth and development goals.

Transportation and infrastructure provide access to schools, hospitals, 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 and infrastructure are vital to tourism and business activities and thus contribute 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.

Infrastructure, on the other hand, serves as the underlying structure of the country and the economy. With the Philippine goal of a higher growth trajectory coupled with expanding population and rapid urbanization, infrastructure development is inevitable. Roads, bridges, railways and subways, airports, harbors, dams, water and sewer system are seen to continue to be expanded both in medium and long-term.

Upgrading the transportation system and infrastructure is necessary in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

With the rapid changing landscape in transportation and infrastructure development, the need for reliable statistics is indispensable.

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

❖ Scope and Coverage

Transport and Infrastructure Statistics cover the following:

- Statistics on various transport modes (air, rail, road, railway, maritime)

- Transport infrastructures, equipment, road traffic (flows and accidents)
- Energy consumption related to transport, transport enterprises (including public transport), passenger and freight transport, transport sector trends, road traffic accidents;
- Collection of transport infrastructure accessed by persons with disabilities;
- Value of goods and services transported within the Philippines.
- Statistics on physical and social infrastructure including construction (e.g., on public works; agriculture-related infrastructures such as irrigation; education and health facilities, waste management; and housing construction).

The economic accounts of transport and infrastructure which is considered part of macroeconomic accounts and statistics are covered in Chapter 13 – Macroeconomic Accounts Statistics. Likewise, information and communication statistics will be covered in Chapter 25 – Information Society Statistics while energy statistics will be discussed in Chapter 16 – Energy, Gas and Water Statistics.

❖ Implementing Agencies

The generation and compilation of transport and infrastructure statistics are primarily the task of the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) through the conduct of regular surveys and complemented by data collection activities from administrative records of various agencies from the transportation and infrastructure sectors, namely:

- Department of Transportation (DOTr)
- National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA)
- Department of Public Works and Highway (DPWH)
- Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG)
- Metropolitan Manila Development Authority (MMDA)
- Land Transportation Franchising and Regulatory Board (LTFRB)
- Civil Aeronautics Board (CAB)
- Civil Aviation Authority of the Philippines (CAAP)
- Philippine Ports Authority (PPA)
- Maritime Industry Authority (MARINA)
- Land Transportation Office (LTO)

The establishment of the Interagency Committee (IAC) on Transportation and Infrastructure Statistics (TIS), which serves to coordinate and resolve issues and concerns on TIS, is still underway.

Milestones, Key Developments, Issues and Challenges

Recognizing the need to be responsive to the data needs of various stakeholders, the PSA in collaboration with various agencies, continually develops its products and services in an innovative approach.

❖ Milestones and Key Developments of 2016-2017

- 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.
- DPWH Atlas to present information on the current progress of national roads and bridges. This is an invaluable reference that includes extensive data and illustrations to facilitate easier understanding and Development and regular updating of quick orientation for users.
- 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.
- 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.

Issues and challenges

On Data Collection/Production:

- Need to strengthen linkages and institutional arrangements between Data Compilers and Producers.
- Need to improve administrative data reporting and information systems and to identify new ones to collect/generate essential transport data.
- Need to capture and compile statistics of transport informal sectors (e.g. Tricycle Operators and Drivers Association (TODA), *Habal-Habal*, *Banka* operation, private cars used as public transport).
- Need to identify duplication of data collected and produced in relation to transport.
- Need to improve the timeliness, comprehensiveness, and reliability of data on road crash
- Need to improve the frequency of Data Collection.
- Need to enhance the collection and reporting to address the under coverage of the Building Permits (BP).
- Need for a consolidated baseline data and information relative to the national transport network.
- Need for various infrastructure information databases.
- Need for a more timely and accessible transport and infrastructure statistics.

On Data Dissemination and Use:

- Lack of public awareness on the different sources of information on transportation and infrastructure
- Need to continuously improve existing dissemination mechanisms in statistics.

On Research and Capacity Building:

- Need to enhance statistical capacities of data producers.
- Lack of trainings focusing on transportation and infrastructure statistics.
- Need to address data gaps among Tier 2 and Tier 3 for transport related SDG indicators.
- Need to determine appropriate indicators to measure the impact of plans, programs and projects in the transport sector.

On Coordination of the Philippine Statistical System (PSS)

- Need for increased and sustained resources for statistics.
- Enhancing international cooperation in statistics.

Key Statistical Development Programs and Activities

Thrusts and strategies

Goal 1: Adequate, timely, reliable, and relevant statistics for evidence-based decision- making.

- To improve quality, timeliness and coverage of data collection activities
- To strengthen linkages and harmonize transportation and infrastructure data within the PSS.
- To ensure that statistical standards are followed by the agencies generating transportation and infrastructure statistics
- To improve accessibility of data on transportation and infrastructure statistics

Goal 2: Increased awareness, understanding, appreciation, and trust of the general public on transportation and infrastructure statistics.

- To equip stakeholders and data users with basic knowledge on transportation and infrastructure statistics
- To advocate the use of statistics including administrative-based data to stakeholders and data users
- To enhance knowledge and competencies on the use of transportation and infrastructure statistics

- To equip personnel handling transportation and infrastructure statistics
- To generate granular data for the sector

❖ Major Statistical Development Programs and Activities for 2018-2023

The following statistical programs and activities are planned to be undertaken to address issues and concerns on transportation and infrastructure statistics.

a. New Developmental Programs and Activities

- Establishment of the IAC on TIS, Technical Working Group on Transportation and Technical Working Group on Infrastructure.
- Coordination and agreement between government agencies (e.g., Bureau of Customs (BOC), Local Government Units (LGUs)) and maritime sector stakeholders (e.g., shipping lines, informal sector organizations) on the provision of data. The purpose of the activity is to expand the coverage of data collection for transportation statistics.
- Generation of statistics on Transport Network Company or TNCs (e.g. GRAB) and Transport Network Vehicles Service (TNVS), or the vehicles used by TNC in their operations which are owned by households and establishments.
- Study on capturing and compiling statistics on transport informal sectors.
- Collection and encoding of road crash data into the Data for Road Incident Visualization Evaluation and Reporting (DRIVER) System.
- Establishment of a Greenhouse Gas (GHG) inventory management and reporting system in the DOTr Central Office including its attached/sectoral agencies.
- Conduct learning sessions and/or appreciation seminars among LGUs on the importance of Building Permits.
- Consolidation of baseline data and information on national transport network.
- Development of infrastructure information databases within the agencies concerned.
- Development and maintenance of a collective database for transport service providers, including TNCs, at the regional/local levels (e.g., ridership, fares, technical details such as route length, stations/terminals, among others).
- Development of a Data Collection/Production Framework for each transport subsector.
- Development of technology for real time capture and dissemination.
- Capacity building and research and development (R&D) activities relating to the determination/collection/processing/updating of such indicators.
- Development of policy for the timely release of data through Advance Release Calendar (ARC).
- Formulation of data revision policy.
- Development of policy on efficient dissemination of data considering national government policies like Freedom of Information (FOI).
- Development of training program addressing the gaps in data collection and production with emphasis on transportation and infrastructure.
- Development of methodologies for Tier 3 indicators with technical guidance from the Interagency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs).
- Creation of statistical units and positions in the national and LGUs to ensure continuous production and improvement of transport and infrastructure statistics.
- Cross-posting of statistical personnel to other agencies including local government.

b. Building-up Current Efforts

- Enhancement of database for national and local roads and bridges
- Enhancement of the frequency of data collection (i.e. all data should have at least quarterly updates) and strict compliance thereof.
- Review of existing surveys both household and establishment-based surveys and censuses.
- Review the inventory of transport administrative related data (e.g. Manifesto from Banka operations).
- Harmonization of the classifications used for related sectors.

- Review of priority data requirements that need to be collected and produced. Improvement of the collection and submission of BP and the harmonization of the BP forms used.
- Institutionalize 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).
- Enhancement of the following data administrative data systems:
  - DPWH Atlas
  - Road and Bridge Information Applications (RBIA)
  - Pavement Management System (PMS)
  - Bridge Management System (BMS)
  - RTIA
  - Road Information and Management Support System (RIMSS) Database
  - CMS Database (On-going and related projects)
- Conduct training for effective implementation of existing systems and standards (e.g. Special Data Dissemination Standards (SDDS), statistical databases).
- Facilitate capacity building efforts on the compilation of data needs for the National Accounts of the Philippines.
- Institutionalization of data collection/ compilation of Tier 2 SDG Indicators such as ***SDG Indicator 9.1.1****: Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road and* ***SDG Indicator 9.1.2:*** *Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport;*
- Upgrading of information and communications technology (ICT) resources to support automation of collection, processing and dissemination of transport and infrastructure statistics including basic data.
- Allocate sufficient funds for data collection and provide supplemental funds for new data requirements.
- Revisit the Memorandum of Agreement between the DILG and the DPWH.
- Enhancement of release on data format to the users, i.e. web-based, electronic format, excel, CD-ROM and paper publications.
- Participation to international meetings/ workshops/trainings.
- Participation in technical cooperation programs on transport and infrastructure statistics.

CHAPTER 18

Tourism Statistics

Introduction

Tourism has an undeniable impact on the economy. In the Philippine context, tourism sector indeed contributes significantly to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and employment. In the latest report of the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA), the share of tourism in the Philippine economy is 8.2 percent in 2016, with likewise a notable share of employment in tourism industries to total employment at 12.8 percent. That said, as far as analysis of tourism is concerned, and in order for the policymakers to make an effective and informed decision, it is essential to have adequate and reliable statistics.

The Philippine Statistical System (PSS) is currently formulating the Philippine Statistical Development Program (PSDP) covering all statistical activities to be undertaken in response to the requirements of development planning and policy formulation. The PSDP 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.

In order to facilitate the formulation of the PSDP 2018-2023 Chapter on Tourism and to identify and prioritize the statistical requirements of the sector, the Interagency Committee on Tourism Statistics (IACTS) spearheaded the drafting of the PSDP Chapter on Tourism.

❖ Scope and Coverage

This chapter covers data and indicators identified based on the tourism statistics supply-demand framework of the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) International Recommendations for Tourism Statistics (IRTS) 2008. Thus, in general, tourism statistics can be grouped broadly into supply and demand statistics.

Supply-side tourism statistics pertain to data on tourism products and their suppliers. Among these are data on events, attractions, and service industries, e.g., accommodation establishments, transportation, travel and tour providers, and ancillary services providers.

Demand-side tourism statistics, on the other hand consist, of data on visitors or the consumers of tourism products including their profile and characteristics, arrivals/departures, length of stay, and other visitor activities.

Tourism statistics measure inbound and outbound tourism as well as domestic and internal tourism. The statistical framework for tourism involves around three components:

- Visitor – refers to the consumer or the one who is undertaking the activity or transaction. This component includes statistics on visitor activities – arrivals/ departures, length of stay, and expenditures, classified into domestic, inbound, and outbound.
- Product – refers to the activity or the transaction itself. This component includes the goods and services visitor obtained such as food and beverage, accommodation, travel/holiday/tour package, transport,

recreation, culture, medical tourism, shopping, and others.

- Supplier – refers to the provider of productive activities and the goods and services that visitors acquire. This component includes statistics on tourism-related industries/establishments e.g., hotels and restaurants, transportation, travel agencies, cultural, sports, and recreational services, and infrastructure, e.g., airports/seaports, nautical highway, ecotourism sites, convention/meeting facilities, and others.

The Philippine System of National Accounts (PSNA) provides a framework for measuring economic activities associated with tourism and thus generates relevant indicators on tourism trends and patterns and its impact to employment and the economy.

Implementing Agencies

- IACTS
  - Department of Tourism (DOT) – Tourism Regulation, Coordination & Resource Generation (TRCRG)
  - DOT – Office of Tourism Development Planning, Research and Information Management (OTDPRIM)
  - PSA – Macroeconomic Accounts Service (MAS)
  - Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) – Bureau of Local Government Supervision (BLGS)
  - Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) – Department of Economic Statistics (DES)
  - National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) – Trade, Services and Industry Staff (TSIS)
  - Tourism Congress of the Philippines (TCP)

Milestones, Key Developments, Issues and Challenges

Milestones and Key Developments of 2016-2017

- Reconstitution of IACTS under the PSA;
- Participation in the 6th UNWTO International Conference on Tourism Statistics: Measuring Sustainable Tourism, (The Government of the Philippines and UNWTO organized the 6th International Conference on Tourism Statistics held in Manila from 21 to 24 June 2017 with the objective of addressing the issue of the Measurement of Sustainable Tourism. Sustainable tourism is increasingly relevant in national agendas for its role in fostering economic growth, social inclusiveness and the protection of cultural and natural assets.);
- The PSA drafted a concept paper on Measuring Sustainable Tourism entitled "An Exploratory Study Towards Measuring Sustainable Tourism for the Philippines";
- Conducted dissemination forum on the results of the 2016 Household Survey on Domestic Visitors (HSDV), (This survey is a joint project of the PSA and the DOT. The primary objective of the HSDV is to gather updated household and individual level data on domestic and international visitors for policymaking purposes. Specifically, it was undertaken to measure the volume of domestic and international visitors, determine the profile and travel characteristics of domestic and outbound visitors, identify the travel patterns of the household members 15 years old and over, and estimate the extent and economic contribution of domestic and international visitors in the country.);
- Conducted Philippine Tourism Satellite Accounts (PTSA) Learning Session, (The program intended to give knowledge to the personnel of the PSA MAS on the compilation and estimation of tourism satellite accounts being done by Satellite Accounts Division. It was conducted on 27-29 November 2017.)

Issues and challenges

The key issues and challenges in the compilation, improvement and dissemination of tourism statistics are as follows:

- There is a need for a mechanism on Measuring and Evaluation (M&E) of the PSDP activities to monitor and assess the statistical activities related to tourism statistics.
- Low response rate on collection of data for the "Meetings, Incentives, Conventions and Exhibitions" (M.I.C.E.) survey. This survey aims to get the contribution of the M.I.C.E. sector to the economy. This might also be one of the nine portfolio products for the

National Tourism Development Plan (NTDP).

- Conduct of the HSDV at irregular intervals. There is a need to institutionalize the HSDV.
- Delayed release of data from the Local Government Units (LGU) on the distribution of regional travelers.
- Limited data on destination of outbound visitors by country.
- PTSA uses the 2006 tourism ratios. There is a need for more updated input output (IO) tables.
- There's a need for disaggregated Census of Philippine Business and Industry (CPBI) data for tourism establishments.
- The Framework and indicators for Measuring Sustainable Tourism (MST) is not yet developed.
- Lack of tourism researches.
- Inability to capture digital economy.
- Tourism IO not available.
- Subnational PTSA not available.
- Lack of data on tourism investment.
- Alignment and benchmarking with global best practices.
- Emerging issues to capture tourism related to digital economy.

Key Statistical Development Programs and Activities

❖ Thrusts and strategies

The following are the thrusts and strategies identified for the medium term: (a) to deliver more timely, accessible, coherent, comparable, comprehensive, and relevant statistics; (b) to increase user understanding, capacity, and trust in statistics for wider and rational use of statistics; (c) to enhance statistical capacities of data producers and providers; and (d) to improve coherence, effectiveness, and efficiency of the statistical system.

❖ Major Statistical Development Programs and Activities for 2018-2023

The following statistical programs aim to sustain the improvement of tourism statistics with added focus on increasing the capacity of the statistical system to provide more useful data for sound tourism supply and demand analysis, as well as for more effective tourism development and promotion.

a. New Developmental Programs and Activities

- Establishment of the M&E Mechanism to monitor and assess the statistical activities related to tourism statistics.
- Timely release of data from the LGUs on the distribution of regional travelers for more consistent data. This is an input needed for generating the number of domestic visitors.
- Benchmarking of Countries with MST.
- Desk research on the compilation of MST indicators.
- DOT Tourism Research Board to encourage the students and other researchers to do researches on tourism.
- Conduct of exploratory work on capturing digital economy statistics in relation to tourism and travel. This aims to generate more comprehensive travel statistics in collaborative undertaking by the DOT, PSA, Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT), Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), and the BSP. It is also recommended that the DOT will take the lead in this endeavor since the tourism industry as a whole is under its purview. Moreover, the BSP can capture data from bank reports.
- Exploratory work on the use of big data.
- Workshop on the generation of Tourism IO.
- Capacity Building for DOT staff on PTSA
- Workshop on the generation of subnational PTSA
- Exploratory work on the compilation of data on tourism investment.

b. Building-up Current Efforts

- Improvement of data collection process of the M.I.C.E. survey to get the contribution of the M.I.C.E. sector to the economy. This will help in the generation of relevant and reliable PTSA.

- Institutionalization of the HSDV to generate updated information on domestic and international visitors.
- Improvements of the Arrival/ Departure Card to monitor outbound destination by country. This will help in generating analytical travel statistics and support the compilation of the Balance of Payments (BOP).
- Updating of ratios from 2006 to 2012 to generate updated tourism ratios.
- Regular conduct of the Accommodation Capacity Survey to generate data on the number of rooms available in the Philippines.
- Attendance to and hosting of international conferences, training, workshops, and expert group meetings on tourism statistics co-organized by/with the UNWTO, United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), etc. to align and benchmark with global best practices.

CHAPTER 19

Monetary, Price and Financial Statistics

Monetary and Financial Statistics

Introduction

Money and finance are fundamental to the country's well-being. Money affects many day-to-day decisions and long-term prospects of a society, while financial institutions influence the growth and development of the economy

The Philippine Development Program (PDP) 2017-2022 envisions that the country will sustain its high growth trajectory and strong macroeconomic fundamentals. It also visualizes a stable, inclusive, competitive and resilient financial sector that will support the development of the Philippine economy.

Financial institutions provide a system for individuals and the society in enabling economic transactions and help allocate savings efficiently. A well-regulated financial system is crucial in supporting overall economic stability.

Monetary and financial statistics is fundamental in understanding the way the financial system works, and in analyzing the impact of monetary and fiscal measures on economic growth and financial stability. Therefore, an accurate and timely statistics on money and finance is crucial for policymakers as it draws policies that will ensure steadiness and growth of the financial sector.

❖ Scope and Coverage

This chapter deals with the following statistics:

- Government finance, fiscal and public sector statistics (e.g., statistics on debt, deficit, revenue/ taxes, expenditure, and public sector employment)
- Money, banking and financial market statistics (e.g., financial accounts, money supply, insurance and pension funds, interest rates, exchange rates, stock market indicators, external debt)
- Financial soundness indicators (e.g., capital adequacy, asset quality, liquidity)

❖ Implementing Agencies

The Interagency Committee on Monetary, Financial and Government Finance Statistics is comprised of members from the following agencies:

- Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP)
- Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)
- Department of Finance (DOF)
- Department of Budget and Management (DBM)
- Insurance Commission (IC)
- National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA)

Milestones, Key Developments, Issues and Challenges

❖ Milestones and Key Developments of 2016-2017

- Creation of an interagency committee (IAC) 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.
- Support of Open Data Initiatives which help promote transparency, citizen empowerment, to strengthen governance.
- Enhancement of existing data compilation systems/databases.

Issues and challenges

- Need to strengthen linkages and institutional arrangements between data compilers and data sources
- Weak institutional data sharing arrangements and practices among agencies.
- Need to classify government-owned and controlled corporations (GOCCs) based on international standards
- Need to harmonize concepts ("common language") used in data reporting and analyses
- Need to improve timeliness, accuracy, accessibility, comparability of relevant monetary and financial statistics in support of evidence-based governance
- Unavailability of data for the compilation of the Other Financial Corporations Survey (OFCS) and Debt Securities (DS) that will meet the periodicity, timeliness and coverage requirements of the Special Data Dissemination Standards (SDDS) Plus
- Need to enhance the statistical capacities of data producers and providers
- Insufficiency of resources for the development and improvement of monetary, financial and fiscal statistics
- Need to participate in and attend international conferences, workshops and working groups on monetary and financial statistics

Key Statistical Development Programs and Activities

Thrusts and strategies

Goal 1: Adequate, timely, reliable, and relevant statistics for evidence-based decision making.

- Enhancement of statistical governance, coordination, research and development at the national and subnational levels
- Strengthening of the data ecosystem to include enhancement of administrative data and exploration of use of big data and citizen generated data as possible sources of official statistics
- Investment on necessary statistical infrastructure, resources and programs
- Adoption of latest international reporting standards
- Conduct of capacity building programs and strengthening of manpower resources among the compilers of monetary and financial statistics

Goal 2: Increased awareness, understanding, appreciation, and trust of the general public on statistics.

- Utilization of latest information and communication technology resources to expand data dissemination and advocacy of statistics
- Conduct of more consultation workshop and users fora to enhance appreciation of statistics

Major Statistical Development Programs and Activities for 2018-2023

For the program period 2018-2023, the following major statistical programs will be implemented.

a. New Developmental Programs and Activities

- Development of a unified classification of GOCCs based on international standards
- Development of harmonized framework on the monetary, financial and government finance statistics with the latest International Manuals (e.g. latest International Monetary Fund (IMF) Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual, IMF Government Finance Statistics 2014 Manual) especially on the concepts used in data reporting and analyses.

- Expanding the generation of quarterly insurance statistics to include pre-need and health maintenance organization industries.
- Establishment of an Advance Release Calendar (ARC) for the timely release of the government finance statistics
- Formulation a data revision policy
- Development of methodologies for Tier 3 indicators with technical guidance from the Inter-agency and Expert Group (IAEG) on on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Indicators and study possible institutionalization of data collection/ compilation of Tier 3 SDG Indicators
- Creation of statistical units and positions and/or hiring of additional statistical personnel in data compiling agencies.
- Cross-posting of statistical personnel to other agencies including local government units (LGUs).
- Development of an integrated database system on monetary and financial statistics
- Participation in Monetary and Financial Statistics training and other technical cooperation programs.

b. Building-up Current Efforts

- Crafting of a PSA Board Resolution that would require member agencies to provide needed data to the statistical community.
- Strengthening the IAC to include the establishment of the Technical Working Group on Government Finance Statistics.
- Comprehensive review and enhancement of designated monetary, financial and government finance statistics towards reduced time lag, improved accessibility, generation of local level data, and designation of new statistics
- Adoption of latest international reporting standards
- Conduct trainings/information session/s to data compilers and appreciation forums for data providers of OFCS
- Issuance of a letter by the PSA Board Chairman enjoining the development of a corporate sector database
- Participation in conferences, trainings and workshops on statistical methods and analyses, and on topics related to monetary and financial statistics
- Upgrading of information and communications technology (ICT) resources to support automation of collection, processing and dissemination of monetary and financial statistics.

CHAPTER 19

Monetary, Price and Financial Statistics

Price Statistics

Introduction

Price refers to the exchange value of a good or service in monetary terms. Price plays a vital role in the operation of a market economy. Based on the interplay of supply and demand, price changes, in one or more commodities, relative to another; and these provide important signals to business community, suggesting what should be produced and in what quantity. For instance, if demand for a certain good exceeds supply, prices will rise; and the higher the price is, a greater demand for production is encouraged.

The government remains committed towards maintaining a flexible inflation rate to strengthen the framework for monetary policy implementation. The Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022 reiterates that the government must be vigilant to ensure that the inflation environment remains suitable and consistent with the evolving domestic price dynamics and sustained economic growth objectives. Thus, the need from the Philippine Statistical System (PSS) to deliver adequate, timely, reliable, and relevant statistics on prices plays an integral role towards these realizations. It is more so, on enabling the environment for the effective management of risks, as prudent and responsible monetary policy helps ensure that financial markets are stable and credit conditions are appropriate to support the continuous expansion of the economy.

This section presents a general framework of price statistics in the PSS.

❖ Scope and Coverage

This section follows the sequential flow of the buying and selling of goods and services between producers and users, to wit: (a) basic price; (b) producer/farm price; (c) wholesale price; (d) retail price; (e) consumer price; (f) foreign trade prices[8]; and (g) other relevant price statistics used in the analysis of wage, fiscal, monetary and trade policies.

One of the recommendations in the 2008 Systems of National Accounts (SNA) is the valuation of the production of goods and services in the economy at basic prices. However, much has yet to be done in the operationalization of the concept to be able to provide a better alternative measure of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Aside from basic prices, other price statistics cover information on:

- producer/farm prices – the valuation of agricultural and manufactured goods;
- wholesale prices – the general wholesale prices of goods, including construction materials;

[8]cross-reference to Chapter on Industry, Trade, and Investment Statistics

- retail prices – the general retail prices of goods, including construction materials;
- consumer prices – the prices of goods and services consumed by all income households, including those in the bottom 30 percent income group households.
- foreign trade prices - the prices of exports and imports.

Implementing Agencies

An Interagency Committee on Price Statistics (IACPS) was reconstituted on December 2016 to serve as the venue of discussion and resolution of issues on price related statistics; to review current techniques/methodologies; and recommend policies and workable schemes towards the improvement of price and other related statistics. The following agencies are involved in the development and improvement of price statistics:

- Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP)
- National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA)
- Department of Trade and Industry (DTI)
- Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)
- Philippine Statistical Research and Training Institute (PSRTI)
- National Wages and Productivity Commission (NWPC)
- Subdivision and Housing Developers Association (SHDA)

The involvement of other agencies revolves on the provision of other data relevant to prices, such as the prices of drugs, which are provided by the Department of Health (DOH); transportation fares, which are provided by Land Transportation Franchising and Regulatory Board (LTFRB), energy/fuel prices which are provided by Department of Energy (DOE), among others.

Milestones, Key Developments, Issues and Challenges

Milestones and Key Developments of 2016-2017

The major statistical development programs that have been pursued during the period 2016-2017 that contributed to the production of more relevant price statistics are as follows:

- Implementation of the use of android device for the collection of prices and processing of data for the generation of the monthly consumer price index (CPI)
- Reconstitution of the IACPS
- Participation in the 2015-2016 Purchasing Power Parities (PPP) Updates for International Comparison Program (ICP)
- Participation in the 2017 ICP Round to provide international price and volume comparisons of GDP and its component expenditures
- Rationalized the following price surveys for discontinuance:
  - Survey of Retail Prices of Commodities for the Generation of the Consumer Price Index for Foreign Nationals Residing in the National Capital Region. There is no more data request from World Health Organization (WHO) or other international organizations.
  - Wholesale Buying Price (WBP) Survey. There is no more data request from Department of Agriculture (DA) as they already have their own price monitoring activity.
  - Wholesale Price Monitoring of Livestock (WPML). This can be approximated by the Farm Prices Survey (FPS) of the PSA.
- Generation of rebased price index (2012-based CPI)
- Capacitate the technical staff in the use of the chain method in computing the 2012-based CPI and the rest of the price indices, through the technical assistance provided by the International Monetary Fund (IMF)

Issues and challenges

- Dependence on the availability of inputs (e.g. expenditure data by income group at the provincial/selected Highly Urbanized Cities (HUCs) level)
- Non-use of available technology in data collection and processing of prices in the generation of Wholesale Price Index (WPI), Retail Price Index (RPI) and other price statistics
- Lack of indicator/s on the movement of Commercial Real Estate Prices
- Limited coverage of Retail Price Index (RPI); only for National Capital Region (NCR)
- Lack of data quality assurance framework for price indices aside from CPI

- Limited trainings for the technical staff/compilers of price statistics
- Limited number of technical staff/compilers of price statistics
- Participation in the international cooperation and capacity building programs/projects, and standards and methodological development activities on price statistics.

Key Statistical Development Programs and Activities

The statistical programs and strategies developed for the program period intends to improve the data collection, data dissemination, research, capacity building, resources, and international cooperation towards more timely, relevant and better quality of price statistics.

❖ Thrusts and strategies

Goal 1: Adequate, timely, reliable, and relevant statistics for evidence-based decision making.

- Use of the latest technology for timely and efficient data collection
- Various stages of price data validations to ensure the correctness of the price statistics

Goal 2: Increased awareness, understanding, appreciation, and trust of the general public on statistics.

- Researches and studies on the most appropriate and reliable methodology for the computation of the price indices
- Conduct of consultations with the experts in the field of price statistics from local and international levels
- Conduct of trainings on the compilation of price statistics/indices
- Take advantage of free courses on web-based platforms or so-called "Massive Open Online Course (MOOCs)" providers e.g., edx.org
- Strengthen the number of technical staff/compilers of price statistics
- Invest on information technology (IT) training to complement traditional technical courses on statistics

❖ Major Statistical Development Programs and Activities for 2018-2023

a. New Developmental Programs and Activities

- Generation of Commercial Real Property Price Index (CPPI)
  - CPPI is an indicator of change in the prices of commercial properties in the Philippines over a period of time. The CPPI will be computed for the NCR and areas outside National Capital Region (AONCR).
- Implementation of data quality assessment framework for price statistics
  - The formulation of a data quality assessment framework (DQAF) shall cover the various quality aspects of data collection, processing, and dissemination of price statistics. Its purpose is to provide a flexible structure for the qualitative assessment of the statistics being generated such as the CPI. The framework shall consider different quality dimensions such as the assurance of integrity, methodological soundness, accuracy and reliability, serviceability and accessibility.
- Participation in the International Comparison Program (ICP)
  - The ICP is a global survey of prices of comparable and important items across countries. It is a worldwide statistical partnership to collect comparative price data and compiled detailed expenditure values of countries' GDP. It aims to compute measures of GDP and its components (household consumption expenditure, government consumption expenditure, consumption expenditure of nonprofit institutions serving households, gross fixed capital formation (GFCF), and imports and exports) based on purchasing power parity PPP). The PPP-based estimates of GDP and its components allow direct cross-country comparisons of indicators of well-being, such as GDP per capita; or health, education, and housing expenditures per capita.

b. Building-up Current Efforts

- Rebasing of the CPI by income groups (for the poor and all income households) at the provincial/selected HUCs level

  is an indicator that derives its usefulness from its representation of how much a typical market basket behaves over a specific period of time.

- Generation of RPI for AONCR
  - The RPI for AONCR refers to the statistical measure of the changes in the prices for the regions which are located outside NCR at which retailers dispose of their goods to consumers or end-users relative to a base year.

- Conduct of Commodity and Outlet Survey (COS)
  - The COS is a nationwide survey of households conducted for the purpose of gathering data on commodities that a family purchased/consumed/availed of most of the time and the type of outlets where these commodities were purchased/availed of within the country. The results of the survey will provide the basis for the identification of the market basket at different income levels, i.e. upper 70% and bottom 30% which will be used in the computation of the CPI for the different income groups.

- Development of a new system using available technology (android-based device) for the collection and processing of prices for the generation of WPI and RPI and other price statistics
  - The surveys being conducted for the generation of price statistics such as WPI, RPI, among others, are to be conducted through computer-assisted personal interview (CAPI). A CAPI administered survey will be conducted by an enumerator which will record the answers of the respondents on a tablet in place of the pen-and-paper questionnaire.
  - The CPI is used to calculate the inflation rate and the PPP. Rebasing is necessary when the basket of the reference year no longer represents what is commonly purchased by the households as the CPI

CHAPTER 20

Science, Technology and Innovation Statistics

Introduction

Science, technology and innovation (STI) are key to the country's economic and social progress. Traditionally, STI is 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, promoting sustainable agriculture, developing renewable energy, reducing and managing disaster risks, addressing impact of climate change, and narrowing social and economic gaps.

The level of scientific and technological reception and diffusion is generally considered as an important factor that defines the social and economic divide between developed and developing countries. In more progressive nations, science and technology (S&T) is ingrained in the educational and governance systems which makes easier for technological advances to find their uses in homes and industries. In developing countries like the Philippines, more efforts are needed to increase generation of new knowledge and to facilitate transformation of knowledge into productive uses. Stronger advocacy, increased technological literacy through education and training, better policies, and more investments are therefore, crucial.

In line with the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022, the STI sector commits to contribute in the achievement of the overall goal by promoting and accelerating technology adoption and stimulating innovation in the agriculture, industry and services sectors as well as investments in technology-based start-ups, enterprises and spin-offs that will result to the promotion and acceleration of technology adoption. The STI sector will also enhance the creative capacity for knowledge and technology generation, acquisition and adoption as well as strengthening open collaboration among actors in the STI ecosystem in order to stimulate innovation. This is outlined in Chapter 14 of the PDP 2017-2022, "Vigorously Advancing Science, Technology and Innovation". Moreover, the implementation of the strategic plan, Science for the People (SFTP) 2017-2011, will address challenges in key result areas of Research and Development (R&D), technology transfer, human resource development, S&T innovation and promotion, information dissemination and advocacy, and networking.

A sound and comprehensive information base on the country's flows and stocks of scientific and technological resources is critical in monitoring progress of STI goals and in guiding the formulation of more effective S&T policies and programs that optimize the benefits of STI in a knowledge-based economy.

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 PDP and SFTP and other emerging development concerns.

Scope and Coverage

This chapter deals with statistical data and indicators that measure and monitor activities and developments in the STI sector. The statistical framework for the development of STI statistics is based on the STI sector development process as follows:

- R&D Expenditures
  - Research and development expenditures by sector (government, higher education, private non-profit and private industries) and by region
  - R&D expenditures as share of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
  - R&D expenditures of business enterprises
- S&T/R&D human resources
  - R&D human resources by sector (government, higher education, private non-profit and private industries) and category of R&D personnel
  - Profile of researchers (age, gender, educational attainment)
  - Researchers per million population
  - Student enrolment in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) in higher education institutions
  - Graduates in STEM in higher education institutions
  - Scholarships in S&T (Republic Act No. 7687, Engineering Research and Development for Technology (ERDT), Accelerated Science and Technology Human Resource Development Program (ASTHRDP))
  - Employment of S&T professionals
  - Tracking Actual Career Experience Report (TRACER)
- S&T Products
  - Intellectual property rights granted/ registered (patents, utility models, industrial designs, copyright)
  - Scientific publications in international scientific indexing (ISI)/Scopus Index Journal by Filipino authors
- S&T Competitiveness and Innovation Indicators
  - World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) – Knowledge and Technology Outputs percentile ranking
  - WIPO - innovation percentile ranking
  - World Economic Forum (WEF) – Global Competitiveness Report (GCR) Innovation percentile ranking
  - WEF-GCR Technological Readiness Percentile Ranking
  - Global Innovation Index (GII)
- S&T Collaboration
  - WEF University-Industry collaboration (percentile ranking)
  - Collaborations between HEIs and industries
  - Collaborations between HEIs and government (NGAs and LGUs)
  - STI-related international cooperation of higher education institutes (HEIs)
- Socio-economic benefits of STI
  - Gross value added (GVA) in high technology agriculture, industry and services
  - Private agricultural forestry and fisheries and industry and services R&D (as proportion to GVA)
  - Small Enterprises Technology Upgrading Program (SETUP) – assisted micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs)
  - Technology Business Incubators (TBIs) graduates (i.e. enterprises and spin-offs)*
  - Innovation hubs established (e.g. TBIs, innovation centers, niche centers, etc.)
- Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) - based indicators related to STI

Implementing Agencies

- Interagency Committee on Science, Technology and Innovation Statistics (IACSTIS)
  - Department of Science and Technology (DOST) – Planning and Evaluation Services (PES)

- DOST – Science Education Institute (SEI)
- Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)
- Intellectual Property Office of the Philippines (IPOPhil)
- Commission on Higher Education (CHED)
- Department of Trade and Industry (DTI)
- Philippine Institute for Development Studies (PIDS)

Milestones, Key Developments, Issues and Challenges

Milestones and Key Developments of 2016-2017

- Conduct of the 2015 Survey on Innovation Activity of firms in the Philippines
- Conduct of the 2015 R&D Survey and generation of regional level data in partnership with the DOST regional offices
- Collection of data on Government Budget Allocation on R&D or GBAORD for 2015, 2016 and 2017 using the Unified Accounts Code Structure prescribed by the DBM
- Inclusion into the DOST website of data on R&D statistics, Global Innovation Index and other WEF-based indicators including socioeconomic updates on the STI ecosystem
- Inclusion of scholarships on Statistics course in the Science Education Institute's scholarship
- Close coordination with the IPOPhil to generate statistics on patents, utility models and industrial designs
- Generation of data on enrolment and graduates in STEM courses
- Publication of Migration of Science and Technology Professionals: Temporary and Permanent Migrants 1998-2013
- Collection of secondary data and dissemination of statistics on socioeconomics - related updates as environmental scanning services for management information and as basis for policy decisions
- Generation of S&T-relevant WEF-based indicators such as technology-readiness, global competitiveness report, university-industry collaboration percentile rankings for management information
- Conduct of regional fora on the 2013 R&D survey results
- Development of Directory of R&D institutions in the Philippines (government, HEIs and private non-profit institutions)
- Creation of Regional Statistical Committees which helped identify core regional indicators including S&T indicators

Issues and challenges

Among the key issues and challenges in the development of STI statistics are as follows:

- Weak monitoring of activities indicated in the previous Statistical Development Plans
- Fast turn-over of people knowledgeable in statistics
- Weak collaboration on STI statistical data needs among concerned government agencies, LGUs, academe and industries
- Risk of redundancy of data collection/ generation due to poor coordination among government agencies
- Limited data and indicators
- Innovation, specifically in business/industry and government sectors
- Measuring STI development goals
- Compilation of R&D satellite accounts
- Delayed return of data collection instruments and low response rates on the National Survey of R&D Expenditures and Human Resources
- Insufficient STI data and information which leads to sub-optimal STI-related policy decisions
- Need to improve data reporting or responses to statistical inquiries to improve STI statistics
- Need to disseminate and generate both national and local-level STI statistics and indicators
- Limited number of statisticians or personnel with technical know-how on data processing and analysis

- Poor international STI-related rating of the country due to lack of data on STI, e.g. Global Competitiveness Index

Key Statistical Development Programs and Activities

Thrusts and strategies

For the period 2018-2023, the following thrusts shall be pursued for science, technology, and innovation statistics:

- Enhancing the management and coordination of the agencies to ensure progressive and sustained improvement of STI-related statistics
- Improving current methodologies for the generation of statistics and indicators to respond to the current and emerging concerns, needs, and demands
- Strengthening capacity building for improvement in the production, dissemination, and utilization of STI-related statistics

The strategic plans of the Philippine Statistical System (PSS) are to: (a) invest in the necessary statistical infrastructure, resources, and programs that will help to improve the generation, dissemination, and utilization of the STI-related statistics; (b) conduct more consultation workshops and user's fora to enhance appreciation of STI statistics; and (c) enhancement of the partnership with the international statistical community through adherence to international commitments such as the SDGs.

Major Statistical Development Programs and Activities for 2018-2023

The following are the strategic measures that will be undertaken towards the development of the STI data system:

a. New Developmental Programs and Activities

- Development and compilation of R&D accounts
  - Review of data requirements and system of collection
  - Compilation of methodology
- Development of a unified STI Statistics Web Portal for PSS to consolidate and disseminate all available relevant STI data and information
  - Establishment of a harmonized STI data archive/warehouse system
- Development and dissemination of information, education, and communication (IEC) materials of STI statistics
  - Creative dissemination of IEC materials on STI statistics through infographics and audio-video presentation (AVP) clips through social media
- Conduct of statistical advocacy and appreciation programs
  - Conduct of appreciation forums for data providers to increase data reporting or improve response to statistical inquiries
  - Conduct of appreciation seminars and training on the rational use of STI statistics
  - Conduct of dialogue/consultative forums among STI data producers, providers and users, including planners and policy makers, media and other stakeholders from local and regional institutions for the improvement of STI statistics
  - Conduct of media briefings/press conferences on important STI data/product releases
- Participation in international cooperation activities on STI statistics and indicators
  - Provision of country data and inputs to international inquiries and requests
- Conduct of study/ies on indicators to measure STI development goals
- Conduct of regular training on statistics and related course for personnel engaged in the collection, management, reporting, dissemination (e.g., infographics), and analysis of STI statistics
- Formulation of advocacy programs to promote the statistics profession and increase supply of human resources in the PSS
- Formulation and implementation of policies, standards and programs in generating and disseminating both national and local-level STI statistics and indicators
  - Formulation of standard concepts and definitions for statistical purposes consistent with international recommendations

- Adaption/implementation of international principles, frameworks, and declaration on STI statistics

- Implementation of a data quality assurance framework for STI statistics
- Upgrading of information and communications technology (ICT) resources to support automation of collection, processing and dissemination of STI statistics consistent with agencies' Information Systems Strategic Plan
  - Conduct of surveys using innovative technologies, e.g., web-based surveys or use of online questionnaires
- Enhancement of administrative reporting forms of STI institutions for the generation of STI statistics and indicators
  - Improved collection of administrative-based STI data
- Participation in and hosting of relevant international conferences, training, workshops, and expert group meetings on STI statistics and indicators
- Enhancement of statistical framework for STI to consider emerging developments
- Strengthening of institutional coordination for improvement of STI statistics
  - Establishment of a mechanism for IACSTIS to effectively and efficiently collaborate STI statistical data needs and related concerns to all stakeholders
  - Establishment of a committee or sub-committee to monitor the Plans/Activities

b. Building-up Current Efforts

- Improvement of existing STI surveys and conduct of new ones to generate specific data needs, e.g., Results Matrix (RM) of the PDP and SDGs
  - Regular conduct of Survey on Innovation for business/industry and government sector

Cluster 4
Environment and Multi-Domain Statistics

CHAPTER 21

Environment and Natural Resources Statistics

Introduction

The Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) sector plays a critical role in the country's development. It provides the following ecosystem services: (a) provisioning (e.g. food, raw materials, freshwater); (b) regulating (e.g. local climate and air quality, carbon sequestration and storage, erosion prevention); (c) supporting (e.g. habitats for species, maintenance of genetic diversity); and (d) cultural (e.g. recreation, tourism). These ecosystem services support the growth and performance of other sectors, including agriculture, fisheries, industry and services, and provide livelihood, especially to resource dependent communities. However, provision of these indispensable services, including the maintenance of a healthy and good quality environment, has been increasingly compromised due to mismanagement, misuse, and over exploitation of the country's ENR. Furthermore, concerns on the environment have evolved rapidly, not only due to the alarming changes in climatic conditions, but also due to the favourable potentials and opportunities of social and economic significance.

It is critical that environmental health is improved and integrity ensured to support the accelerated economic growth that the administration aims to achieve, strengthen resilience against the impact of climate change and disasters (natural and human induced), and improve the welfare of the poor and marginalized members of the society. By 2022, the Philippine government envisions the country as "cleaner and greener" and the quality of life of resource-based communities significantly improved. As embodied in the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022, "Ensuring ecological integrity, clean and healthy environment" is considered as one of the foundations for sustainable development.

The main strategies in relation to this development plan includes: (a) to sustain biodiversity and functioning of ecosystem services (forest and watershed, mineral resources and coastal and marine, inland wetlands and caves, urban biodiversity); (b) to improve environmental quality; and (c) to increase adaptive capacities and resilience of ecosystems.

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

❖ Scope and Coverage

This chapter deals with statistical data and indicators that measure and monitor activities and developments in the ENR sector.

- Statistics on environmental conditions
  - Land cover, protected areas and biodiversity, climate and weather conditions, air and water quality

- Statistics on environmental resources and their use
- Flora and fauna, land and soil, mineral resources, water resources, and their stocks and changes in stocks

- Statistics on climate change
  - Greenhouse gas emissions from various sectors
- Statistics on disaster-related events
  - Occurrence and impact of natural and human-induced disasters and extreme events
- Environmental statistics on human settlements
  - Households with access to safe water supply, sanitary toilet facility, number of vehicles, prevalence of vector-borne diseases
- Environmental accounts
- Environmental education, expenditure, Research and Development (R&D) and governance

Implementing Agencies

- IAC on Environment and Natural Resources Statistics (IAC-ENRS)
  - Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)
  - Climate Change Commission (CCC)
  - Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG)
  - National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA)
  - Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)
  - National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC)
  - Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA)
- Technical Working Group (TWG) on Energy Resources Statistics
- TWG on Land and Soil Resources Statistics
- TWG on Mineral Resources Statistics
- TWG on Water Resources Statistics
- TWG on Disaster Statistics

Milestones, Key Developments, Issues and Challenges

Milestones and Key Developments of 2016-2017

- Generation of updated ENR data with more area specific disaggregation through surveys, assessments, inventories, and environmental monitoring stations:
  - Completion of cadastral surveys
  - Generation of new data on protected areas, forestland/cover, wetlands, areas susceptible to geo hazards, and mineral explorations
  - Review and designation of more ENR statistics
- Development and generation of ENR data from administrative-based information systems:
  - Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)
  - Monitoring of atmospheric temperature and typhoons
- Development and compilation of ENR indicators relating to Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), climate change, including Philippine Economic-Environmental and Natural Resources Accounting (PEENRA) and wealth accounts:
  - Compilation of Mineral Accounts and Pilot Ecosystem Accounts through the Philippine Wealth Accounting and the Valuation of Ecosystem Services (Phil-WAVES) Project
  - Publication of the Compendium of Philippine Environment Statistics (CPES) 2014
  - Pilot Compilation for Disaster-related Statistics Framework (DRSF) of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN ESCAP)
- Automation of data collection and processing systems through Information and Communications Technology (ICT) applications and solutions:

- Application of Geographic Information System (GIS) /Geographic Information Management (GIM) technology, remote sensing and other appropriate ICT tools in statistical activities
- Operationalization of the Philippine Geoportal

- Development and improvement of an ENR statistics web portal as means for data sharing among ENR data producers and stakeholders, and for improving information validation and diffusion
- Development of statistical reports, publications and analytical papers on ENR and related concerns:
  - Updating and regular publication of the compendium of ENR statistics, etc.
- Conduct of statistical appreciation, training, and consultation forums:
  - Appreciation and consultation workshops among environmental and local development planners, policymakers, ENR program implementers/law enforcers, academe, environmental advocacy groups, local communities, among others
  - Training of users including media, policymakers and planners on rational interpretation and use of statistics
- Conduct of statistical and related technical training for agencies and personnel involved in the collection, management, reporting/dissemination and analysis of ENR statistics:
  - Compilation and analysis of environmental accounts and other ENR related indicators
  - Basic ENR data collection by DENR and relevant National Government Agencies (NGAs) and Local Government Units (LGUs)
- Conduct of methodological studies to develop and enhance frameworks and methodologies for analyzing impacts of climate change in different ecosystems, researches and studies on valuation and vulnerability
- Participation in and hosting of international conferences, training, workshops, and expert group meetings to develop and upgrade methodological frameworks and manuals on ENR statistics:
  - United Nations Committee of Experts on Environmental-Economic Accounting (UNCEEA)
- London Group on ENR statistics
- Adoption of updated/new international ENR statistical frameworks, standards and classification systems:
  - Updated Philippine Framework of Environment Statistics (FDES)
  - Revised System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA), green economy and wealth accounts
  - Classification of Environmental Activities (CEA), and
  - Standard ENR concepts and definitions
- Formulation and implementation of appropriate policies, standards, and guidelines for the generation, reporting and dissemination of ENR data, which include, among others:
  - Data reporting on small-scale mining, stone quarrying, and solid wastes
  - Validation of data on forest products
  - Data sharing and pricing of ENR statistical outputs
- Implementation of the Administrative Records Review and Clearance System (ARRCS) in the ENR sector
- Implementation of a data quality assurance framework for ENR statistics
- Strengthening of institutional coordination within the Philippine Statistical System (PSS) and between the PSS and the Department of Budget and Management (DBM), legislative bodies, and development partners to ensure funding of the continuous improvement and production of critical ENR statistics:
  - Increased coordination and cost sharing for the conduct of multi-sectoral statistical undertakings including integrated mapping activities
  - Conduct of IAC-ENRS and TWG meetings
- Institutionalization of sustainable financing for ENR Statistics

- Creation of statistical units and positions at the DENR and its bureaus and attached agencies, and LGUs
- Integration of statistical activities in the related agencies' and LGU budgets

❖ Issues and challenges

Among the key issues and challenges in the development of ENR statistics are as follows:

Key Issues:

- Limited collection and production of spatial information on ENR statistics;
- Lack of analysis of administrative data for use in evidence-based policy, decision-making and action (for reliable and updated ENR statistics)
- High-cost of acquisition of digital imageries (for data on land cover and land use)
- Limited collection on the inventory of greenhouse gas emissions from the different sectors;
- Missing, erroneous and conflicting land records, records deterioration/condition and security, and growing volume of records;

Challenges:

- Resolution of issues and review of current techniques/methodologies for ENR statistics;
- Enhancement of data generation for biodiversity through surveys and admin-based data;
- Enhancement of data collection methodology for forest, market prices for forest products and information on ecological limit of forest productivity;
- Improvement of data generation for water resources and water provisioning services;
- Improvement of the generation of data on water quality, air quality and solid waste;
- Production of maps on vulnerability and risk, subsidence, coastal erosion/accretion relating on the impact of geo-hazards on the entire country;
- Reconstruction of missing, destroyed, dilapidated old cadastral records;
- Compilation of ENR statistics that allows international comparability and can be used as inputs to environmental accounts;
- Development of natural capital accounts in support to development planning and national economic accounting systems;
- Data and organized compilation of disaster and disaster-related statistics aligned with the Sendai framework;
- Data sharing among ENR data producers and stakeholders;
- Improvement and need for additional statistical reports, publications and analytical papers of ENR and related concerns;
- Capacity building of personnel involved in the collection, analysis, management, reporting and dissemination of ENR data/statistics
- Need for appreciation of ENR statistics among data users
- Need for formulation and strengthen implementation of appropriate policies, standards, and guidelines for the generation, reporting and dissemination of ENR data
- Need to ensure funding of the continuous improvement and production of critical ENR statistics;
- Need for reliable mechanism for the PSS to come up with ENR statistics
- Need to develop and upgrade methodological frameworks and manuals on ENR statistics that are consistent to international standards.

Key Statistical Development Programs and Activities

❖ Thrusts and strategies

The following are the thrusts and strategies identified, for the program period 2018-2023: (a) enhancement of data dissemination and advocacy on statistics through maximized use of information technology in statistical processes and conduct of forums/workshops to promote utilization of statistics and adoption of open data policies, (b) advancement of statistical research to improve current methodologies for the generation of statistics and indicators to respond to the current and emerging needs and demands, (c) strengthening capacity building for improved production, dissemination and utilization of

statistics, (d) strengthening of local statistical system to be able to generate more locally disaggregated data in support of countryside development, and (e) promotion of international cooperation in statistics through sharing of experiences, practices and expertise as well as adherence to international commitments, such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Framework of Cooperation in Statistics, and adoption of internationally-recognized statistical principles, declarations and best practices.

❖ Major Statistical Development Programs and Activities for 2018-2023

The following are the strategic measures that will be undertaken towards the development of the ENR statistics:

a. New Developmental Programs and Activities

- Conduct of capacity building activities for personnel involved in the collection, analysis, management, reporting and dissemination of ENR data/statistics such as:
  - Training of users including media, policymakers and planners on the use of ENR statistics
  - Training on basic and advanced statistical analysis
  - Training on basic and advanced mapping using GIS
  - Training on SEEA Central Framework
  - Training on Framework on Development of Environment Statistics
- Development of accounts and valuation of Forest Ecosystem Services in major river basins
- Creation of statistical units and positions at the DENR Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Officers (PENROs) and Community Environment and Natural Resources Offices (CENROs), bureaus and attached agencies
- Generation of biodiversity data through the conduct of Asian Water bird Census
- Establishment of Groundwater Monitoring Stations (GWMS) in critical areas
- Generation of statistics utilizing remote sensing and GIS technology:
  - Land cover, to be utilized for land cover change analysis
  - DENR Control Map
  - Updated Forest Land Boundary
  - Production and Protection Forest Area
  - Protected Areas and Key Biodiversity Areas
  - Geo-hazard maps (flood, landslide, coastal subsidence)
  - Coastal and marine area/resources/ ecosystem
  - Coastal, sea and offshore area and use
- Development of Ecological Footprint Report
- Development of Ecosystem Health Card

b. Building-up Current Efforts

- Strengthening of institutional coordination within the PSS and between PSS and the DBM, legislative bodies, and development partners
- Strengthening of institutional coordination for improvement of ENR statistics
  - Conduct of quarterly meetings of the IAC-ENRS
  - Conduct of meetings for the five TWGs under the IAC-ENRS
- Use of Procedural Guidelines on Urban Biodiversity and Assessment (standard data gathering and inventory)
- Increased coordination and cost sharing for the conduct of multi-sectoral statistical undertakings including integrated mapping of activities
- Monitoring of Official Development Assistance and other technical assistance from development partners on:
  - Water-related official development assistance
  - Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems
- Participation in and/or hosting of international conferences, training, workshops, and expert group meetings such as:
  - UNCEEA

- United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR)
- United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
- UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP)
- Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)
- London Group of ENR

- Experts Group Meetings of the United Nations Global Geospatial Information Management (UN-GGIM)
- Compilation of Disaster-related Statistics
  - Compilation of accomplishments on international multilateral environmental agreements commitments and obligations:
  - Basel Convention
  - Rotterdam Convention
  - Stockholm Convention
  - Montreal Protocol
  - Minamata Convention
  - Aichi Biodiversity Targets - Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
- Conversion of analog administrative reports to digital format
- Reconstruction of old, missing, destroyed Cadastral Survey Records
- Enhancement of the collection of administrative data through the improvement of monitoring mechanisms:
  - Hazardous waste
  - Small-scale mining industry
  - Stone quarrying
  - Solid waste management
- Strengthening collection of administrative data through the use of the following information systems:
  - Automated Statistical Reporting System (ASRS)
  - Enhanced Forest Information System (eFIS)
  - National Forest Stock Monitoring System (NFSMS)
  - Frontline Services Transaction Systems (FSTS)
  - Land Administration Management System (LAMS)
  - Environmental Law Enforcement and Management Information System (ELEMIS)
  - Air quality monitoring systems
  - Water quality monitoring systems
  - Mine Environment and Safety Information System
- Compilation of Environmental Accounts
- Integration of statistical and geospatial information
- Development and adoption of metadata of ENR statistical and geospatial information
- Use of international frameworks as guide in creating localized frameworks for ENR statistics and accounts:
  - DRSF of UNESCAP
  - SEEA of UNCEEA
  - FDES of UNSD
  - UN-GGIM
  - Global Statistical Geospatial Framework (GSGF)
- Enhance data sharing among ENR data producers and stakeholders through the development and implementation of the following:
  - DENR Data Portal
  - ENR Integrated Information System (ENRIIS)
  - Integrated System on Coastal, Marine and River Basin
  - Climate Change Information Management System
- Biennial compilation and publication of CPES
- Compilation, production and distribution of:
  - Protected Areas and Wildlife Statistical Yearbook
  - Philippine Forestry Statistics (PFS) yearbook
  - Philippine Forests at a glance (PFG) booklet
  - Compendium of ENR Statistics

CHAPTER 22

Local Statistics Development

Introduction

The development of local statistical system is crucial in the attainment of the Philippine Statistical System's (PSS's) goals. Over the past years, the exigency of local level statistics has increased tremendously, as legislators, researchers, as well as private organizations, among others, rely on more locally-disaggregated data. These data, sourced from surveys, censuses, administrative forms and registers, are generated by various regional/provincial line agencies (R/PLAs) and local government units (LGUs).

With the commitment of the Philippines to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as well as to the 0-10 point Socio-economic Agenda of the administration and the *AmBisyon Natin 2040*, the engagement of the R/PLAs and LGUs are necessary particularly in identification of areas which are constantly left behind. Local-level statistics produced by the R/PLAs and LGUs will help in pointing out these areas that require immediate intervention from the government.

In order for the local statistical system to address all of these demands, creating additional statistical units and hiring statisticians that will perform the necessary groundwork, strengthening collaboration and partnerships among agencies, LGUs, and stakeholders, and conduct of statistical capacity building are just among the programs needed to facilitate the production of more reliable, relevant and quality local-level statistics.

❖ Scope and Coverage

This chapter provides the current state of the local statistical system and strategies that will contribute to a strengthened local data ecosystem.

- Statistical management and coordination mechanisms for the monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the local level; as well as maintaining an integrated framework for the collection, processing, dissemination and use of local-level statistics;
- Statistical laws and policies that provide mandate and govern the operations and activities of the regional statistical system (RSS), i.e., statistical resolutions issued;
- Statistical frameworks, methodologies, standards, and classification systems essential in the conduct of various censuses and surveys as well as in the development of administrative data and registers;
- Statistical advocacy strategies for the promotion of statistics particularly to students and the general public;
- Strategies for financing statistics to ensure sustainable resources for the development and generation of critical local-level statistics;

- Statistical capacity building measures for the human resource capacity development of the local statistical system; and
- Use of technology in the conduct of various censuses and surveys.

Implementing Agencies

The following regional line agencies are responsible in the formulation as well as the implementation of the programs align with the improvement of the local statistical system:

- Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP)
- Bureau of Local Government Finance (BLGF)
- Commission on Higher Education (CHED)
- Department of Agriculture (DA)
- Department of Budget and Management (DBM)
- Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)
- Department of Education (DepEd)
- Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG)
- Department of Health (DOH)
- Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE)
- Department of Tourism (DOT)
- Department of Science and Technology (DOST)
- Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH)
- Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)
- Department of Trade and Industry (DTI)
- Metropolitan Manila Development Authority (MMDA)
- National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA)
- Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)
- Office of the Regional Governor and Regional Planning and Development Office (RPDO), Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM)
- Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA)

Various Provincial Planning and Development Offices (PPDOs), Academe/State Universities and Colleges (SUCs), and the private sector at the local level are also involved in the development and accomplishment of these programs.

Milestones, Key Developments, Issues and Challenges

Milestones and Key Developments of 2016-2017

Some of the major achievements of the RSS in 2016-2017 are as follows:

- Presence of the Regional Statistics Committees (RSC) in the regions that provided guidance in the formulation as well as implementation of relevant local statistical programs
- Implementation of Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) in some PSA surveys, e.g., Labor Force Survey (LFS), National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), to facilitate data collection, transfer, tabulation, processing, and dissemination
- Development of an integrated local statistical framework and core regional indicators (CoRe-Is) in support of local development planning and governance
- Use of technology for geo-tagging, digitization of building structures, digitization of farm holdings and housing unit of farm operators, among others
- Adoption of Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping technology
- Earlier release of the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) and Regional Accounts
- Adherence to international standards in concepts and definitions of data to ensure comparability and development and implementation of statistical standards classification systems aligned with international standards and best practices
- Adoption of the 2013 Master Sample for the generation of data for highly urbanized cities and in the conduct of the household-based surveys of the PSA, i.e., Annual Poverty Indicator Survey (APIS), Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES), LFS
- Regular conduct of information, education, and communication (IEC) campaigns to schools, LGUs, private offices, media, and other establishments with regard to civil registration

- Continuous conduct of capacity building programs on the use of statistics in media, policy, and delivery of services and statistical training/workshop programs on basic statistical tools and data management
- Conduct of mobile registration in schools, hard-to-reach areas, and for special groups (e.g., Muslims, indigenous peoples (IPs))
- Conduct of statistical appreciation seminars for government, executives, business leaders, civil society, and media
- Conduct of the assessment and performance evaluation of provinces, cities and municipalities relative to compliance to Full Disclosure Policy of the Government
- Development of educational courses for statistics
- Enhancement/Updating and implementation of local information systems/administrative data systems to provide more timely and accessible local level data
- Conduct of workshops on the alignment of regional strategic priorities with the SDGs and development of indicators to monitor the SDG targets
- Adoption of the community-based monitoring system (CBMS) in some local governments

Issues and challenges

Some of the issues and challenges identified in the development of the RSS are as follows:

- Absence of permanent statisticians or statistical focal person/s in most LGUs and some national government agencies (NGAs) responsible in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data
- Absence of plantilla positions and statistical units among RLAs and LGUs
- Fast turnover of statistical personnel
- Only few schools offering statistics courses and inadequate instructors/professors teaching statistics
- Frequent power interruptions and unreliable internet connections causing the delay of transmission of information
- Inadequate appreciation of respondents and data providers about the importance and value of statistical operations of the PSA which causes low response rate in surveys
- Inadequate representations of other government agencies and the private sectors to the RSC
- Inconsistent reporting systems and varied administrative forms across LGUs
- Insufficient indicators at the local level to monitor regional SDGs
- No monitoring and evaluation conducted for identified statistical programs, activities and projects (PAPs)
- Lack of awareness/appreciation/ understanding of data/official statistics resulting to misuse and misinterpretation of data, especially by media practitioners
- Need for data disaggregation up to the provincial, municipal/city and barangay levels
- Lack of skills/knowledge and absence of collaboration/partnership among experts to develop statistical methodologies
- Limited implementation of the various statistical information systems at the local level
- 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 different sectors
- Need for capacity building and training for personnel handling statistics
- Need for enhanced coordination mechanisms in hastening the generation, consolidation, dissemination and analysis of sectoral statistics

Key Statistical Development Programs and Activities

Thrusts and strategies

The following thrusts and strategies shall be undertaken for the development of the local statistical system: (a) Enhancement of the management and coordination of the local statistical system to ensure progressive and sustained improvement of local-level statistics for development planning, decision-making, monitoring and evaluation, and for effective

governance and legislation; (b) Enhancement of data dissemination and advocacy on statistics through maximized use of information and communications technology in statistical processes and conduct of forums/workshops to promote utilization of statistics at the local level; (c) Strengthening capacity building for improved production, dissemination, and utilization of local-level statistics; and (d) Strengthening of the local statistical system to be able to generate more locally-disaggregated data in support of countryside development.

❖ Major Statistical Development Programs and Activities for 2018-2023

For the period 2018-2023, the following statistical development programs have been identified to facilitate the development of mechanisms, improve processes, and enhance capacities towards the production and dissemination of local-level statistics in support of governance and development.

a. New Developmental Programs and Activities

- Establishment of Provincial Statistics Committees (PSCs)/Local Statistics Committees (LSCs) to facilitate statistical coordination in the province
- Establishment of institutional mechanisms on the monitoring of the SDGs
- Creation of SDG databank which will generate time series data on SDG indicators
- Adoption/Application of technological innovation such as the use of CAPI in data collection processes of censuses and surveys to facilitate data collection, processing, and dissemination
- Establishment of statistical information centers at the city/municipal level for wider dissemination and utilization of statistics, especially in support of local governance and development
- Institutionalization of Statistical Survey Review and Clearance System (SSRCS) in the region
- Use of Small Area Estimation (SAE) technique to generate at least provincial level results or even up to municipal disaggregation
- 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), and other emerging information system technologies
- Establishment of a strong collaboration and coordination among agencies, LGUs and stakeholders by regularly conducting statistical fora, data dissemination, and lecture series
- Development of a comprehensive statistical plan to respond to Brunei Darussalam-Indonesia-Malaysia-Philippines East ASEAN Growth Area (BIMP-EAGA) commitments
- Conduct of research studies in developing new methods of estimating some SDG indicators through the help of the SUCs
- Adoption of the 2018 Philippine Standard Classification of Crimes for Statistical Purposes
- Adoption of the methodology of the Expanded National Nutrition Survey (ENNS) of the Food and Nutrition Research Institute (FNRI)
- Adoption of the Philippine Statistical Quality Assurance Framework
- Creation of pool of individuals who are capable of formulating policies and guiding principles for the betterment of the RSS
- Development of metadata and data archives for statistical indicator frameworks to facilitate progressive assessment of data availability, proper data utilization, documentation, protection and data preservation

b. Building-up Current Efforts

- Conduct of censuses/surveys that will generate statistics for planning and policymaking both at the national and subnational level
- Improvement/Updating/Maintenance/Adoption of administrative-based registration, reporting, and monitoring systems
- Continuous conduct of trainings and workshops on data management, presentation, analysis and interpretation of data, small area estimation, statistical report writing, data storytelling, infographics, website and database management, among

others, to improve accessibility, dissemination, and communication of statistics in all sectors

- Conduct of capacity buildings on the Regional and Provincial Accounts and other economic indicators for RLAs and LGUs
- Compilation of economic indicators from various sector including data from LGUs Business Permits and Licensing System (BPLS)
- Advocacy on the adoption of the System of Designated Statistics (SDS)
- Adoption of/adherence to Administrative Records Review and Clearance System (ARRCS) to ensure that administrative-based data collection systems conform to standard definitions, concepts and classifications are in place
- Preparation and dissemination of statistical publications, articles, and reports such as Regional Social and Economic Trends (RSET), Women and Men Statistical Handbook, Countryside in Figures, among others
- Intensify advocacy campaigns on the importance of statistics such as civil registration and other administrative data through seminars, trainings or mobile registration up to the depressed areas and marginalized populations
- Annual conduct of RSC Summit and National Statistics Month (NSM)
- Adoption of and advocacy on the following standard statistical classification systems:
  - Philippine Central Product Classification (PCPC)
  - Philippine Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (PCOICOP)
  - Philippine Standard Classification of Education (PSCED)
  - Philippine Standard Commodity Classification (PSCC)
  - Philippine Standard Occupational Classification (PSOC)
  - Philippine Standard Geographic Code (PSGC)
  - Philippine Standard Industrial Classification (PSIC)
- Regular conduct of Career Orientation Seminars to Senior High School Students and advocacy on the BS Statistics curriculum
- Updating of Basic Education Statistics in the Learner Information System (LIS) and Enhanced Basic Education Information System (EBEIS) to register and update learner's data in the LIS and school profiles
- Updating of the Provincial Product Accounts (PPAs) for the Province of Guimaras and generation/estimation of PPAs for the other provinces
- Upgrading/Purchase of information and communications technology (ICT) infrastructure and internet connectivity especially in the LGUs which are the primary reporting units for administrative data
- Increased utilization of tablet and GIS technology for listing and mapping of building structures, housing units and households, and other statistical activities of the PSA and other agencies
- Creation of statistical units or positions/filling-up and hiring of additional statistical personnel in data producing compiling agencies
- Designation of permanent statisticians and focal persons in statistics in LGUs
- Annual Compilation and improvement of the Philippine National Health Accounts (PNHA)
- Collaboration with RLAs for the adoption of best statistical practices as part of the seal for good governance
- Creation of different levels of Census Coordinating Boards (CCB) for the conduct of the 2020 Census of Population and Housing (CPH)
- Development and/or enhancement of an integrated statistics web portal to facilitate consolidation, sharing, and dissemination of available data and metadata in the RSS
- Improvement and enhancement of the Batch Request System (BREQS), Decentralized Vital Statistics System (DVSS), Barangay Civil Registry System (BCRS), Philippines Civil Registry Information System (PhilCRIS), Analysis of Causes of National Deaths for Action (ANACONDA) and Issuance of Certificate for Registration of the Authority to Solemnize Marriage (CRASM)

CHAPTER 23

Income, Poverty and Hunger Statistics

Introduction

Statistics on income, poverty and hunger have vital roles in measuring human development in a country. With many interlinked relationships towards poverty, there should be at least a reasonable income to satisfy the minimum basic food and non-food needs of every individual. Recognizing poverty as multidimensional, eradication of poverty through the use of official statistics and indicators to address various challenges is the overarching goal of the government.

To help improve the lives of every Filipino, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and *AmBisyon Natin 2040* were adopted by the government as an attainable vision of eradicating poverty and ensuring an inclusive economic growth in the near future. The first goal of the SDGs is to eradicate all forms and dimensions of poverty by 2030.This goal is aligned with the *AmBisyon Natin 2040*, a long-term vision of the country for Filipinos to enjoy a strongly rooted, comfortable, and secure life by 2040. As part of the Philippines' commitment to the achievement of the SDGs, the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) Board Resolution No.4, Series of 2016 - Enjoining All Government Agencies to Provide Data Support to the SDGs tasked the PSA as the official repository of SDG indicators. Further, the SDG assessment initiative implemented the SDG agenda in accordance with the national priorities through integration of some Philippine Development Plan (PDP) Results matrix indicators and in accordance with the *AmBisyon Natin* 2040.

Improved monitoring of poverty alleviation programs can serve as efficient solutions to eradicate persistent prevalence of poverty. In order to achieve such goals, comprehensive poverty monitoring and indicator system should be established to implement programs and interventions. Specifically, various statistical programs and policies are to be implemented to ensure the production and analysis of timely and quality statistics on income, poverty and hunger and other developmental statistics. In line with this, the Philippine Statistical System (PSS) is willing to accept the task of developing methodologies in generating statistics to ensure availability of income, poverty and hunger statistics in support of the country's efforts to eradicate poverty and to improve the lives of every Filipino.

❖ Scope and Coverage

Knowing that poverty is a multidimensional phenomenon which requires multidimensional policy and program interventions, this chapter gives light on various developmental measures of income, poverty and hunger statistics. Further, this chapter explores classification of income and expenditure, monetary and non-monetary based poverty estimation, advancement of methodologies on human development indices, and formulation of the methodology for generating hunger statistics.

The scope and coverage of this chapter are the following:

- Measure of economic welfare based on household income or household expenditure
  - Review of Income Inequality Statistics
  - Generation of Framework for Socio-economic classification
- Response to the clamor of refining the poverty estimation methodology and generating multidimensional poverty estimates
  - Review of Monetary based Poverty Statistics
  - Generation of Non-monetary based Poverty Statistics
- Demand for emerging measures of welfare indices
  - Adoption of Human Development Index (HDI) Methodology as an official Well-being and Happiness Index
- Development of methodology for the generation of hunger statistics
  - Demand for generation of Hunger Index
  - Review of Food Consumption Statistics

The Philippine Statistical Development Program (PSDP) activities identified in this chapter intends to improve the use of statistics for evidence–based policy making and program planning, particularly on the following aspects:

- For more effective assessment/ monitoring of 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;
  - 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.

Implementing Agencies

- Interagency Committee (IAC) on Poverty Statistics
- IAC on Health and Nutrition Statistics

Milestones, Key Developments, Issues and Challenges

Milestones and Key Developments of 2016-2017

- Institutionalization of the methodology for HDI
  - In reference to the PSA Board Resolution 11, Series of 2017, the PSA Board approved and adopted the official methodology for the generation of provincial HDI. In agreement with the Human Development Network (HDN), the PSA has institutionalized the estimation of HDI and shall publish the HDI series on a regular basis at the national and provincial levels and its proposal for inclusion in the System of Designated Statistics (SDS).
- Rationalization of existing data collection efforts on income, poverty, and hunger
  - The establishment of the PSA has paved ways 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. Workshops and meetings were conducted to review and improve the Family Income and Expenditures Survey (FIES), Annual Poverty Indicators Survey (APIS), Labor Force Survey (LFS) and Survey on Food Demand for Agricultural Commodities (SFDAC) of the PSA.
- 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) is currently being developed. These will serve as complementary

indicators to the official poverty estimates that are income-based.

- 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 2016, infographic materials highlighting Geographic Information System (GIS)-based poverty maps on the 2015 Official Poverty Estimates and Poverty Statistics among the basic sectors were released by the PSA.
- Establishment of the IAC on Poverty Statistics
  - In view of the establishment of Committees on Statistics of the PSA, the IAC on Poverty Statistics (PovStat) was established through PSA Memorandum Order No. 11, Series of 2017, to resolve issues, review current techniques/ methodologies, and recommend policies and workable schemes towards the improvement of poverty and other related statistics.
- Participation in meetings, conferences and workshops organized by the 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 Millennium Development Goals (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 United Nations (UN), ADB, ASEAN and other international partners.
- Presence of IAC on PovStat that provides expert recommendations on the improvement of concepts and definitions and methodologies on income, poverty and hunger statistics
- Increased government support/funding on the generation of small area estimates (SAE) of poverty
- Provision of international funding/support and technical expertise on the generation of MPI
- Effective coordination mechanism on the development of poverty methodologies and indicators
- Improvement of official poverty estimation methodology to respond to various issues raised, e.g., estimation of food and poverty thresholds, reliability of poverty estimates, updating of food bundles
- Generation of MPI as complementary measure to income-based poverty statistics
- Generation of more geographically disaggregated and reliable official (income-based) poverty estimates with the adoption of 2013 Master Sample in the FIES
- Proposed conduct of biennial FIES, which will result to more timely release of income-based poverty statistics
- Data visualization for communicating income and poverty estimates thru infographic materials
- Available technical support from international agencies/organizations to generate MPI
- Institutionalization of HDI in the PSA
- Rationalization of APIS, FIES and SFDAC to reduce, if not eliminate, the duplication of resources thereby promoting efficiency and effectiveness of data generation on income and poverty
- Commitment to monitor the SDGs, particularly the poverty-related indicators
- Involvement of civil society organizations and academe in the assessment of SDGs, particularly in Goal 1

❖ Issues and challenges

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

- With increasing demand for new, relevant, and better-quality statistics, there is a need to strengthen statistical research and development to ensure better methodologies and 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 MPI, which will serve as complementary indicators to the official poverty estimates that are income-based
- 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
- No poverty estimates for Indigenous People (IPs) and Persons with Disability (PWDs)
- Clamor for generation of lower disaggregated poverty statistics
- Need to address data gaps on tiers 2 and 3 of the SDG indicators

➢ Statistical policies, standards, and coordination mechanisms for the production and dissemination of Income, Poverty, and Hunger Statistics need to be enhanced.

- 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 proliferation of poverty monitoring and indicator systems has led to confusion among users about the statistics being produced or used.

- 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.

➢ Data gaps remain to be a concern specifically on better quality and more disaggregated data on poverty and income (e.g., provincial or municipal level poverty statistics for the basic sectors)

➢ Timeliness of release of data inputs (Census of Population and Housing (CPH), FIES-LFS) for the generation of SAE of poverty

➢ Timeliness of generation of data inputs for the updating of Hunger Index

➢ Need for official government statistics on hunger

➢ Hiring of new technical staff requires statistical capacity building

➢ Need to reactivate/re-establish the poverty portal/database in the PSA website

➢ Confusion among data users about the statistics being produced due to existing various poverty monitoring and indicator systems, e.g. National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction (NHTS-PR), Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS), Official Poverty Statistics, self-rated poverty

➢ Lack of available data on hunger and income classification relevant for policy use

➢ Need to develop the statistical competencies of the local government units and national government agencies

➢ Issues and concerns of the general public on the official poverty estimates

Key Statistical Development Programs and Activities

❖ Thrusts and strategies

In line with the continuing efforts of the government in determining solutions to increase income, alleviate poverty, and eradicate hunger through the generation and use of statistics in assessing human development in the country, the

following thrusts and strategies were determined for the program period 2018-2023:

a. improvement of data production in the PSS aimed at addressing current, new and emerging concerns such as SDGs, PDP 2017-2022, data revolution, and other data requirements including age and sex disaggregation of administrative data;

b. advancement of statistical research to improve current methodologies for the generation of statistics and indicators to respond to the current and emerging needs and demands; and

c. strengthening of the local statistical system to be able to generate more locally-disaggregated data in support of countryside development

❖ Major Statistical Development Programs and Activities for 2018-2023

For the program period 2018-2023, the following major statistical programs will be implemented.

a. New Developmental Programs and Activities

On Management and Coordination

- Strengthen coordination mechanism among producers of poverty-related data in the PSS
  - By utilizing the full extent of an extensive data ecosystem on poverty, policy makers will be able to devise and implement appropriate policies and poverty alleviation programs.

On Data Collection/Production

- Formulation of statistical framework for hunger statistics to address the clamor for official hunger statistics
  - The statistical framework on hunger will serve as reference for government and non-government for monitoring and assessment of outputs and impact of programs addressing hunger.
- Generation of Tier 1 indicators of the SDGs, which relate to income, poverty and hunger
  - The generation of Tier 1 indicators aims to provide information/statistics for monitoring the SDG indicators for a more responsive commitment in achieving the SDGs.
- Profiling of poor population/families (e.g., urban-rural, sex of the head, family size, etc.) to address the needs of the stakeholders for implementation of targeting programs
  - By highlighting significant characteristics of the poor population, the policy makers will be able to identify certain population groups that may need immediate poverty alleviation interventions

On Data Dissemination and Use

- Dissemination of Infographics on Full Year Official Poverty Statistics and Official Poverty Statistics for the Basic Sectors to advocate the use of available data that can be used for decision-making by policy-makers
  - Generation of infographic materials is an effective way of advocating better appreciation of statistics for the stakeholders.
- Advocacy on the use of official poverty statistics to avoid confusion among users on the many available poverty statistics
  - Conduct of statistical literacy trainings is an effective strategy of encouraging stakeholders to participate in knowledge sharing and information dissemination.

On Research and Capacity Building

- Training on analysis and use of income, poverty, hunger and other related statistics to capacitate staff to be able to generate efficient outputs
  - Technical trainings will capacitate the users of income, poverty, hunger and other related statistics while advocating appropriate understanding and interpretation of official poverty statistics.
- Development of methodology for estimating poverty statistics for IPs and PWDs to remain responsive on the clamor for sectors that currently do not have regularly produced statistics
- An official methodology to generate poverty estimates for IPs and PWDs will be useful for policy makers in developing target-oriented programs.
  - Develop methodology to address data gaps on tiers 2 and 3 SDG indicators

- Development of an official methodology on tiers 2 and 3 indicators such as the methodology in generation of MPI, with the aim of generating non-income based poverty statistics.

- Formulation of the Quality of Life Index (QLI) to explore emerging measures of welfare
  - The QLI framework will serve as reference for government and non-government organizations in the formulation of indicators for monitoring the QLI which will be the basis for monitoring the progress of the country based from *AmBisyon Natin 2040.*

- Conduct of studies for other estimation methodologies in estimating city and municipal level poverty statistics to institutionalize small area estimates of poverty at the municipal and city level
  - An official methodology for estimating small area poverty statistics will be useful to address the goal of the PSA in producing relevant statistics that will help stakeholders and policy-makers at the city and municipal level.

b. Building-up Current Efforts

On Data Collection/Production

- Inclusion of additional items in the FIES related to Tax Reform for Acceleration and Inclusion (TRAIN) measurements
  - Revision of the FIES questionnaire to include items on TRAIN law will aid the government in assessing the impact of the recently implemented TRAIN Law

- Optimal utilization of 2013 Master Sample for FIES, which has province as domain, to increase the reliability of estimates generated by the PSA
  - The use of the 2013 Master Sample will enable the surveys to generate reliable poverty statistics, MPI and Consumer Price Index (CPI) down to the provincial level.

On Data Dissemination and Use

- Review/revisit and disseminate the poverty monitoring indicator system developed to remain relevant and be adaptable on its continuous development
  - To organize and clarify the link of the different available poverty statistics, technical workshops and dissemination activities will guide stakeholders on the differences of the various poverty statistics that are available.

On Research and Capacity Building

- Review of the official poverty statistics estimation methodology to be able to address the issues raised on the official poverty statistics
  - An improved official poverty statistics estimation methodology will be used as the basis for generating reliable official poverty statistics that are relevant to policy makers

CHAPTER 24

Statistics on Children, Gender and Development

Introduction

In the Global Gender Gap Report 2017, the Philippines ranked 10th in the global gender gap index out of 144 countries. Further looking into each dimension, the country ranks as follows: a) 25th on Economic Participation and Opportunity; b) 1st on Educational Attainment; c) 36th on Health and Survival; and d) 13th on Political Empowerment. Despite the progress in some dimensions, women continue to face multiple barriers keeping them one of the most vulnerable sectors of the society.

Aside from women, children also belong to the same paradigm. In 2015, 31.4 percent of children belong to poor families. The rights, welfare and development of children have been at the core of the country's social development goals, hence, there is a need to look after their survival and living conditions, health, and education.

Given the new commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Agenda, the country is in full support of its pledge that no one will be left behind. Thus, it is imperative to look into the plight of women and children, and address gender inequalities. In the SDGs, gender has a stand-alone goal, Goal 5, and the other gender- and children-related indicators are spread across the other goals under SDGs.

Moreover, in the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017 – 2023, the vulnerable sectors are highlighted in Chapter 11 – Reducing Vulnerability of Individuals and Families. The PDP chapter covers women and children, as well as other sectors such as the persons with disabilities (PWDs), indigenous peoples (IPs) and older persons. It discusses strategies to reduce vulnerabilities by decreasing people's exposure to risks and increasing their adaptive capacities.

The statistics on children and gender and development aid policy- and decision-makers in crafting policies, programs and interventions towards human development and sustainable social progress.

❖ Scope and Coverage

This chapter covers statistical data and indicators used in assessing gender and development (GAD) status in the country that reflects the living conditions and situation of children and women.

Generally, the chapter will cover issues and concerns on:

- Gender equality and gender responsiveness
- Women's empowerment and their living conditions and role in the society
- Situation of special population groups children and women
- Violence against women and children, among others.

Currently, statistics on children are based on the conceptual framework for monitoring child development which includes: poverty and

disparities, education, health and nutrition, and child protection. Similarly, gender statistics are based on the Core GAD Indicators Framework, which monitors the role and status of women and men in: education and training, economy, health, poverty, institutional mechanisms, media, power and decision-making, environment, violence against women/girl child, and armed conflict/human rights.

- **Implementing Agencies**
  - Interagency Committee on Gender and Children Statistics
    - Philippine Commission on Women (PCW)
    - National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA)
    - Council for the Welfare of Children (CWC)
    - Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)
    - Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)
    - Department of Trade and Industry (DTI)
    - Philippine National Police (PNP)
  - Other implementing agencies include:
    - Department of Health (DOH)
    - National Council on Disability Affairs (NCDA)
    - Philippine Statistical Research and Training Institute (PSRTI)
    - University of the Philippines Population Institute (UPPI)
    - University of the Philippines Gender Center
    - University of the Philippines Center for Women's and Gender Studies

Milestones, Key Developments, Issues and Challenges

- **Milestones and Key Developments of 2016-2017**
  - Conduct of key and other surveys on children and GAD
    - 2017 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS)
      - The 2017 survey continued to include the Women's Safety Module, which captures violence against women, and the Chapter on Women's Empowerment.
    - 2016 Multiple Indicators Survey (MIS)
    - Longitudinal Cohort Study on the Girl and Boy Child
    - Rider questions on unpaid and domestic work in the pilot test of the Labor Force Survey using Survey Solutions
  - Compilation and dissemination of statistics on children and GAD

    The PSS has continued to improve statistical information tools to aid the stakeholders in policy and monitoring work on children and GAD. Among the key outputs are the following:
    - Annual Fact Sheet on Women and Men
    - Gender QuickStat
    - Statistical Handbook on Women and Men 2016
    - Equity Profile of Children (Stunting)
    - Gender Statistics on Labor and Employment
    - Release of 2015 Poverty Statistics for the Basic Sectors including women, children and youth
    - Data updates on the millennium development goal (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; and proportion of seats held by women in the national parliament
    - Baseline data for Tier 1 indicators of the SDGs
  - Establishment of the Interagency Committee (IAC) on Gender and Children Statistics
  - 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 during Women's Month Celebration and the 18-Day Campaign to End Violence Against Women (VAW).
    - Participation in the 6th Global Forum on Gender Statistics

- Membership in the United Nations Interagency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics (IAEG-GS)
- Participation in various international seminars, trainings and workshops
  - PSA has created the IAC on Gender and Children Statistics (GCS), which serves as a venue for discussion and resolution of issues, review current methodologies and recommend policies and workable schemes towards the improvement of gender, children and other related statistics.
  - The Philippine Statistical System (PSS) appreciates the provision of technical and financial support to conduct the following activities:
    a. Pilot Survey on Measuring Asset Ownership and Entrepreneurship from a Gender Perspective under the Evidence and Data for Gender Equality (EDGE) Project (with funding support from the Asian Development Bank (ADB));
    b. Updating the National Database on Child Poverty and Development of Equity-focused Profiles on Children (with funding support from United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)); and
    c. Longitudinal Cohort Study on the Girl and Boy Child (United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in partnership with various government agencies and development partners).
- Continuous inclusion of the Women's Safety Module, which captures violence against women, and the Chapter on Women's Empowerment in the NDHS
- Conduct of the following surveys relating to children and gender:
  - National Baseline Survey on Violence Against Children (NBS-VAC) by the CWC;
  - MIS by the UPPI (latest); and
  - Young Adult Fertility and Sexuality Study (YAFSS) by the UPPI.
- Presence and monitoring of stand-alone goal on gender in the MDGs and the SDGs in addition to the other gender- and children-related indicators from other goals
- Development of the National VAW Documentation System (NVAWDocSys) for monitoring violence against women (a project of the PCW)
- Updating and publication/release of the following:
  - Statistical Handbook on Women and Men in the Philippines every 3 years; and
  - Factsheet on Women and Men annually.
- Development of the Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE) compendium where indicators are identified to monitor women and men development.
- Presence of legal documents/basis such as:
  - Philippine Statistical Act of 2013;
  - Magna Carta of Women; and
  - PSA Resolution on Enjoining Different Agencies to Promote Gender Concerns in the Generation of Statistics.
- Allocation of 5% from the agency's budget for GAD activities (as stipulated in the Magna Carta of Women and General Appropriations Act)
- Availability of various indicators systems on gender such as:
  - Core GAD Indicator System (Core GAD);
  - United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) Minimum Core Set of Gender Indicators;
  - United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific's (UNESCAP's) Regional Core Set of Gender Indicators and Ministerial Declaration; d) SDGs; and
  - Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Women and Economy Dashboard.
- Participation to various international conferences and meetings such as the Global Forum on Gender Statistics and membership to Interagency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics

- Involvement of civil society organizations and academe such as the Woman Health Philippines, Social Watch Philippines and Caucus of Development NGO Networks (CODE-NGO) and UPPI in the assessment of SDGs, particularly in Goal 5
- Commitment to monitor the SDGs, particularly the gender- and children-related indicators

Celebration of Women's Month every March, National Statistics Month (NSM) every October, Children's Month every November and 18-day Campaign to End VAW Campaign in November - December, where statistics on children and gender are presented and/or disseminated.

❖ Issues and challenges

- Data gaps have remained, despite the increasing demand for better quality and more disaggregated indicators/statistics on children and GAD.
- 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.
- Currently, there are no updated parameters for measuring violence against children and child labor, unpaid work and domestic care and early child development and children with disabilities.
- Need for continuous enhancement of the coordination mechanisms for more coherent statistics on children and GAD
- Demand for more timely, accessible, coherent, comparable, comprehensive and relevant statistics on women and children
- Need to harmonize violence against women statistics as there are duplicative recordings from various 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.
- Lack of appreciation of and need to popularize statistics on children and GAD
- Need to enhance statistical capacities of data producers and providers
- Resources for generating pertinent statistics have been inadequate.
- Data gaps continue to remain a concern specifically on better quality and more disaggregated data on children and GAD (by sex/gender-related information and age group).
- Inadequate resources (manpower and budget) to generate emerging statistics on children and gender thru surveys such as the Survey on Children (SOC) and YAFSS
- No separate/stand-alone chapter on gender and children in the PDP 2017-2022 as these sectors are embedded in the different sections/chapters
- Need for capacity building to generate, interpret and use statistics on children and gender
- Need to institutionalize the following surveys: SOC, YAFSS and MIS
- Need to harmonize gender statistics within the PSA
- Lack of available data on children relevant for policy use
- Need to revisit guidelines on gender mainstreaming
- Need to develop the statistical competencies of the local government units and national government agencies
- Delay/difficulty in acquiring data from other agencies needed in the monitoring of the status of women, men and children in the country

Key Statistical Development Programs and Activities

❖ Thrusts and strategies

In line with the continuing efforts of the government in reducing vulnerability of individuals particularly women and children through the generation and use of statistics on children and gender and development, the following thrusts and strategies were determined for the program period 2018-2023: (a) improvement of data production in the PSS aimed at addressing current, new and emerging concerns such as the SDGs, PDP 2017-2022, data revolution, and other data requirements including age and sex disaggregation of administrative data

(b) advancement of statistical research to improve current methodologies for the generation of statistics and indicators to respond to the current and emerging needs and demands

(c) strengthening of the local statistical system to be able to generate more locally- disaggregated data in support of countryside development

❖ Major Statistical Development Programs and Activities for 2018-2023

For the program period 2018-2023, the following major statistical programs will be implemented.

a. New Developmental Programs and Activities

On Management and coordination

- Creation of a Technical Working Group (TWG) on GAD Indicators Systems under IAC-GCS
  - The TWG shall work on the review/assessment of the various indicators systems.

On Data collection/production

- Formulation of statistical indicators framework on children
  - The statistical framework on children will serve 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.
- Generation of Tier 1 indicators of the SDGs, which relate to children and women
  - Given the country's commitment to the SDGs, the generation of Tier 1 indicators aims to provide information/statistics for monitoring the SDGs.
- Generation of statistics on women in business and other related statistics
  - With the emergence of micro, small and medium enterprises, it is imperative to generate statistics on women in business to measure entrepreneurship from a gender perspective.
- Review of survey questionnaires for the possibility of including child labor questions in the Labor Force Survey (LFS)
- Development of methodology for Tiers 2 and 3 SDG indicators, particularly those relating to children and women
  - The developed methodology will provide estimates for the Tiers II and III SDG indicators.
- Review and improve methodology for estimating gender wage gap
  - The review of the methodology aims to generate accurate gender wage gap estimates.

On Data dissemination and use

- Formulation of guidelines for the development and maintenance of GAD database
  - The guidelines will be followed by the government agencies in the development and maintenance of their GAD database.
- Dissemination of Infographics on the Equity Profiles of Children
  - The infographic materials will present data/information on child poverty and other indicators, which will aid the policy-makers and program implementers.

On Research and capacity building

- Conduct of study on the Situation of Children Living and Working on the Streets

On International cooperation

- Participation in the Global Forum on Gender Statistics and membership in the IAEG-GS

b. Building-up Current Efforts

On Data collection/production

- Updating of the Directory on Gender Statistics Focal Points
  - The Gender Statistics Focal Points from different government agencies will facilitate the coordination on gender statistics concerns.
- Harmonization of VAW statistics by standardizing, thru IACVAWC, the client intake forms and national report template of all concerned frontline agencies
- Review of the NBS-VAC
  - As there were clarifications on the estimation methodology of the NBS-VAC during the December 2017 meeting of the IAC-GCS meeting, the review will enhance/improve the estimation

methodology of the survey aimed at generating more reliable estimates.

- Development of a methodology to generate provincial level poverty statistics for the basic sectors, which include women and children
  - The 2018 Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES) uses the 2013 Master Sample, which can generate provincial level estimates. The methodology to be developed will provide poverty statistics for the basic sectors down to the provincial level.

On Data dissemination and use

- Harmonization of gender-related statistics within PSA
  - As the PSA has various gender statistics products, it is deemed imperative to harmonize these publications/products to avoid confusion and duplication of efforts within the agency.
- Ensure regular inclusion / institutionalization of the Women's Safety Module and Women's Empowerment chapter in the NDHS
- Generation of tables on children with disabilities (CWD) from the Census of Population and Housing (CPH)
  - Statistics on disability can be generated from the CPH, however, special tabulations are needed to generate tables on children with disabilities as the readily available ones are for the general population.
- Institutionalize the Updating of the National Database on Child Poverty
  - The Updating of the National Database on Child Poverty is currently a project of the PSA with funding support from the UNICEF. The institutionalization of the national database on child poverty aims to enhance the capacities for collection, access and utilization of disaggregated information at the national and sub-national levels to monitor and evaluate policies and plans.
- Improve dissemination of the results of the following:
  - EDGE Project;
  - NDHS; and
  - NBS-VAC

On Research and capacity building

- Study the possibility of institutionalizing the data capture of relevant statistics on children, YAFSS and MIS
  - These surveys are not regularly conducted as these depend on the availability of funds as well as human resources.
- Review and conduct data assessment on the following by the TWG-GIS towards updating the Philippine Core GAD indicators:
  - Core GAD Indicator System (Core GAD);
  - UNSD Minimum Core Set of Gender Indicators;
  - UNESCAP's Regional Core Set of Gender Indicators and Ministerial Declaration;
  - SDGs;
  - APEC Women and Economy Dashboard; and
  - GEWE Indicators.
    - The Core GAD Framework needs to be revisited to review the indicators which have not been generated/produced yet, and to include the emerging concerns.
- Development of methodology on measuring unpaid work
  - Using the results of the rider questions on time use, a methodology on the measurement of unpaid work will provide data for the SDG indicator 5.4.1.
- Exploring the conduct of a National Study on Early Child Development and Children with Disabilities
- Conduct of capacity building activities or training of data producers on the compilation, analysis, presentation and dissemination of sex disaggregated data
- Conduct of capacity building activities or training for data users towards better understanding and analysis of sex-disaggregated data

CHAPTER 25

Information Society Statistics

Introduction

The advent of information and communications technology (ICT) counts as one of the most transformative events in the 21st century. ICT has changed and transformed societies in unprecedented ways through technological innovations that impact greatly on social, economic and governance structures. In the Philippines, the momentum is equally obvious. ICT has been ingrained in the country's governance systems as well as in the people's daily lives. The growth of social media in the Philippines for instance, can likely be traced to the affordability of smart phones and lowering cost of internet access. The rapid growth of the Information Technology and Business Process Management (IT-BPM) sector can also be attributed to better ICT infrastructure not only in the urban areas but in the rural areas where the IT-BPM industry has gained ground.

These advances need an enabling environment with up-to-date ICT plans, policies and a robust statistical foundation that will continue to promote ICT growth and diffusion in the government and the society. As a new statistical domain, ICT statistics are critical to measure the gains and benefits introduced by ICT, as well as provide the evidence needed for development planning and solidify its role as a legitimate contributor to the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

This chapter aims to present plans and methods of action to accurately monitor, track, and measure the impact of information and communications technology through timely and relevant information society statistics.

❖ Scope and Coverage

The information society is characterized as one that has adopted and embraced information and communications technology as integral to social, economic, cultural and governance systems. It also recognizes that the circulation and production of information is a key social and economic activity of the information society, and ICTs in particular, such as the internet, cell phones, and wireless networks, are key to the functioning of the information society.

The chapter covers statistical data and indicators that give evidence and clarity to the new relationships involving ICT and the social and economic development. The generation of ICT Indicators are relevant in monitoring and tracking the performance of the information society sector. These indicators include the following:

- Access and use of ICTs (including internet)
- ICT expenditure and investment
- ICT infrastructure
- Telecommunications networks
- Electronic communications
- E-government
- E-commerce
- E-learning
- Broadband penetration
- ICT services
- Communication tariffs
- Network infrastructure

❖ Implementing Agencies

The statistical development programs identified in this chapter will be implemented through close collaboration among the members of the Interagency Committee on Information and Communications Technology Statistics (IAC-ICTS), composed of the following:

Chair: Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT)
Members: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)
Commission on Higher Education (CHED)
Department of Education (DepEd)
Department of Science and Technology (DOST)
Department of Trade and Industry (DTI)
Information Technology and Business Process Association of the Philippines (ITBAP)
National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA)
National Telecommunications Commission (NTC)

Milestones, Key Developments, Issues and Challenges

❖ Milestones and Key Developments of 2016-2017

- Conduct of the following surveys that generate ICT-related statistics:
  - Survey on Information and Communications Technology (SICT) in 2016
  - Annual Poverty Indicator Survey (APIS) in 2016 and 2017
  - Quarterly Labor Force Surveys (LFS)
- Reconstitution and expansion of the Interagency Committee on ICT Statistics through PSA Memorandum Order No. 07, series of 2017.
- Strengthening of institutional coordination within the Philippine Statistical System (PSS) and with other stakeholders, such as Department of Budget and Management (DBM), legislative bodies, and development partners to ensure continuous improvement and production of relevant and timely statistics in ICT and information society.
- Conduct of an assessment to identify the availability of ICT-related data from national government agencies to address data gaps in development planning and data requests.
- Generation of ICT indicators on web presence of National Government Agencies (NGAs) through the monitoring of NGA websites.
- Improvement of web portals for the dissemination and consolidation of ICT-related statistics, e.g., OpenSTAT and Philippine ICT Statistics Portal.
- Participation in international conferences, expert group meetings, trainings, and workshops for the development and updating of standards and methodological frameworks/manuals on ICT-related statistics such as:
  - International Telecommunication Union (ITU) Expert Group Meetings in Telecommunication/ICT Indicators (EGTI)
  - ITU Expert Group Meetings in Household Indicators (EGH)
  - ITU Regional Workshop on ICT Statistics held in Xi'an China in August 2017
  - World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Symposium (WTIS) held in Tunisia on 14-16 November 2017
- Conduct of the ITU Big Data Pilot Study aimed to produce and generate statistics for new indicators using call detail records (CDRs) to address gaps in measuring the information society. The project was undertaken by DICT, in partnership with PSA, Globe Telecom, and Smart Communications, Inc.

❖ Issues and challenges

- Need to strengthen coordination among statistics producing agencies, private sector, academe, civil society organizations, and other stakeholders to ensure more timely delivery of quality statistical information and services.
- Need for adequate statistical and technical human resources to mobilize all the initiatives necessary to provide a strong foundation for information society statistics.
- Need to develop a collaborative framework among government institutions to share ICT data as a means to reduce duplication and redundancy

- Lack of current and up-to-date ICT data for development planning and monitoring of ICT usage and access.
- Need to standardize ICT indicators among statistics producing agencies
- Need to develop/formulate a statistical framework for Information Society Statistics (ISS) including related concepts and definitions
- Lack of household indicators on ICT access and use
- Lack of e-commerce indicators
- Need to improve timeliness, disaggregation and availability of ICT administrative data (e.g., ICT infrastructure, subscription)

Key Statistical Development Programs and Activities

❖ Thrusts and strategies

For the period 2018-2023, the following thrusts and strategies shall be pursued for the information society: (a) Enhancement of the management and coordination of the Interagency Committee on ICT Statistics to ensure progressive and sustained improvement of statistics for development planning, decision-making, monitoring and evaluation, and for effective governance and legislation, (b) Improvement of data production in the PSS aimed at addressing current, new and emerging concerns such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022, data revolution, and other data requirements including age and sex disaggregation of administrative data, and (c) Strengthening capacity building for improved production, dissemination and utilization of statistics.

❖ Major Statistical Development Programs and Activities for 2018-2023

For the program period 2018-2023, the following major statistical programs will be implemented:

a. New Developmental Programs and Activities

- Inclusion of e-commerce indicators on establishment and household surveys;
- Inclusion of the ICT indicators and statistical activities in the system of designated statistics;
- Creation of technical working groups under the IAC-ICTS to discuss plans to improve the generation of ICT statistics (e.g. household ICT use and access, business and e-commerce, education, ICT use and access of national government agencies, etc.);
- Harmonization of ICT indicators with standard classification systems, e.g., Philippine Standard Industrial Classification (PSIC), Philippine Standard Commodity Classification (PSCC), etc.;
- Formulation of an Information Society Statistics Framework and adoption of official concepts and definitions on ICT Statistics for statistical use;
- Development of guidelines for ICT data collection, production, and dissemination;
- Development of a methodology on the estimation of satellite accounts for the information economy;

b. Building-up Current Efforts

- Conduct of surveys that will generate ICT-related statistics to address the requirements of development plans such as the PDP 2017-2022, the SDGs, ITU Core ICT Indicators, eGov Master Plan;
  - SICT in 2018, 2020, and 2022 by the PSA
  - FIES in 2018 by the PSA
  - National ICT Household Survey (NICTHS) in 2018 by the DICT
  - FLEMMS in 2019 by the PSA
  - APIS in 2019, 2020, 2022, and 2023 by the PSA
  - LFS by the PSA
- Improvement of administrative data and information systems to gather ICT-related data from national government agencies to complement census and survey data in addressing data gaps in development plans and local and international data requests;
- Updating of the 2009 PSIC to include new/emerging ICT industries;
- Dissemination of ICT statistics through the conduct of user's for a and appreciation workshops and use of brochures, flyers, and infographics;
- Enhancement and updating of web portals to consolidate and disseminate all available ICT data and information

CHAPTER 26

Sustainable Development Goals Monitoring

Introduction

In September 2015, the United Nations Member States adopted a new global plan of action entitled, "Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development." The 2030 Agenda, its 17 Goals and 169 targets are a universal set of goals and targets that aim to stimulate people-centered and planet-sensitive change, in which the 193 member-states of the United Nations (UN) gathered to affirm commitments towards ending all forms of poverty, fighting inequalities and increasing country's productive capacity, increasing social inclusion and curbing climate change and protecting the environment while ensuring that no one is left behind over the next fifteen years.

As part of the Philippines' commitment to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the PSA Board approved Resolution No.4, Series of 2016 "Enjoining All Government Agencies to Provide Data Support to the SDGs," which also tasked the PSA as the official repository of SDG indicators.

On March 2016, the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC) adopted a set of indicators to be used for SDG monitoring. From this list, countries were to develop its indicator framework based on data availability, priorities and relevance in the national context. In the Philippines, the PSA, in collaboration with the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) and the members of the Philippine Statistical System (PSS) assessed the readiness of the PSS in monitoring the SDGs. A series of multi-sectoral and technical workshops were conducted which provided the inputs in the development of the Philippine SDG Indicators framework to identify relevant SDG indicators to be used for monitoring.

This SDG assessment initiative presented a distinctively new approach in the development of an indicator framework for its monitoring as it reached beyond the usual borders of the PSS and brought in new voices and data partners in the discussion such as the national government agencies (NGAs), non-government organizations (NGOs), civil society organizations (CSOs), academe, media, international organizations and the private sector, recognizing their roles not only in the monitoring but more importantly in the realization of the SDGs. Further, the SDG assessment initiative implemented the SDG agenda in accordance with the national priorities through integration of some Philippine Development Plan (PDP) Results Matrix indicators and in accordance with the "*AmBisyon Natin 2040*," a long-term vision of the country.

The assessment made on the availability of the SDG indicators in the Philippines showed that of the 232 indicators only 42.2 percent are categorized as Tier 1 indicators (i.e. indicators with existing and regularly produced data, clear methodology and established standards). Twenty four percent belong to Tier 2 category (i.e. indicators that are conceptually clear, with established methodology and standards, but whose data are not regularly produced by the PSS), while 29.1 percent still have

no established methodology or standards. (4.5 percent is not applicable to PSS).

In 18 May 2017, the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) Board approved the initial set of SDG indicators to be monitored in the Philippines. The initial set of SDG indicators consist of 155 indicators; 102 global SDG indicators, 27 proxy indicators and 25 supplemental indicators. The proxy indicators were identified to substitute, if possible, global SDG indicators that are not available at the national level while supplemental indicators were identified to better monitor the target or further clarify the SDG targets.

The assessment also showed that data sources are largely outside the purview of the PSA, with around 33% to be sourced from the PSA, while 66% could be sourced from other government agencies and 1% to be sourced from other data sources like the International Agencies. Further, of the 155 Philippine SDG indicators, 66% will be coming from administrative data sources, 23% from survey data, 5% from the combination of administrative data and surveys and 6% from the combination of administrative data and census results.

Further, in 05 February 2018, the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), shared the report on the detailed assessment of the statistical capacity of the PSS to compile global SDG indicators. The main challenges and recommendations for the implementation of the SDG measurement and data collection framework in the Philippines through the Development Account Project is summarized in its report, "Enhancing national statistical capacity to measure, monitor, assess and report on progress on achieving post-2015 goals and targets for sustainable development". Based on the assessment of the statistical capacity of the PSS to compile global indicator, the report concluded that the *"current statistical capacity of the Philippines is at medium level. It is further concluded that PSS can achieve Medium/High level of the statistical capacity in the short/medium term if the challenges/impeding factors which PSS is facing are addressed promptly and in a systematic way."* The recommendations provided in this report were inputs in the preparation of this SDG chapter.

Given the numerous indicators initially identified in monitoring the SDGs, more work needs to be done to better understand and to be able to generate Tier 2 and Tier 3 categorized indicators, to address data disaggregation requirements, improved the monitoring and reporting and continue the advocacy for the regular compilation of Tier 1 indicators.

❖ Scope and Coverage

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 achievement of the SDGs in the country. Further, this chapter steer data support and monitoring of the 17 SDGs, 169 targets and 232 unique indicators

This chapter covers statistics and strategies in monitoring the sustainable development goals:

- Generation of statistics on SDGs to address the data gaps in the SDG Framework, particularly issues on disaggregation
  - Develop statistical methodologies;
  - Strengthen and expand production and collection of statistics for SDG monitoring;
  - Improve registries and administrative data and other data from new and innovative sources;
  - Strengthen and expand data on all groups of population;
  - SDG monitoring and reporting strategies;
  - Statistical coordination;
  - National Reporting Platform; and
  - SDG monitoring methodologies.
- Dissemination and utilization of the SDG statistics for evidence-based decision making
  - Define and implement standardized structures for the exchange and integration of data and metadata on the social, economic and environmental pillars of sustainable development and at all levels, following the Statistical Data and Metadata eXchange (SDMX) and related standards

Other statistics related to SDGs are covered in Chapter 4 - International Cooperation, Chapter 5- Population and housing statistics, Chapter 6 – Civil registration and vital statistics, Chapter 7 – Labor and employment statistics, Chapter 8 – Education and culture statistics, Chapter 9 – Health and nutrition statistics, Chapter 10 – Social protection statistics, Chapter 11 – Security, justice and peace statistics, Chapter 12 – Governance statistics, Chapter 13 – Macroeconomic accounts and statistics, Chapter 14 – Industry, trade, services and investment statistics, Chapter 15 – Agriculture, livestock and fisheries statistics, Chapter 16 –

Energy, gas and water statistics, Chapter 17 – Transport and infrastructure statistics, Chapter 18 – Tourism statistics, Chapter 19 – Monetary, price and financial statistics, Chapter 20 – Science and technology and innovation statistics, Chapter 21 – Environment and natural resources statistics, Chapter 22 – Local statistics development, Chapter 23 – Income, poverty and hunger statistics, Chapter 24 – Statistics on children and gender and development; and Chapter 25 – Information society statistics.

Implementing Agencies

- Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP)
- Commission on Audit (COA)
- Commission on Elections (COMELEC)
- Commission on Higher Education (CHED)
- Department of Budget and Management (DBM)
- Department of Agriculture (DA)
- Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR)
- Department of Education (DepEd)
- Department of Energy (DOE)
- Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)
- Department of Finance (DOF)
- Department of Health (DOH)
- Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT)
- Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG)
- Department of Justice (DOJ)
- Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE)
- Department of National Defense (DND)
- Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH)
- Department of Science and Technology (DOST)
- Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)
- Department of Tourism (DOT)
- Department of Trade and Industry (DTI)
- Department of Transportation (DOTr)
- Food and Nutrition Research Institute (FNRI)
- Local Water Utilities Administration (LWUA)
- Office of Civil Defense (OCD)
- Metropolitan Waterworks and Sewerage System (MWSS)
- NEDA
- Philippine Commission on Women (PCW)
- Philippine Health Insurance Corporation (PHIC)
- Philippine National Police (PNP)
- Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)
- Philippine Statistical Research and Training Institute (PSRTI)
- Tariff Commission (TC)
- Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA)

Milestones, Key Developments, Issues and Challenges

Milestones and Key Developments of 2016-2017

- Participation in Global Consultation.
  - The Philippines served as Co-Chair of the United Nations Interagency Experts Group on SDGs (IAEG-SDGs), established by the UNSC;
  - participation in various international fora;
  - accomplished questionnaires from different organizations about the SDGs
  - participation in the project on "Enhancing National Statistical Capacity to measure, monitor, assess and report on progress on achieving post-2015 goals and targets for Sustainable Development" in partnership with UNSD;
  - involvement in the project on developing a Philippine SDG hub, which will cater Philippine data on SDGs in an easier-to-access manner with the Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI) and the UNSD;
  - involvement in a project with the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) on "Big Data for Measuring the Information Society" was conducted by the PSA; and
  - reporting at the High-Level Political Forum held on July 2016.
- SDG Indicators Mapping Initiatives
  - In recognition of the need to achieve the SDGs, national ownership of the SDG implementation is required. The SDG indicator mapping initiative was conducted to develop a Philippine SDG Indicator Framework through the assessment of the global indicators and identification of additional indicators taking into account national priorities, realities and capacities. The initiative also identified data gaps as well as the accountabilities in the SDG

implementation fostering the generation and utilization of statistics that are of quality, timely, accessible, reliable and disaggregated to better illustrate how people live and decide, and how societies and economies fare in the Agenda 2030. The following were the consultations/ assessment workshops conducted starting 2016:

- **Multi-Sectoral Workshop, May 11-12 2016.** The PSS conducted a multi-sectoral workshop to conduct data assessment of the global SDG indicators by accomplishing the SDG matrix based on the Philippine context and identified initial proxy indicators to supplement, if possible, Tier 2 and 3 indicators, and to identify additional indicators, if deemed necessary, to the initially identified global list of indicators.
- **Assessment of Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WaSH) Indicators, July 2016.** In partnership with the World Health Organization (WHO), a technical workshop was held to assess WaSH and wastewater indicators in SDG 6 framework. The workshop also tackled the possible programs with regards to attaining data on water and wastewater indicators.
- **Data Revolution Roadmap for the SDGs, October 2016.** A workshop on the Data Revolution Roadmap for the SDGs was held by the PSA to provide a venue to discuss the various tools and techniques towards building a Philippine/Country Data Revolution Roadmap for the SDGs.
- **Development of Metadata for Tier 1 indicators, December 2016.** The PSA SDG team conducted a technical workshop to develop metadata of the SDG indicators identified as Tier 1 in the national context. Vital details such as contact information of the agency custodian of the data, conceptual definition of the indicators in the global and national context as well as the global and national methods of computation of the indicators were provided by the sector specialists.
- **Bilateral Meetings with Major Data Source Agencies, December 2016.** A series of bilateral meetings between the PSA and the data source agencies was launched to continually improve the monitoring of the SDGs.
- **NEDA-PSA Workshop, April 2017.** The PSA in partnership with the NEDA conducted a technical workshop on the preparation of final Philippine SDG indicators for approval of the PSA Board. Also, the SDG indicators were mapped with the PDP Results Matrix.

- Formulation of legal frameworks in Monitoring the SDGs.
  - PSA Board Resolution No. 04, Series of 2016- Enjoining all concerned government instrumentalities to provide the necessary data support to monitor the country's performance vis-à-vis the SDGs.
  - PSA Board Resolution No. 09, Series of 2017- Approving and Adopting the Initial List of SDGs for Monitoring in the Philippines
- Establishment of the PSA SDG Team
  - Through the PSA Special Order No. 2017-02NS-0329, the SDG team was created in order to carry out expeditiously the responsibilities of the PSA as the official repository of the SDG indicators in the Philippines and to promote an efficient and effective implementation of activities for the SDGs at the PSS, in pursuance of the PSA Resolution No. 04 Series of 2016.
- Conduct of research and enhancement of data collection instruments to generate SDG indicators.
  - Several projects have been continuously conducted to improve generation of data for the SDG indicators. These include the following: (1) "A Five-Year Research and Training Program for the Philippine Statistical System to Measure the SDGs" with the PSRTI; (2) the development of the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) methodology; (3) conduct of Evidence and Data for Gender Equality (EDGE) survey with the Asian Development Bank (ADB); (4) improvement of the Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS);

and (5) use of Computer-aided Personal Interviewing (CAPI) in data collection

- Hosting of the 2017 International Conference on Sustainable Development Goals (ICSDGS).
  - The PSA, in partnership with the UNSD, conducted the ICSDGS with the theme, "Level Up: Shaping A Strong Data Ecosystem for the SDGs." More than 300 delegates from different national statistical offices of countries, Philippine government agencies and civil society and non-government organizations participated in the conference, which aimed to serve as venue for knowledge sharing/discussion on the methodologies, addressing data gaps and use of other data sources given the numerous SDG indicators including the demand for data disaggregation (geographical, income, sectoral, age, sex, race, ethnicity or other characteristics).
- Initiatives in the data production and collection of data related to the indicators.
  - The PSA set various initiatives in the data production and collection through the following: (a) addition of WaSH module in the Annual Poverty Indicators Survey (APIS) to support water, sanitation and health-related indicators; (2) improvement of the Labor Force Survey (LFS) to generate data related to labor, employment, and education-related indicators; and (3) improvement of the National Nutrition Survey (NNS) to cater the needs of indicators related to health and nutrition.
- Localization of SDG monitoring.
  - Regional SDG Assessment Workshops.
    - In line with the mainstreaming of the SDGs at the subnational level or in local development planning and policy formulation, it is imperative to highlight the importance of localizing SDG monitoring, calling for a country-driven consultation process to tailor the global and national indicators to the sub-national level. Given the initiative of the PSA in the data assessment of the Global SDG indicators, these initiatives were cascaded at the subnational level by conducting Regional Assessment Workshops of the National SDG Indicators at the Subnational Level in different cluster regions. The regions were clustered into three, namely: Cluster 1 – Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR), National Capital Region (NCR), Regions I, II, III, IV-A, MIMAROPA, and V; Cluster 2 - Regions VI, VII, VIII and Negros Island Region (NIR); Cluster 3- Regions IX, X, XI, XII, Caraga and Autonomous Regions in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM).
  - Advocacy Workshops on the SDG Indicators in cooperation with the DILG and NEDA.
    - Advocacy workshops with DILG and NEDA were simultaneously conducted from August to September 2017. These workshops aim to align SDG and its indicators with the current and future workplans and strategies of the local government units. This includes the Regional Workshops on Regional Strategic Priorities and SDG Alignment and Provincial Strategic Direction Setting Conference Workshops.
- Dissemination of SDG Statistics.
  - In line with the responsibility of the PSA as the official repository of the SDG indicators in the Philippines, the PSA developed different platforms as part of monitoring of the indicators which include the SDG Webpage, SDG Watch, and the SDG Database. SDG Webpage serves as portal of the Philippine indicators that can be accessed through http://www.psa.gov.ph/sdg. The SDG Watch, on the other hand, provides the latest data of the indicators obtained from the concerned government agencies. The SDG database contains the time series of the data of the indicator and their corresponding metadata.

Issues and challenges

The key issues and concerns involving SDG monitoring are the following:

- Need to establish coordination mechanism for the regular and timely monitoring of SDG indicators

- Need to deliver more timely, accessible, coherent, comparable, comprehensive, and relevant statistics
- While there are some mechanisms in place to ensure quality of registers and administrative data, greater focus on data quality assurance is needed
  - Considering that 66 percent of the data sources for the monitoring of the SDGs is sourced from administrative data sources, there is a need to implement the Mechanism for Harmonization of Administrative Records, Registers and Information Systems (M-HARRIS) to ensure harmonized data and metadata for analysis and policy
- Although the dissemination and communication techniques to increase appreciation on SDGs is already in place, continuous enhancement is needed.
  - With the huge requirements of SDG monitoring, implementation of standardized structures for data and metadata exchange is needed.
  - Need for better dissemination and communication strategies through optimal use of advanced technological infrastructure
  - There is a need to expand the open data initiative to include the data of other agencies
  - There is a need to increase user understanding and rational use of statistics
- With the commitment to achieve the SDGs, there is a need to develop methodologies and adopt new technologies to better monitor the achievement of the SDGs.
  - Need to address the data disaggregation needs for Tier 1 indicators with incomplete disaggregation
  - Need to address data gaps among Tier 2 and 3 SDG indicators
  - There is a need to capture data from programs and projects implemented by the private sector, CSOs, and the academe
  - Greater and more efficient use of new technologies and new data sources
  - More and continuing researches and methodological studies to address data requirements of the SDGs are urgently needed
- Resources, especially human resources, have remained inadequate to sustain critical statistical activities and to address data gaps and other data quality issues.
  - There is no assessment of available resources to address needs related to technical cooperation, training, and sharing of best practices offered by countries
  - There is need to improve statistical literacy and capacity of data users, including national government agencies (NGAs), local government units (LGUs), the private sector and media, for more rational and wider use of statistics
- Need to continuously strengthen partnership with the international statistical community

Key Statistical Development Programs and Activities

For the program period 2018-2023, the following major statistical programs will be implemented.

❖ Thrusts and strategies

The following are the thrusts and strategies identified for the 2018-2023 term:

- Improvement of data production in the PSS aimed at addressing current, new and emerging concerns such as SDGs, PDP 2017-2022, data revolution, and other data requirements including age and sex disaggregation of administrative data
- Enhancement of data dissemination and advocacy on statistics through maximized use of information and communications technology in statistical processes and conduct of forums/workshops to promote utilization of statistics and adoption of open data policies
- Advancement of statistical research to improve current methodologies for the generation of statistics and indicators to respond to the current and emerging needs and demands
- Strengthening capacity building for improved production, dissemination and utilization of statistics

- Strengthening data ecosystems to include enhancement of administrative data and exploration of big data and citizen-generated data as possible sources of official statistics
- Strengthening of the local statistical system to be able to generate more locally disaggregated data in support of countryside development
- Promotion of international cooperation in statistics through sharing of experiences, practices and expertise as well as adherence to international commitments, such as the SDGs and Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Framework of Cooperation in Statistics, among others.

Major Statistical Development Programs and Activities for 2018-2023

Listed below are the major statistical development programs and activities for the medium-term 2018-2023.

a. New Developmental Programs and Activities

Management and coordination of the PSS

- Formulate SDG Data Flow at the national and sub-national level to ensure clear roles on SDG monitoring including compilation and dissemination
- Enhance public-private partnership for data donation
  - Development of a mechanism to capture data from the private sector, CSOs and academe

Research and Development

- Partnership with PSRTI and the academe
  - conduct of researches and methodological studies to address data gaps and other requirements of the SDGs
- Conduct of research studies on Tiers 2 and 3 SDG Indicators

Resources and Financing (statistical unit, personnel, budget)

- Increase and sustain resources for statistics

Data Collection and production

- Ensure quality of administrative data used in the monitoring of SDGs
  - Ensure quality of administrative data used in the monitoring of SDGs
    - Implementation of Mechanism for Harmonization of Administrative Records, Registers and Information Systems (M-HARRIS) for Statistical Purposes
    - Development of a mechanism to harmonize administrative data sources. Harmonization of data from DSWD and PNP on Violence Against Women and Their Children (VAWC), crimes, etc.
- Address SDG data disaggregation needs (by income, sex, age, ethnicity/indigenous status, migratory status, disability, geographic locations, vulnerable groups and other characteristics, religion, economic activity, income decile/quintile)
  - Build, enhance, increase coverage and standardize registers of persons, property and business for statistical purposes to respond to the data disaggregation needs (e.g. business register, health worker register, Indigenous People (IP) register, People with Disabilities (PWD) register, among others) and to ensure that "no one is left behind"
  - Improvement of the CRVS to generate disaggregated statistics and compile SDG statistics (e.g. health statistics, birth and death registration)
    - Use of Analysis of Causes of (National) Deaths for Action (ANACONDA) in assessing and interpreting the quality of mortality data

b. Building-up Current Efforts

Management and coordination of the PSS

- Establish and strengthen existing institutional arrangements for regular and timely provision of data for SDG monitoring
  - Strengthen the interagency cooperation to meet the challenges posted by the SDG monitoring through compilation of designated SDG focal persons for each agency to facilitate smooth coordination of information exchange and ensure efficient annual updating/monitoring of the SDG indicators

Capacity Development (trainings, workshop)

- Build statistical capacities for research and provide new training opportunities to data

producers, data users and data providers for SDG Statistics

- Conduct of capacity needs assessment of available resources to address needs related to technical cooperation and training for each of the sectors
- Conduct of capacity building activities on the monitoring of the SDGs among data producers and users, including the LGUs
  - Training for data producers on survey design and conduct, statistical analysis, database development, information technology (IT) architecture, quality assurance, metadata, data visualization, and geographic information system (GIS)/ geographic information management (GIM) applications, among others
  - Training of users and data providers to improve statistical literacy
- Partnership with PSRTI and the academe in the conduct of statistical appreciation seminars and training of users on interpretation and analysis of SDG indicators (e.g. among the government executives, business leaders, civil society, and media)

Resources and Financing (statistical unit, personnel, budget)

- Increase and sustain resources for statistics
  - Strengthening of institutional coordination within the PSS and between PSS and the DBM, legislative bodies, and development partners to ensure funding of the continuous improvement and production of SDG statistics
  - Implementation and institutionalization of the Advanced Data Planning Tool (ADAPT) for more efficient and transparent planning and monitoring of the SDG indicators compilation and dissemination
  - Espouse the creation of statistical units or statistical positions within the NGA and LGUs or increase in the number of existing plantilla positions for statisticians

International Cooperation

- Participation in international cooperation and capacity building programs/projects, and standards and methodological development studies
  - Coordination with international agencies on the metadata and guidance for Tier 2 and 3
  - Active participation on technical and consultation workshops on the development of methodologies for Tier 3 indicators
  - Seek or coordinate with IAEG on SDG or custodian agencies for technical assistance/guidance on SDG monitoring
- Participation in international conferences, trainings, workshops, and expert group meetings
  - Participation in expert group meetings, and workshops on international data exchange, database and data documentation development (IAEG on SDG Indicators, ASEAN Working Group on SDG Indicators, Total Official Support for Development, Washington group on Disability Statistics, Oslo Group on Energy Statistics, City Group on Ageing and Age Disaggregated Data, Praia Group on Governance Statistics, Global Expert Group on Wastewater, Expert Group on Measuring Sustainable Tourism)

Data collection and production

- Compilation and improvement of data collection to regularly monitor the Tier 1 Philippine SDG Indicators
  - Use of tablets to facilitate data collection activities
  - Use of the 2013 Master Sample in household surveys of the PSA, which has province as domain
  - Improvement of data ecosystem at the subnational level
- Regular conduct, and institutionalization of surveys and censuses
  - Regular conduct of censuses and surveys vis-à-vis the Data Quality Assurance Framework (DQAF)
    - Annual Survey on Philippine Business and Industries (ASPBI)
    - APIS
    - Census on Philippine Business and Industries (CPBI)
    - 2020 Census on Population and Housing (CPH)

- Cross-sectoral energy consumption surveys
- Drug Availability Survey
- Expanded National Nutrition Survey (ENNS) with bigger sample size capable of generating provincial estimates
- Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES)
- Functional Literacy, Education and Mass Media Survey (FLEMMS)
- Household Survey on Domestic Visitors (HSDV)
- Integrated Survey on Labor and Employment (ISLE)
- LFS
- Monthly Integrated Survey of Selected Industries (MISSI)
- 2022 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS)
- Producer Price Survey
- Quarterly Survey of Philippine Business and Industry (QSPBI)
- Survey on Research and Development Expenditures and Human Resources (SRDEHR)
- Transport Energy Consumption Survey (TECS)

➢ Exploring the possibility of institutionalizing surveys and designating conduct of surveys that are potential source of data for SDG monitoring

▪ Institutionalization of the following surveys:

- Young Adult Fertility and Sexuality Study (YAFSS)
- Household Energy Consumption Survey (HECS)
- Survey of Energy Consumption of Establishments (SECE)

▪ Designation of the conduct of the following surveys:

- APIS
- ISLE
- HSDV

▪ Review and modification of the system of designated statistics (SDS)

- ENNS
- Generation of the Maternal Mortality Ratio
- NDHS (specific indicators, e.g., child mortality rate (CMR), total fertility rate (TFR), etc.)
- Monetary, financial and government finance statistics
- FHSIS in terms of frequency

➢ Comprehensive review of the core surveys to possibly include modules to generate SDG statistics

▪ Identification of additional modules/ questions/items that can be potentially added to surveys

➢ Strengthening collection and improvement of administrative data forms through the use of the following information systems:

▪ Civil Registration System (CRS)

▪ Enhanced Forest Information System (eFIS)

▪ National Forest Stock Monitoring System (NFSMS)

▪ Field Health Service Information System (FHSIS)

▪ Basic Education Information System (BEIS)

▪ ENR Integrated Information System (ENRIIS)

▪ DENR Data Portal

▪ Integrated System on Coastal, Marine and River Basin

➢ Development of an integrated database system or portals on:

▪ monetary and financial statistics

➢ Review and update statistical frameworks and methodologies

▪ In line with the mainstreaming of the SDGs at the national and subnational development planning and policy formulation, it is imperative to:

- review and update the Philippine SDG Indicator Framework approved by the PSA Board considering the refinements approved by the UNSC and endorsed by the IAEG on SDG Indicators on the Global SDG Indicator Framework, possible revisions/ substantive changes on the indicators on 2020 and the development of

methodologies for Tiers 2 and 3 indicators;
    - identify core regional SDG indicators that can be monitored across countries as well as review and update these indicators considering the developments in the Philippine SDG Indicator Framework;

- Development of harmonized framework on the monetary, financial and government finance statistics with the latest International Manuals (e.g. latest International Monetary Fund (IMF) Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual, IMF Government Finance Statistics 2014 Manual)
- Development of methodologies for Tier 3 indicators and study possible institutionalization of data collection/ compilation of Tier 2 SDG Indicators with technical guidance from the IAEG on SDG Indicators and/or custodian agencies
- Exploring the use of small-area estimation technique or big data to address need for data disaggregation
- Exploration of the use of remote sensing and GIS technology to produce statistics on SDGs and to formulate policy on the generation and integration of such data in statistical production programs
    - Forest Formations in selected Priority Protected Areas
    - Coastal and marine area/resources/ ecosystem
    - Mangrove areas
    - Coral reef
    - Seagrass beds
    - Land cover, to be utilized for land cover change analysis
- Generation of statistics using big data

  SDG 9.1.1-data on all-seasoned roads, Fixed Broadband Subscriptions, by Technology and Speed, ICT indicators
- Development of guidelines on the use of new and innovative data generation outside the official statistical system
- Development and compilation of research and development (R&D) accounts to generate statistics on SDG 9.3.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of gross domestic product (GDP):
    - review data requirements and system of collection
    - compilation methodology
- Generation of subnational Tourism Satellite Accounts
    - Philippine Tourism Satellite Accounts (PTSA) to use 2012 I-O ratio
    - Generation of tourism IO
    - Full adoption of the Local Tourism Statistics System (LTSS) by the LGUs (Municipal level) Policy
- Expansion of the generation of quarterly insurance statistics to include pre-need and health maintenance organization (HMOs) industries

Data dissemination and use

- Use of modern ICT infrastructures for the data dissemination
- Adoption and implementation of a data and metadata exchange structure through the technical guidance of the IAEG on SDG Indicators
- Development of a National Reporting Platform for Philippine SDGs
- Enhancement of data visualization strategies on SDGs
    - Infographics
- Development of SDG Database to incorporate modern geospatial information management system and statistical metadata
    - Storymaps
- Development of an integrated statistics portal for dissemination of all available data and metadata
- Enjoin government agencies to convert their data to open data format
    - Improvement and regular updating of the SDG dashboard to include metadata and interactive database, and the SDG Watch

- Publication of statistical reports and information papers
  - Compilation of comprehensive metadata of SDG indicators through the development of Handbook on SDG Monitoring
  - Compilation of the SDG Watch and other information, education and communication (IEC) materials
  - Compilation, production and distribution of:
    - Protected Areas and Wildlife statistics
    - Disaster-related statistics
    - Energy statistics
- Improve communication of statistics for SDGs to increase user understanding, capacity, and advocate rational use of statistics
- Addressing the absence of link between statistics and policy/program through the strengthening of advocacy/communication strategies on the importance and rational use of statistics in evidence-based decision making, policy and program formulation
  - Development of appropriate data dissemination mechanisms at the local and national level to increase appreciation on monitoring of the SDGs
  - Use of social media in disseminating SDG statistics
  - Conduct of advocacy fora for the decision- and policy-makers on the use of SDG statistics

ANNEX 1

Timeline of Core Statistical Development Programs of the Philippine Statistical System

2018

Statistical Development Programs	Agency	Chapter	Budget (in Php '000)
Development of the Philippine Standard Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (PSCCS)	PSA	1	600
Seminar on Administrative Data and Registers	PSA	1	6,050 (2018-2019)
Enhancement of the Core Regional Indicators (CoRe-Is)	PSA	1	120 (2018-2023)
Development of the Philippine Big Data Classification System (PBDCS)	PSA	3	250
Formulation of operational definition/conceptual framework and measurement of informal employment	PSA	7	
Institutionalization of official method for employment projections	PSA	7	
Framework for sports and early childhood care and development	PSA, ECCD PSC	8	100
Updating of framework for education statistics	PSA, ECCD PSC	8	100 (2018-2019)
Formulation of cultural indicators that can measure outcomes of programs that promote Philippine culture	NCCA, NEDA, PSA	8	1,000
Adoption and institutionalization of the new framework (e.g., PNHA based on System of Health Accounts (SHA) 2011)	PSA	9	2,095 (2018-2023)
Finalization of the Social Protection Statistical Framework (SPSF)	DSWD, PSA, NEDA	10	200 (2018-2019)
Mapping/Inventory of available social protection statistics/indicators	IAC SJP, PSA	10	200 (2018-2020)
Development of Philippine Crime Index	DOJ	11	
Establishment of methodology on National Governance Index (NGI)	PSA	12	5,000 (2018-2023)
Enhancement/updating of SNA related frameworks and indicators	NEDA	13	
Identifying priority areas on local level accounting	NEDA	13	
Improvement of the informal sector survey	PSA	13	
Conduct of Updating of the List of Establishments	PSA	14	249,682

Statistical Development Programs	Agency	Chapter	Budget (in Php '000)
Development of an integrated framework for the compilation of investment statistics	BSP, PSA, BOI, PEZA, SEC, PPP Center	14	
Retail Sales Index	PSA	14	
Whole Sale index	PSA	14	
Listing of commercial & municipal landing centers and inland fishing households	PSA	15	50,000
Adoption of the results of the Updating of List of Aquafarms (ULAF)	PSA	15	30,000 (2018-2019)
Conduct of inventory of Electricity Activities (e.g. net metering; retail electricity suppliers) and their corresponding indicators, and possible data sources	DOE	16	
Generation of subnational Tourism Satellite Accounts	PSA	18	1,500 (2018-2023)
Benchmarking of countries with Measuring Sustainable Tourism (MST) statistics	PSA	18	200 (2018-2023)
Compilation of Measuring Sustainable Tourism (MST) Indicators	PSA	18	1,000 (2018-2023)
Generation of Tourism I-O	PSA	18	600 (2018-2023)
Implementation of the recommendation in the latest harmonized statistical frameworks on the 2016 Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual and Compilation Guide (MFSMCG) and Government Finance Statistics 2014 Manual	BSP, DOF, DBM	19	
Development and compilation of R&D accounts; review data compilation methodology	PSA	20	
Development and adoption of metadata of Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) geospatial data	DENR	21	1,000
Use of Land Records Data Capture under Land Administration and Management System (LAMS) Philippine (Index Cards)	DENR-LMB	21	12,000
Development of a Multi-dimensional Poverty Index (MPI)	PSA	23	80 (2018-2023)
Updating of the Annual Factsheet on Women and Men in the Philippines	PSA	24	
Generation of statistics on women in business and other related statistics	DTI, BSP	24	120
Generation of tables on children with disabilities (CWD) from the Census of Population and Housing (CPH)	PSA	24	

Statistical Development Programs	Agency	Chapter	Budget (in Php '000)
Development of methodology on measuring unpaid work	PSA	24	20 (2018-2019)
Formulation of a Framework on Information Society statistics	PSA, DICT, NTC	25	
Harmonization of ICT indicators consistent with standard classification systems (PSIC, PSCC) and responsive towards the data requirements of development plans (e.g. PDP, eGov Master Plan)	PSA	25	
Inclusion of e-commerce indicators on establishment and household surveys	IACICTS	25	
Review and updating of the Philippine SDG Indicator Framework	PSA, PSRTI	26	3,766 (2018-2023)
Development of methodologies for Tier 3 indicators and study of possible institutionalization of data collection/compilation of Tier 2 SDG indicators	PSA, PSRTI	26	4,142 (2018-2023)
Conduct of Surveys/Censuses:			
Agricultural Wage Rate Survey (AWRS) formerly Agricultural Labor Survey (ALS)	PSA	15	33,000 (2018-2023)
Annual Survey of Philippine Business and Industry (ASPBI)	PSA	14	365,456 (2018-2023)
Backyard Livestock and Poultry Survey (BLPS)	PSA	15	100,741 (2018-2023)
CAR Philippine Indigenous Peoples Ethnographies (PIPE)	NCIP	22	15,000 (2018-2022)
Census of Agriculture and Fisheries (CAF)	PSA	5	12,855
Commercial Livestock and Poultry Survey (CLPS)	PSA	15	57,780 (2018-2023)
Corn Production Survey (CPS)	PSA	15	167,490 (2018-2023)
Crops Production Survey (CrPS)	PSA	15	135,027 (2018-2023)
Cross-sectoral energy consumption surveys	PSA	16	
Employer Survey	TESDA	8	2,500 (2018;2020;2022)
Expanded National Nutrition Survey (ENNS)	DOST-FNRI	9	187,600 (2018-2023)
Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES)	PSA	23	505,960 (2018;2021)
Farm Price Survey (FPS)	PSA	15	17,095 (2018-2023)
Household Survey on Domestic Visitors	PSA	18	168,000 (2018;2020-2021)

Statistical Development Programs	Agency	Chapter	Budget (in Php '000)
Integrated Survey on Labor and Employment (ISLE)	PSA	7	121,800 (2018;2020;2021)
Labor Force Survey (LFS)	PSA	7	497,341 (2018-2023)
Labor Turnover Survey (LTS)	PSA	7	206,413 (2018-2023)
Meetings, Incentives, Conventions and Exhibitions (M.I.C.E.) Survey	DOT	18	2,500 (2018-2023)
Migration Census in Malay, Aklan	POPCOM	22	1,500
Monthly Integrated Survey on Selected Industries (MISSI)	PSA	14	72,744 (2018-2023)
Monthly Palay and Corn Situation Reporting System (MPCSRS)	PSA	15	35,509 (2018-2023)
National ICT Household Survey	DICT	25	50,000
National Migration Survey (NMS)	PSA	5	79,350
Occupational Wages Survey (OWS)	PSA	7	38,575 (2018;2020;2021)
Quality of Life Index (QLI) Survey	NEDA	13	7,000 (2018-2023)
Quarterly Aquaculture Survey (QAqS)	PSA	15	18,031 (2018-2023)
Quarterly Commercial Fisheries Survey (QCFS)	PSA	15	10,144 (2018-2023)
Quarterly Inland Fisheries Survey (QIFS)	PSA	15	7,344 (2018-2023)
Quarterly Municipal Fisheries Survey (QMFS)	PSA	15	11,816 (2018-2023)
Quarterly Survey of Philippine Business and Industry (QSPBI)	PSA	14	100,560 (2018-2023)
Survey on Anti-Red Tape Act	CSC	12	21,647 (2018-2023)
Survey (perception) on baseline formation for cultural statistics: level of awareness on creativity, culture sensitivity and cultural diversity, tolerance and respect for others	NCCA, PSA and NEDA	8	
Survey on Community's General Feeling of Security and Safety in Region 12	NAPOLCOM	22	
Survey on Information and Communication Technology (SICT)	PSA	14	10,720
Survey on innovation for business/industry and government sector	PSA, DOST, IPOPHL	20	2,000 (2018-2023)
Survey on hatcheries	PSA	15	2,500
Survey on the profile of PNP socio-economic conditions in Region 12	NAPOLCOM	22	
Survey on the status of TOKHANG surrenderers in various LGUs in Region 12	NAPOLCOM	22	

2019

Statistical Development Programs	Agency	Chapter	Budget (in Php '000)
Updating of the following classifications systems: -Philippine Standard Industrial Classification (PSIC) -Philippine Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (PCOICOP)	PSA	1	2,500
14th National Convention on Statistics (NCS)	PSA	1	5,300
Seminar on Administrative Data and Registers	PSA	1	6,050 (2018-2019)
Enhancement of the Core Regional Indicators (CoRe-Is)	PSA	1	120 (2018-2023)
Estimation of Regional Development Index (RDI)	PSA	1	120 (2018-2023)
Formulation of action plan to improve the statistical human resources for the Philippine Statistical System (PSS)	PSRTI	2	
4th International Meeting of the Task Force on Total Support for Sustainable Development (TOSSD)	PSA	4	1,680
Institutionalization of official method for employment projections	PSA	7	
Conduct of a model-based estimation/small area estimation	PSA	7	
Updating of framework for education statistics	PSA, ECCD PSC	8	100 (2018-2019)
Formulation of cultural indicators that can measure outcomes of programs that promote Philippine culture	NCCA, NEDA, PSA	8	5,000
Adoption and institutionalization of the new framework (e.g., PNHA based on System of Health Accounts (SHA) 2011)	PSA	9	2,095 (2018-2023)
Development of the Social Protection Index (SPI)	NEDA	10	
Finalization of the Social Protection Statistical Framework (SPSF)	DSWD, PSA, NEDA	10	200 (2018-2019)
National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction (NHTS-PR) or *Listahanan 3*	DSWD	10	2,700,000
Mapping/Inventory of available social protection statistics/indicators	IAC SPC, PSA	10	200 (2018-2020)
Revisiting the methodologies on vulnerability index computation	IAC SPC, PSA	10	100
Institutionalization of Crime Victimization Survey	PSA	11	74,270
Establishment of methodology on National Governance Index (NGI)	PSA	12	5,000 (2018-2023)
Enhancement/updating of SNA related frameworks and indicators	NEDA, PSA	13	

Statistical Development Programs	Agency	Chapter	Budget (in Php '000)
Identifying priority areas on local level accounting	NEDA	13	
Revision and rebasing of the quarterly and annual national accounts to base year 2012	PSA	13	
Revision and rebasing of the Gross Regional Domestic Product and Gross Regional Domestic Expenditures base year 2012	PSA	13	
Revision of the Consolidated accounts and Income and Outlay accounts	PSA	13	
Generation of chained Foreign Trade Index with reference year 2012	PSA	14	100
Generation of Foreign Direct Investment data by region	BSP, LGUs	14	500
Development of an integrated framework for the compilation of investment statistics	BSP, PSA, BOI, PEZA, SEC, PPP Center	14	
Retail Sales Index	PSA	14	
Whole Sale index	PSA	14	
Listing of Farms for Crops Production Survey	PSA	15	150 (2019-2021)
Updating of the list of commercial farms/establishments for livestock and poultry (including hatcheries and breeder farms); and dairy farms	PSA	15	50,000 (2019-2021)
Development of improved survey design and estimation procedure for fishery production survey	PSA	15	2,500 (2019-2020)
Adoption of the LFH results as input to the new sampling design for palay and corn production surveys	PSA	15	35,000 (2019-2021)
Adoption of the results of the Updating of List of Aquafarms (ULAF)	PSA	15	30,000 (2018-2019)
Compilation of a complete set of Energy Accounts based on the 2012 System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA)	PSA	16	
Conduct of inventory of Electricity Activities (e.g. net metering; retail electricity suppliers) and their corresponding indicators, and possible data sources.	DOE	16	
Harmonization of Philippine energy statistics	DOE	16	
Benchmarking of countries with Measuring Sustainable Tourism (MST) statistics	PSA, DOT	18	200 (2018-2023)
Compilation of Measuring Sustainable Tourism (MST) Indicators	PSA	18	1,000 (2018-2023)
Generation of subnational Tourism Satellite Accounts	PSA	18	1,500 (2018-2023)

Statistical Development Programs	Agency	Chapter	Budget (in Php '000)
Generation of Tourism I-O	PSA	18	600 (2018-2023)
Revision of reporting templates in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Framework System	IC	19	
Implementation of the recommendation in the latest harmonized statistical frameworks on the 2016 Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual and Compilation Guide (MFSMCG) and Government Finance Statistics 2014 Manual	BSP, DOF, DBM	19	
Enhancement of statistical framework for Science and Technology and Innovation	PSA, DOST	20	
Development and compilation of R&D accounts; review data compilation methodology	PSA, DOST, IPO	20	
Formulation of statistical framework for hunger statistics	PSA	23	160 (2019-2020)
Generation of Official Poverty Statistics (Full Year)	PSA	23	
Development of a Multi-dimensional Poverty Index (MPI)	PSA	23	80 (2018-2023)
Formulation of the Philippines' Quality of Life Index (QLI)	NEDA, PSRTI	23	2,700 (2018-2023)
Development of a methodology to generate provincial level poverty statistics for the basic sectors	PSA	24	
Generation of statistics on women in business and other related statistics	DTI, BSP	24	
Generation of tables on children with disabilities (CWD) from the Census of Population and Housing (CPH)	PSA	24	
Development of methodology on measuring unpaid work	PSA	24	20 (2018-2019)
Inclusion of e-commerce indicators on establishment and household surveys	IACICTS	25	
Harmonization of ICT indicators consistent with standard classification systems (PSIC, PSCC) and responsive towards the data requirements of development plans (e.g. PDP, eGov Master Plan)	PSA	25	
Review and updating the Philippine SDG Indicator Framework	PSA, PSRTI	26	3,766 (2018-2023)
Development of methodologies for Tier 3 indicators and study of possible institutionalization of data collection/compilation of Tier 2 SDG indicators	PSA, PSRTI	26	4,142 (2018-2023)

Statistical Development Programs	Agency	Chapter	Budget (in Php '000)
Conduct of surveys/censuses:			
2019 Young Adult Fertility Survey (YAFS)	UPPI	5	66,000
Agricultural Wage Rate Survey (AWRS) formerly Agricultural Labor Survey (ALS)	PSA	15	33,000 (2018-2023)
Annual Poverty Indicators Survey (APIS)	PSA	23	66,000 (2019-2020; 2022-2023)
Annual Survey of Philippine Business and Industry (ASPBI)	PSA	14	365,456 (2018-2023)
Backyard Livestock and Poultry Survey (BLPS)	PSA	15	100,741 (2018-2023)
CAR Philippine Indigenous Peoples Ethnographies (PIPE)	NCIP	22	15,000 (2018-2022)
Commercial Livestock and Poultry Survey (CLPS)	PSA	15	57,780 (2018-2023)
Commodity and Outlet Survey (COS)	PSA	19	
Corn Production Survey (CPS)	PSA	15	167,490 (2018-2023)
Crime Victimization Survey	PSA	11	
Crops Production Survey (CrPS)	PSA	15	135,027 (2018-2023)
Cross-sectoral energy consumption surveys			
Expanded national nutrition survey (ENNS)	DOST-FNRI	9	187,600 (2018-2023)
Farm Price Survey (FPS)	PSA	15	17,095 (2018-2023)
Functional Literacy, Education and Mass Media Survey	PSA	8	84,313 (2019-2020)
Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS)	DOH	9	39,000 (2019-2021)
Labor Force Survey (LFS)	PSA	7	497,341 (2018-2023)
Labor Turnover Survey (LTS)	PSA	7	206,413 (2018-2023)
Meetings, Incentives, Conventions and Exhibitions (M.I.C.E.) survey	DOT	18	2,500 (2018-2023)
Monthly Integrated Survey on Selected Industries (MISSI)	PSA	14	72,744 (2018-2023)
Monthly Palay and Corn Situation Reporting System (MPCSRS)	PSA	15	35,509 (2018-2023)
Pilot survey on how to measure green employment	PSA	7	3,000 (2018-2020)
Producers Price Survey (PPS)	PSA	14	35,204 (2018-2023)
Quality of Life Index (QLI) Survey	NEDA	13	7,000 (2018-2023)
Quarterly Aquaculture Survey (QAqS)	PSA	15	18,031 (2018-2023)

Statistical Development Programs	Agency	Chapter	Budget (in Php '000)
Quarterly Commercial Fisheries Survey (QCFS)	PSA	15	10,144 (2018-2023)
Quarterly Inland Fisheries Survey (QIFS)	PSA	15	7,344 (2018-2023)
Quarterly Municipal Fisheries Survey (QMFS)	PSA	15	11,816 (2018-2023)
Quarterly Survey of Philippine Business and Industry (QSPBI)	PSA	14	100,560 (2018-2023)
Regular inclusion of the Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WaSH) Module in APIS or any regular household survey	PSA	10	291,000 (2019-2020)
Survey on Anti-Red Tape Act	CSC	12	21,647 (2018-2023)
Survey (perception) on baseline formation for cultural statistics: level of awareness on creativity, culture sensitivity and cultural diversity, tolerance and respect for others	NCCA, PSA and NEDA	8	
Survey on Costs and Returns of Palay Production	PSA	15	25,000
Survey on Expenditures on Orchard Development for Mango, Coffee, Calamansi, Coconut, Rubber, Cacao	PSA	15	25,000 (2019-2023)
Survey on innovation for business/industry and government sector	PSA, DOST, IPOPHL	20	2,000 (2018-2023)
Survey on Overseas Filipinos (SOF) (rider in the October round of LFS)	PSA	5	
Transport Energy Consumption Survey (TECS)	DOE	16	7,000 (2019-2021)

2020

Statistical Development Programs	Agency	Chapter	Budget (in Php '000)
Development of the Philippine Classification of Environmental Activities (PCEA)	PSA	1	2,000
Celebration of 3rd World Statistics Day (WSD)	PSS	1	400
Development of a Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) for the PSS	PSA	1	3,000
Enhancement of the Core Regional Indicators (CoRe-Is)	PSA	1	120 (2018-2023)
Estimation of Regional Development Index (RDI)	PSA	1	120 (2018-2023)
2020 International Conference on SDG Statistics	PSA	4	8,900 (2020;2023)

Statistical Development Programs	Agency	Chapter	Budget (in Php '000)
Collaboration with other partner agencies to adopt measurement and concepts and definition on overseas Filipinos and migration data, which were approved by the PSA Board	PSA, concerned agencies	5	
Formulation of cultural indicators that can measure outcomes of programs that promote Philippine culture	NCCA, NEDA, PSA	8	15,000
Adoption and institutionalization of the new framework (e.g., PNHA based on System of Health Accounts (SHA) 2011)	PSA	9	2,095 (2018-2023)
Mapping/Inventory of available social protection statistics/indicators	IAC SPC, PSA	10	200 (2018-2019)
Establishment of methodology on National Governance Index (NGI)	PSA, IAC on Governance Statistics	12	5,000 (2018-2023)
Enhancement/updating of SNA related frameworks and indicators	NEDA, PSA	13	
Revision and rebasing of the quarterly and annual national accounts to base year 2012	PSA	13	
Revision and rebasing of the Gross Regional Domestic Product and Gross Regional Domestic Expenditures base year 2012	PSA	13	
Revision of the Consolidated accounts and Income and Outlay accounts	PSA	13	
Development of a system for the compilation and generation of statistics on realized investments	BSP, PSA, BOI, PEZA, SEC, PPP Center	14	
Retail Sales Index	PSA	14	
Whole Sale index	PSA	14	
Development of improved survey design and estimation procedure for fishery production survey	PSA	15	2,500 (2019-2020)
Adoption of the LFH results as input to the new sampling design for palay and corn production surveys	PSA	15	35,000 (2019-2021)
Listing of Farms for Crops Production Survey	PSA	15	150 (2019-2021)
Updating of list of dairy farms (household and establishment-based)	PSA	15	50,000 (2019-2023)
Updating of the list of commercial farms/establishments for livestock and poultry (including hatcheries and breeder farms); and dairy farms	PSA	15	50,000 (2019-2021)
Updating of the list of slaughterhouses and poultry dressing plants	PSA	15	15,000 (2020-2021)

Statistical Development Programs	Agency	Chapter	Budget (in Php '000)
Generation of Tourism I-O	PSA	18	600 (2018-2023)
Generation of subnational Tourism Satellite Accounts	PSA	18	1,500 (2018-2023)
Benchmarking of countries with Measuring Sustainable Tourism (MST) statistics	PSA, DOT	18	200 (2018-2023)
Compilation of Measuring Sustainable Tourism (MST) Indicators	PSA	18	1,000 (2018-2023)
Implementation of the recommendation in the latest harmonized statistical frameworks on the 2016 Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual and Compilation Guide (MFSMCG) and Government Finance Statistics 2014 Manual	BSP, DOF, DBM	19	
Rebasing of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) by income group (for the poor and all income households) at the provincial/selected HUCs level	PSA	19	
Enhancement of statistical framework for Science and Technology and Innovation	PSA, DOST	20	
Development and compilation of R&D accounts; review data compilation methodology	PSA, DOST, IPO	20	
Generation of the Human Development Index	PSA	23	
Development of a Multi-dimensional Poverty Index (MPI)	PSA	23	80 (2018-2023)
Formulation of statistical framework for hunger statistics	PSA	23	160 (2019-2020)
Development of an official methodology for generating socio-economic classification	PSA/IAC on Poverty Statistics	23	4,000 (2019-2020)
Development of methodology for estimating poverty statistics among IPs and PWDs	PSA/IAC on Poverty Statistics	23	200 (2019-2020)
Formulation of the Philippines' Quality of Life Index (QLI)	NEDA, PSRTI	23	2,700 (2018-2023)
Generation of City and Municipal Level Poverty Estimates	PSA	23	
Generation of Official Poverty Statistics for the basic sectors	PSA	23	
Review of the official poverty statistics estimation methodology	IAC on Poverty Statistics, PSA	23	5,400 (2019-2021)
Development of a methodology to generate provincial level poverty statistics for the basic sectors	PSA	24	

Statistical Development Programs	Agency	Chapter	Budget (in Php '000)
Review and improve methodology for estimating gender wage gap	PSA	24	20 (2019-2020)
Generation of statistics on women in business and other related statistics	DTI, BSP	24	
Inclusion of e-commerce indicators on establishment and household surveys	IACICTS	25	
Development of methodologies for Tier 3 indicators and study of possible institutionalization of data collection/compilation of Tier 2 SDG indicators with technical guidance from IAEG on SDG Indicators and/or custodian agencies	PSA, PSRTI	26	4,142 (2018-2023)
Review and updating of the Philippine SDG Indicator Framework	PSA, PSRTI	26	3,766 (2018-2023)
Conduct of surveys/censuses:			
2020 Census of Population and Housing (CPH)	PSA	5	2,600,000
Agricultural Wage Rate Survey (AWRS) formerly Agricultural Labor Survey (ALS)	PSA	15	33,000 (2018-2023)
Annual Poverty Indicators Survey (APIS)	PSA	23	66,000 (2019-2020; 2022-2023)
Annual Survey of Philippine Business and Industry (ASPBI)	PSA	14	365,456 (2018-2023)
Backyard Livestock and Poultry Survey (BLPS)	PSA	15	100,741 (2018-2023)
CAR Philippine Indigenous Peoples Ethnographies (PIPE)	NCIP	22	15,000 (2018-2022)
Commercial Livestock and Poultry Survey (CLPS)	PSA	15	57,780 (2018-2023)
Commodity and Outlet Survey (COS)	PSA	19	
Corn Production Survey (CPS)	PSA	15	167,490 (2018-2023)
Crops Production Survey (CrPS)	PSA	15	135,027 (2018-2023)
Cross-sectoral energy consumption surveys	DOE	16	
Employer Survey	TESDA	8	2,500 (2018;2020;2022)
Expanded national nutrition survey (ENNS)	DOST-FNRI	9	187,600 (2018-2023)
Farm Price Survey (FPS)	PSA	15	17,095 (2018-2023)
Functional Literacy, Education and Mass Media Survey	PSA	8	84,313 (2019-2020)
Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS)	DOH	9	39,000 (2019-2021)

Statistical Development Programs	Agency	Chapter	Budget (in Php '000)
Household Energy Consumption Survey (HECS) and the Survey of Energy Consumption of Establishments (SECE)	DOE, PSA	16	65,000 (2019-2021)
Household Survey on Domestic Visitors	PSA	18	168,000 (2018;2020-2021)
Labor Force Survey (LFS)	PSA	7	497,341 (2018-2023)
Labor Turnover Survey (LTS)	PSA	7	206,413 (2018-2023)
Meetings, Incentives, Conventions and Exhibitions (M.I.C.E.) survey	DOT	18	2,500 (2018-2023)
Monthly Integrated Survey on Selected Industries (MISSI)	PSA	14	72,744 (2018-2023)
Monthly Palay and Corn Situation Reporting System (MPCSRS)	PSA	15	35,509 (2018-2023)
Occupational Wages Survey (OWS)	PSA	7	38,575 (2018;2020;2022)
Palay and Corn Stock Survey (PCSS)	PSA	15	61,496 (2018-2023)
Palay Production Survey (PPS)	PSA	15	167,490 (2018-2023)
Producers Price Survey (PPS)	PSA	14	35,204 (2018-2023)
Quality of Life Index (QLI) Survey	NEDA	13	7,000 (2018-2023)
Quarterly Aquaculture Survey (QAqS)	PSA	15	18,031 (2018-2023)
Quarterly Commercial Fisheries Survey (QCFS)	PSA	15	10,144 (2018-2023)
Quarterly Inland Fisheries Survey (QIFS)	PSA	15	7,344 (2018-2023)
Quarterly Municipal Fisheries Survey (QMFS)	PSA	15	11,816 (2018-2023)
Quarterly Survey of Philippine Business and Industry (QSPBI)	PSA	14	100,560 (2018-2023)
Regular inclusion of the Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WaSH) Module in APIS or any regular household survey	PSA	9	291,000 (2019-2020)
Survey on Anti-Red Tape Act	CSC	12	21,647 (2018-2023)
Survey (perception) on baseline formation for cultural statistics: level of awareness on creativity, culture sensitivity and cultural diversity, tolerance and respect for others	NCCA, PSA and NEDA	8	
Survey on Costs and Returns of Corn Production	PSA	15	15,000

Statistical Development Programs	Agency	Chapter	Budget (in Php '000)
Survey on innovation for business/industry and government sector	PSA, DOST, IPOPHL	20	2,000 (2018-2023)
Survey on Overseas Filipinos (SOF)	PSA	5	
Transport Energy Consumption Survey (TECS)	DOE	16	7,000 (2019-2021)

2021

Statistical Development Programs	Agency	Chapter	Budget (in Php '000)
Enhancement of the Core Regional Indicators (CoRe-Is)	PSA	1	120 (2018-2023)
Estimation of Regional Development Index (RDI)	PSA	1	120 (2018-2023)
Development and implementation of the Training and Certification Program for data collectors in the Philippine Statistical System	PSA, TESDA, DepEd	2	
Formulating of operational definition and framework of measurement across informal settler data	NHA	5	
Computation of projected population at the national, regional, provincial, and city/municipality with 2020 population as base	PSA	5	
Collaboration with other partner agencies to adopt measurement and concepts and definition on overseas Filipinos and migration data, which were approved by the PSA Board	PSA, concerned agencies	5	
Formulation of cultural indicators that can measure outcomes of programs that promote Philippine culture	NCCA, NEDA, PSA	8	5,000
Adoption and institutionalization of the new framework (e.g., PNHA based on System of Health Accounts (SHA) 2011)	PSA	9	2,095 (2018-2023)
Establishment of methodology on National Governance Index (NGI)	PSA, IAC on Governance Statistics	12	5,000 (2018-2023)
Enhancement/updating of SNA related frameworks and indicators	NEDA, PSA	13	
Revision and rebasing of the quarterly and annual national accounts to base year 2012	PSA	13	
Revision and rebasing of the Gross Regional Domestic Product and Gross Regional Domestic Expenditures base year 2012	PSA	13	
Revision of the Consolidated accounts and Income and Outlay accounts	PSA	13	

Statistical Development Programs	Agency	Chapter	Budget (in Php '000)
Retail Sales Index	PSA	14	
Whole Sale index	PSA	14	
Listing of Farms for Crops Production Survey	PSA	15	150 (2019-2021)
Updating of list of dairy farms (household and establishment-based)	PSA	15	50,000 (2019-2023)
Updating of the list of commercial farms/establishments for livestock and poultry (including hatcheries and breeder farms); and dairy farms	PSA	15	50,000 (2019-2021)
Updating of the list of slaughterhouses and poultry dressing plants	PSA	15	15,000 (2020-2021)
Adoption of the LFH results as input to the new sampling design for palay and corn production surveys	PSA	15	35,000 (2019-2021)
Generation of subnational Tourism Satellite Accounts	PSA	18	1,500 (2018-2023)
Benchmarking of countries with Measuring Sustainable Tourism (MST) statistics	PSA, DOT	18	200 (2018-2023)
Compilation of Measuring Sustainable Tourism (MST) Indicators	PSA	18	1,000 (2018-2023)
Generation of Tourism I-O	PSA	18	600 (2018-2023)
Rebasing of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) by income group (for the poor and all income households) at the provincial/selected HUCs level	PSA	19	
Implementation of the recommendation in the latest harmonized statistical frameworks on the 2016 Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual and Compilation Guide (MFSMCG) and Government Finance Statistics 2014 Manual	BSP, DOF, DBM	19	
Enhancement of statistical framework for Science and Technology and Innovation	PSA, DOST	20	
Development and compilation of R&D accounts; review data compilation methodology	PSA, DOST, IPO	20	
Development of a Multi-dimensional Poverty Index (MPI)	PSA	23	80 (2018-2023)
Formulation of the Philippines' Quality of Life Index (QLI)	NEDA, PSRTI	23	2,700 (2018-2023)
Generation of City and Municipal Level Poverty Estimates	PSA	23	
Review of the official poverty statistics estimation methodology	IAC on Poverty Statistics, PSA	23	5,400 (2019-2021)

Statistical Development Programs	Agency	Chapter	Budget (in Php '000)
Generation of statistics on women in business and other related statistics	DTI, BSP	24	
Development of a methodology to generate provincial level poverty statistics for the basic sectors	PSA	24	
Inclusion of e-commerce indicators on establishment and household surveys	IACICTS	25	
Development of methodologies for Tier 3 indicators and study of possible institutionalization of data collection/compilation of Tier 2 SDG indicators with technical guidance from IAEG on SDG Indicators and/or custodian agencies	PSA, PSRTI	26	4,142 (2018-2023)
Review and updating of the Philippine SDG Indicator Framework	PSA, PSRTI	26	3,766 (2018-2023)
Conduct of surveys/censuses:			
Agricultural Wage Rate Survey (AWRS) formerly Agricultural Labor Survey (ALS)	PSA	15	33,000 (2018-2023)
Annual Survey of Philippine Business and Industry (ASPBI)	PSA	14	365,456 (2018-2023)
Backyard Livestock and Poultry Survey (BLPS)	PSA	15	100,741 (2018-2023)
CAR Philippine Indigenous Peoples Ethnographies (PIPE)	NCIP	22	15,000 (2018-2022)
Census Evaluation Survey	PSA	5	
Commercial Livestock and Poultry Survey (CLPS)	PSA	15	57,780 (2018-2023)
Commodity and Outlet Survey (COS)	PSA	19	97,000 (2020-2021)
Corn Production Survey (CPS)	PSA	15	167,490 (2018-2023)
Crops Production Survey (CrPS)	PSA	15	135,027 (2018-2023)
Cross-sectoral energy consumption surveys	DOE	16	
Expanded national nutrition survey (ENNS)	DOST-FNRI	9	187,600 (2018-2023)
Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES)	PSA	7	505,960 (2018;2021)
Farm Price Survey (FPS)	PSA	15	17,095 (2018-2023)
Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS)	DOH	9	39,000 (2019-2021)
Household Energy Consumption Survey (HECS) and the Survey of Energy Consumption of Establishments (SECE)	DOE, PSA	16	65,000 (2019-2021)

Statistical Development Programs	Agency	Chapter	Budget (in Php '000)
Household Survey on Domestic Visitors	PSA	18	168,000 (2018;2020-2021)
Labor Force Survey (LFS)	PSA	7	497,341 (2018-2023)
Labor Turnover Survey (LTS)	PSA	7	206,413 (2018-2023)
Monthly Integrated Survey on Selected Industries (MISSI)	PSA	14	72,744 (2018-2023)
Monthly Palay and Corn Situation Reporting System (MPCSRS)	PSA	15	35,510 (2018-2023)
Palay and Corn Stock Survey (PCSS)	PSA	15	61,496 (2018-2023)
Palay Production Survey (PPS)	PSA	15	167,490 (2018-2023)
Producers Price Survey (PPS)	PSA	14	35,204 (2018-2023)
Quality of Life Index (QLI) Survey	NEDA	13	7,000 (2018-2023)
Quarterly Aquaculture Survey (QAqS)	PSA	15	18,031 (2018-2023)
Quarterly Commercial Fisheries Survey (QCFS)	PSA	15	10,144 (2018-2023)
Quarterly Inland Fisheries Survey (QIFS)	PSA	15	7,344 (2018-2023)
Quarterly Municipal Fisheries Survey (QMFS)	PSA	15	11,816 (2018-2023)
Quarterly Survey of Philippine Business and Industry (QSPBI)	PSA	14	100,560 (2018-2023)
Survey on Anti-Red Tape Act	CSC	12	21,648 (2018-2023)
Survey (perception) on baseline formation for cultural statistics: level of awareness on creativity, culture sensitivity and cultural diversity, tolerance and respect for others	NCCA, PSA and NEDA	8	
Survey on Expenditures on Orchard Development for Mango, Coffee, Calamansi, Coconut, Rubber, Cacao	PSA	15	25,000 (2019-2023)
Survey on innovation for business/industry and government sector	PSA, DOST, IPOPHL	20	2,000 (2018-2023)
Survey on Older Persons	UPPI	5	
Survey on Overseas Filipinos (SOF)	PSA	5	66,000
Transport Energy Consumption Survey (TECS)	DOE	16	7,000 (2019-2021)

2022

Statistical Development Programs	Agency	Chapter	Budget (in Php '000)
15th National Convention on Statistics (NCS)	PSA	1	7,100
Enhancement of the Core Regional Indicators (CoRe-Is)	PSA	1	120 (2018-2023)
Estimation of Regional Development Index (RDI)	PSA	1	120 (2018-2023)
Formulating of operational definition and framework of measurement across informal settler data	NHA	5	
Computation of projected population at the national, regional, provincial, and city/municipality with 2020 population as base	PSA	5	
Collaboration with other partner agencies to adopt measurement and concepts and definition on overseas Filipinos and migration data, which were approved by the PSA Board	PSA, concerned agencies	5	
Formulation of cultural indicators that can measure outcomes of programs that promote Philippine culture	NCCA, NEDA, PSA	8	3,000
Adoption and institutionalization of the new framework (e.g., PNHA based on System of Health Accounts (SHA) 2011)	PSA	9	2,095 (2018-2023)
Establishment of methodology on National Governance Index (NGI)	PSA, IAC on Governance Statistics	12	5,000 (2018-2023)
Enhancement/updating of SNA related frameworks and indicators	NEDA, PSA	13	
Revision and rebasing of the quarterly and annual national accounts to base year 2012	PSA	13	
Revision and rebasing of the Gross Regional Domestic Product and Gross Regional Domestic Expenditures base year 2012	PSA	13	
Revision of the Consolidated accounts and Income and Outlay accounts	PSA	13	
Retail Sales Index	PSA	14	
Whole Sale index	PSA	14	
Updating of list of dairy farms (household and establishment-based)	PSA	15	50,000 (2019-2023)
Benchmarking of countries with Measuring Sustainable Tourism (MST) statistics	PSA, DOT	18	200 (2018-2023)
Compilation of Measuring Sustainable Tourism (MST) Indicators	PSA	18	1,000 (2018-2023)
Generation of subnational Tourism Satellite Accounts	PSA	18	1,500 (2018-2023)

Statistical Development Programs	Agency	Chapter	Budget (in Php '000)
Generation of Tourism I-O	PSA	18	600 (2018-2023)
Rebasing of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) by income group (for the poor and all income households) at the provincial/selected HUCs level	PSA	19	
Implementation of the recommendation in the latest harmonized statistical frameworks on the 2016 Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual and Compilation Guide (MFSMCG) and Government Finance Statistics 2014 Manual	BSP, DOF, DBM	19	
Enhancement of statistical framework for Science and Technology and Innovation	PSA, DOST	20	
Development and compilation of R&D accounts; review data compilation methodology	PSA, DOST, IPO	20	
Development of a Multi-dimensional Poverty Index (MPI)	PSA	23	80 (2018-2023)
Formulation of the Philippines' Quality of Life Index (QLI)	NEDA, PSRTI	23	2,700 (2018-2023)
Generation of Official Poverty Statistics (Full Year)	PSA	23	
Generation of City and Municipal Level Poverty Estimates	PSA	23	
Generation of statistics on women in business and other related statistics	DTI, BSP	24	
Development of a methodology to generate provincial level poverty statistics for the basic sectors	PSA	24	
Inclusion of e-commerce indicators on establishment and household surveys	IACICTS	25	
Review and updating of the Philippine SDG Indicator Framework	PSA, PSRTI	26	3,766 (2018-2023)
Development of methodologies for Tier 3 indicators and study of possible institutionalization of data collection/compilation of Tier 2 SDG indicators with technical guidance from IAEG on SDG Indicators and/or custodian agencies	PSA, PSRTI	26	4,142 (2018-2023)
Conduct of surveys/censuses			
2022 Census of Agriculture and Fisheries (CAF)	PSA	15	4,788,883
2022 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS)	PSA	5	80,248
Agricultural Wage Rate Survey (AWRS) formerly Agricultural Labor Survey (ALS)	PSA	15	33,000 (2018-2023)
Annual Poverty Indicators Survey (APIS)	PSA	23	66,000 (2019-2020; 2022-2023)

Statistical Development Programs	Agency	Chapter	Budget (in Php '000)
Annual Survey of Philippine Business and Industry (ASPBI)	PSA	14	365,456 (2018-2023)
Backyard Livestock and Poultry Survey (BLPS)	PSA	15	100,741 (2018-2023)
Commercial Livestock and Poultry Survey (CLPS)	PSA	15	57,781 (2018-2023)
Corn Production Survey (CPS)	PSA	15	167,490 (2018-2023)
Crops Production Survey (CrPS)	PSA	15	135,027 (2018-2023)
Cross-sectoral energy consumption surveys	DOE	16	
Employer Survey	PSA	8	2,500 (2018;2020;2022)
Expanded national nutrition survey (ENNS)	DOST-FNRI	9	187,600 (2018-2023)
Farm Price Survey (FPS)	PSA	15	17,095 (2018-2023)
Labor Force Survey (LFS)	PSA	7	497,341 (2018-2023)
Labor Turnover Survey (LTS)	PSA	7	206,413 (2018-2023)
Meetings, Incentives, Conventions and Exhibitions (M.I.C.E.) survey	DOT	18	2,500 (2018-2023)
Monthly Integrated Survey on Selected Industries (MISSI)	PSA	14	72,744 (2018-2023)
Monthly Palay and Corn Situation Reporting System (MPCSRS)	PSA	15	35,509 (2018-2023)
Occupational Wages Survey (OWS)	PSA	7	38,575 (2018;2020;2022)
Palay and Corn Stock Survey (PCSS)	PSA	15	61,496 (2018-2023)
Palay Production Survey (PPS)	PSA	15	167,490 (2018-2023)
Producers Price Survey (PPS)	PSA	14	35,204 (2018-2023)
Quality of Life Index (QLI) Survey	NEDA	13	7,000 (2018-2023)
Quarterly Aquaculture Survey (QAqS)	PSA	15	18,031 (2018-2023)
Quarterly Commercial Fisheries Survey (QCFS)	PSA	15	10,144 (2018-2023)
Quarterly Inland Fisheries Survey (QIFS)	PSA	15	7,344 (2018-2023)
Quarterly Municipal Fisheries Survey (QMFS)	PSA	15	11,816 (2018-2023)
Quarterly Survey of Philippine Business and Industry (QSPBI)	PSA	14	100,560 (2018-2023)

Statistical Development Programs	Agency	Chapter	Budget (in Php '000)
Survey on Anti-Red Tape Act	CSC	12	21,647 (2018-2023)
Survey (perception) on baseline formation for cultural statistics: level of awareness on creativity, culture sensitivity and cultural diversity, tolerance and respect for others	NCCA, PSA and NEDA	8	
Survey on Expenditures on Orchard Development for Mango, Coffee, Calamansi, Coconut, Rubber, Cacao	PSA	15	25,000 (2018-2023)
Survey on innovation for business/industry and government sector	PSA, DOST, IPOPHL	20	2,000 (2018-2023)
Survey on Overseas Filipinos (SOF)	PSA	5	

2023

Statistical Development Programs	Agency	Chapter	Budget (in Php '000)
Enhancement of the Core Regional Indicators (CoRe-Is)	PSA	1	120 (2018-2023)
Estimation of Regional Development Index (RDI)	PSA	1	120 (2018-2023)
2023 International Conference on SDG Statistics	PSA	4	8,900 (2020; 2023)
Computation of projected population at the national, regional, provincial, and city/municipality with 2020 population as base	PSA	5	
Formulation of cultural indicators that can measure outcomes of programs that promote Philippine culture	NCCA, NEDA, PSA	8	3,000
Adoption and institutionalization of the new framework (e.g., PNHA based on System of Health Accounts (SHA) 2011)	PSA	9	2,095 (2018-2023)
Establishment of methodology on National Governance Index (NGI)	PSA, IAC on Governance Statistics	12	5,000 (2018-2023)
Enhancement/updating of SNA related frameworks and indicators	NEDA, PSA	13	
Revision and rebasing of the quarterly and annual national accounts to base year 2012	PSA	13	
Revision and rebasing of the Gross Regional Domestic Product and Gross Regional Domestic Expenditures base year 2012	PSA	13	
Revision of the Consolidated accounts and Income and Outlay accounts	PSA	13	

Statistical Development Programs	Agency	Chapter	Budget (in Php '000)
Retail Sales Index	PSA	14	
Whole Sale index	PSA	14	
Benchmarking of countries with Measuring Sustainable Tourism (MST) statistics	PSA, DOT	18	200 (2018-2023)
Compilation of Measuring Sustainable Tourism (MST) Indicators	PSA	18	1,000 (2018-2023)
Generation of subnational Tourism Satellite Accounts	PSA	18	1,500 (2018-2023)
Generation of Tourism I-O	PSA	18	600 (2018-2023)
Implementation of the recommendation in the latest harmonized statistical frameworks on the 2016 Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual and Compilation Guide (MFSMCG) and Government Finance Statistics 2014 Manual	BSP, DOF, DBM	19	
Rebasing of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) by income group (for the poor and all income households) at the provincial/selected HUCs level	PSA	19	
Enhancement of statistical framework for Science and Technology and Innovation	PSA, DOST	20	
Development and compilation of R&D accounts; review data compilation methodology	PSA, DOST, IPO	20	
Development of a Multi-dimensional Poverty Index (MPI)	PSA	23	80 (2018-2023)
Formulation of the Philippines' Quality of Life Index (QLI)	NEDA, PSRTI	23	2,700 (2018-2023)
Generation of the Human Development Index	PSA	23	
Generation of City and Municipal Level Poverty Estimates	PSA	23	
Generation of Official Poverty Statistics for the basic sectors	PSA	23	
Generation of statistics on women in business and other related statistics	DTI, BSP	24	
Development of a methodology to generate provincial level poverty statistics for the basic sectors	PSA	24	
Inclusion of e-commerce indicators on establishment and household surveys	IACICTS	25	
Development of methodologies for Tier 3 indicators and study of possible institutionalization of data collection/compilation of Tier 2 SDG indicators with technical guidance from IAEG on SDG Indicators and/or custodian agencies	PSA, PSRTI	26	4,142 (2018-2023)
Review and updating of the Philippine SDG Indicator Framework	PSA, PSRTI	26	3,766 (2018-2023)

Statistical Development Programs	Agency	Chapter	Budget (in Php '000)
Conduct of surveys/censuses:			
Agricultural Wage Rate Survey (AWRS) formerly Agricultural Labor Survey (ALS)	PSA	15	33,000 (2018-2023)
Annual Survey of Philippine Business and Industry (ASPBI)	PSA	14	365,456 (2018-2023)
Annual Poverty Indicators Survey (APIS)	PSA	23	66,000 (2019-2020; 2022-2023)
Backyard Livestock and Poultry Survey (BLPS)	PSA	15	100,741 (2018-2023)
Commercial Livestock and Poultry Survey (CLPS)	PSA	15	57,781 (2018-2023)
Corn Production Survey (CPS)	PSA	15	167,490 (2018-2023)
Crops Production Survey (CrPS)	PSA	15	135,027 (2018-2023)
Cross-sectoral energy consumption surveys	DOE	16	
Expanded national nutrition survey (ENNS)	DOST-FNRI	9	187,600 (2018-2023)
Farm Price Survey (FPS)	PSA	15	17,095 (2018-2023)
Labor Force Survey (LFS)	PSA	7	497,341 (2018-2023)
Labor Turnover Survey (LTS)	PSA	7	206,413 (2018-2023)
Meetings, Incentives, Conventions and Exhibitions (M.I.C.E.) survey	DOT	18	2,500 (2018-2023)
Monthly Integrated Survey on Selected Industries (MISSI)	PSA	14	72,744 (2018-2023)
Monthly Palay and Corn Situation Reporting System (MPCSRS)	PSA	15	35,509 (2018-2023)
Palay and Corn Stock Survey (PCSS)	PSA	15	61,496 (2018-2023)
Palay Production Survey (PPS)	PSA	15	167,490 (2018-2023)
Producers Price Survey (PPS)	PSA	14	35,204 (2018-2023)
Quality of Life Index (QLI) Survey	NEDA	13	7,000 (2018-2023)
Quarterly Commercial Fisheries Survey (QCFS)	PSA	15	10,144 (2018-2023)
Quarterly Inland Fisheries Survey (QIFS)	PSA	15	7,344 (2018-2023)
Quarterly Municipal Fisheries Survey (QMFS)	PSA	15	11,816 (2018-2023)
Quarterly Survey of Philippine Business and Industry (QSPBI)	PSA	14	100,560 (2018-2023)

Statistical Development Programs	Agency	Chapter	Budget (in Php '000)
Survey (perception) on baseline formation for cultural statistics: level of awareness on creativity, culture sensitivity and cultural diversity, tolerance and respect for others	NCCA, PSA and NEDA	8	
Survey on Expenditures on Orchard Development for Mango, Coffee, Calamansi, Coconut, Rubber, Cacao	PSA	15	25,000 (2018-2023)
Survey on innovation for business/industry and government sector	PSA, DOST, IPOPHL	20	2,000 (2018-2023)

Appendix

Planning Committees

PSA Board

Chairperson:
Secretary Ernesto M. Pernia, NEDA
Vice-Chairperson:
Undersecretary Laura B. Pascua, DBM
Members:
Undersecretary Lisa Grace S. Bersales, PSA
Undersecretary Evelyn G. Laviña, DA
Undersecretary Teresita O. Vistro, DAR
Undersecretary Jesus L.R. Mateo, DepEd
Undersecretary Raul B. Aguilos, DOE
Undersecretary Ernesto D. Adobo Jr., DENR
Undersecretary Karl Kendrick T. Chua, DOF
Undersecretary Manuel A.J. Teehankee, DFA
Undersecretary Lilibeth C. David, DOH
Undersecretary Denis F. Villorente, DICT
Undersecretary Austere A. Panadero, DILG
Undersecretary Reynante B. Orceo, DOJ
Undersecretary Dominador R. Say, DOLE
Undersecretary Ricardo A. David Jr. DND
Undersecretary Maria Catalina E. Cabral, DPWH
Undersecretary Carol M. Yorobe, DOST
Undersecretary Florita R. Villar, DSWD
Undersecretary Alma Rita D. Jimenez, DOT
Undersecretary Ceferino S. Rodolfo, DTI
Undersecretary Gary V. De Guzman, DOTr
Deputy Governor Diwa C. Guinigundo, BSP
Director Maria Teresita M. Semana, CHED
Dep. Director General Rosanna A. Urdaneta, TESDA
Commissioner Michael P. Cloribel, GCG
Exec. Dir. Josefina C. Venegas-Almeda, PSRTI
Ms. Francisca Nasol-Dayrit, PSAI
Gov. Al Francis C. Bichara, ULAP
Dr. Ana Maria L. Tabunda, Pulse Asia Research Inc.

PSDP Steering Committee

Chairperson:
Undersecretary Lisa Grace S. Bersales, PSA
Vice-Chairperson:
Undersecretary Rosemarie G. Edillon, NEDA
Members:
Undersecretary Ricardo A. David Jr. DND
Undersecretary Carol M. Yorobe, DOST
Undersecretary Florita R. Villar, DSWD
Undersecretary Benito O. Bengzon, DOT
Asst. Secretary Denis Y. Lepatan, DFA
Asst. Secretary Teresita Vistro, DAR
OIC-Asst. Secretary Bresilda M. Gervacio, DENR
Dir. General Romulo Emmanuel M. Miral Jr., CPBRD
Associate Justice Karl B. Miranda, Sandiganbayan
Dep. Exec. Director Marichu G. Talleno, NCCA
Exec. Director Josefina C. Venegas-Almeda, PSRTI
Exec. Director Emmeline L. Verzosa
Exec. Director Marissa G. Legaspi, TESDA
Director Rosabel B. Guerrero, BSP
Director Maria Teresita M. Semana, CHED
Director Maria Teresa Magno-Garcia, DICT
Director Francisco R. Cruz, DILG
Director Jesus T. Tamang, DOE
Director Adeline T. De Castro, DOLE
Director Haidee V. Ampatuan, NCMF
Director Xerxes S. Nitafan, SEPO
OIC-Asst. Director Yolanda Reyes, DBM
OIC-Director Ryan C. Thomas, DOJ
Dr. Maria Socorro Santos, DOH
Dr. Claire Dennis S. Mapa, UPSS
Mr. Edwin M. Fortes, DPWH
Ms. Teresa Mendoza, DOF
Ms. Marietta C. Atienza, DepEd
Ms. Francisca Nasol-Dayrit, PSAI

Interagency Committee on Agriculture and Agrarian Reform Statistics

Chairperson:
Asst. Secretary Romeo S. Recide, PSA
Vice-Chairperson:
Ms. Amparo C. Ampil, DA
Members:
Asst. Secretary Mercedita A. Sombilla, NEDA
Exec. Dir. Sarah Gutierrez-Cayona, PCAF
Mr. Zaldy P. Perez, BFAR
Mr. Peter Turingan, SEPO
Asst. National Statistician Dulce A. Regala, PSA
Ms. Ermina V. Tepora, PSA
Sector Specialists/Coordinators
Ms. Carol G. Duran, PSA
Ms. Elizabeth B. Cabrera, PSA
Ms. Reinelda R. Adriano, PSA
Ms. Maria Clarinda E. De Guzman, PSA

Interagency Committee on Civil Registration and Vital Statistics

Chairperson:
Asst. National Statistician Editha R. Orcilla, PSA
Vice-Chairperson:
Director Irma L. Asuncion, DOH
Members:
Undersecretary Florita R. Villar, DSWD
Asst. Secretary Nepomuceno A. Malaluan, DepEd
Deputy Executive Director Lolito R. Tacardon, POPCOM
Director Manuel Q. Gotis, DILG
Director Christine Lovely E. Red, Office of Cabinet Secretary
Acting Director Judy Barbara G. Robianes, DFA
Mr. Ruben F. Fondevilla, DOJ
Sector Specialists/Coordinators
Ms. Aurora T. Reolalas, PSA
Ms. Marizza B. Grande, PSA
Ms. Maria Lea Cristina L. Estandarte, PSA

Interagency Committee on Education and Cultural Statistics

Chairperson:
Director Roger B. Masapol, DepEd
Vice-Chairpersons:
Director Maria Teresita M. Semana, CHED
Asst. Exec. Director Ma. Angelina M. Carreon, TESDA
Members:
Deputy Exec. Dir. Marichu G. Talleno, NCCA
Exec. Director Patricio C. Dionio, COCOPEA
Mr. Edgardo S. Aranjuez II, NEDA
Mr. Newelle Magas, ECCD
Ms. Rachel Rigo-Dumuk, PSC
Asst. National Statistician Wilma G. Guillen, PSA
Sector Specialists/Coordinators
Ms. Rosalinda M. Garcia, PSA
Mr. John Paul D. Aldeza, PSA

Interagency Committee on Energy and Water Statistics

Chairperson:
OIC-Director Patrick T. Aquino, DOE-EPPB
Vice-Chairperson:
Asst. Secretary Romeo S. Recide, PSA
Members:
Administrator Reynaldo V. Velasco, MWSS
Administrator Edgardo R. Masongsong, NEA
President Melvin A. Matibag, NTC
President Pio J. Benavidez, NPC
Ms. Cynthia Y. Manrique, NGCP
Acting Administrator Jeci A. Lapus, LWUA
Director Metedio U. Turbella, EMB
Director Ellen C. Ebcas, ERC
OIC-Director Mario C. Marasigan, DOE-EPMB
OIC-Director Melita V. Obillo, DOE-ERDB
OIC-Director Mylene C. Capongcol, DOE-REMB
Ms. Emilina S. Blanco, PSALM
Asst. National Statistician Vivian R. Ilarina, PSA
Sector Specialists/Coordinators
Ms. Libertie V. Masculino, PSA
Ms. Chelo M. Nuyda, PSA

Interagency Committee on Environment and Natural Resources Statistics

Chairperson:
Undersecretary Ernesto D. Adobo Jr., DENR
Vice-Chairperson:
Asst. Secretary Mercedita A. Sombilla
Members:
Administrator Ricardo B. Jalad, NDRRMC
Deputy Exec. Director Romell Antonio Cuenca, CCC
Acting Administrator Vicente B. Malano, PAGASA
Acting Deputy Administrator Flaviana D. Hilario, PAGASA
OIC-Director Anna Liza F. Bonagua, DILG
Asst. Secretary Romeo S. Recide, PSA
Asst. National Statistician Vivian R. Ilarina, PSA
Sector Specialists/Coordinators
Ms. Virginia M. Bathan, PSA
Ms. Faith Lea B. Cabrera, PSA

Interagency Committee on Governance Statistics

Chairperson:
Dean Maria Fe. V. Mendoza, UP-NCPAG
Vice-Chairperson:
Asst. National Statistician Wilma G. Guillen, PSA
Members:
Asst. Commissioner Carmela S. Perez
Director Celia B. Romero, COMELEC
Director Helena Grace T. Ramos, CSC
Director Clotilde L. Drapete, DBM
Director Francisco R. Cruz, DILG
Director Thelma C. Manuel, NEDA
Asst. National Statistician Wilma G. Guillen, PSA
Graft Investigation Officer Glenn B. Barcenas, PNP
Sector Specialists/Coordinators
Ms. Rosalinda M. Garcia, PSA
Mr. Michael Leon F. Taningco, PSA

Interagency Committee on Health and Nutrition Statistics

Chairperson:
Undersecretary Lilibeth David, DOH
Co-Chairperson:
Asst. National Statistician Wilma G. Guillen, PSA
Members:
Director Crispinita A. Valdez, DOH
Exec. Dir. Juan Antonio A. Perez III, POPCOM
Director Irma L. Asuncion, DOH
Ms. Charmaine Duante, FNRI
Ms. Arlene Ruiz, NEDA
Ms. Hygeia Ceres Catalina B. Gawe, NNC
Mr. Lemuel Untalan, PHIC
Ms. Maylin Palatino, UPCPH
Sector Specialists/Coordinators
Ms. Plenee Grace J. Castillo, PSA
Ms. Racquel Dolores V. Sabeñano, PSA

Interagency Committee on Income, Poverty and Hunger Statistics

Chairperson:
President Celia M. Reyes, PIDS
Vice-Chairperson:
Undersecretary Lisa Grace S. Bersales, PSA
Members:
Undersecretary Florita R. Villar, DSWD
Director Reynaldo R. Cancio, NEDA
Director Sem H. Cordial, NAPC
Dean Claire Dennis S. Mapa, UPSS
Associate Prof. Dalisay S. Maligalig, UPLB
Asst. Secretary Romeo S. Recide, PSA
Asst. National Statistician Wilma G. Guillen, PSA
Sector Specialists/Coordinators
Ms. Bernadette B. Balamban, PSA
Ms. Anna Jean Casanas-Pascasio, PSA
Ms. Driesch Cortel, PSA

Interagency Committee on Investment Statistics

Chairperson:
Director Rosabel B. Guerrero, BSP
Vice-Chairperson:
Director Brenda Joyce R. Mendoza, NEDA
Members:
Exec. Dir. Ma. Corazon H. Dichosa, BOI
Exec. Dir. Ferdinand A. Pecson, PPPC
Group Manager Ma. Victoria M. Cabatcan, PEZA
OIC Lilia O. Pizon, SEC
Asst. National Statistician Vivian R. Ilarina, PSA
Sector Specialists/Coordinators
Mr. Eduardo B. Sanguyo, PSA
Ms. Kristina S. Bosquillos, PSA

Interagency Committee on Labor and Employment Statistics

Chairperson:
Asst. Secretary Alex V. Avila, DOLE
Vice-Chairperson:
Director Reynaldo R. Cancio, NEDA
Members:
OIC. Exec. Director Ahmma Charisma L. Satumba, ILS
Director Dominique R. Tutay, BLE
Director Ma. Teresita S. Cucueco, BWC
Director Atty. Ma. Karina Perida-Trayvilla, BWSC
Director Ma. Criselda R. Sy, NWPC
Director Jamie-Lyn D. Jamias-Garcia, NWPC
Director Maybelle M. Gorospe, POEA
Asst. National Statistician Wilma G. Guillen, PSA
Sector Specialists/Coordinators
Ms. Yolanda L. Navea, PSA
Ms. Alegria A. Mota, PSA
Ms. Sotera B. De Guzman, PSA
Ms. Theresita N. Pangan, PSA

Interagency Committee on Macroeconomic Accounts Statistics

Chairperson:
Undersecretary Rosemarie G. Edillon, NEDA
Vice-Chairperson:
Asst. Secretary Romeo S. Recide, PSA
Members:
Undersecretary Laura B. Pascua, DBM
Director Rosabel B. Guerrero, BSP
Director Rowena S. Sta. Clara, DOF
Dr. Claire Dennis S. Mapa, UPSS
Prof. Sarah Lynne Daway-Ducanes, UPSE
Asst. National Statistician Vivian R. Ilarina, PSA
Sector Specialists/Coordinators
Mr. Mark C. Pascasio, PSA
Mr. Gerald Junne L. Clariño, PSA
Ms. Arline D. Dimafelix, PSA

Interagency Committee on Migration Statistics

Chairperson:
Dr. Nimfa B. Ogena, UPPI
Vice-Chairperson:
Ms. Frencel Louie Tingga, CFO
Members:
Undersecretary Rosemarie G. Edillon, NEDA
Undersecretary Sarah Lou Y. Arriola, DFA
Asst. Secretary Frank R. Cimafranca, DFA
Deputy Executive Director Lolito R. Tacardon, POPCOM
Director Rosabel B. Guerrero, BSP
Director Francisco R. Cruz, DILG
Director Laura S. Timonera, POEA
Asst. National Statistician Wilma A. Guillen, PSA
Mr. Edwin Benito T. Bugtong, BI
Sector Specialists/Coordinators
Ms. Plenee Grace J. Castillo, PSA
Ms. Romelyn Cabaluna-Anden, PSA

Interagency Committee on Monetary and Financial Statistics

Chairperson:
Director Rosabel B. Guerrero, BSP
Vice-Chairperson:
Undersecretary Rosemarie G. Edillon, NEDA
Members:
Undersecretary Laura B. Pascua, DBM
Director Rowena S. Sta Clara, DOF
Asst. Director Violeta V. Infante, SEC
Ms. Ma. Victoria Y. Peralta, IC
Asst. Secretary Romeo S. Recide, PSA
Asst. National Statistician Vivian R. Ilarina, PSA
Sector Specialists/Coordinators
Mr. Florande S. Polistico, PSA
Mr. Christian Patrick E. Vinculado, PSA

Interagency Committee on Population and Housing Statistics

Chairperson:
Exec. Director Juan Antonio A. Perez III, POPCOM
Co-Chairperson:
Asst. Secretary Avelino D. Tolentino III, HUDCC
Vice-Chairperson
Director Ma. Midea M. Kabamalan, UPPI
Members:
Exec. Director Josefina C. Venegas-Almeda, PSRTI
Dr. Mercedes B. Concepcion, NAST
Gen. Manager Marcelino P. Escalada Jr., NHA
Asst. National Statistician Minerva Eloisa P. Esquivias, PSA
Sector Specialists/Coordinators
Mr. Joseph P. Cajita, PSA
Mr. Raul M. Ludovice, PSA
Mr. Teodoro M. Orteza, PSA

Interagency Committee on Price Statistics

Chairperson:
Director Rosabel B. Guerrero, BSP
Vice-Chairperson:
Asst. National Statistician Vivian R. Ilarina, PSA
Members:
Chairman Bansan C. Choa, SHDA
Exec. Director Josefina C. Venegas-Almeda, PSRTI
Director Jaime-Lyn D. Jamias-Garcia, NWPC
Sector Specialists/Coordinators
Ms. Elena G. Varona, PSA
Ms. Rachel Clamor, PSA

Interagency Committee on Science, Technology and Innovation Statistics

Chairperson:
Undersecretary Carol M. Yorobe, DOST
Vice-Chairperson:
Asst. National Statistician Vivian R. Ilarina, PSA
Members:
Director Napoleon K. Juanillo Jr., CHED
Director Maridon A Sahagun, DOST
Director Josette T. Biyo, DOST
Director Carmen G. Peralta, IPOPHIL
Managing Director Arne D. Abanto, DAP
Sector Specialists/Coordinators
Mr. Eduardo B. Sanguyo, PSA
Ms. Alma Bello, PSA

Interagency Committee on Security, Justice and Peace Statistics

Chairperson:
Director Lorenzo A. Clavejo, NSC
Vice-Chairpersons:
Director Peter Paul Reuben G. Galvez, DND
OIC-Director Ryan C. Thomas, DOJ
Director Pamela Ann S. Padilla-Salvan, OPAPP
Members:
Director Ma. Nerissa M. Navarro-Piamonte, CHR
Director Francisco R. Cruz, DILG
Director Cynthia A. Villena, NEDA
Associate Justice Karl B. Miranda, Sandiganbayan
PSSUPT. Pablo G. Labra, PNP
Atty. Roy B. Ecraela, DFA
Asst. National Statistician Wilma G. Guillen, PSA
Sector Specialists/Coordinators
Ms. Rosalinda M. Garcia, PSA
Ms. Marietta V. Gumela, PSA

Interagency Committee on Social Protection Statistics

Chairperson:
Undersecretary Florita R. Villar, DSWD
Vice-Chairpersons:
Director Mary Anne ER. Darauay, NEDA
Asst. National Statistician Wilma G. Guillen, PSA

Members:
Director Adeline T. De Castro, DOLE
Director Bernardo Rafaelito R. Alejandro IV, Office of Civil Defense
Atty. Racquel De Guzman-Buensalida, GSIS
Mr. Lemuel Untalan, PHIC
Ms. Eleonora Y. Cinco, SSS
Ms. Victoria R. Raquiza, SWP
Sector Specialists/Coordinators
Ms. Rosalinda M. Garcia, PSA
Mr. Michael Leon F. Taningco, PSA

Interagency Committee on Statistical Information Management and Dissemination

Chairperson:
Director Maria Teresa Magno-Garcia, DICT
Vice-Chairperson:
Asst. National Statistician Candido J. Astrologo Jr., PSA
Members:
Director Maria Teresita M. Semana, CHED
Exec, Director Geraldine Marcial, ITBPAP
Director Maria Lourdes A. Yaptinchay, DTI
Director Francisco R. Cruz, DILG
Director Maridon Sahagun, DOST
Director Roderick M. Planta, NEDA
OIC Encarnacion Escuadro, DepEd
OIC-Asst. National Statistician Edwin U. Aragon, PSA
Sector Specialists/Coordinators
Ms. Simonette A. Nisperos, PSA

Interagency Committee on Statistics on Children and Gender and Development

Chairperson:
Exec. Director Emmeline L. Verzosa, PCW
Co-Chairperson:
Director Mary Anne RR. Darauay, NEDA
Vice-Chairperson:
Exec. Director Mary Mitzi Cjayon-Uy, CWC
Asst. Secretary Romeo S. Recide, PSA

Members:
OIC-Director Rhodora Alday.DSWD
Director Lydia Guevarra, DTI
S/Insp. Michelle Morada, PNP
Mr. Anastacio Lagumbay, PCW
Prof. Clarissa David, UP
Prof. Josefina Natividad, UPPI
Mr. Joshi Kaushal, ADB
Ms. Mariel Bayangos, DepEd
Asst. National Statistician Wilma G. Guillen, PSA
Sector Specialists/Coordinators
Ms. Bernadette B. Balamban, PSA
Ms. Anna Jean Casanas-Pascasio, PSA
Mr. Jayson Christ M. Conti, PSA

Interagency Committee on Tourism Statistics

Chairperson:
Undersecretary Alma Rita D. Jimenez, DOT
Vice-Chairperson:
Asst. National Statistician Vivian R. Ilarina, PSA

Members:
Director Czarina Zara-Loyola, DOT
Director Rosabel B. Guerrero, BSP
Director Brenda Joyce R. Mendoza, NEDA
Director Odilon L. Pasaraba, DILG
President Jose C. Clemente, TCP
Sector Specialists/Coordinators
Mr. Eduardo B. Sanguyo, PSA
Ms. Carlyn C. Palencia, PSA
Ms. Janel Asley Z. Raviz, PSA

Interagency Committee on Trade and Industry Statistics

Chairperson:
Undersecretary Rosemarie G. Edillon, NEDA
Vice-Chairperson:
Director Rosabel B. Guerrero, BSP
Members:
Chairperson Marilou Mendoza, TC
Deputy Exec. Director Emmarita Z. Mijares, DTI-EDC
Director Jaime Taborda, BOC
Director Senen M. Perlada, DTI-EMB
Group Manager Veronica F. Magsino, PEZA
Asst. National Statistician Dulce A. Regala, PSA
Ms. Ermina V. Tepora, PSA
Sector Specialists/Coordinators
Ms. Ma. Julieta Soliven, PSA
Ms. Soraya C. De Guzman, PSA
Ms. Carole A. Blanco, PSA

Interagency Committee on Transport and Infrastructure Statistics

Chairperson:
Director Constante A. Llanes Jr., DPWH
Vice-Chairperson:
Asst. Secretary Romeo S. Recide, PSA
Members:
Deputy Exec. Director Porvenir P. Porciuncula, CAB
Director Maria Rowena B. Hubilla, MARINA
Manager Amelia M. Aquino, PPA
Mr. Jesus F. Ibay Jr., CAB
Mr. Edwin M. Fortes, DPWH
Ms. Liberty R. Lingad, MARINA
Ms. Angelina A. Llose, PPA
Asst. National Statistician Vivian R. Ilarina, PSA
Sector Specialists/Coordinators
Mr. Florande S. Polistico, PSA
Ms. Elgie Gulane, PSA

Philippine Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Focal Points

Undersecretary Rosemarie G. Edillon, NEDA
Undersecretary Laura B. Pascua, DBM
Undersecretary Lillibeth C. David, DOH
Undersecretary Jesus Lorenzo R. Mateo, DepEd
Asst. Secretary Mercedita A. Sombilla, NEDA
OIC-Asst. Secretary Bresilda M. Gervacio, DENR
Exec. Director Josefina V. Almeda, PSRTI
President Celia M. Reyes, PIDS
Director Roberto Manalo, DFA
Director Mary Anne RR. Darauay
OIC-Director Violeta S. Corpuz
Ms. Jenifer Galorport, DILG

Resource Persons in PSDP Consultative Workshops

Mr. Gervacio G. Selda, Jr.
Dr. Carolyn I. Sobritchea, UP Asian Center
Dir. Aian A. Caringal, DFA
Dr. Maria Carolyn Ebarvia, PEMSEA
USec. Karl Kendrick T. Chua, DOF
Ms. Cai Ordinario, Business Mirror
Dir. Nieva T. Natural, NEDA
Dr. Majah-Leah Ravago, UPSE
Ms. Estrella Turingan, NEDA
Dr. Manuel M. Dayrit, Ateneo
Dr. Aniceto Orbeta Jr., PIDS
Mr. Vincente Jurlano, UNFPA
Dr. Jesus C. Dumagan, DLSU

PSDP Secretariat

ANS Candido J. Astrologo, Jr.
Lotis I. Ira
Severa B. De Costo
Patricia Anne R. San Buenaventura
Emerson M. Aquino
Cherilyn C. Valdez
Emalyn P. Pineda
Sardis M. Catalan
Louella R. Ragos
Saturly S. Sevenorio
Jomar B. Cariaga
Roel Victor T. Cruz
Jenelyn S. Bañares
Rubelyn Q. Atienza
Rassel Jhun S. Embile
Rose Ann M. Hernandez
Susan D. Gipal
Joshua Allan B. Sugpatan
Willi Krizzia May G. Oracion
Joy Angiela H. Garraez
Justin Angelo O. Bantang
Von Jeric F. Adona
Michelle P. Robles
Daniel G. Varona
Dennis E. San Diego
Billy C. Llorico

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY

Main Office: PSA Complex, East Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City
PSDP Secretariat: 17th Floor, Eton Centris Cyberpod Three Building
EDSA corner Quezon Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City
Telephone Nos.: +632-462-6600, +632-376-1928
Fax Nos.: +632-462-6600, +632-376-1931
Website: psa.gov.ph
E-mail addresses: l.ira@psa.gov.ph, sppd.staff@psa.gov.ph