



REGIONAL STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

2023-2029



CENTRAL LUZON

"Towards a Well-Coordinated and Inclusive Regional Statistical System"



Philippine Statistics Authority Regional Statistical Services Office 03

REGIONAL STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM 2023 - 2029





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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

As a developing country, the Philippines is barely fitting with the scarce resources available at hand. With this daunting scenario, the development planners and key players are forced to frugally spend and ensure that allocation of the limited resources are responsive to what the society is needing. For this reason, the call for evidence-based planning and decision making was further intensified, highlighting the significance of data and statistics. Data availability and accessibility have been major considerations in the crafting of various development plans, such as the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) and its local translations. From program identification, actual implementation, and monitoring and impact evaluation, the role of data has been indispensable. It has been a constant challenge to the authors of development plans and aspirations to ensure that indicators in the results matrices are completely supplied with data from concerned agencies and institutions. The institutionalization of established mechanisms that will assure the generation of data sets also become a major consideration in today's data availability and accessibility.

The Central Luzon Regional Statistical Development Program (CLRSDP) is a 6-year development strategy designed to present the major accomplishments of the region in terms of data management. The publication is divided into chapters which address the major sectors of society namely Regional Statistical System-Wide Concerns, Economic Statistics, Social Statistics, and Environment and Multi-Domain Statistics. Each chapter of CLRSDP comprehensively tackles major issues and concerns which impede the production of data necessary in the monitoring of developmental targets. Furthermore, the publication also presents an inventory of priority statistical development programs as response to the identified setbacks and challenges. These programs yielded from series of evaluation and assessment based on developmental goals and plans, technical consultation with the Central Luzon Regional Statistics Committee (CLRSC), and workshop with the Regional Statistical Development Program-Technical Working Group (RSDP-TWG).



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MESSAGE OF THE REGIONAL DIRECTOR

Just as how the sword is an essential weapon to a knight in shining armor, the same is true on how data is to policy makers and planners. Available and accessible data play an indispensable role in every development aspiration. These serve as indicators and metrics which tell how far are we and how much more do we need to achieve to attain our targets.

The formulation of the 2023-2029 Central Luzon Regional Statistical Development Program (CLRDSP) is deeply anchored from the aspiration of mobilizing statistical programs in Central Luzon which will generate reach sources of statistics. It hopes to strengthen and develop a well-orchestrated sub-national statistical system. It also envisions to provide data sets which will be essential in the monitoring of local development plans as well as tracking the phase of progress of various international commitments.

With the assistance of the members of the Central Luzon Regional Statistics Committee (CLRSC) and CLRS DP- Technical Working Group, we can attest that the identified and formulated statistical programs, which form part the four chapters of the publication, are the cornerstone of providing accessible and available statistics. May these programs be carried out and fully implemented within the target implementation period.

On behalf of the Philippine Statistics Authority – Regional Statistical Services Office (PSA-RSSO) 03, allow me to extend our deepest gratitude to all the institutions who have contributed to the success of this endeavor. Thank you for shouldering on with us to the call for evidence-based policy and decision making.



ARLENE M. DIVINO

Vice Chairperson, CLRSC 03
(Regional Director, PSA RSSO 03)



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CHAPTER 1

Introduction

This chapter provides general information on the formulation of the Central Luzon Regional Statistical Development Program (CLRSDP). It briefly discusses the basis of its formulation, the institutions involved, as well as the intricate process it underwent. In addition, Chapter 1 contains the strategic framework of CLRSDP, its Vision and Mission, and Goals.



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INTRODUCTION

1.1 About the RSDP

Section 3 of Republic Act 10625 (Philippine Statistical Act of 2013) stipulates that one of the objectives of its creation was to support decentralization through the establishment of the statistical infrastructure necessary to service the statistical needs of local development planning.

Section 6 of RA 10625 mandates the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) the preparation of the Philippine Statistical Development Program (PSDP) in consultation with the PSA Board.

Section 24 of RA 10625 stipulates that the PSDP shall consist of all statistical activities to be undertaken by the Philippine Statistical System (PSS) in response to the requirements of development planning and policy formulation.

The Regional Statistical Development Program (RSDP) is the regional version of the Philippine Statistical Development Program (PSDP) which sets the direction and thrusts of the Sub-national Statistical System (SSS) in the medium term. Like the PSDP, it is the principal tool in integrating the statistical activities of government and strengthening institutional coordination and cooperation among stakeholders in the SSS.

The RSDP contains statistical development programs to be carried out from 2023 to 2029 in response to the data requirements of the 8-point Socioeconomic Agenda, Central Luzon RDP, SDGs, Local Sectoral Plans, Philippine Statistical Act and Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS), Global and International Commitments, and Emerging Concerns of Regional Statistical System (RSS).

Further, RSDP serves as the blueprint of statistical priority development programs which serves as instruments in providing information as basis for evidenced-based decision making by sub-national planners and implementers.

1.2 The Philippine Statistical System (PSS)

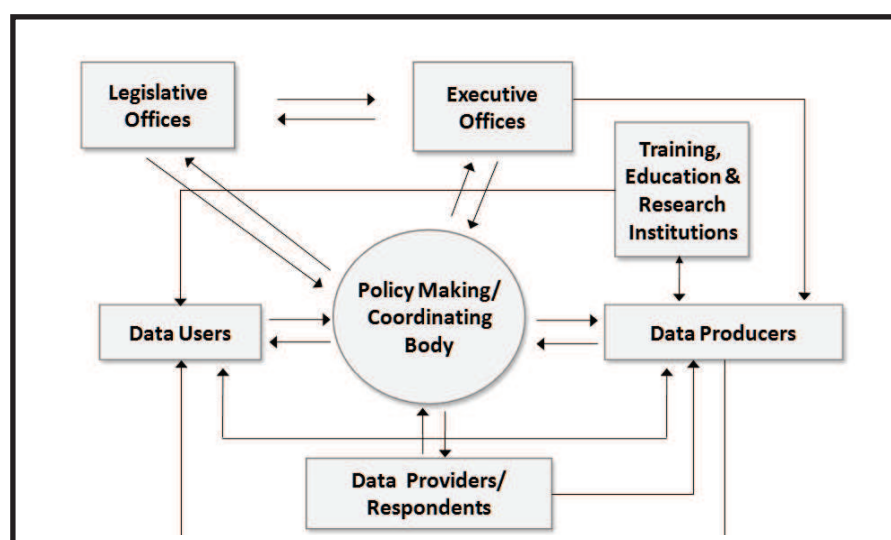
The Philippine Statistical System (PSS) is the government-wide system of providing statistical information and services to the public.

Section 4 of Republic Act 10625 (Philippine Statistical Act of 2013) stipulates that the PSS shall consist of statistical organizations at all administrative levels, the personnel therein and the national statistical program. This includes the following:

- policy-making body;
- coordinating body with primary data collection capability;
- statistical research and training institute; and
- all executive departments, bureaus, offices, agencies and instrumentalities of the national and local government 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.

Under R.A. 10625, the PSS remained a decentralized system with a strong coordination feature achieved through postings of trained personnel and closer linkage between statistical programming and budgeting.

Figure 1. Framework of Coordination in the Philippine Statistical System



1.3 The Philippine Statistical Development Program (PSDP)

Article 45, Rule 26 of the Implementing Rules and Regulations of R.A. 10625, states that the PSDP shall consist of all statistical activities and their corresponding budgetary estimates to be undertaken by the PSS in response to the requirements of development planning and policy formulation. It contains priority statistical development programs and activities designed to provide vital information in support to the national development planning, international commitments, and emerging statistical innovations and concerns.

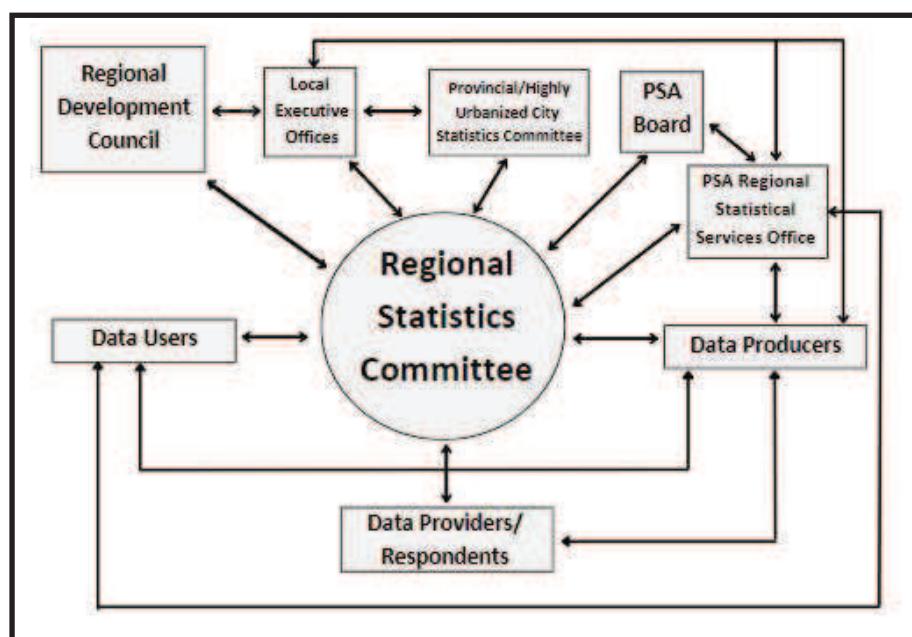
Moreover, PSDP serves as a tool that instigates structural and organizational changes in the statistical system as well as updates and revisions at the international statistical arena.

1.4 The Sub-national Statistical System (SSS)

The Sub-national Statistical System (SSS) is the decentralized coordinating mechanism of the Philippine PSS designed to serve the statistical needs of regional agencies, local government units, data providers, researchers and other data users.

At the sub-national level, the Regional Statistics Committee (RSC) is the highest policy-making and coordinating body in the region. The following sub-sections describe each entity in the coordination framework of the SSS as illustrated in Figure 2.

Figure 2. Framework of Coordination in the Sub-national Statistical System



1.4.1 Central Luzon Regional Statistics Committee (CLRSC)

The RSC was established in all regions under PSA Board resolution Number 5, series of 2015 and was reconstituted under PSA Board Resolution No. 3, series of 2017.

The CLRSC is a sub-committee of the Regional Development Council (RDC) 03 which serves as the policy-making and coordinating body on statistical matters in the region. The committee was tasked to provide direction and guidance to regional/local statistical development activities, and to serve as venue for discussion and resolution of statistical issues at the local level. Furthermore, the CLRSC was mandated to provide guidance and directions in the formulation of the RSDP which shall form part of the Local Statistical Development of the PSDP 2023-2029. In accordance with this, CLRSC approved RSC III Resolution No. 05, Series of 2023 titled “Approving the Creation of the Central Luzon Regional Statistical Development Program-



Technical Working Group (CLRSDP-TWG) to ensure the efficient and inclusive creation for the region's RSDP.

As of December 2023, CLRSC is composed of the following agencies:

Chairperson:

National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA)

Vice Chairperson:

Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

Members:

Bureau of Local Government Finance (BLGF)
Department of Agriculture (DA)
Department of Budget and Management (DBM)
Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)
Department of Education (DepEd)
Department of 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 Development (DSWD)
Department of Trade and Industry (DTI)
Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP)
Commission on Higher Education (CHED)
Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA)
Commission on Population and Development (PopCom)
Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT)
Bulacan State University (BulSU)
Don Honorio Ventura State University (DHVSU)
Central Luzon State University (CLSU)
Tarlac State University (TSU)
Bataan Peninsula State University (BPSU)
Pampanga State Agricultural University (PSAU)
President Ramon Magsaysay State University (PRMSU)
Private Sector Representative for Education (PSR) for Education
Provincial Planning and Development Office (PPDO), Aurora
Provincial Planning and Development Office (PPDO), Bataan
Provincial Planning and Development Office (PPDO), Bulacan
Provincial Planning and Development Office (PPDO), Nueva Ecija
Provincial Planning and Development Office (PPDO), Pampanga
Provincial Planning and Development Office (PPDO), Tarlac
Provincial Planning and Development Office (PPDO), Zambales
City Planning and Development Office (PPDO), City of Angeles
City Planning and Development Office (PPDO), City of Olongapo



CLRSC was organized on 15 July 2016 and was reconstituted on 4 April 2017 under PSA Board Resolution Number 3, series of 2017.

The powers and functions of the RSCs as provided in PSA Board Resolution No. 5, series of 2015 are as follows:

- (1) Oversee the implementation in the regions of policy decisions made by the PSA Board and the adoption of prescribed statistical standard methodologies and classification systems;
- (2) Formulate statistical policies designed to resolve local statistical issues and recommend workable schemes towards improvement of local level statistics;
- (3) Institute measures to strengthen the statistical capability of the local statistical system including the personnel thereof;
- (4) Elevate to the PSA Board statistical matters which cannot be resolved at the local level;
- (5) Create interagency statistical working groups, as the need arises, that could attend to technical issues and problems and supervise the activities of these working groups;
- (6) Meet at least once a quarter, at such date, time and place it may decide; and
- (7) Submit periodic reports to the PSA.

1.4.2 PSA Board

Under R.A. 10625, the PSA Board was created as the highest policy-making body on statistical matters. Its Chairperson is the Director-General of NEDA, DBM Secretary as the Vice-Chairperson, and the Secretaries of different government agencies.

Under Rule 7, Article 10 of R.A. 10625, one of the powers and functions of the PSA Board are as follows:

- (a) Establish appropriate mechanisms to promote and maintain an efficient and effective statistical system in the government;
- (b) Review the statistical programs of the departments and agencies of the national government and the LGUs and rationalize responsibilities in these government organizations on matters relating to such statistical programs; and
- (c) Prescribe appropriate frameworks for the improvement of statistical coordination and establish mechanisms for statistical coordination at the regional and LGU levels.



1.4.3 PSA Regional Statistical Services Office

Sections 3 and 5 of Republic Act 10625 or the “Philippine Statistical Act of 2013” mandated the reorganization of the PSS and the creation of the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA). The PSA is the result of merging of the four major statistical agencies engaged in primary data collection and compilation of secondary data, namely: National Statistics Office (NSO), National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB), Bureau of Agricultural Statistics (BAS), and Bureau of Labor and Employment Statistics (BLES).

The merging of the four agencies further strengthened the decentralized structure of the PSS thru the establishment of RS in all of PSA Regional Offices nationwide thru PSA Board Resolution Number 5, series of 2015.

The PSA serves as the central statistical authority of the Philippine government on primary data collection. The PSA is mandated to be primarily responsible in the implementation of the objectives and provisions of the RA 10625.

The PSA is tasked to coordinate with government departments and local government units (LGUs) on the promotion and adoption of statistical standards involving techniques, methodologies, concepts, definitions and classifications, and on the avoidance of duplication in the collection of statistical information. PSA is also responsible to carry out, enforce and administer civil registration functions in the country as provided for in Act 3753 (Civil Registry Law) to implement policies on statistical matters and coordination directed by the PSA Board, and acts as the lead agency in ensuring an inclusive implementation of RA No. 11055 (Philippine Identification System Act).

Moreover, Section 16 of R.A. 10625 established the creation of PSA Regional Statistical Services Office (RSSO), which is mandated to provide technical assistance as may be required by the implementing agencies and local governments in the region.

1.4.4 Local Executive Offices

The Local Executive Offices provide the budget for statistical activities of the LGUs. The LGUs produce, generate and use data from administrative documents/records collected in its various units/departments, as well as from other national/regional agencies for their local development planning and implementation.



1.4.5 Provincial Statistics Committee and City Statistics Committee

The Provincial Statistics Committee (PSC) and City Statistics Committee (CSC) serve as the counterpart of RSC in providing direction and guidance to local statistical development activities and serving as venue for discussion and resolution of sub-regional statistical issues. It shall formulate statistical policies designed to resolve local statistical issues and recommend workable schemes towards the improvement of local level statistics.

1.4.6 Regional Development Council

The Regional Development Council (RDC) is the highest planning and policy-making body that coordinates and sets the direction of all economic and social development efforts in the region. It serves as the counterpart of the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) Board at the sub-national level. It also serves as a forum where local efforts can be related and integrated with regional and national development activities.

1.4.7 Data Producers

Various government agencies, private firms, organizations, and academic institutions also generate statistics as by-products of their primary functions which can be through formal surveys and censuses or in the form administrative data. Data producers also gather or collect information for the formulation of plans and programs, research, and special studies.

1.4.8 Data Providers

Data providers are the respondents from surveys, censuses or other reporting/administrative forms. Respondents can be individuals, households, business establishments, government or non-government institutions. The extent and quality of data supplied or provided by the respondents critically affect the quality of statistics produced by data producers.

1.4.9 Data Users

Data users are the persons/institutions who utilize or use statistics for planning, research, and special studies.

1.5 Formulation of the Central Luzon RSDP 2023-2029

The formulation of the Central Luzon RSDP formally commenced with the initial assessment of PSA RSSO 03 technical team wherein the identification of lacking indicators and data generation mechanism in selected targets of CL RDP. This was followed by the conduct of the CLRSDP Workshop which was attended by CLRSDP-TWG from 03 to 04 July 2023. During the workshop, the participants were divided into four groups corresponding to the chapters of the RSDP which

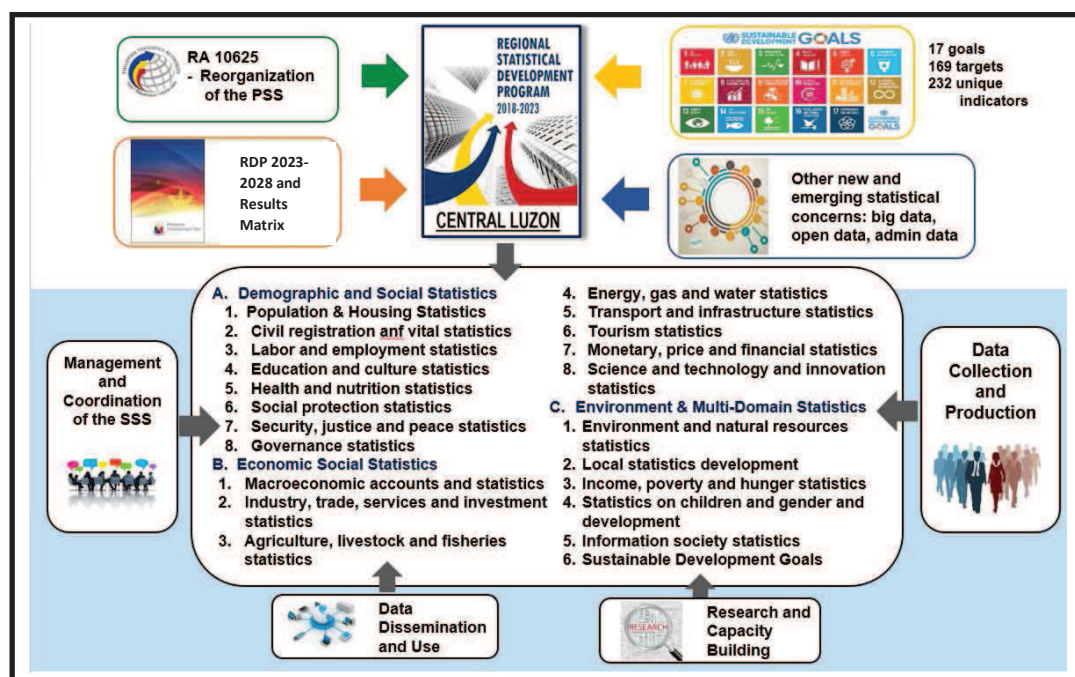
include Regional Statistical System (RSS) Wide Concerns, Economic, Social, and Multi-Domain. Each group was tasked to come up with Statistical Development Programs (SDP) by assessing the indicators lacking data sources based on the results matrices of the Regional Development Plan (RDP), assessing the milestones and recent developments concerning the chapter, identifying the existing problems and issues, and formulating SDPs in response with the identified challenges.

Some of the major developments that were considered in the formulation process are the following:

1. Central Luzon Regional Development Plan (RDP) 2023-2028;
2. AmdBisyon Natin 2040;
3. Localization of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs);
4. Core Regional Indicators (CoRe-Is);
5. The implementation of the Standard Survey Review and Clearance System (SSRCS);
6. Data evolution like administrative-based data, existing registers, and open data initiatives of the Philippine Statistics Authority; and
7. Establishment of a responsive data ecosystem in the region.

Illustrated in Figure 3 is the Central Luzon RSDP Design Framework in its formulation process.

Figure 3. RSDP Design Framework

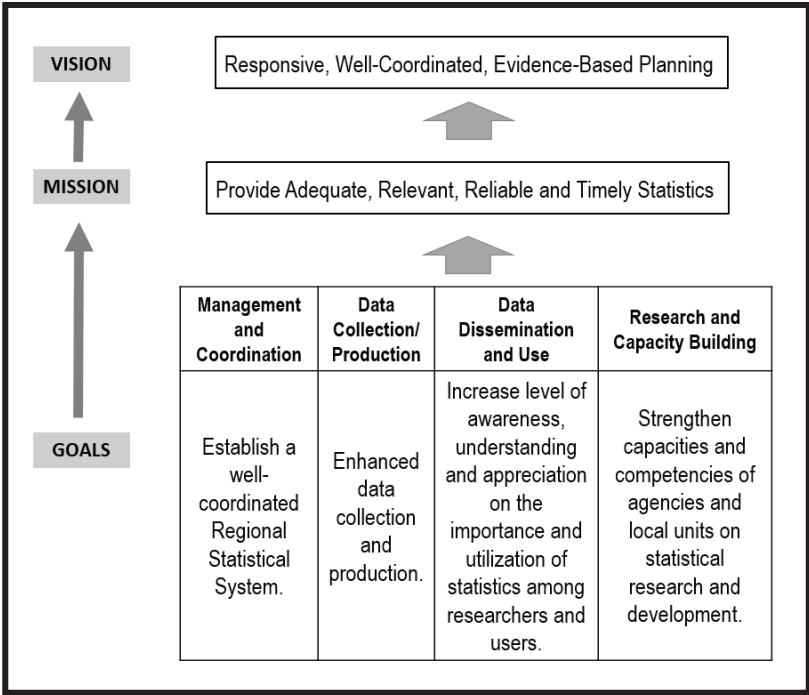




1.6 The Central Luzon RSDP 2023-2029 Strategic Planning Framework

Presented below is the strategic planning framework of CLRSDP which was crafted during the consultative forum held in 2018.

Figure 2. CLRSDP Strategic Planning Framework



VISION

A responsive, well-coordinated Central Luzon Regional Statistical System towards evidence-based and inclusive planning, program implementation, and decision making.

MISSION

The Central Luzon Regional Statistical System is committed to provide adequate, relevant, reliable and timely statistics for local development planning and research.



GOALS

Management and Coordination	Data Collection/ Production	Data Dissemination and Use	Research and Capacity Building
Establish a well-coordinated Regional Statistical System.	Enhance data collection and production.	Increase level of awareness, understanding and appreciation on the importance and utilization of statistics among researchers and users.	Strengthen capacities and competencies of agencies and local units on statistical research and development.



CHAPTER 2

Regional Statistical System Wide-Concerns

Chapter 2 of CLRSDP highlights the importance of having a well-coordinated local statistical system. It comprehensively enumerates the efforts and achievements of the region in strengthening the RSS. Aside from the milestones, it also listed concerns and issues which the RSS face as well as the proposed statistical development programs which are hoped to bring resolution to the former.



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REGIONAL STATISTICAL SYSTEM – WIDE CONCERNS

2.1 Introduction

The Regional Statistical System (RSS) or the Sub-national Statistical System plays an important role in the Philippine Statistical System (PSS). Its development is crucial for the whole PSS which needs to be more responsive to the statistical needs of the country. Following the structure of the PSS, the RSS has likewise been a decentralized set-up, with statistical operations and activities undertaken by all government offices/units.

The establishment of an effective mechanism in setting the directions, thrusts and strategies of the RSS is the key in achieving a responsive and collaborative statistical system in the region. This aspiration can be achieved through formulating, implementing, and monitoring of priority statistical development programs and activities to be undertaken in 2023-2029 in response to the data requirements of the 8-point Socioeconomic Agenda, Central Luzon RDP, SDGs, Local Sectoral Plans, Philippine Statistical Act and Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS), Global and International Commitments, and Emerging Concerns.

2.2 Management and Coordination

Establishing and sustaining a strong sense of collaboration among the different key players of society plays vital roles towards a well-coordinated and sound regional/sub-national/local statistical system. These will help in the development of a unified understanding on the regional development aspirations, streamlined processes, particularly on data collection and compilation, and well-orchestrated conduct and participation in activities concerning RSS. Having established and further maintained a collaborative environment will pave the way for a seamless interaction among the agencies, institutions, and organizations.

2.2.1 Milestones and Key Developments

The reconstitution of the Central Luzon Regional Statistics Committee (CLRSC) in 2017 gave birth to a revitalized and renewed committee poised to address the statistical needs of the region. A year later, CLRSC approved RSC III Resolution No. 5, series of 2018 titled “Approving the Organization and Institutionalization of the Provincial Statistics Committee (PSC) in Central Luzon.” The said resolution was swiftly adopted by the respective provincial governments and in 2019 all PSCs including the two Highly Urbanized Cities (HUC) in the region were established through the issuances of executive orders. Today, PSC serves as a venue in discussing and resolving statistical concerns and disseminating the latest results of surveys, censuses, and PSA Board issuances. At the countryside, PSC also acts as the coordinating board for the major undertakings of PSA.



Moreover, in order to address specific undertakings of the region, CLRSC was also able to institutionalize and mobilize various Technical Working Groups (TWGs), Inter-Agency Committees (IAC), and Steering Committees (SC) through resolutions. These are the following:

- Central Luzon Environment and Natural Resource Steering Committee (CL-ENRASC)
- National Statistics Month (NSM) Steering Committee
- Central Luzon Inter-Agency Committee on Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CL-IACCRVS)
- Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS) Technical Working Group
- Water Resource Accounting Technical Working Group
- Central Luzon Regional Statistical Development Program Technical Working Group (CLRSDP-TWG)

To promote a more inclusive and ensure resolution of emerging concerns, CLRSC also expanded its membership through the approval and adoption of RSC III Resolution No. 1 titled “Expanding the Membership of the Central Luzon Regional Statistics Committee” which directed the appointment of the Commission on Population and Development (CPD) and Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT) as new members of the committee.

2.2.2 Issues and Challenges

Two of the major concerns that have long been existing in the Central Luzon RSS is the lack of statistics graduates and limited number of universities and colleges offering statistics courses. In the region, there are only two universities which offer statistics course, namely, Central Luzon State University (CLSU) in Nueva Ecija and Don Honorio Ventura State University (DHVSU) in Pampanga. Although Bulacan State University offers Bachelor of Science in Mathematics major in Statistics, still this is just considered as a sub specialization of the main offered degree. As a result, majority of the positions in the Local Government Units (LGUs) and National Government Agencies (NGAs) are occupied by non-statistics graduates who later need knowledge bridging and capacity building on statistics.

2.2.3 Statistical Development Programs

- **Consortia among Universities and Colleges**
As a response to the glaring concern on the lack of statistics graduate and limited number of schools offering statistics courses, CLRSDP is rallying for a strengthened collaboration among State Universities and Colleges, especially those who are, but not limited to, members of the CLRSC to enter into consortia with CLSU and DHVSU. Through this initiative, more schools may start offering statistics courses at the proximity convenience of aspiring and interested statistics students.



- **Continuous Implementation of “StatiScholar” Program**

In order to raise the number of statistics students in the region, PSA in partnership with the Commission on Higher Education has been granting scholarships through the “StatiScholar” program. In Central Luzon, 21 slots are given to deserving students who wished to take BS Statistics course.

- **Amplify Information Campaign and Statistics Appreciation Activities**

PSA as the lead of CLRSDP, aims to amplify the conduct of information campaign and statistics appreciation activities to instill awareness and deeper appreciation on statistics among students. The conduct of said activities already dawned in 2022 and is expected to carry on in the coming years.

2.3 Data Collection and Production

An organized way of collecting and producing data will yield to timely release of statistics making it available by the time it is best needed. These will assist the planners and policy makers in adhering to the call for evidence-based policy making. With the scarce resources at hand, wasting a single ounce of these cannot simply be afforded. The creation and implementation of projects should be based on reliable and timely statistics generated from dependable data collection methodologies and processes.

2.3.1 Milestones and Key Developments

To date, majority of the surveys and censuses of PSA such as the 2021 Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES) and selected agriculture-based surveys have migrated to the use of Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) from the traditional Paper and Pencil Interview (PAPI). This initiative has significantly shortened the data processing period since it eradicated the data encoding and machine processing making data available at a shorter period of time. This is in addition with the implementation of Computer Assisted Web-based Interview (CAWI) and Telephone Assisted Personal Interview (TAPI) as another methods of interviewing.

PSA also started to harness the power of geo-spatial management as it implemented various mapping activities alongside its surveys and censuses which produced digitized maps. The newly adopted and implemented 2023 Geo-enabled Master Sample (Geo-MS) has brought convenience to the statistical researchers by making the sample households and establishments easier to locate.

The implementation of the CBMS also signified the commitment of PSA and LGUs in generating data at the grass roots. This mechanism houses a rich source of economic and social statistics which assist the Local Chief Executives (LCE) in efficient funneling of resources for program development and precise identification of target beneficiaries of various social packages by the government.



Moreover, the State Universities and Colleges (SUCs) in the region have also continually evolved and improved in terms of data management and production. The establishment of Data Processing and Analysis Center in DHVSU, development of research data base and management information system in Tarlac State University (TSU), subscription to premium statistical soft wares, and continuous attendance to statistics convention backed up their quest towards an organized data collection and production.

2.3.2 Issues and Challenges

The demand for relevant, reliable, and timely statistics continued to grow over time. Consequently, this condition turns into a challenge due to the lack and limited knowledge of data management. This includes data collection, organization, compilation, analysis, and presentation. Furthermore, this issue becomes more pressing when it is paired with problems with data availability and accessibility. Data which is not available and accessible for the consumption of the users will remain trivial and defeat its purpose of serving as powerful tool that can propel development through evidence-based policy making. Thus, data availability and accessibility should go hand in hand so as to maximize its usage and purpose.

Another challenge that the RSS is facing is the lack of unified concepts and definitions and process in generating data for various indicators and variables. This problem significantly contributed to the issue of data comparability and reliability due to lack of common understanding to frequently used terminologies and processes.

2.3.3 Statistical Development Programs

The following are some of the statistical development programs that the RSS will conduct to address the issues concerning data collection and production.

- **Establishment of Central Luzon Data Hub Information System (CLDHIS)**

The establishment of a “Data Hub” in the region will be one of the priority projects of CLRSDP for 2023-2029. The data hub will be a region-wide collaborative effort among regional agencies through the leadership of PSA and Department of Information and Communications Technology. The hub will serve as portal of data where official statistics generated will be stored, shared, and readily accessible among its member agencies.

- **Conduct of Data Management Trainings**

In order to address the needs for a data management system in some of the agencies, data management training will be conducted. The PSA will serve as resource speakers for this activity customized according to the needs of the agency. This will capacitate the participants with proper knowledge starting from data collection until analysis. In addition, SUCs can also be tapped as resource persons in different trainings. Leveraging the expertise of SUCs for conducting capacity building on data management training can



be highly beneficial. This will also promote collaboration and establish partnerships that could lead to mutual learning opportunities and resource-sharing.

- **Development of Barangay Registry Information System (BRIS)**
The development of BRIS is an initiative of a personnel of PSA RSSO 03 which aims to provide barangay registry system, generate barangay level disaggregated data, and automate the issuances of various certificates. The proponent of BRIS envisions an efficient and responsive formulation of plans and programs and evidence-based policy making among the local officials. The project is set to be piloted in Samal, Bataan.
- **Harmonization of the Definition of the Frequently Used Terminologies in Research and Data Requests Through RSC Resolution**
The issuance of CLRSC on the adoption of a harmonized and standardized definition Frequently Used Terminologies in Research and Data Requests and further endorsing it for the adoption of the Regional Development Council (RDC) 03 will promote Comparable data and streamlined understanding among agencies and offices. This initiative also aims to come up with a list of standard indicators, terms, and data sets.
- **Formulation of Standard Computation for Employability Rate Among SUCs**
The members SUCs of CLRSC with the supervision of the Commission on Higher Education intends to devise a standardized formula and methodology to be used in the computation of the employability rate of the graduates. This program envisions to provide a comparable employability rating data across SUCs at all levels.

2.4 Data Dissemination and Use

In today's data-driven world, data plays a vital role in almost every facet of society. In planning and monitoring, data provides a clear point of view and understanding among policy makers on the real score of society. These statistics serve as an invisible hand that guides the planners towards a sound policy planning, efficient project implementation, and effective program monitoring and evaluation. These processes become feasible only if the data, may it be results of censuses and surveys or administrative in nature, should be made explicit, available, and accessible to the prime movers. Thus, dissemination in any form of the statistics produced by agencies is very crucial.

2.4.1 Milestones and Key Developments

The PSA conducts data dissemination forum regularly on the latest results of its surveys and censuses, prepares special releases, infographics, social media



cards and other data dissemination activities through print and broadcast media. Today, the use of various media platforms paved the way for faster transfer and broader coverage of the data being disseminated.

In 2022, PSA RSSO III has released the debut issue of the Central Luzon Land and Timber Accounts. This publication presents a data series of the land area of the region including its classification and corresponding valuation. In the same manner, the office is now set to release the Timber Asset Accounts and in the process of creating the Water Flow Account of Central Luzon.

Aside from PSA, other Regional Line Agencies (RLA) are also conducting similar activities to highlight the availability of data and its proper usage. Some of these activities included the following:

Lead Agency	Program/Activity
Department of Agriculture	Rice Data Management Forum and Periodic Stakeholders Meeting of various agriculture sectors
National Economic and Development Authority	Consultation and Updating of the RDP Results Matrices and Sustainable Development Goals
Philippine Statistics Authority – RSSO III and PSOs in the region	Data Dissemination Forum on the Results of the 2020 Census of Population and Housing
	Data Dissemination Forum on Poverty Statistics, National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), Updating of the List of Establishments (ULE), Vital Statistics, among others.
	Yearly News Conference on the Annual Results of the Gross Regional Domestic Product

2.4.2 Issues and Challenges

Proper and intensive use of data starts with appreciation of its importance. Lack of appreciation on data may result to decline and misuse of statistics that may post danger such us dissemination of erroneous information. The often misuse of statistics by some researchers and data users is due to the lack of awareness and knowledge on statistical concepts and methodologies deeply rooted from dearth sense of interest and appreciation.

2.4.3 Statistical Development Programs

- **Conduct of First Central Luzon Regional Research Convention**
One of the key strategies that is believed to boost the interest on data and statistics is the staging of the First Central Luzon Regional Research Convention. Through the support of SUCs, the convention is expected to showcase data-driven studies produced by different institutions in the region



using available data for Central Luzon. It further intends to come up with a publication of research journals that will be made available to policy makers, students, researchers, and other stakeholders.

- **Amplify Information Campaign and Statistics Appreciation Activities**

The conduct of information campaign, statistics appreciation, data dissemination forum, and lecture series by the PSA for data appreciation will be continuously carried out. Likewise, statistical exhibits, conferences and other statistical gatherings that will involve the public will be undertaken to instill appreciation and eventually increase the level of awareness of data users on the proper use of statistics.

2.5 Research and Capacity Building

Central Luzon recognizes the importance of lifelong and continuous improvement. Considering the complexity of statistics and ever-changing landscapes of data management, the region intends to keep at par with the international standards and qualifications. As it traverses the journey towards excellence, CLRSDP acknowledges the need to sustain and further strengthen its capacity building efforts among agencies and partner institutions to ensure a knowledgeable populace. Moreover, this sub-chapter of RSDP also tackles the efforts of RSS in promoting research initiatives to strengthen the capacity of agencies in terms of statistical research and development.

2.5.1 Milestones and Key Developments

One of the key developments in capacity building in the region is the conduct of Training on the Preparation of Infographics among the members of CLRSC. The three-day training was spearheaded by PSA in partnership with the Philippine Statistical Research and Training Institute. During the training, the participants were imparted with the knowledge of data organization, analysis, and presentation which outputs are presented in a form of infographic.

In 2023, the Bulacan State University (BuSU) and PSA Bulacan have entered into a memorandum of agreement which aims to provide trainings and hands-on exercises on the use of MS Excel, SPSS, and other statistical software. Sooner or later, this extension service of BuSU is hoped to be duplicated by other learning institutions.

Moreover, with the roll out of CBMS, PSA personnel, local statisticians, and other staff of participating LGUs undergone a rigid training on CBMS Module II-B – Data Processing: Data Tabulation and Analysis Using Descriptive Statistics. The said personnel were educated with the proper way of presenting data using graphs and figures and capacitated on the process of data tabulation through the aid of Census and Survey Processing System (CS Pro).



2.5.2 Issues and Challenges

As attested by various agencies and institutions, there is a pressing need to address the basic to limited knowledge of the personnel in Statistics. This challenge often leads to the absence of an effective data management mechanism among offices which deters the provision of data requests as well as analyses. Also, non-statistics employees who are currently occupying statistics positions are sometimes having difficulties in providing reports which require statistical input and considerations. Thus, an efficient training plan and implementation are necessary to capacitate the personnel with the necessary knowledge and skills in Statistics.

2.5.3 Statistical Development Programs

- **Duplication of Extension Service of BuISU**
PSA will be partnering with other learning institutions which can provide extension services similar to that of BuISU which offered free trainings and workshops on the use of MS Excel and statistical software.
- **Capacity Building Among LGUs, Non-stat Graduate Instructors, and Personnel Assigned in Data Analytics Centers**
CL RSDP aims to equip the personnel whose work is related to statistics through the conduct of series of capacity buildings and trainings. It is believed that statistically capacitated government officials and personnel will result to data-driven governance encompassing policy formulation and decision-making. Aside from capacitated staff, this program is also expected to provide training manuals and modules which are essential reference for newly hired personnel.
- **Conduct of First Central Luzon Region Research Convention**
The staging of the First Central Luzon Regional Research Convention will encourage more individuals to produce worthwhile studies which can be very useful to policymakers and planners. To ensure societal relevance and innovation, papers to be presented in the convention will encapsulate the priority thrusts of the RDC 03.

CHAPTER 3

Economic Statistics

Thriving and developing communities hardly depend on its ability to sustain a high economic development path. In order to safeguard a robust economy, indicators affecting it must be closely and completely monitored to correctly account the contributions of the different sectors. Unfortunately, the existence of unaccounted segments of the economy create a distortion and loopholes to the whole image of it. This chapter focuses on the additional data that should be collected to provide a high-definition and magnified representation of the economy.



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ECONOMIC STATISTICS

3.1 Introduction

The generation of various economic statistics is one of the most crucial tasks of PSA as all its stakeholders await the annual release of the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) every April. This is the main indicator used in the determining the region's performance for a year which will enable the planners and policy makers to formulate sound policies and interventions that will allow the attainment of the long-term vision of the government which is "*Matatag, Maginhawa at Panatag na Buhay para sa Lahat*" by 2040.

Through this chapter, the Central Luzon – RSS aims to identify the challenges on management and coordination, data production, data dissemination, and research and capacity building encountered by the region focusing on the economic sector and recommend possible solutions.

3.2 Milestones and Key Developments

Data collection and coordination among various data source agencies is vital to be able to produce and disseminate reliable and timely economic indicators at more granular level. Through CL-RSC, these issues were addressed: administrative data from national and local government agencies were collected earlier; promotion of various surveys and censuses; appreciation of various official statistics; and smooth sharing of information.

Presentation of latest available economic and development statistics in the region during the quarterly meeting of CL-RSC was done to ensure awareness on the status of our economy and the developments happening in the region. It also serves as a venue where coordination, complementation and harmonization of information and methodologies are tackled and resolved.

Recognizing the need for local level statistics, PSA RSSO 03 is one of the pilot regions who will compile the Provincial Product Accounts (PPA) of its seven (7) provinces and two (2) Highly Urbanized Cities (HUCs) in 2023. PPA is a mechanism to compile the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) using production approach at the subregional level. The GDP measures the value of all final goods and services produced within an economy in a given period of time. Consistent with national and regional accounts, the PPA follows the System of National Accounts framework for compiling the GDP at the subnational level. Through the PPA, the GDP of the provinces and HUCs are compiled, which can be used by economic planners, policymakers, and other stakeholders in assessing the performance of local economies, policy formulation and monitoring, impact analyses, among others, for an evidence-based decision making. Administrative data from various agencies as well as survey and census data were used for the said undertaking.



Moreover, the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) is slated to implement data collection on the Cities and Municipalities Competitiveness Index (CMCI) so that LGUs can have their own data instead of relying on data which comes from the provincial/regional/national offices. In addition, the establishment of SULONG, a consortium of Technology Based Incubator (TBI) in region 3 through the initiative of the Department of Science and Technology (DOST) which will enable data collection for start-up enterprises assisted by these TBIs. They also conducted biennial survey on R&D indicators to generate data on R&D expenditures and human resources based on the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Standard.

3.3 Issues and Challenges

The following are some of the concerns identified by the CL-RSC members during the RSDP Workshop:

- Need to have stronger partnerships and coordination between the data producers and the data providers like PEZA
- Adoption of the standard classifications by all government agencies
- Inconsistencies on the data generated by various reporting entities
- Difficulty in assigning proxy indicators for nationally determined indicators
- Demand for a more granular and frequent release of data

Below are the goals and objectives of the four key areas set as a result of the technical working group discussions:

Areas	Goal	Objective
Management and Coordination	Well-coordinated and sound local statistical system for evidence-based decision making and strong collaboration among agencies and stakeholders	To strengthen collaboration and coordination among agencies and stakeholders To promote the use of statistics for a well-coordinated and evidence-based decision making
	Strengthen and harmonize vertical and horizontal coordination of agencies providing demographic and social statistics	To conduct meetings and workshops for harmonization of different concepts and definitions for a more comparable demographic and social statistics
Data Collection/ Production	Establish the generation of tourism related statistics	To compile and produce more tourism related statistics which will aid stakeholders in the formulation of more efficient plans and programs on tourism promotion



Areas	Goal	Objective
Data Collection/ Production (continued)	Establish a Centralized Reporting System on number of start-up enterprises	To establish one data repository on start-up and have more accessible statistics about them
Data Dissemination and Use	Establish a more harmonize data generated by different reporting entities	To establish an agreement on the synchronization of information and methodologies for a more harmonize concepts and definitions that will be used by different data generating entities
Research and Capacity Building	Strengthen capacity of agencies on different statistical classifications	To enjoin agencies to adopt different standard classifications and have more harmonize statistics generated

3.4 Statistical Development Programs

In 2022, PSA RSSO 03 is one of the pilot regions who worked on a partnership with the LGUs that will establish a platform for sustainable data sharing to address the growing demand from policymakers, development planners and other stakeholders for province-level statistics which was called PSA-LGU Data Sharing (PLDS).

The partnership will endeavor to improve the generation of local economic statistics by: (i) identifying effective strategies that will encourage LGUs to share with PSA the administrative data from their respective business permit and licensing registers, and (ii) institutionalizing data disclosure between LGUs and the country's central statistical authority.

This activity is also in line with the issuance of the Republic Act 11032 or the Ease of Doing Business and Efficient Government Service Delivery Act of 2018 and JMC No. 01 series of 2021, titled the Guidelines for Processing Business Permits, Related Clearances and Licenses in all Cities and Municipalities, in which the LGUs are prescribed to use a single or Unified Business Permit Application Form (UBPAF) that includes the Philippine Standard Industrial Classification (PSIC) in processing business permit applications.

Likewise, this activity is in support to the PSA Board Resolution No. 18, series 2021 - Enjoining support to the nationwide adoption of the Philippine Standard Industrial Classification and the Philippine Standard Geographic Code in the Unified Business Permit Application Form (UBPAF), Generation and Data Sharing of Comparable Municipal Level Industrial Statistics from the Business Permit Licensing System.



The data from the said project will enable LGUs to generate economic indicators based on the PSIC sections. This could give them an idea of which industry is prevalent and which is falling behind so that they could formulate better programs and policies towards an improved economic performance.

Areas	Statistical Development Program/Activity	Output Indicator	Lead Implementing Agency/ Unit	Target Date of Implementation (Specific Year/s)
Management and Coordination	Coordination (Meeting-Workshop) with PEZA and development of data request form encompassing all data items required by concerned agencies	Establish partnership between PEZA and other government agencies	NEDA, PSA	2023
Data Collection/ Production	Generation of Central Luzon Tourism Satellite Accounts	Availability of PSA tourism statistics for more efficient plans and programs on tourism promotion	PSA	2023-2025
	Development of Centralized Reporting System on the number of start-up enterprises established/assisted	Consolidated data on start-up enterprises which could be used to generate targeted programs for start-up enterprises		
Research and Capacity Building	Conduct of research on the discrepancy on the industry classification of PSA and classification in tax filling/declaration	More comprehensive and accurate economic accounts through harmonized Industrial Classification	PSA, DILG, BIR, LGUs	2024

CHAPTER 4

Social Statistics

A higher form of development is represented by progressive societies. Socially developed communities enable the people to reach their full potential by promoting their well-being, providing access to the services of the community, and creating equal access for self actualization. The generation of social and demographic indicators will enable the policy maker to efficiently target deserving beneficiaries of social packages. Chapter 4 of CLRSDP presents the efforts and future plans of the government that will measure the level of social development.



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DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIAL STATISTICS

4.1 Introduction

Providing high quality demographic and social statistics is a thrust of the RSS for a more evidence-based decision-making process. It will enable the planners and policy makers formulate sound policies and interventions that will allow the attainment of the long-term vision of the government which is “*Matatag, Maginhawa at Panatag na Buhay para sa Lahat*” by 2040.

This chapter aims to enhance the system of generation of demographic and social statistics in Central Luzon towards the realization of the society’s development goals. It provides an analysis of the current situation of the RSS in terms of management and coordination, data dissemination, and research and capacity building. Specifically, it presents the issues and challenges faced by the RSS with regards to the production and dissemination of timely, reliable and relevant demographic and social statistics. It also identifies the statistical programs and activities to address such issues and challenges.

4.2 Milestones and Key Developments

The regional data dissemination forum on the results of the 2022 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS) was conducted to assist policymakers and program managers in designing and evaluating programs and strategies for improving the health of the region’s population more specifically on the maternal and childcare health.

Indicators to measure outputs and enhanced basic education information systems are present for education statistics. In providing more relevant and reliable statistics, an inventory of basic education inputs such as number of classrooms, seats, textbooks, and teachers in the private schools, SUCs, and PSOs is beneficial.

Training of LGUs/SUCs/beneficiaries of Special Program for Employment of Students (SPES) would be of great help on the utilization of PESO Employment Information System (PEIS) and encoding of the PES forms into the system.

4.3 Issues and Challenges

During the workshop on the preparation of CLRSDP, wherein the participants were from various agencies that are members of the Regional Statistics Committee (RSC), identified issues and concerns in the preparation and compilation of statistical data in the agency they belong.



The following are identified issues and concerns:

- The need for a comprehensive data on the social protection areas of concerns which is the basis in coming up with the Central Luzon Social Protection and Development report;
- The need for having standard national/regional demographic and social data on the beneficiaries of agencies' different programs and services;
- The need for accessible data, encouraging the sharing of non-confidential data among government agencies;
- The need for training/capacity buildings to empower government agency personnel by widening their knowledge and enhancing their skills and capabilities in preparing data and reports;
- The need for inventory of resources from private schools, SUCs, and LUCs.

Below are the goals and objectives of the three (3) key areas set as a result of the SWOT analysis:

Areas	Goal	Objective
Management and Coordination	Establish a reliable and well-coordinated local statistical system to support evidence-based decision-making and effective agency and stakeholder collaboration.	1. Promoting interagency data sharing among RSC member agencies. Develop protocols for data sharing while adhering to data privacy. Thus, limiting the redundant collection of demographic data among the general public. 2. Established standardized and harmonized data compilation guidelines, allowing timely submission and availability of consolidated statistics.
	Strengthen and harmonize vertical and horizontal coordination of agencies providing demographic and social statistics	To strengthen and harmonize vertical and horizontal coordination of agencies providing demographic and social statistics through the conduct of meetings workshops
Data Dissemination and Use	Increase level of awareness on the importance and utilization of statistics among researchers and users	To conduct data dissemination on demographic and social statistics
	Increase level of awareness, understanding and appreciation on the use and importance of demographic and social statistics	To conduct communication and advocacy activities such as preparation and distribution of IEC materials, conduct of information

		dissemination/ caravan on demographic and social statistics
Research and Capacity Building	Strengthen capacity of agencies on statistical research and development and on generation and dissemination of quality and timely statistics	To enjoin agencies to establish their own research and development units and to conduct studies on their respective concerns
Research and Capacity Building (continued)	Develop capacities and competencies of staff of agencies providing demographic and social statistics.	To conduct a Training Needs Assessment (TNA) among staff of agencies providing demographic and social statistics To conduct at least 1 training on demographic and social statistics

4.4 Statistical Development Programs

Having identified the matters of interest of the participants in their respective agencies and offices, the corresponding activities and programs were enumerated to address those concerns and to achieve the goals set.

Meetings and fora were recognized as activities to be conducted in gathering stakeholders and igniting their interest to cooperate, coordinate, and collaborate with one another. The continuous interaction of agencies will result to more improved data management, data production, data dissemination, and data utilization.

It is intended to have unified and easily accessible data on the social welfare to ensure that the government funds are maximized and received by the intended beneficiaries.

Also, the labor and employment aimed to capacitate the LGUs/SUCs/SPES on the utilization of PESO Employment Information System (PEIS) and encoding of the PES forms into the system and that the RSC members will establish a research and development activity.

Among the identified goals and objectives are the statistical development programs/activities and output indicators that will be conducted with the given lead agencies or units as against the target dates of implementation in the following table.

Areas	Statistical Development Program / Activity	Output Indicator	Lead Implementing Agency/ Unit	Target Date of Implementation (Specific Year/s)
Management and Coordination	Conduct of statistical fora during National Statistics Month (NSM)	At least two (2) statistical fora conducted in a year	PSA	2023 - 2029

Areas	Statistical Development Program / Activity	Output Indicator	Lead Implementing Agency/Unit	Target Date of Implementation (Specific Year/s)
	Conduct of meetings or workshops	At least two (2) meetings or workshops conducted in a year	PSA	2023 - 2029
	Implementation of Listahanan 3	Number of NGAs and LGUs adopted the DSWD Listahanan 3	DSWD	2023 - 2025
	Creation of Regional Agency Operation Center	One (1) ROC with uploaded DSWD data on social protection programs and services	DSWD	2023 - 2029
	Updating of Crisis Intervention Monitoring System (CRIMS)	One (1) updated database on the clients served by the CIS	DSWD	2023 - 2029
	Creation of inventory of basic education inputs	Inventory and analysis of data on basic education	DepEd	2023 - 2029
	Crafting implementation guidelines on harmonization of data	Implementation guidelines on the harmonization of consolidation, utilization, and dissemination of quality data	DepEd	2023
	Conduct of data mapping activities	Number of identified data gaps and mapping templates	DepEd	2023 - 2026
	Convergence on Data Management	Data mapping and enhanced database	DepEd	2023 - 2026
	Promotion of Advocacy "One Quality Data for All"	Number of advocacy plan	DepEd	2023 - 2026

Areas	Statistical Development Program / Activity	Output Indicator	Lead Implementing Agency/ Unit	Target Date of Implementation (Specific Year/s)
Data Dissemination and Use	Conduct of data dissemination on demographic and social statistics during Civil Registration Month and during NSM	Data dissemination on demographic and social statistics conducted at least two (2) times in a year	PSA	2023 - 2029
	Conduct communication and advocacy activities such as preparation and distribution of IEC materials, conduct of information dissemination/ caravan on demographic and social statistics	At least three (3) communication and advocacy activities such as preparation and distribution of IEC materials, conduct of information dissemination/ caravan on demographic and social statistics conducted in a year	PSA	2023 - 2029
	Conduct of information dissemination on the use of DOLE Establishment Report System	At least one (1) forum conducted in a year	DOLE	2023 - 2029
Research and Capacity Building	Establish research and development units and conduct studies	At least one (1) research and development activity in a year	RSC	2023 - 2029
	Conduct training on demographic and social statistics	At least one (1) training on demographic and social statistics conducted in a year	PSA	2023 - 2029
	Conduct training on the utilization of PEIS	At least one (1) training on the utilization of PEIS conducted in a year	DOLE	2023 - 2029



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CHAPTER 5

Environment and Multi-Domain Statistics

Institutionalizing established mechanisms in accounting environment-related information enables policy makers to formulate policies that will save the depleting strength of the environment and transition to more sustainable ways. Aside from environment statistics, this chapter also discusses various mechanisms of agencies which generate statistics significant in the monitoring of both local and international commitments.



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ENVIRONMENT AND MULTI-DOMAIN STATISTICS

5.1 Introduction

Based on its vision and mission statement, the RSDP Central Luzon acknowledges the importance of statistical data produced by various organizations in the lowest level of disaggregation possible. Its main focus is on the proper generation, monitoring, and utilization of these data, all of which are essential to the creation and assessment of evidence-based policies created by decision-makers and end users.

Thus, this chapter contains several details to the growing concerns with regards the limitation of statistical data available and capabilities of personnel at the local level; state of human development that is primarily affected by income, poverty, and hunger; condition of the children and women in the society as they belong to same paradigm of vulnerability; and the advancement in technology that rapidly widens the horizon of information society.

5.2 Milestones and Key Developments

Among the milestones of RSS Central Luzon in this sector were as follows:

- Publication of Land and Timber Asset Accounts

The connection between environmental and socio-economic data is of utmost importance for policymakers since it allows for the examination of how economic policies influence the environment and vice versa. Additionally, this linkage offers a measurable foundation for designing policies and identifying the socio-economic factors that drive, exert pressure on, impact, and respond to environmental issues. Central Luzon started the compilation of Land and Timber Asset Accounts in 2019. The Land Asset Accounts was formally released in 2022, while the Timber Asset Accounts is set to be released with the first quarter of 2024. Additionally, the region also embarked on another environment accounting project which is the Water Flow Accounts.

- Central Luzon Compendium of Environment Statistics (CLCES)

With the introduction of the Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics (FDES) 2013 to technical staff of RSSO 03, partner agencies with environment-related mandates in Region 03, as well as representatives from other PSA regional offices. The region embarked on yet another journey in formulating appropriate environmental plans and policies for the country that focuses on the Framework's Core Set of Environment Statistics. This defines the scope of relevant, measurable and methodologically sound environment statistics, since the Core Set of Environment Statistics can identify data sources, data gaps, arrangements for data acquisition, and relevant classification, it serves as the basis for the establishment of the coordination mechanisms of environment related agencies on data generation and dissemination activities at the national and subnational levels. The compendium have several components and the first component is set to be released within the first quarter of 2024.



- Provincial Product Accounts (PPA)

The Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) through the initiative of the Macroeconomic Accounts Services (MAS), started the compilation of Provincial Product Accounts in response to the increasing demand for granular data from economic managers, policymakers, and other stakeholders.

PPA is a mechanism to measure the economic performance of the provinces and Highly Urbanized Cities (HUCs). It is a source of economic indicators, primarily the Gross Domestic Product of the provinces and HUCs, which is used by various stakeholders in monitoring economic growth and development at the local level. Further, the PPA is important to strengthen the planning and decision-making of provincial policymakers and stakeholders in crafting more informed decisions, programs, and policies.

In its third year, the PPA compilation was expanded, covering additional seven pilot regions and that includes Central Luzon. Continuing the momentum from the previous years, a total of 16 regions, composed of 81 provinces and 17 HUCs, compiled, and are to maintain and disseminate their own PPAs. For Central Luzon, the provinces and HUCs are set to disseminate their PPAs by the first half of December 2023.

- Community Based Monitoring System

By virtue of RA 11315, otherwise known as the “Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS) Act” signed into law on 17 April 2019, the PSA is mandated to implement the CBMS through the Community-Based Statistics Service of the Censuses and Technical Coordination Office.

The CBMS entails a census of households undertaken by the local government units (LGUs) with the participation of the community using accelerated poverty profiling systems in the data. Data that will be generated by the CBMS are the compendium of localized facts, figures, and maps on the different dimensions of poverty such as health, nutrition, water, sanitation, shelter, education, income, employment, security, and participation.

At present, thirty-nine (39) cities/municipalities have participated in the conduct of the 2021-2023 CBMS in the region.

- Creation of database of immigrants on LGUs

As part of their initiative, several PPDOs in the region established databanks on their inhabitants and immigrants in their respective jurisdictions. However, the main concern they are facing is the lack of systematic data gathering since they only rely on the word of mouth and people who are willing to be on the database.

- Establishment of Socio-Economic Profile Webpage

Recognizing the pivotal role that accurate socio-economic data plays in effective governance, PPDO Bulacan embarked on a mission to overhaul traditional methods and embrace digital innovation. They have established a Socio-Economic Profile Webpage and was conceptualized as a dynamic platform to centralize and present a wealth of information about the province’s economic landscape, demographic composition, and developmental indicators disaggregated by



municipality. Currently, the webpage serves as an outlet for information dissemination to their researchers and members of the community.

5.3 Issues and Challenges

A number of issues and concerns were brought up by participating agencies, who were also members of the Regional Statistics Committee (RSC), during the workshop on the formulation of the 2023-2029 Central Luzon RSDP conducted last 03 to 04 July 2023. First, the unavailability of lower disaggregated data and estimation of HDI. Second is the need to enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management. Third, the need for a systematized data bank. Lastly, the lack of a data repository for environment-based data.

5.4 Statistical Development Programs

Particularly in this chapter, the RSDP Central Luzon aims to boost and mitigate these new problems by addressing the identified issues and concerns. The establishment of a database on the data for mortality or causes of death can address the lack of organized and accessible data needed by researchers and members of the community. This endeavor will be implemented by local government units (LGUs) and national government agencies (NGAs). Ideally, its output of organized and accessible data will be manifested in the years 2023–2029.

Secondly, establishment of proper database of Barangay Inhabitants and Migrants (BIM) is also a target.

Statistical Development Program / Activity	Output	Output Indicator	Lead Implementing Agency/Unit	Target Date of Implementation (Specific Year/s)
Establishment of database on the data for the mortality or causes of death	Organized and accessible data for mortality and/or causes of death from LGUs		LGUs, NGAs	2023-2029
Establishment of Barangay Inhabitants and Migrants (BIM) (POPCOM)	Organized and readily available data on barangay inhabitants and migrants from LGUs	A databank on Barangay Inhabitants and Migrants	LGUs, NGAs	2023-2029
Updating of Gender and Development (GAD) Database	Updated database on Gender and Development (GAD)	Updated database on GAD	LGUs, NGAs	2023-2029
Establishment of Socio-Economic Profile Webpage	Organized and readily available data on Socio-economic data from LGUs		LGUs, NGAs	2023-2029



Adoption and implementation of iBPLS	Organized and readily available data on Socio-economic data from LGUs		LGUs, NGAs	2023-2029
Operationalization of Environment Information Systems (Caves and wetlands Information System and Watershed Ecosystem Management Information System)	Availability of data repository of caves, wetlands, and watershed	An efficiently managed and utilized centralized data repository system for environmental information	DENR, PENRO	2023-2029

A strengthened linkage and regular consultation with the LGUs is one way to keep updated database. Also, the full implementation of the E-FIS and LAMS can eventually contribute to the aspiration of Central Luzon to timely statistical data on environment and natural resources.

Moreover, one key solution that the RSDP Central Luzon keeps on eyeing and reiterating is the establishment of the Provincial Statistics Committee (PSC). In this way, data management at the provincial level can be properly executed since the committee can lead and monitor possible systems that can be done. These may include conduct of capacity building among designated focal persons so that formulation of brand-new method of data collection disaggregated by sex down to the local level could be finally achieved.



ANNEXES




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ANNEX A

A. RSC III Resolution No. 05 Series of 2023: Approving the Creation of the Central Luzon Regional Development Program-Technical Working Group (CLRSDP-TWG)


Republic of the Philippines
Central Luzon Regional Development Council (RDC III)
RSC III Resolution No. 05 series of 2023
APPROVING THE CREATION OF THE CENTRAL LUZON REGIONAL STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM-TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP (CLRSDP-TWG)

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

WHEREAS, the RSDP is the regional version of the PSDP which sets the directions and thrusts of the Regional Statistical System in the medium term;

WHEREAS, the RSDP contains statistical development programs that will address the major issues and challenges on data requirements, emerging statistical concerns and other statistical issues of the Regional Statistical System (RSS);

WHEREAS, PSA Board Resolution No. 5, Series of 2015 and PSA Board Resolution No. 3, Series of 2017 provided that RSC shall institute measures to strengthen statistical capability of the local statistical system including the personnel thereof;

WHEREAS, PSA Board Resolution No. 01, s. 2018 states that the RSC shall provide direction and guidance to regional/local statistical activities and serve as venue for discussion and resolution of statistical issues at the local level;

WHEREAS, the aforesaid resolutions also state that the committee may create inter-agency statistical working groups that could attend to specific technical issues and challenges, as the need arises;


WHEREAS, the creation and establishment of the Central Luzon Regional Statistical Development Programs – Technical Working Group (CLRSDP-TWG) is deemed necessary considering the complexity of identification, implementation, and evaluation of the regional statistical development programs in Central Luzon;

WHEREAS, the composition and terms of reference of CLRSDP-TWG is detailed in Annex A;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that CLRSC approves the creation of Central Luzon Regional Statistical Development Programs – Technical Working Group (CLRSDP-TWG);

RESOLVED FURTHER, that the composition of the CLRSDP-TWG may be expanded and amended as the need arises;

Central Luzon Regional Development Council (RDC III)
Dionisio Macapagal Government Center, Maimpis, City of San Fernando Pampanga 2000
Tel Nos. (045) 963-5012 / 963-5993 / 455-4110;
<http://hro3.neda.gov.ph>





RESOLVED FINALLY, that copies of this resolution be furnished to all concerned;

UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED.

Done this 30th day of May 2023, during the Second Quarter CY 2023 Meeting of the CLRSC at NEDA Regional Office 3, DMGC, Maimpis, City of San Fernando, Pampanga.

Certified Correct:


ARLENE Z. TORRICO
Lead Secretariat, RSC III
Chief Statistical Specialist, PSA RSSO 3

Attested by:


ARLENE M. DIVINO
Vice-Chairperson, RSC III
Regional Director, PSA-RSSO 3

Approved:


NERRISA T. ESGUERRA
Chairperson, RSC III
Regional Director, NEDA 3

Annex A

Central Luzon Regional Statistical Development Programs – Technical Working Group
(CLRSDP-TWG)

Composition



Chairperson	:	Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)
Vice-Chairperson	:	National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA)
Members	:	Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) Commission on Higher Education (CHED) Commission on Population and Development (CPD) Department of Agriculture (DA) Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT) Department of Education (DepEd) Department of Environment Natural Resources (DENR) Department of Health (DOH) Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA) Member State Universities and Colleges of CLRSC

Terms of Reference

- 1.) Designate an official representative with at least supervisory position.
- 2.) Participate in the formulation of the Central Luzon Regional Statistical Development Programs (CLRSDP).
- 3.) Attend workshops, writeshops, and consultative meetings towards the formulation of CLRSDP.
- 4.) Provide inputs in the identification of Statistical Development Programs (SDPs) and preparation of necessary reports and publications.
- 5.) Monitor and evaluate the progress of the implementation of SDPs in their respective agency (if there is any).
- 6.) Create Sub-TWGs based on area of concern.

ANNEX B

B. RSC III Resolution No. 02 series of 2024: Approving and Adopting the Central Luzon Regional Statistical Development Program (CL-RSDP) 2023-2029


Republic of the Philippines
Central Luzon Regional Development Council (RDC III)

RSC III Resolution No. 02 series of 2024

APPROVING AND ADOPTING THE CENTRAL LUZON REGIONAL STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (CL-RSDP) 2023-2029

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

WHEREAS, through PSA Board Resolution No. 01, s. 2018 states that the RSC shall provide direction and guidance to regional/local statistical activities and serve as venue for discussion and resolution of statistical issues at the local level;

WHEREAS, the RSDP is the regional version of the PSDP which sets the directions and thrusts of the Regional Statistical System in the medium term;

WHEREAS, the RSDP contains statistical development programs that will address the major issues and challenges on data requirements, emerging statistical concerns and other statistical issues of the RSS;

WHEREAS, CL-RSDP 2023–2029 envisions a responsive, well-coordinated Central Luzon RSS towards evidence-based planning, program implementation and decision making;

WHEREAS, the CL-RSDP 2023–2029 was formulated in accordance with the guidelines provided by the PSA Central Office through a series of consultations and workshops by the members of the RSC Central Luzon and Central Luzon Regional Statistical Development Program-Technical Working Group (CL-RSDP-TWG);

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the RSC Central Luzon approves and adopts the CL-RSDP 2023–2029 (Annex A);

RESOLVED FURTHER, that RSC Central Luzon:


- 1) Enjoins all agencies in the RSS to cooperate in the preparation and execution of the CL-RSDP 2023-2029 Implementation Plan;
- 2) Enjoins all concerned agencies to assign/designate their respective technical staff to be the CL-RSDP Focal Person in charge of monitoring and reporting of accomplishments and/or updates on their statistical programs, activities and projects (PAPs) to the PSA, RSSO 3; and
- 3) Directs the PSA Technical Staff to disseminate and communicate the CL-RSDP 2023-2029 to all stakeholders in government and private sector and academe;
- 4) Recommends to the Regional Development Council III to adopt the CL-RSDP 2023-2029 and enjoin its members to provide support in its implementation and monitoring.

RESOLVED FINALLY, that copies of this resolution be furnished to all concerned;

UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED

RDC III-CLRSC Resolution No. 02 Series of 2024
Page 1 of 2

Central Luzon Regional Development Council (RDC III)
Divisado Macapagal Government Center, Marikina City, at San Fernando Pampanga 9000
Tel Nos. (045) 963-5012 / 963-5993 / 455-4110;
<http://nrc3.neda.gov.ph>





Done this 15th day of March 2024, during the First Quarter CY 2024 Meeting of the CLRSC at NEDA Regional Office 3, DMGC, Maimpis, City of San Fernando, Pampanga.

Certified Correct:


ARLENE Z. TORRICO
Lead Secretariat, RSC III
Chief Statistical Specialist, PSA-RSSO 3

Attested by:


ARLENE M. DIVINO
Vice Chairperson, RSC III
Regional Director, PSA-RSSO 3

Approved:

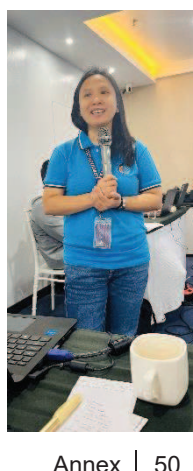

EVELYN NACARIO-CASTRO
Presiding Officer
Assistant Regional Director, NEDA 3rd





ANNEX C

- C. 2023-2029 Central Luzon Regional Statistical Development Program (CLRSD)
Technical Workshop.
Date: 03-04 July 2023
Venue: Xenia Hotel, Clark Freeport Zone





The formulation of the proposed Statistical Development Programs (SDP) during the workshop was done by answering the following questions.

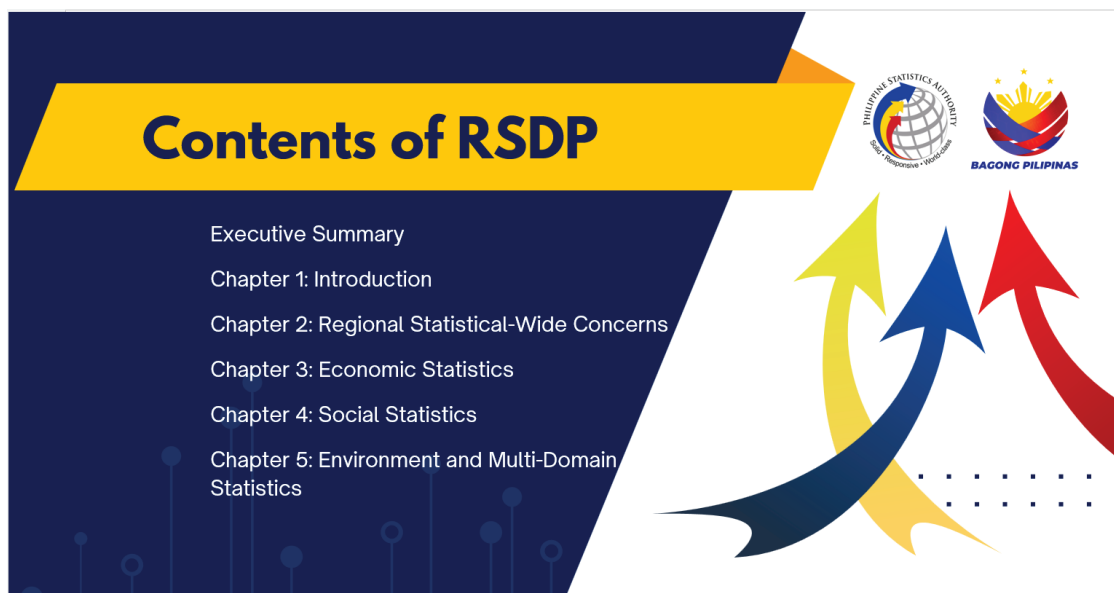
What are the current or recent developments, projects, initiatives, and the likes that contributed to the generation of statistical data concerning the sector where you belong?

What are the issues or concerns face by your agency in generating statistical data in relation to the sector where you belong?

Are there any measures implemented or will be implemented to address the issues or concerns? If yes, kindly specify. If no, what is the possible solution in response to the identified issues?

ANNEX D

D. Presentation and Adoption of 2023-2029 CLRSDP to the Central Luzon Regional Statistics Committee (CLRSC)





REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY
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