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# ILOCOS REGION REGIONAL STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM 2023-2029



*"Shaping better policies through data,  
one stat at a time"*

# ILOCOS REGION

# REGIONAL STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM 2023-2029



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES  
PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY  
REGIONAL STATISTICAL SERVICES OFFICE 01

In collaboration with the

Regional Statistics Committee I (RSC-I)

and the

Regional Development Council I (RDC-I)

# ILOCOS REGION

## REGIONAL STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

### 2023-2029

is a publication prepared by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) Regional Statistical Services Office (RSSO) 1 in coordination with the various agencies and stakeholders of the Regional Statistical System (RSS) through the Regional Statistics Committee (RSC) 1.

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# MESSAGE



**A**ccurate, relevant, timely, and accessible local-level statistics lay the foundation for informed decision-making in the region. It enables policymakers, researchers, and other data stakeholders to understand the socioeconomic landscape of the regions, identify key challenges, and develop and adopt workable solutions.

The Regional Statistical Development Program (RSDP) 2023-2029 serves as blueprint that will guide the improvement of the collection, generation, and utilization of statistics at the local level and address the data requirements of Regional Development Plan 2023-2028 and other local and sectoral development plans as well as international commitments such as the Sustainable Development Goals. It is the regional counterpart of the Philippine Statistical Development Program 2023-2029 which contains the priority statistical development programs and activities intended to provide the information support that is needed to monitor and to achieve national development plans and international commitments. The RSDP is aimed at equipping the region with the tools and resources required to create a robust local statistical system that accurately captures the diverse realities and needs of the communities. By strengthening the statistical capacities of the region, we will be promoting evidence-based policy formulation, fostering data-driven innovation and sustainable development, and increasing awareness, understanding, appreciation, utilization, and trust of the general public on statistics. It is also crucial that the implementation of the RSDP is monitored and evaluated to guarantee that resources are allocated efficiently, targets are met, and effective interventions are placed towards ensuring measurement of indicators in the assessment of the desired regional progress vis-a-vis success of regional development plans.

The formulation of RSDP 2023-2029 would not have been possible without the commitment and support of our local partners both from the government and private sectors. We would like to extend our sincerest gratitude to all the members of the Regional Statistics Committee in Region I and to every official and staff involved from the drafting until the release of the Region I RSDP 2023-2029 publication. Your collaborative efforts have greatly contributed to this success. Hoping to sustain this partnership until we see the realization of our statistical development programs towards the achievement of societal outcomes that we have envisioned for this Program period.

As we move forward, I encourage everyone to stay committed to our shared goal of promoting accurate, relevant, timely, and accessible local-level statistics. Let us continually embark on this collaborative endeavor as we harness statistics in shaping a more responsive and innovative regional statistical system driven by evidence-based decisions and policies towards improved and sustained quality of life for all.

A stylized, handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'C. Mapa'.

**CLAIRE DENNIS S. MAPA, PhD**

Undersecretary

National Statistician and Civil Registrar General  
Philippine Statistics Authority



# FOREWORD



**R**epublic Act No. 10625, also known as the Philippine Statistical Act of 2013, provides the legal framework for the Philippine Statistics Authority to prepare the Philippine Statistical Development Program (PSDP). The PSDP serves as the national roadmap for statistical development, providing clear directions, thrusts, and strategies that strengthen the Philippine Statistical System (PSS) over the medium term. Its primary goal is to ensure that accurate, timely, and relevant statistics are made available for evidence-based policymaking, development planning, and progress monitoring across all sectors of society.

Integral to the decentralized nature of the PSS is the establishment of Regional Statistical Systems (RSS) to provide localized data requirements through the Regional Statistical Development Program (RSDP). Accordingly, each region formulated their respective RSDP to address their own unique statistical demands, ensure local-level data availability, and meet the specific requirements of regional stakeholders.

The Region I RSDP 2023-2029 has been designed to support the development thrusts of the Regional Development Plan (RDP) 2023-2028 of Region 1. It outlines key statistical development activities and priorities necessary to track the region's progress by addressing the data requirements of the RDP, which is anchored on the Ambisyon Natin 2040, the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) as well as realizing the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030.

At the core of the Region I RSDP 2023-2029 is the advancement of statistical methods and technologies to enhance data collection, expedite processing, and rapid information dissemination. With the increased reliance on quality data in formulating responsive policies and programs, the RSDP emphasized the need to adopt innovative and digital approaches to ensure that the data produced by the region are timely, accurate and reliable.

Another crucial component of the RSDP is its commitment to inclusivity and gender sensitivity. It promotes the generation of disaggregated data to accurately capture the specific needs of vulnerable groups, ensuring that no one is left behind. By making gender-sensitive and socially inclusive data a priority, the RSDP supports the region's efforts to meet both local and global development targets.

The Regional Statistics Committee (RSC)-1, which serves as the policy-making body on statistical matters in the region, plays a pivotal role in the successful implementation of the RSDP. In 2023, the RSC-1 approved RSC-1 Resolution No. 10, Series of 2024, "Endorsing the RSDP 2023-2029 for Region 1 to the Regional Development Council 1 for Approval." Moreover, the Regional Development Council-1

# FOREWORD

affirmed its full support for the RSDP by passing RDC-1 Resolution No. 63, Series of 2024, “Approving the RSDP 2023-2029 for Region I”, which underscored the significance of the RSDP in the region’s development agenda. With these resolutions, the RSC-1 has solidified its role in spearheading the implementation of the RSDP while fostering an environment where quality statistics are central to governance and planning.

The RSC-1 expresses its deep gratitude to all those who contributed to the formulation of the RSDP 2023-2029. The committee reaffirms its dedication to guiding the RSS in further developing its capacity to deliver high-quality statistical products and services. With the collective efforts of all stakeholders, Region I is well on its way to becoming a region that not only meets its statistical demands but also contributes significantly to the national goal of building a resilient and data-driven society.



**STEPHANIE FACULO-CHRISTIANSEN**  
Chairperson, RSC-1 and  
Regional Director, NEDA-RO 1



# ACKNOWLEDGEMENT



**T**he Ilocos Region's Regional Statistical Development Program (RSDP) 2023–2029 is the regional equivalent of the Philippine Statistical Development Program (PSDP). We, at the Philippine Statistics Authority - Regional Statistical Services Office I (PSA-RSSO I) worked with the Regional Statistical Committee I (RSC-I) for the formulation of the second edition of the RSDP which contains the Statistical Development Programs (SDPs) for six years of the various members of the Regional Statistical System (RSS). This serves as the roadmap for attaining the RSS' vision of a responsive, relevant, and innovative statistical system that provides quality statistics for evidence-based planning and decision-making toward improved and sustained quality of life for all.

The 2023-2029 RSDP is a supporting document of the Regional Development Plan (RDP) 2023-2028, given that it includes the various SDPs to address the production and dissemination of data required for monitoring the attainment of targets set in the RDP. The RSDP also provides the strategies for producing statistical data and information needed for program implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the region's commitment to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) at the local level. It also recognizes the best statistical efforts and activities that provide important information to improve and promote the use of statistics in the planning, implementing, and monitoring of subnational development projects and policies.

We reaffirm our commitment to advancing and developing statistical tools and techniques. The growing need for ever-more-complex data analysis must be met by our ability to create and enhance the methods that strengthen our data systems. It is certain that with the help of the RSS, its objective and mission will undoubtedly be fulfilled. For the chosen SDPs to be implemented successfully, steady infrastructure and resource investments are required. Strengthening the statistical system at the local level will help us develop responsive performance indicators that monitor and drive regional growth.

Establishing interagency ties and coordinating data management are equally crucial. The collaboration of many stakeholders has enabled the achievement of the shared goal of data integrity and consistency, supporting regional and national growth. We sincerely appreciate the continuous efforts and commitment to advancing the RSDP's objectives.

Therefore, on behalf of PSA-RSSO I would like to sincerely thank the members of the Technical Working Group (TWG) and all members of the RSS for their important contributions to the successful completion of the RSDP for the entire region. More importantly, I would like to express my most sincere gratitude to the members of the Regional Statistical Committee (RSC)-I and the Regional Development Council 1 (RDC-1) for examining and approving the RSDP chapters. With the support of the RSC-1 and RDC-1, we are optimistic about the successful implementation of the SDPs towards the development of local statistics in the region to support evidence-based governance.

**ATTY. SHEILA O. DE GUZMAN**

Vice-chairperson, RSC 1 and  
Regional Director, PSA-RSSO I



# RSC-I RESOLUTION



## REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL – ILOCOS REGION REGIONAL STATISTICS COMMITTEE I

**EXCERPTS FROM THE MINUTES OF THE 3<sup>RD</sup> REGIONAL STATISTICAL  
COMMITTEE -1 MEETING ON 10 SEPTEMBER 2024 AT THE DEPARTMENT OF  
AGRICULTURE REGIONAL FIELD OFFICE I, SAN FERNANDO CITY, LA UNION**

**RSC-I Resolution No. 10, series of 2024**

**ENDORISING THE REGIONAL STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM  
(RSDP) 2023-2029 FOR REGION 1 TO THE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
COUNCIL 1 FOR APPROVAL**

**WHEREAS**, Republic Act No. 10625: Philippine Statistical Act of 2013 mandates the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) to coordinate the formulation of the Philippine Statistical Development Plan (PSDP) and the PSA Regional Statistical Service Offices (RSSO) to facilitate the preparation of its regional counterpart, the Regional Statistical Development Plan (RSDP);

**WHEREAS**, the PSDP is a mechanism for setting the directions, thrusts, and strategies in the Philippine Statistical System (PSS) and for defining the priority statistical developmental programs and activities to be undertaken in the medium term;

**WHEREAS**, the RSDP 2023-2029 represents the convergence of stakeholders in the RSS towards a unified, responsive, secured, innovative and gender-sensitive planning, and evidence-based decision-making in all spheres of development;

**WHEREAS**, the RSDP 2023-2029 focuses on regional statistical capacity building to address regional data requirements for monitoring plans, implement structural and organizational improvements in the statistical systems, reflect updates and revisions in the Regional Statistical System (RSS), and integrate new and emerging statistical innovations and address concerns in the RSS;

**WHEREAS**, the RSDP has six chapters covering sector overview, current situation, key statistical development programs and projects aligned with the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) and Regional Development Plan (RDP) 2023-2028, Administration's 8-Point Socioeconomic Agenda, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and impact of statistics in policies and societal goals;

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, AS IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED**, that the RSC 1 endorses the RSDP 2023-2029 for Region 1 to the Regional Development Council (RDC) 1 for approval;

**RESOLVED FINALLY**, to provide copies of this resolution and the approved RSDP 2023-2029 publication to all concerned entities for their information and appropriate action.

**APPROVED**, this 10<sup>th</sup> day of September 2024 at the Department of Agriculture Regional Office 1, City of San Fernando, La Union.

Secretariat: **Philippine Statistics Authority** - Regional Statistical Services Office I  
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# RSC-I RESOLUTION



## REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL – ILOCOS REGION REGIONAL STATISTICS COMMITTEE I

**CERTIFIED TRUE AND CORRECT:**

**TERESA B. OLARTE**  
RSC – I/Secretary  
(PSA RSSO-I – Officer-In-Charge, SOCD)

**ATTESTED BY:**

**ATTY. SHEILA O. DE GUZMAN**  
RSC – I Vice Chair and PSA RSSO-I  
Regional Director

**CONCURRED BY:**

**STEPHANIE FACULO-CHRISTIANSEN**  
RSC Chair and NEDA RO-I  
Regional Director



# RDC-I RESOLUTION



## REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL – ILOCOS REGION

NEDA REGIONAL OFFICE 1

**EXCERPTS FROM THE MINUTES OF THE 3<sup>RD</sup> QUARTER REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL 1 (RDC-1) FULL COUNCIL MEETING FOR CY 2024 HELD ON SEPTEMBER 25, 2024 AT VIGAN CONVENTION CENTER, VIGAN CITY, ILOCOS SUR**

**RDC-1 Resolution No. 63, series of 2024**

### **APPROVING THE REGIONAL STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (RSDP) 2023-2029 FOR REGION 1**

**WHEREAS**, Republic Act No. 10625: Philippine Statistical Act of 2013 mandates the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) to coordinate the formulation of the Philippine Statistical Development Plan (PSDP) and the PSA Regional Statistical Service Offices (RSSO) to facilitate the preparation of its regional counterpart, the Regional Statistical Development Plan (RSDP);

**WHEREAS**, the PSDP is a mechanism for setting the directions, thrusts, and strategies in the Philippine Statistical System (PSS) and for defining the priority statistical developmental programs and activities to be undertaken in the medium term;

**WHEREAS**, the RSDP 2023-2029 represents the convergence of stakeholders in the RSS towards a unified, responsive, secured, innovative and gender-sensitive planning, and evidence-based decision-making in all spheres of development;

**WHEREAS**, the RSDP 2023-2029 focuses on regional statistical capacity building to address regional data requirements for monitoring plans, implement structural and organizational improvements in the statistical systems, reflect updates and revisions in the Regional Statistical System (RSS), and integrate new and emerging statistical innovations and address concerns in the RSS;

**WHEREAS**, the RSDP has six chapters covering sector overview, current situation, key statistical development programs and projects aligned with the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) and Regional Development Plan (RDP) 2023-2028, Administration's 8-Point Socioeconomic Agenda, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and impact of statistics in policies and societal goals;

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, AS IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED**, to approve the Regional Statistical Development Program (RSDP) 2023-2029 for Region 1 (Annex A);

**RESOLVED FURTHER**, that RDC 1 shall:

1. Enjoin all agencies in the RSS to cooperate in the implementation of the RSDP 2023-2029;



# RDC-I RESOLUTION

2. Enjoin all concerned agencies to prepare and submit a semestral monitoring report on the status of the statistical development programs to the PSA-RSSO 1, for presentation to the RSC 1; and
3. Disseminate and communicate the RSDP 2023-2029 for Region 1 through the PSA-RSSO 1 to all stakeholders in government, the private sector, media, academe, and development partners and to periodically monitor and evaluate its implementation.

**RESOLVED FINALLY**, to provide copies of this resolution and the RSDP 2023-2029 publication to all concerned entities for their information and appropriate action.

**APPROVED**, this 25<sup>th</sup> day of September 2024 at the Vigan Convention Center, Vigan City, Ilocos Sur.

**CERTIFIED TRUE AND CORRECT:**



**IRENEA B. UBUNGEN**  
RDC-1 Secretary  
(Assistant Regional Director, NEDA RO1)

**ATTESTED BY:**



**STEPHANIE F. CHRISTIANSEN**  
RDC-1 Vice-Chairperson  
(Regional Director, NEDA RO1)

**CONCURRED BY:**



**MATTHEW J. MARCOS MANOTOC**  
RDC-1 Chairperson  
(Governor, Province of Ilocos Norte)

*RDC-1 Resolution No. 63, series of 2024*

**APPROVING THE REGIONAL STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (RSDP) 2023-2029 FOR REGION 1**



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# ACRONYMS

Advanced (ATST)	Consumer Price Index (CPI)
African Swine Fever (ASF)	Core Regional Indicators (CoRe-Is)
Alternative Learning System (ALS)	Coronavirus Disease-19 (COVID-19)
Analysis of National Causes of Death for Action (ANACONDA)	Customer Satisfaction Survey (CSS)
Annual Poverty Indicators Survey (APIS)	Data Enclave (DE)
Annual Regional Development Report (ARDR)	Data Enclave Manager (DEM)
Annual Survey of Philippine Business and Industry (ASPBI)	Data Turnover Ceremony (DTC)
Applied Statistics in Tourism Planning (ASTP)	Decentralized Vital Statistics System (DVSS)
Association of Private Schools, Colleges, and Universities (APSCU)	Department of Agriculture (DA)
Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP)	Department of Education (DepEd)
Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP)	Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)
Barangay Records Automation and Management System (BRAMS)	Department of Health (DOH)
Basic Tourism Statistics Training (BTST)	Department of Information and Communication Technology (DICT)
Bureau of Census and Statistics (BCS)	Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE)
Bureau of Labor Relations Online Union Registration System (BLR-OURS)	Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH)
Census of Philippine Business and Industry (CPBI)	Department of Science and Technology (DOST)
Census of Population (POPCEN)	Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG)
Census on Population and Housing (CPH)	Department of Tourism (DOT)
Certificate of Registration of Authority to Solemnize Marriage (CRASM)	Department of Trade and Industry (DTI)
Cities and Municipalities Competitiveness Index (CMCI)	Digital Transformation Centers (DTCs)
Civil Registrar General (CRG)	e-Government Philippines (e-Gov PH)
Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS)	Electronic Business Information System (EBIS)
Civil Registration System (CRS)	Electronic Crime Incident Reporting System (e-CIRS)
Civil Registry System-Information Technology Project (CRS-ITP)	electronic Freedom of Information (eFOI)
Client Profile and Monitoring System (CPMS)	Electronic Planners & Researchers Kiosk (e-PaRK)
Client Satisfaction Measurement (CSM)	Enhanced Basic Education Information System (EBEIS)
Commission on Audit (COA)	Enhanced Business Profile (EBP)
Commission on Higher Education (CHED)	Enhanced Forestry Information System (e-FIS)
Commission on Population and Development (CPD)	Enhanced Unified Laboratory Information Management System (EULIMS)
Communist Terrorist Group (CTG)	Environmental and Natural Resources Accounts (ENRA)
Community Needs Assessment (CNA)	Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES)
Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS)	Field Health Services Information System (FHSIS)
Computer-Aided Personal Interview (CAPI)	Functional Literacy, Education and Mass Media Survey (FLEMMS)
Consumer Expectations Survey (CES)	

# ACRONYMS

Gender and Development (GAD)	National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS)
General Labor Standards (GLS)	National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA)
General Retail Price Index (GRPI)	National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction (NHTS-PR)
Government Internship Program (GIP)	National Information and Communications Technology Household Survey (NICTHS)
Gross Regional Domestic Expenditure (GRDE)	National Statistics Month (NSM)
Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP)	National Statistics Office (NSO)
Higher Education Management Information System (HEMIS)	Natural Capital Accounting (NCA)
Household Survey on Domestic Visitors (HSDV)	Occupational Safety and Health (OSH)
Human Resource Development (HRD)	Occupational Wages Survey (OWS)
Information and Communications Technology (ICT)	Office of Civil Defense (OCD)
Information and Monitoring of Projects, Services, and S&T Interventions (IMPRESSION)	Office of Market and Development (OPMD)
Information Technology (IT)	Operation Timbang (OPT)
Integrated Hospital Operations Management Information System (iHOMIS)	Philippine Association of Civil Registrars (PACRs)
Inter-Agency Committee on Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (IACCRVS)	Philippine Association of State Universities and Colleges (PASUC)
Internet-Based Port Operations and Receipts for Terminal System (iPORTS)	Philippine Civil Registry Information System (PhilCRIS)
Knowledge Management System (KMS)	Philippine Identification System (PhilSys)
Labor Force Survey (LFS)	Philippine Information Agency (PIA)
Labor Law Compliance System - Management Information System (LLSC-MIS)	Philippine National Police (PNP)
Land Administration and Management System (LAMS)	Philippine Standard Classification (PSIC)
Land Transportation Office (LTO)	Philippine Standard Geographic Code (PSGC)
Learners Information System (LIS)	Philippine Statistical Association, Inc. (PSAI)
LGU-PNP Anti-Criminality Action Plan (LACAP)	Philippine Statistical Research and Training Institute (PSRTI)
Listing of Farm Households (LFH)	Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)
Local Building Officials (LBOs)	Planning and Development Offices (PPDOs)
Local Government Units (LGUs)	Police Regional Office (PRO)
Macroeconomic Accounts Service (MAS)	Provincial Economic Profile (PEP)
Management Information System (MIS)	Provincial Government (PG)
Master Sample (MS)	Provincial Product Accounts (PPA)
Memorandum of Agreement (MOA)	Provincial Statistical Offices (PSOs)
micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs)	Public Employment Service Office (PESO)
Monthly Integrated Survey of Selected Industry (MISSI)	Public Employment Service Office Employment Information System (PEIS)
Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)	Quarterly Regional Economic Situationer (QRES)
National Convention on Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (NCCRVS)	Rapid Land Tenure Activities (RLTA)
National Convention on Statistics (NCS)	Regional Development Agenda (RDA)

# ACRONYMS

Regional Development Council (RDC)	technical and vocational education (TVET)
Regional Development Indicators (RDI)	Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET)
Regional Development Plan (RDP)	Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA)
Regional Gender and Development Committee (RGADC)	Technology for Economic Development (Tech4Ed)
Regional Line Agencies (RLAs)	Tourism Satellite Accounts (TSA)
Regional Social Economic Trends (RSET)	tourism statistics training (TST)
Regional Statistical Committee (RSC)	Tracking Actual Career Experience Report (TRACER)
Regional Statistical Information Center (RSIC)	Training Needs Assessment (TNA)
Regional Statistical System (RSS)	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP)
Regional Statistics Committee (RSC)	Updating of List of Aquaculture Farms (ULAF)
Registry System for Basic Sectors in Agriculture (RSBSA)	Updating of the List of Establishments (ULE)
Republic Act (RA)	Wholesale Price Survey (WPS)
Research and Development (R&D)	Women and Information and Communications Technology Development Index (WIDI)
Resilient, All-inclusive, Competitive and Healthy (REACH)	Women and Men (WAM)
Results Matrix (RM)	
Retail Price Survey (RPS)	
Sectoral Committees (SeCom)	
Sectoral Statistics (SS)	
Senior Statistical Specialist (SrSS)	
Single Entry Approach Management System (SEnAMS)	
Small Area Estimates (SAE)	
Standard Local Tourism Statistics System Trainings (SLTSS)	
State Universities and Colleges (SUCs)	
Statistical Development Programs (SDPs)	
Statistical Performance Reporting System (SPRS)	
Statistical Research and Development (SR&D)	
Statistical Survey Review and Clearance System (SSRCS)	
Strategy Communication (StratCom)	
Survey of Information and Communication Technology (SICT)	
Survey of Innovation Activities (SIA)	
Survey on Overseas Filipinos (SOF)	
Survey on Tourism Establishments in the Philippines (STEP)	
Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)	
System of Environmental-Economic Accounts (SEEA)	



# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

**R**epublic Act Number 10625, also known as the Philippine Statistical Act of 2013, mandated the formulation of the Philippine Statistical Development Program (PSDP), which serve as the mechanism for setting the directions, thrusts, and strategies of the Philippine Statistical System (PSS) and for defining the priority statistical development programs and activities to be undertaken, in the medium term.

Meanwhile, the Regional Statistical Development Program (RSDP) is the local version of the PSDP, which serves as blueprint of statistical activities that produces data necessary to design, implement and monitor sub-national development policies and programs.

In 2015, a transitional update on the PSDP/RSDP was made, due to the new development in the PSS, such as the merging of the four statistical agencies as Philippine Statistics Authority by virtue of RA 10625, the development on the use of administrative-based data to complement census-based and survey-based data, data revolution, big data and other challenges.

With the new government administration and emerging data requirements due to our international commitments, such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), there is a need to formulate the RSDP for periods 2023-2029.

Priority statistical development activities to be undertaken by various Regional Line Agencies (RLAs), Local Government Units (LGUs), academic institutions and private sector in support of the priority programs set in the Regional Development Plan (RDP) 2023-2028 and the attainment of targets set in the RDP and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are to be considered in the formulation of the RSDP.

Recognizing the need to formulate the region's own RSDP, the Regional Statistics Committee (RSC) I approved the creation of the Technical Working Group (TWG), which takes lead on formulating the RSDP through RSC Resolution No. 06, series of 2023. The TWG is composed of RLAs, LGUs and academic institutions/organizations with vital role in data generation, data utilization, and research towards statistical development in the region.

The RSC also approved Resolution No. 05, series of 2023, enjoining all RLAs, LGUs, academic institutions and private sector to support the formulation of the RSDP 2023-2029 for Ilocos Region.

# INTRODUCTION

## ABOUT THE ILOCOS REGION RSDP

The Regional Statistical Development Program (RSDP) 2023-2029 of Ilocos Region, for its brevity, is the regional counterpart of the PSDP, which serves as the blueprint for setting the directions, thrusts, and priorities of the Philippine Statistical System (PSS) for the generation and dissemination of statistics. This also defines the priority statistical programs and activities that provide vital information in supporting and promoting the efficiency of statistics in designing, implementing, and monitoring sub-national development policies and programs.

The RSDP 2023-2029 is a supporting document of the Regional Development Plan (RDP) 2023-2028 as it supplements the statistical data and information needed in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of programs, especially on the region's commitment to attaining the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) at the local level. It also serves as a basis for the local executives and regional officials in addressing statistical development concerns by programming and allocating resources for statistical programs and activities in the regular work plans of regional line agencies and local government units.

## FORMULATION OF THE RSDP

The formulation of the RSDP starts at the provincial/local level where the statistical development programs are identified, included, and funded following the adoption of the various local development plans.

At the regional level, the Regional Line Agencies (RLAs), Local Government Units (LGUs), State Universities and Colleges (SUCs), the private sector, and other data providers shall incorporate the statistical development programs and projects in their annual Work and Financial Plans. The Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) shall provide technical assistance in the preparation of statistical programs of LGUs and RLAs if needed.

## RSDP 2023-2029 STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

- **Vision**



Responsive, relevant, and innovative statistical system that provides quality statistics for evidence-based planning and decision-making towards improved and sustained quality of life for all.

- **Goals**

### GOAL 1

Accurate, relevant, timely, reliable, and accessible statistics for evidence-based decisions and policies.

### GOAL 2

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

## REGIONAL STATISTICAL FRAMEWORK

### **Major Planning Thrust of the Regional Statistical System**

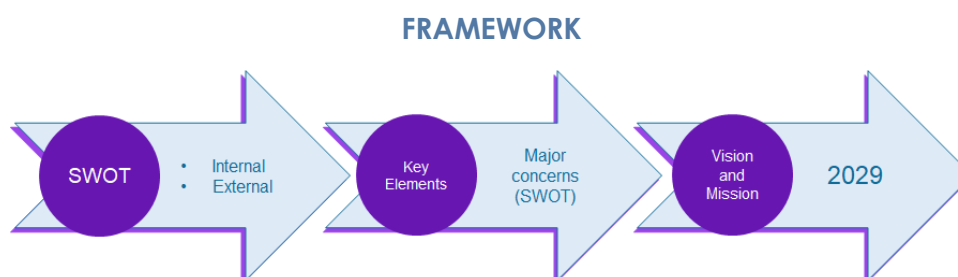
The strategic thrusts of the RSS are aligned with the strategic thrust of the PSDP as follows:

- Enhancement of the management and coordination of the RSS to ensure progressing and sustained improvement of statistics for development planning, decision-making, and effective governance;
- Improvement of data production in the RSS aimed at addressing current, new and emerging concerns such as the Sustainable Development Goals, Regional Development Programs, data revolution, and other sector/areas of concern that may affect regional development;
- Enhancement of data dissemination and advocacy on the use of statistics through maximized use of information technology in statistical processes, and conduct of forums/ workshops to promote effective use of statistics;
- Enhancement of statistical research and upgrading of systems and skills towards increased technical capacity of human resources, as well as improvement of current methodologies which must adhere to internationally recommended standards and methods for the generation of statistics and indicators to respond to the current and emerging needs and demands; and
- Increasing investment in statistics to enable the RSS to meet the growing demand for statistics in support of evidence-based governance.



## **Vision and Mission of the RSS**

The formulation of the vision and mission of the RSS were based on the following framework:



With the desire to capitalize on the strengths of the RSS in terms of presence of unified database system, strong inter-agency partnership and coordination, and availability of performance indicators to monitor outputs and outcomes for the region; and the aim to address the need to improve data sharing, accessibility and security, the RSS has the following vision and mission:

- **Vision**

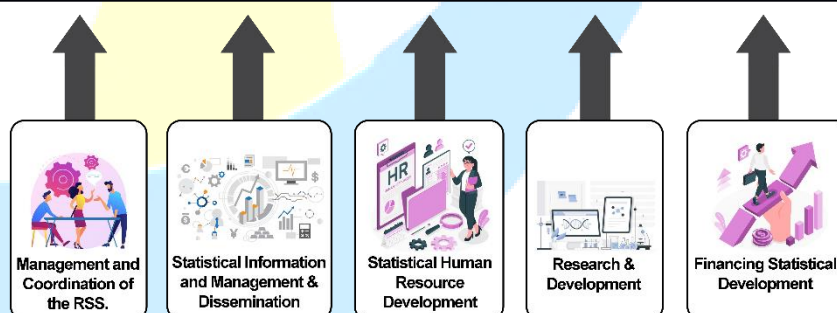
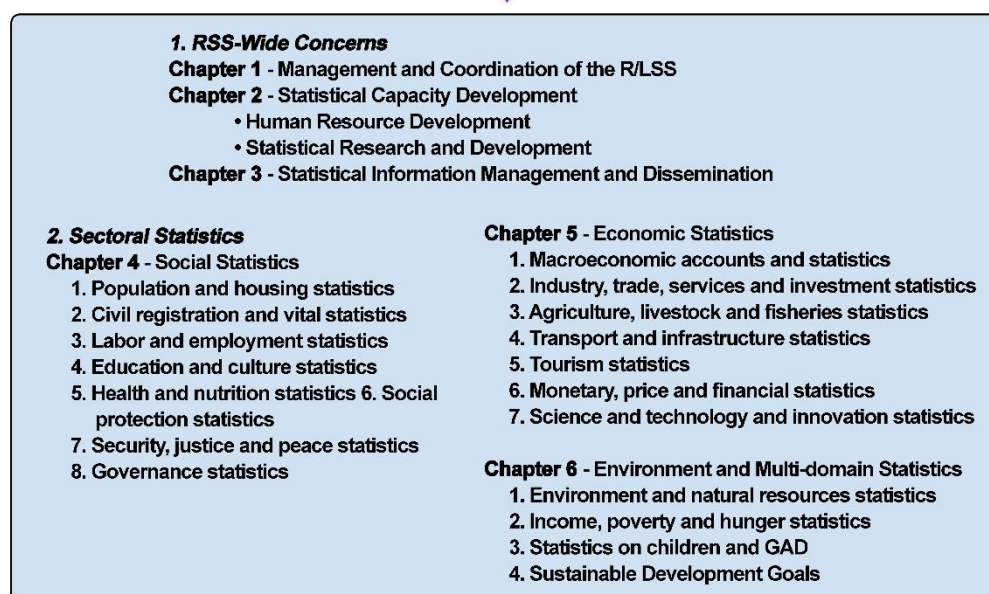
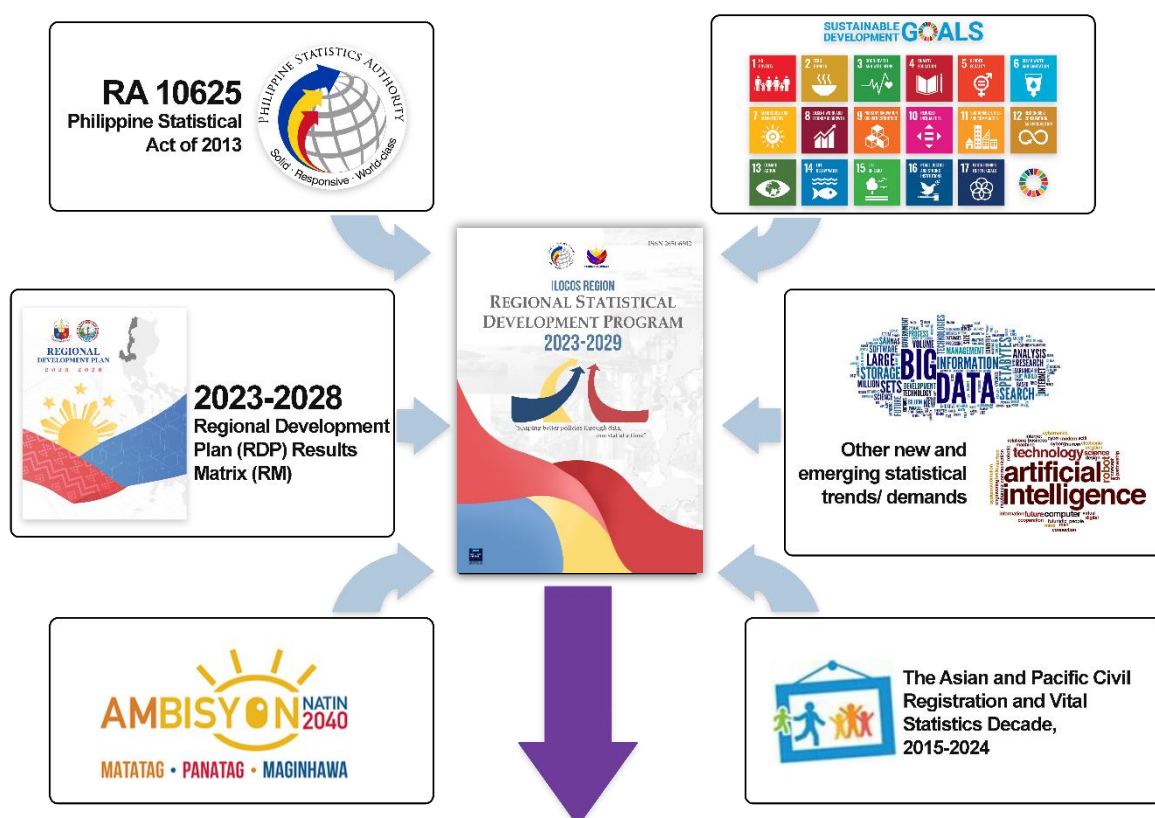
A unified, responsive, secured and gender-sensitive regional statistical system towards an informed and responsible planning and evidence-based decision-making in all spheres of development.

- **Mission**

1. To provide an accessible, high capacity and secured database network system;
2. To monitor and analyze development performance indicators regularly;
3. To sustain the strong inter-agency partnership and coordination on data management;
4. To improve the technical capacity of the statistical workforce; and
5. To further develop and enhance the various statistical tools and methodologies.

With the collaborative effort of the RSS, its vision and missions will indeed be attained. Investments for the implementation of the identified Statistical Development Programs (SDPs) are required. Thus, with the empowerment of the statistical system at the local level, more responsive performance indicators will be generated to monitor the development in the region.

## Strategic Planning Framework



## WHERE WE ARE NOW

The RSS of Ilocos Region has established a strong inter-agency partnership and coordination mechanism in the implementation of statistical activities. The establishment of the RSC provides venues for the discussion of statistical matters and formulation of policies for statistical development.

PSA Board Resolution No. 5, series of 2015 entitled “*Establishing the Regional Statistics Committees*” provide powers for the RSC to formulate statistical policies designed to resolve local statistical issues and recommend workable schemes towards the improvement of local level statistics and to institute measures to strengthen the statistical capability of local statistical system including the personnel.

With the constant growth on the demand for statistics, the data sources in the region remained cooperative and responsive in providing the data needed by entities that are vital in formulating plans and policies. In terms of resources, both on the demand and supply side of statistical information, the presence of unified database system among agencies and the knowledge of data generation are some of the strengths of the RSS. Furthermore, the presence of performance indicators enables the continuous monitoring of progress and evaluation of programs. The periodic release of statistical publications such as Provincial Economic Profile (PEP), Regional Social Economic Trends (RSET), Quarterly Regional Economic Situationer (QRES), Women and Men (WAM) Handbook, Regional Development Indicators (RDI) among others, is also an advantage in providing statistical information needed by stakeholders. The presence of Knowledge Management System (KMS) on the planning stage of various agencies also made data more accessible to end users. Additionally, the Regional Budget Consultative Conference provide a structured platform for budget discussions and ensure financial support for statistical activities. Overall, these combined strengths create a solid platform that further solidifies the RSS of Ilocos region.

Meanwhile, the constant growth in the demand for statistics also increases the demand for granular data at the local level. One of the challenges the RSS needs to address is the lack of granular data for specific indicators, such as sex, age, and provincial disaggregated data, limiting the depth of analysis and decision-making. Additionally, compared to other regions, some data indicators were not generated or monitored in the Ilocos Region, resulting in data gaps. The Human resources who are vital in the generation of statistics are also experiencing difficulty due to an undermanned statistics division and the absence of plantilla positions that led to a fast turnover of personnel, affecting the continuity of statistical generation and development. Additionally, some

agencies struggle to meet data submission deadlines due to heavy workloads, impacting the timeliness of information, while others lack the necessary statistical workforce. Finally, internet issues from stakeholders' result in low participation rates during trainings and other dissemination activities. This also results in a lack of appreciation of statistics among the stakeholders in the region.

The region is not without opportunities for growth and improvement in statistical activities. Implementation of new and improved technologies such as the regional statistical hubs are among the opportunities that the RSS should take advantage of for easier data accessibility among researchers, as well as data coordination among agencies. Statistical and capacity-building trainings present opportunities for manpower improvement, ensuring a skilled workforce capable of navigating evolving statistical landscapes, and bolstering long-term data quality while also addressing the issue of personnel turnover. Moreover, the support from the Regional Development Council (RDC) and other stakeholders provides a conducive environment for the successful implementation of statistical activities.

Meanwhile, leadership changes can bring unforeseen shifts in priorities or disruptions to established systems, impacting the trajectory of statistical development. Security issues pose a constant threat, as database breaches can compromise sensitive information, demanding robust security protocols and vigilant monitoring. Additionally, technical failures and data loss during collection can further hinder progress, requiring stronger systems and effective risk management plans. Lastly, the implementation of new laws that restrict data collection or sharing can create significant obstacles in the generation and provision of data.

### **2017-2023 Key Developments**

The 2022 national and local elections paved the way for a new administration with its priority development agenda. These agendas are articulated in the Ilocos Regional Development Plan (RDP) 2023-2028 based on the 8-point socio-economic agenda of President Ferdinand R. Marcos towards the country's long-term vision *Ambisyon Natin 2040*. The Marcos administration's agenda aims to revitalize job creation and expedite poverty reduction, while also addressing challenges highlighted by the Coronavirus Disease-19 (COVID-19) pandemic. Strategies were formulated at the local level towards the attainment of the targets set in the Ilocos RDP 2023-2028. To monitor whether these targets are attained, the Ilocos RDP 2023-2028 Results Matrix (RM), which contains performance indicators, was formulated. With this development, statistical data are needed to monitor the performance indicators set in the RM.



Meanwhile, the Philippine's long-term vision (LTV), emphasizes intergenerational equity. It aligns with the fundamental principles of the 2030 Agenda and its 17 goals, focusing on the nation's sustainable development and its commitment to inclusivity. The attainment of the 2030 SDGs will also pave the way for accomplishing the *AmBisyon Natin 2040*. The pursuit of the national vision is expected to contribute to the attainment of the SDGs. At the regional level, annual updating of the SDG Watch was conducted through the collaborative efforts of PSA Regional Statistical Services Office I (RSSO I) and National Economic and Development Authority - Regional Office I (NEDA RO-I). Capacity building and assessment workshops were conducted in the development and localization of indicators in the monitoring of the Ilocos Region SDGs.

In terms of human resources, the implementation of the rationalization plans of the RLAs and LGUs resulted to the filling-up of statistical positions. The capability development for the statistical plantilla items actively strengthened the aptitudes and competencies of the people handling statistics. Additionally, the participation of personnel in diverse statistical training sessions has further bolstered the skills set and capabilities of the human resources within the RSS.

In terms of data production, improvements in survey methodologies and updating of sampling frames and data collection techniques were continuously implemented. PSA's adoption of the 2013 Master Sample (MS) in January 2016 for its household-based surveys provided a more updated sampling frame in selecting sample households for surveys and for the generation of a more reliable estimates at a lower level of data disaggregation. Additionally, in July 2023, the PSA had also conducted the adoption of the 2023 Geo-enabled MS for the 2020 Census on Population and Housing (CPH), and 2021 Family Income and Expenditure Survey-Labor Force Survey (2021 FIES-LFS) through the PSA Board Resolution No. 5, series of 2023. The 2023 Geo-enabled MS served as an improved survey methodology, ensuring relevance and accuracy in the generation of quality, reliable, relevant, and household-based data. Another major development in data production is the timeliness in terms of the early release of the regional accounts. The release of the 2022 Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) and Gross Regional Domestic Expenditure (GRDE) was conducted on 27 April 2023, compared to the previous fora that was conducted on the month of May. In addition, the initial institutionalization of the Provincial Product Accounts (PPA) was conducted in the region. The generation and dissemination of the 2021 Official Poverty Statistics, and the early conduct of the surveys such as the National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), and the 2022 Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS) is also a milestone in terms of frequency of data production.

On the other hand, the technology production of the region continuously paved a way to major developments in terms of data collection and dissemination. The Computer-Aided Personal Interview (CAPI) using Android used in the PSA surveys was continually updated and improved to keep pace with our country's technological innovation and demand for data. The Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) had launched the MSME Client Profile and Monitoring System (CPMS) for the recording, managing, and generation of data of their assisted clients. Moreover, the Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA) established Technology for Economic Development (Tech4Ed) centers that aimed to harness the ICT to enable, empower and transform society towards creating an inclusive, integrated, and equitable countryside.

In terms of data dissemination, the use of websites made statistical information more open and accessible to the public. The continuous maintenance of regional websites such as the PSA and NEDA are among the major accomplishments of the RSS.

Another major development is PSA's utilization of the QGIS Mapping software that served as an effort on leveraging geospatial information for various purposes specifically in its location-based operations such as surveys, census, listing, geo-tagging, and data collection for a more precise data interpretation and effective statistics visualization. Furthermore, the Regional Data Enclave Center in Ilocos Region was also launched by the PSA.

In the development of performance indicators for monitoring the attainment of the targets of the RDP and the SDG roadmap, most of the indicators were generated from the administrative data of the various RLAs, LGUs, and academe. Therefore, the sustained cooperation and partnership of the RSS members and stakeholders was important towards the development and innovation of statistics and the institution of a more responsive data ecosystem in Ilocos Region.

### **Issues and Challenges**

Despite the major advancements of the region in the recent years, the RSS still encountered certain issues and challenges. Some of these issues have been unsettled for a long time and are yet to be dealt with.

- *Lack of sex, age, and provincial disaggregated data on certain indicators.*

The lack of comprehensive data, specifically pertaining to gender, age, and provinces, presents as one of the notable issues. Policymakers will have difficulty in developing successful programs if they do not have precise

data about various age groups, genders, and geographic areas. This shortcoming impedes efforts toward just and equitable development by making it challenging to identify and resolve disparities among different groups. Policymakers also find it difficult to grasp demographic and regional demands without comprehensive data, which makes resource allocation inefficient. Without particular data, tracking the effects of policies becomes a problem, making it difficult to assess if programs are reaching a variety of people. Furthermore, the absence of data that breaks down gender differences by sex makes it difficult to identify and solve these issues, which is essential for advancing equality. Making plans for various age groups and taking regional.

- *Lack of statistical research activities.*

There is a need to establish a more effective method and approaches on the collection of local-level statistics, more statistical research activities should be conducted in the region.

- *Inadequate statistical work force on other agencies.*

The region's inadequate statistical workforce in its regional line agencies presents a significant hurdle to progress. This scarcity of skilled professionals in data collection, analysis, and interpretation hampers the ability to understand crucial aspects of the Ilocos region's socio-economic landscape. Blind spots emerge in poverty, unemployment, and sectors, hindering effective policy formulation and resource allocation. Consequently, programs and interventions might miss the mark, worsening the existing inequalities and failing to address pressing challenges. Moreover, the inadequacy of statistical work force also results to late submissions of data sources further stagnating the consolidation and updating of regional accounts that would affect the data used in determining region's economic potential. In short, the lack of a robust statistical workforce impedes informed decision-making, hinders development efforts, and ultimately stifles the region's ability to reach its full potential.

- *Need to develop statistical competencies among LGUs and RLAs in the region.*

Capacity-building training and activities are needed for statistical personnel. Necessary investment and support should be allocated to address its statistical capacity gaps at the local level. Moreover, the training demands of statistical personnel should also need to be addressed through the Training Needs Assessment (TNA).



- *Need to establish responsive data ecosystem that will address data gaps.*

Due to the increasing cost of censuses and surveys, alternative data sources such as administrative-based data and registries should be continuously explored. One major challenge of the RSS is to establish a more sustainable and responsive data ecosystem where alternative data sources will complement official censuses and surveys. Thus, sustainable data needs assessment should be given focus and strategies to know and capitalized the strengths and to address weaknesses of the RSS to strengthen its readiness in responding to data needs. Good coordination of the statistical system is needed to address not only the needs of the data users but also concerns of data producers.

- *Need enhancement on the level of appreciation on the value and importance of statistics.*

Appreciation of statistics is still generally low in the region due to the lack of interest among the local stakeholders, especially those from the regional and local executives. Enhancement of statistical appreciation through data and information dissemination fora with media coverage can be conducted.

- *Need enhancement on the adoption of statistical standards and classification systems and conduct of its trainings.*

The adoption of the Philippine Standard Classification (PSIC) in the region was proven to be one of the challenges encountered in 2023. Out of the 125 LGUS, only 74 (71.15 percent) had fully adopted the classification system. Despite the efforts in conducting trainings for the PSIC and the Philippine Standard Geographic Code (PSGC), some LGUs were not able to attend due to poor internet connection. Moreover, issues in coordination also arose from the PSA regional and provincial offices due to trouble encountered specifically in reaching out to the LGUs through email and phone call. Continuous accessible support and trainings should be provided to LGUs so they will be well-informed on the premise and usage of the PSIC. The provision of training will also help increase the adoption rate of the PSIC.

- *Inadequate dissemination of data and limited access of data users on local-level statistics.*

The release of local-level statistics from censuses, surveys, indicator systems, and administrative-based data reporting system is often delayed. Information on local-level statistics produced and released by government agencies is also inadequate. Thus, there is a need to strengthen

information dissemination on statistical data available at the local level. Technological advances should also be utilized in data dissemination and communication to make statistics readily available and accessible to its users.

# STATISTICAL PROGRAMS FOR 2023-2029

## RSS-WIDE CONCERNS





# CHAPTER 1

## Management and Coordination of the RSS

### I. Introduction

The Ilocos Region RSS aims to sustain its strong partnership and strengthen its coordination mechanisms with the stakeholders. Collaborative governance is necessary for establishing institutional mechanisms to monitor the region's performance in attaining targets set in the RDP 2023-2028 and Ambisyon Natin 2040. Management and coordination of the RSS involve the formulation of relevant statistical resolutions and, the development and adoption of a statistical framework and indicator system necessary for monitoring development performance.

The presence of the RSC is essential in formulating statistical policies towards the development of strategies and mechanisms for the generation and dissemination of statistical information in the region. Coordination mechanisms not only at the regional level but also at the provincial and city/municipal level will also strengthen the RSS. The creation and strengthening of Provincial/Local Statistics Committees are among the programs identified by the LGUs that served as an avenue for discussing statistical matters and developmental monitoring within their locality. Meanwhile, formulation of monitoring systems for development through statistical reports are also vital for planners and decision makers in the region. The updating of the Core Regional Indicators (CoRe-Is) and the Regional Development Indicators (RDIs) of the region will provide vital inputs to program evaluation and policy formulation.

The CoRe-Is is an indicator framework approved by the PSA Board in 2017 that aims to harmonize and standardize the set of indicators to be compiled and disseminated by the RSS, taking into account its comparability across regions. Additionally, the RSS also maintains the RDI to monitor the achievements of the economic and social development goals set forth by the RDP. It includes relevant output and outcome indicators which are annually compiled to track the achievements of the indicated targets in the RDP. These indicators are revised whenever the RDP is formulated through consultations with the various sectors in the region.

Meanwhile, the strong support of the RSC and the RDC in the implementation of the different statistical programs and activities of the RSS will provide opportunity for statistical development, particularly on data generation. The recent approval of Resolution No. 04, series of 2023 enjoining the Local Government Units (LGUs) to strengthen their local tourism offices. This will support in determining the economic and social impact of tourism in the Ilocos Region.

## II. Where we are now

### • Key Developments

- **Reconstitution of the Regional Statistics Committee.** The reconstitution of the RSC through the PSA Board Resolution No. 03, series of 2017, making the Regional Directors as the permanent representatives to the RSC. This is to facilitate faster communication of statistical matters, especially those needing decisions and actions among the members. In addition, the Resolution also stated that representatives from the Provincial Planning and Development Offices (PPDOs), Private Sectors, and the Academe/ State Universities and Colleges (SUCs) shall be appointed for a term of three (3) years with possible reappointment. Furthermore, RSC I Resolution No. 03, series of 2021 also included the Commission on Population and Development (CPD), Office of Civil Defense (OCD), and the Philippine National Police (PNP) as additional members of the RSC I.
- **Strengthening the institutional linkage of the RSC to the RDC as a support committee.** Through the established institutional linkage of the RSC to the RDC, enjoining the support of stakeholders in the conduct of the regional statistical activities become easier through the endorsement in the RDC.



- **Creation of the RSDP Technical Working Group (TWG) for the 2023-2029 Formulation.** The RSDP TWG was created to lead the

formulation of the RSDP 2023-2029 for Region I, including the assessment of the regional SDG indicators.



- Sustained statistical advocacies in the region such as the National Statistics Month (NSM) celebration. The conduct of the various regional and provincial contests, including the Search for the Best NSM Implementer has generated a sustained local support for the promotion of statistics in the region. Furthermore, statistical advocacies were cascaded to city/municipal level.



- Participation on the Annual RSC Summit. The good practices among the RSCs in the regions are shared and developmental activities for statistics are discussed. Moreover, the Ilocos Region RSC also shared its established practice of developing and



regularly monitoring of the RDI that served as progress reports in the attainment of the region's developmental goals indicated in the RDP.

- **Issues and Challenges**

- *Need to address data requirements in monitoring SDGs, CoRe-Is, RDP RMs and other statistical frameworks including steadily increasing demand for granular data (sex, age, and provincial-disaggregated).*
- *Need to strengthen coordination mechanisms at all levels to address data gaps and issues and improve the quality of statistical information and services.*
- *Need for wider dissemination of information on statistical policies and standards.*
- *Need for adequate and competent human resources to handle statistics and sustainable financing of statistical activities.*
- *Need to widen appreciation and utilization of statistics.*
- *Need for more data dissemination activities on the available statistics in the region.*
- *Inadequacy on the adoption of statistical standards and classification systems among the provinces.*

### **III. Next Steps**

- **Summary**

- Continuous maintenance and updating of the following institutional mechanisms in the monitoring developmental targets in the region:
  - *Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)*
    - Assessment and formulation of Regional SDG Indicator Matrix wherein source agencies and focal persons for the data requirements, available benchmark data, level of disaggregation and frequency of release are determined, especially for the Core SDG indicators.

- Establishment of accessible database by PSA as the designated central repository of SDG indicators.
  - Adoption of sustainable estimation methodologies for the periodic monitoring of targets and goals.
  - Conduct of workshops and capacity building activities for the monitoring of local SDG indicators.
  - Regular release of SDG Watch with approval and endorsement by the RSC and RDC.
  - Regular reporting of the pace of progress of the Core SDGs to various sectoral committee under the RDC.
- *Core Regional Indicators (CoRe-Is)*
    - Adoption of the PSA approved CoRe-Is by the RSC.
    - Compilation of data from various data sources and establishment of an updated database by the PSA.
    - Release of the updated CoRe-Is publication taking into account the comparability of indicators across the region.
  - *Regional Development Indicators (RDI)*
    - Identification of outcome and output indicators based on the approved RDP-RM 2023-2029.
    - Regular compilation of requirements for monitoring of the achievements of the respective RDP targets.
    - Estimation of the pace of progress and publication of the RDI report.
    - Approval and endorsement of the RDI annual report by the RSC.
- Strengthening of the RSC through the conduct of the quarterly regular and special meetings. Coordination with the RSC in support to the different statistical activities in Ilocos Region.
  - Conduct of Advocacy activities on the Statistical Survey Review and Clearance System (SSRCS).
  - Creation of Provincial/Local Statistics Committee as a coordination mechanism for local statistical development as per guidelines for the PSA Board.
  - Preparation of the RSDP 2023-2029 for Ilocos Region based on the strategic thrusts of the RSS.
  - Dissemination of the RSDP 2023-2029 of Ilocos Region through the distribution of the publication and the conduct of the

dissemination fora for all sectors to drum support for the implementation of the outlined SDPs.

- Conduct of advocacy activities in bridging gaps in gender statistics through the approval of the RSC and RDC resolutions, enjoining data sources to produce sex-disaggregated data and gender statistics for the formulation of policies addressing gender issues, and for crafting and monitoring gender-responsive plans and programs in the region.
- Continuous coordination and support of the RSC member agencies on the various National Statistics Month (NSM) regional activities.
- Conduct of Sub-National Inter-Agency Committee on Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (IACCRVS) Ilocos Region Regular Meetings.
- Forging of partnerships among RLAs, LGUs and media for wider dissemination of statistics. For increased coordination and exchange of data among data sources agencies.
- Conduct of inventory of available data among the data sources agencies. This is to have increased availability and use of timely, accessible and relevant statistics that will aid in monitoring of the attainment of the 2030 Agenda, Ambisyon 2040, and for policy and program formulation.

#### **IV. After Seven Years**

In seven years, Ilocos Region's commitment to robust statistical development empowers data-driven decision-making across various levels. Streamlined data collection and analysis through initiatives like SDGs, Core-IS, and RDI will provide a clearer picture of regional progress, illuminating strengths, weaknesses, and opportunities for improvement. With a comprehensive dashboard displaying real-time data





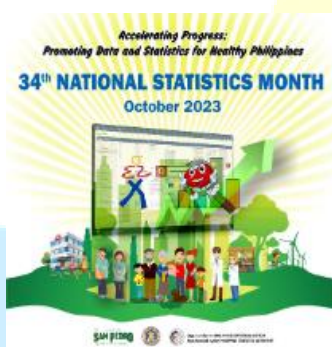
on everything from economic growth to educational attainment and healthcare access, this granular understanding will empower policymakers to allocate resources more effectively, prioritize interventions, and measure the impact of their efforts.

A strengthened Regional Statistical Committee (RSC) and local committees will also act as the central nervous system of this data-driven ecosystem. Regular meetings, capacity building, and clear communication channels ensures seamless information flow and collaboration among data producers and users. This collaborative approach not only ensures data quality and consistency but also foster a culture of data-driven decision-making across all levels of government. Moreover, advocacy efforts and partnerships with media outlets, NGOs, and academic institutions will bridge the gap between data producers and users, fostering a data-literate citizenry. This wider understanding and application of statistics will empower communities to hold their leaders accountable and actively participate in shaping their future.

The ultimate goal of this data-driven transformation is to translate rich data into concrete action, leading to more effective policies, resource allocation, and progress towards regional development goals. Through the consistent implementation, addressing of data quality challenges, bridging capacity gaps, and fostering a culture of data-driven decision, Region 1 will emerge as a leader in sustainable development, achieving the SDGs and Ambisyon 2040 targets ahead of schedule.

Furthermore, by harnessing the power of statistics, Region I will chart a data-driven course for a brighter future. It will become a region where data empowers informed choices, fuels innovation, and paves the way for a more prosperous, equitable, and sustainable future for all. This is the transformative potential that Ilocos Region's statistical development plans hold, and it's a journey worth taking.

## Trivia



The Philippines celebrates **National Statistics Month (NSM)** every October. It began in 1990 pursuant to Proclamation No. 684 signed by then-President Corazon Aquino. The goal was to promote public awareness about the importance of statistics in national development.

As of 2023, the Philippines had celebrated its 34th NSM celebration.

## CHAPTER 2

### Statistical Capacity Development

### Human Resource Development

#### I. Introduction

One of the essential components of the RSS is its human resources. In achieving quality statistics, there should be adequate number of competent workforce in the RSS to manage and coordinate statistical activities from data generation, compilation, and estimation up to analysis.

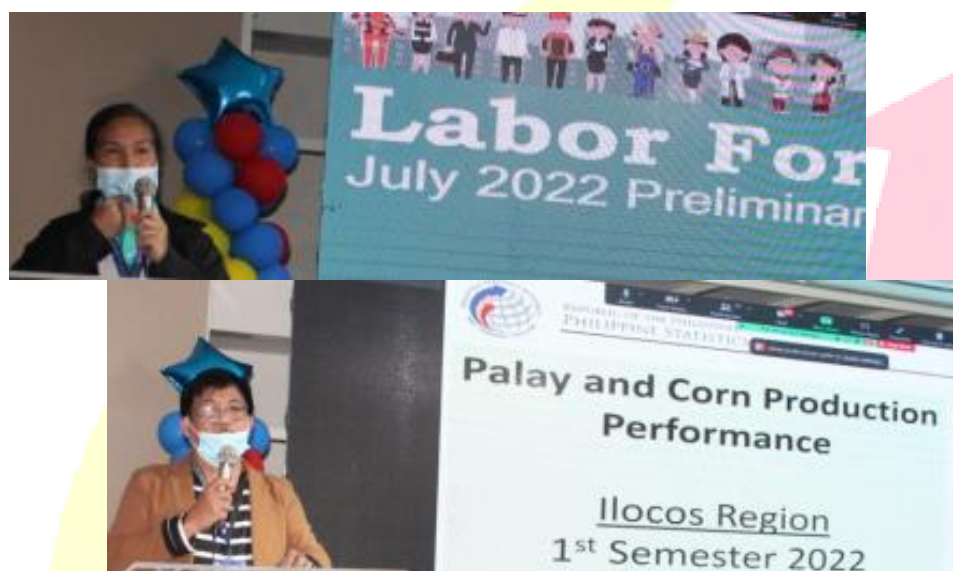
With the growing demand for statistics by researchers, program planners and implementers, it is essential that there should also be sufficient number of statistical workforce to implement statistical activities. Therefore, human resource planning, management and development in the RSS is among the vital statistical capacity development measures towards ensuring the effectiveness and efficiency of the government statistical service.

#### II. Where we are now

- **Key Developments**

- **Filling up of vacant plantilla positions for statistical units in the RLAs and LGUs.** The Senior Statistical Specialist (SrSS) plantilla position from the PSA Regional Office that was placed in the Provincial Statistical Office of Pangasinan was recalled.

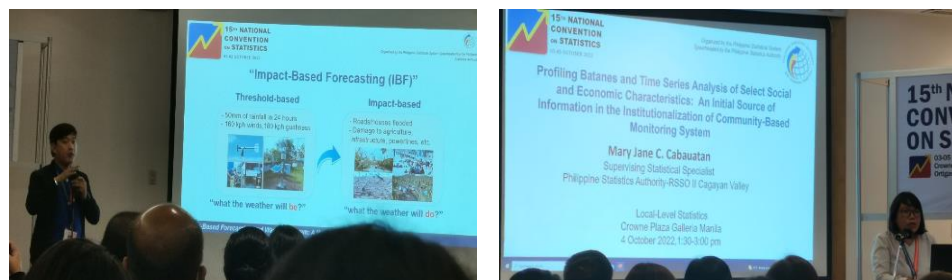
- Conduct of capacity and capability development trainings in support to personnel handling statistical and planning activities in the RLAs and LGUs. The availability of the trainings provided by the PSRTI, PSAI, and PSA are among the opportunities tapped for statistical personnel in the region. Moreover, the RLAs, and LGUs also conducted various capacity building activities for their personnel handling statistics.
- Conduct of data appreciation and dissemination fora. Various data appreciation and dissemination fora was conducted for its data providers and stakeholders by the RLAs, particularly the PSA. Such data forum makes data providers and users more aware of the importance of the data gathered from particular survey and gained better appreciation of the importance of statistics. The dissemination of statistical reports also provided information on the data available which can be used by personnel handling statistics as vital inputs for planning, policy and decision-making.



- Participation to conventions and conferences. The regular conduct of various summits and conventions such as National Convention on Statistics (NCS) and Philippine Statistical Association, Inc. (PSAI) conference provide avenue



for statistical personnel and officers to be aware of emerging statistical technologies, methodologies and developments.



## - **Issues and Concerns**

- *Inadequate human resources of the RSS to cater high demand of statistics in the region*
  - Although there have been RLAs that were able to fill out their vacant statistical positions, there are also some who had suffered the adverse effect. Some data sources/data producing agencies cannot meet required deadline due to equally heavy workload and lack of statistical personnel.
  - There is also fast turnover of statistical personnel due to the competitive compensation packages from other corporations or agencies. This had resulted to inconsistencies of statistical-related reports. Therefore, there is a need to review and upgrade the compensation and incentive systems for the statistical personnel in the public service.
  - The growing demand for granulated local-level statistics despite the undermanned statistics division also had great effect on the health and well-being of the statistical personnel.
- *Lack of statistical capacity building trainings for statistical personnel*
  - Trainings of statistical personnel are needed to maximize their potential and competencies in the production of quality statistics. However, the trainings in the region are limited due to lack of trainers who have the expertise to discuss the necessary statistical methodologies, applications and processes.
  - Considering the high costs of statistical trainings, such as those offered by PSRTI and PSAI, additional budget for capacity building of personnel should be given priority.

- *Need to develop more curriculum statistics in education*
  - Sufficient number of enrollees and graduates on statistics is important to build adequate human resources for statistics. However, the absence of curriculum for statistics in the tertiary level in the region makes the pooling of human resources for statistics difficult.
  - Insufficient curriculum for statistics in Ilocos Region also contributes to the lack of human capital for statistics in the region.

### III. Next Steps

- **Summary**

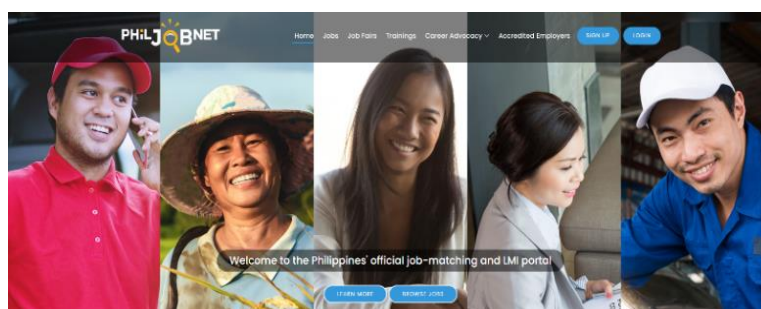
- Establishment of the PhilJobNet by the DOLE. An internet-based job and applicant matching system which aims to fast track jobseekers search for jobs and employers search for manpower.
- Hiring of additional manpower in statistical units/offices, and filling up of vacant employee positions
- Conduct of Training Needs Assessment (TNA) for statistical personnel to identify and improve their skills and knowledge they need in performing their statistical functions.
- Conduct of statistical capacity building trainings in support to planning and coordination activities, and generation and utilization of statistical data.
- Continuous filling up of vacant plantilla positions for statistical units in the RLAs and LGUs.
- Conduct and coordination of the Memorandum of Cooperation with Region I Employers Group, Memorandum of Convergence (*Kasandayan Tungo sa PagTUPAD ng Pangarap na Pag-Unlad*), and TUPAD and TESDA Scholarship Program by the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE).

#### IV. After Seven Years

The Ilocos Region's statistical development programs (SDPs) presented a compelling vision in the advancement of the region's Human Resource Development (HRD) through a multifaceted approach. The PhilJobNet platform spearheaded this initiative by facilitating efficient job matching and expediting recruitment, empowering individuals and bolstering businesses with streamlined talent acquisition.

Addressing staffing shortages and conducting Training Needs Assessments (TNAs) earlier on strengthened the statistical units, enabling faster data collection, analysis, and dissemination – crucial ingredients for informed decision-making.

After seven years, Region I will continue on fostering collaboration through strategic partnerships with employer groups and government agencies like DOLE



and the Provincial Governments (PG) of the region. Memorandums of Cooperation unlock a wealth of resources, including scholarship opportunities, skills training programs (TUPAD, TESDA), and the *Kasanayan Tungo sa PagTUPAD ng Pangarap na Pag-Unlad* program. This collaborative approach cultivates a highly skilled and qualified workforce, poised to contribute meaningfully to the region's progress.

The benefits are manifold. Individuals equipped with relevant skills will enjoy enhanced employability and career prospects. A well-staffed and trained workforce will ensure efficient data management, providing valuable insights for strategic regional development. This, in turn, fosters a dynamic labor market characterized by smoother workforce transitions, addressed skill gaps, and a thriving regional economy.

However, these successes will not exist without acknowledging the potential limitations. Effective implementation and resource allocation are paramount for success. Long-term funding and unwavering commitment are essential to ensure program sustainability and prevent disruptions. Furthermore, inclusivity is key - ensuring diverse populations have access to training and job opportunities is vital for maximizing the program's impact.

By meticulously addressing these limitations and ensuring effective implementation, these SDPs hold immense potential to transform the Ilocos Region's HRD landscape. This transformation will empower individuals, enhance data management, and contribute to a vibrant regional economy, weaving a success story for the Ilocos Region's human resource development.



## CHAPTER 2

### Statistical Capacity Development

### Statistical Research and Development

#### **I. Introduction**

Statistical Research and Development (SR&D) is important towards a more effective and efficient RSS. SR&D, as defined by the PSDP involved the development, testing, and experimentation of statistical theories, concepts, definitions, methods, and techniques.

In the RDP 2023-2028, the outcome of our region with regards to achieving the desired outcomes for the Research and Development (R&D) slightly improved from 2017-2019, pre-pandemic. However, it did not last in 2020 due to the detrimental effects brought about by the CoVid-19 Pandemic.

A strong SR&D is needed to improve the processes of the data production to address the needs for a more quality, timely, and reliable statistics in the region.

#### **II. Where we are now**

##### **• Key Developments**

- Preparation of the Provincial Ecological Profile (PEP), Facts and Figures, Comparative Major Development Indicators, and Fastlines/ Directory by the Pangasinan Provincial Planning and Development Office (PPDO) Pangasinan Research and Statistics Division.
- Hiring of additional staff (Statistician I) for Research and Statistics Unit of the PPDO La Union.
- Continuous development and updating of Information Technology (IT) related system/ database programs in PPDO Ilocos Norte.
- Establishment of the Regional Data Enclave (DE) Center at the PSA RSSO I.

- **Issues and Challenges**

- *SR&D outputs at the national level are not adequately responding to address the increasing data needs at the local level.*
- *There is a need to enhance the dissemination of the SR&D outputs to provide wider opportunity for its utilization and institutionalization at the local level.*
- *Due to high costs of statistical software in statistical agencies, agencies/institutions are lacking with technological resources to aid them on their SR&D activities.*

### **III. Next Steps**

- **Summary**

- Conduct of Semi-Annual Technical Assistance Visit to the Provincial FHSIS Units (Q2 and Q4) for the Department of Health (DOH).
- Establishment of the PPDO Electronic Planners & Researchers Kiosk (e-PaRK).
- Establishment of the DepEd Basic Education Research Fund.
- Utilization of the Internet-Based Port Operations and Receipts for Terminal System (iPORTS) developed by the Philippine Ports Authority (PPA) for a more convenient and accurate way to generate statistical data. External parties like the shipping agents, future port users, and other government agencies in need of statistical data can utilize this system.
- Regular conduct of the Survey of Research and Development Expenditures and Human Resources will be observed in coordination with DOST Planning and Evaluation Services Division.
- Regular maintenance and provision of Field Health Services Information System (FHSIS) and other health related data to internal and external clients as well as requests from the Freedom of Information Portal.
- Maintenance and updating of website for RLAs and LGUs for easier access of researchers on their existing statistical data.
- Conduct of statistical conferences in the region to provide access to stakeholders of the SR&D outputs.
- Data collection and validation received from external and internal data providers

- Foster encouragement to stakeholders and statistical personnel to attend periodic summit such as the NCS and the PSAI conferences that provide forum for discussion on the emerging issues and concerns in the field of statistics.

#### **IV. After Seven Years**

The Region I's Statistical Research and Development (SR&D) is poised for significant advancement over the next seven years through a series of targeted statistical development programs. Initiatives such as the Semi-Annual Technical Assistance Visits to Provincial Field Health Services Information System (FHSIS) units and the establishment of the PPDO Electronic Planners & Researchers Kiosk (e-PaRK) will enhance data quality and accessibility. These efforts ensure that health statistics remain accurate and up-to-date, while e-PaRK facilitates easy access to vital statistical data for planners and researchers. Furthermore, the adoption of the Internet-Based Port Operations and Receipts for Terminal System (iPORTS) will streamline data collection processes, enhancing the accuracy and convenience of obtaining port-related statistics.

These programs are not only focused on improving the quality of data but also on fostering a culture of research and stakeholder engagement. The establishment of the DepEd Basic Education Research Fund and the regular conduct of the Survey of Research and Development Expenditures and Human Resources, in collaboration with the DOST Planning and Evaluation Services Division, will stimulate educational research and provide critical insights into R&D expenditures and human resources. Regular statistical conferences and the encouragement of participation in summits such as the NCS and PSAI conferences will further enhance stakeholder collaboration and professional development, ensuring that the region remains at the forefront of statistical research and innovation.

In the long term, these initiatives will lead to more informed decision-making processes, driven by high-quality and reliable data. Enhanced research capabilities, supported by better data access and increased funding, will result in a surge of high-quality research outputs.



The regular maintenance and updating of websites for RLAs and LGUs will ensure that researchers and stakeholders can easily access current statistical data, fostering transparency and public trust. Overall, these comprehensive programs will strengthen the SR&D framework in the Region I, promoting evidence-based decision-making and continuous improvement in public services, particularly in the health and education sectors.

## CHAPTER 3

# Statistical Information Management and Dissemination

### I. Introduction

Timely, relevant and reliable statistics are needed by stakeholders for program planning, decision-making, policy formulation, and results monitoring and evaluation. Thus, the accessibility of available statistical information is very important to maximize its utilization in aid of evidence-based governance. However, such availability of information may not be fully utilized without adequate information dissemination to the stakeholders and data users.

This chapter provides the various programs and activities of data providers to effectively and efficiently manage the dissemination of statistical information to target stakeholders.

### II. Where we are now

#### • Key Developments

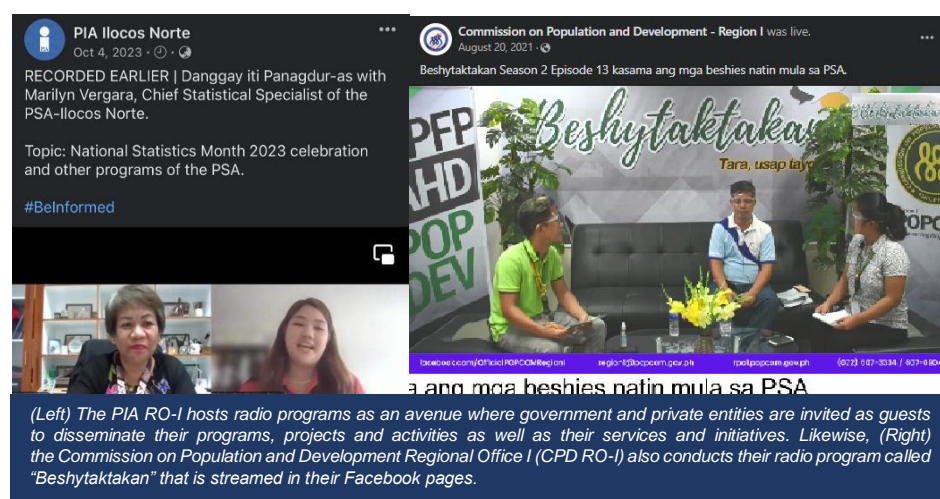
- Conduct of press conferences, radio/TV programs, and data dissemination. To cater the needs of the stakeholders, especially the planners for more timely data, the PSA conducts its annual



Press Conference on the results of the Regional Accounts (GRDP and GRDE) of Ilocos Region. Dissemination fora on major releases such as the results of the 2020 CPH, 2021 Official Poverty Statistics, and the 2022 NDHS was also conducted by the PSA. On the other hand, RLAS are active disseminating statistical information and activities through radio and TV programs. The "*Kapihan sa Ilocos*" of the PIA and the "*Beshyaktakan*" of the Commission on Population and



Development (CPD) served as a venue for various RLAS and LGUS to disseminate their activities as well as programs, accomplishments using statistical information.



- **National Statistics Month (NSM) celebration.** The NSM celebration in the region is one way to promote the importance of statistics to various stakeholders. Through the conduct of various statistical fora, exhibits, and contests, statistical information are disseminated to stakeholders. During the 31<sup>st</sup> NSM celebration conducted in October 2021, the Province of Pangasinan was awarded as an NSM Hall of Famer for being the NSM Best Province Implementer for three years in a row (2019-2021) through their diverse activities that promote statistics and its development in the provincial and regional level.



- *Use of ICT-based tools in the conduct of statistical surveys.* The progressive use of ICT-based tools such as Computer-Aided Personal Interview (CAPI) and e-questionnaires in the administration of statistical surveys and other inquiries with the RSS provides quicker and easier handling of statistical information from data collection, submission, and processing.



## ● Issues and Challenges

- *Lack of financial resources for statistical information management and dissemination activities.* Conduct of statistical fora and other statistical advocacies such as the NSM celebration entails capital resources, and not all agencies have included budget for such activities.
- *Need for more timely data dissemination activities.* Some agencies are still not updated or aware of the available statistical information from other agencies. Thus, more data dissemination activities are needed to maximize the utilization of the available statistical data that can be used by the stakeholders for program planning, decision making, and research.
- *Need for a more secure statistical information and databank.* The use of technology has made the collection and dissemination of data easier and faster. However, it also poses multiple risks that may compromise the security of the statistical information and databank. As data breach tend to occur to some agencies, the RSS needs its members to develop strategies and standards that will secure and preserve their statistical information and databank systems.

### III. Next Steps

- **Summary**

- **Conduct of Press Conference.** PSA will be releasing the report of the Regional Accounts of Ilocos Region even earlier from May to April to cater the demand for a more quality and timely statistics. Moreover, PSA will be conducting a conference on the Official Poverty Statistics and the monthly virtual press conference on the Ilocos Region's Inflation rate.
- **Conduct of Data Dissemination Fora.** PSA will be conducting data dissemination fora on the results on the major censuses and surveys of the PSA such as the 2027 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), 2023 Updating of the List of Establishments (ULE), 2023 Annual Survey of Philippine Business and Industry (ASPBI), and the 2024 Census of Philippine Business and Industry (CPBI). Moreover, PSA will be conducting data dissemination for Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) and Philippine Identification System (PhilSys).
- **Preparation and dissemination of statistical publications, articles and reports.**
  - PSA prepares its regular publications such as the Regional Social and Economic Trends (RSET), Women and Men (WAM) statistical handbook, Countryside in Figures, Special Releases to highlight the results of censuses and surveys, and Press Releases to highlight the various activities conducted by the PSA.
  - Preparation of reports on the monitoring of the SDGs, CoRe-IS, RDI, Gender Watch, and QuickStat.
  - Preparation of the Provincial Ecological Profile (PEP), Facts and Figures, Major Development Indicators, and PPDO e-PaRK (Electronic Planners & Researchers Kiosk) of the PPDOs.
  - Preparation of statistical reports/publication such as Quarterly Regional Economic Situationer (QRES), Regional Development Agenda (RDA), Annual Regional Development Report (ARDR) by the NEDA.
  - Dissemination of Labor Market Information Reports of Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA) to Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) training providers, clients, and beneficiaries.

- Maintenance and annual updating of ENR Statistical data, particularly on Forestry, Protected Area and Coastal Marine Management and Land Management, covered by Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) Programs and Projects.
- Continuous mapping and geo-tagging of building structures of the PSA. The conduct of this activity not only validates the sample frames for household-based survey but also develops digitized maps for geospatial analyses. Data visualization techniques such as geospatial analysis and infographics provide wider opportunities for better appreciation and understanding on statistics.
- Development of online integrated databases for quicker access of statistical information among agencies, including the use of microdata from censuses and surveys.
  - Socio-economic Indicators Database, used as a reference by NEDA, provides platform for internal data users can utilize to create economic reports.
  - Enhance IT-related systems and programs developed by the IT unit of the Provincial Government of Ilocos Norte foster an efficient and effective data processing for a timely and better delivery of information and other data.
  - Development of the 2023 Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS) database at the city/municipal level to generate relevant statistics at higher levels that will complement and supplement the local level data.
  - Public Employment Service Office Employment Information System (PEIS) by the DOLE and Public Employment Service Office (PESO) contains the profiles of all persons and employers registered under the National Skills Registration Program of the DOLE that would aid in facilitating local employment in the region.
- Maintenance and updating of website for PSA, NEDA, CHED, and PPDOs.
- Maintenance of the Regional Statistical Information Center (RSIC) Region I.
- Development of metadata and data archives for statistical indicator frameworks to facilitate progressive assessment of



data availability, proper data utilization, interpretation, documentation, protection, and preservation.

- Maintenance and updating of the Social Media Accounts (Facebook, and Twitter/X) of all government agencies as a mechanism for communication and information sharing.
- Creation and maintenance of Viber group and Messenger group chat for faster dissemination of statistical reports and information from government agencies to media and government communicators.
- Continuous promotion and adoption of the PSIC and PSGC by concerned RLAs and LGUs for the standardization of industry-based statistics generated.
- NSM and World Statistics Day Celebration to highlight various statistical activities such as statistical fora, statistical exhibits, and data festivals in collaboration with the LGUs and Stakeholders.
- Conduct of radio guesting on various statistical products and services by the PSA.
- Dissemination of annual reports integrating statistical data on food sufficiency and production performance of major commodities by DA.
- Promotion of public-private partnership for data generation and dissemination by the RLAs. This is to strengthen the collective action and cooperation towards statistical development
- Publication of available data per agency through engaging infographics by the RLAs.
- Increased utilization of technology in data production and utilization.
- Production and Dissemination of the following communication/IEC materials by the PIA:
  - News/Feature Articles with photo release. These articles are published on the PIA website ([www.pia.gov.ph](http://www.pia.gov.ph)), posted on PIA Region I's Facebook

pages, and disseminated to local media outlets. (*Publish 25 stories per year*).

- Radio Program Episode. (*Conduct 6 radio programs per year*)
- Virtual Presser Episode. (*Stream 2 episodes per year*)
- Kapihan Episode. (*Hold 5 Kapihan episode per year*)
- Text blast via Infocast. (*60 advisories/info blast per year*)
- Social Media Card. (*Produce 30 unique social media cards per year*)
- Shared contents/social media cards/other IECS. (*Share at least 50 materials per year*)
- Damdamag Ilocandia. This is a bimonthly video report of news stories across the region aired every Friday at PIA Region I's Facebook pages. (*Produce at least 2 video report per year*).

#### **IV. After Seven Years**

The Region I's Statistical Information Management and Dissemination is expected to undergo significant transformation over the next seven years, driven by a comprehensive set of statistical development programs. These initiatives, ranging from conducting press conferences to data dissemination fora, aim to enhance the timeliness and quality of statistical information. The PSA's proactive approach in releasing the Regional Accounts of Region I earlier, coupled with conferences on poverty statistics and monthly virtual press conferences on inflation rates, ensures that stakeholders receive critical data promptly. The focus on major censuses and surveys such as the National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS) and the Annual Survey of Philippine Business and Industry (ASPBI) further underscores the region's commitment to providing detailed and reliable statistics.

In addition to these efforts, the preparation and dissemination of various statistical publications, articles, and reports will play a pivotal role in keeping the public and stakeholders informed. Regular publications like the Regional Social and Economic Trends (RSET) and special releases highlighting census results will be supplemented by reports on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Gender Watch, and other key indicators. The development of online integrated databases, such as the Socio-economic Indicators Database and the Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS), will facilitate quicker access to statistical information and enhance data processing capabilities. Moreover, initiatives like the continuous mapping and geo-tagging of building structures and the maintenance of updated websites for key government agencies will ensure that data remains current and accessible.

The region's emphasis on technology and communication will further bolster its statistical dissemination efforts. The use of social media platforms, Viber groups, and Messenger group chats will enable faster and broader dissemination of statistical reports and information. The creation of engaging infographics and the publication of data through various media channels, including radio programs and virtual pressers, will make statistical information more accessible and understandable to the public. Celebrations such as the National Statistics Month (NSM) and World Statistics Day, along with public-private partnerships for data generation and dissemination, will foster a collaborative environment for statistical development. Overall, these initiatives will lead to more informed decision-making, greater public engagement, and enhanced trust in the region's statistical systems.

## Trivia

Who is **PIA** ?

That's right!

Did you know that each one of us is **PIA**?



- Our mandate is to provide accurate, timely, and relevant information to our fellow Filipinos geared toward progress.
- The Philippine Information Agency (PIA), which is an attached agency of the Presidential Communications Office, is the "bridge of communication for progress."
- The PIA's mandate is built on the principles of development communication, reaching out to the grassroots and explaining the policies and programs of the government, as a gateway of information for all Filipinos.
- PIA is the largest communications network in the Philippines with 16 Regional Offices and 78 Provincial Information Centers across the country.



## INFORMATION, EDUCATION, AND COMMUNICATION (IEC) MATERIALS OF



**Philippine Information Agency**



SHARED CONTENTS/SOCIAL MEDIA CARDS/OTHER IECs



SOCIAL MEDIA CARD



KAPIHAN EPISODE



VIRTUAL PRESSER EPISODE

PIA1: PAALALA. Pinapaalalahanan ng Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) ang mga government agencies at private institutions na tanggapan ang PhilID at ePhilID bilang valid proof of identity para sa mga pampubliko at pampribadong transaksyon, alinsunod sa Republic Act No. 11055 o Philippine Identification System Act. This is a free msg.

TEXT BLAST VIA INFOCAST



NEWS/FEATURE ARTICLES WITH PHOTO RELEASE

PIA - Ilocos Sur was live. Feb 4, 2022 - 10:00 AM  
WATCH | Amumentayo radio program of the Philippine Information Agency-Ilocos Sur Information Center aired via DZTP Radyo Tirad Pass and hosted by Public Information Assistant Alla Villanueva.  
Today's guests are Mr. John Michael Sarabia, Statistical Specialist II of the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) in Ilocos Sur to talk about the activities conducted during the 32nd Civil Registration Month this February; and Engr. Angelica Dolores, OIC-Supervising Education Program Specialist of the Commission on Higher Education (CHED) in Ilocos Region to talk about the face-to-face classes among Higher Education Institutions in the region.



RADIO PROGRAM EPISODE



DAMDAMAG ILOCANDIA



# SECTORAL STATISTICS



# STATISTICAL PROGRAMS FOR 2023-2029

## CHAPTER 4: SOCIAL STATISTICS

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## CHAPTER 4

### SOCIAL STATISTICS

#### Population and Housing Statistics

##### **I. Introduction**

Among the important baseline information in the formulation of social and economic development plans, policies, and programs are data on population and housing. This is why the RSS should proactively be responsive in generating population and housing data to cater to the needs of government executives, policy makers and planners at the national and sub-national levels.

The utilization of population statistics is vital in crafting policies concerning various segments of the population. It also provides vital inputs for the redistricting and apportionments of congressional seats, allocation of resources and revenues through the Internal Revenue Allotment (IRA), and creation/conversion of political and administrative units.

Other than providing official population counts at the barangay level, the decadal and mid-decade census of population also provide comprehensive social information on household population such as the highest grade completed, major occupation group, marital status, religious and ethnic affiliation, among others.

Meanwhile, detailed housing data based on the Census of Population and Housing (CPH) presents information on housing characteristics such as type of building, construction materials of roof and walls, tenure status of housing unit and mode of acquisition. These details are essential for the preparation of programs and policies in housing development, resettlement, infrastructure support, and financing assistance.

##### **II. Where we are now**

- **Key Developments**

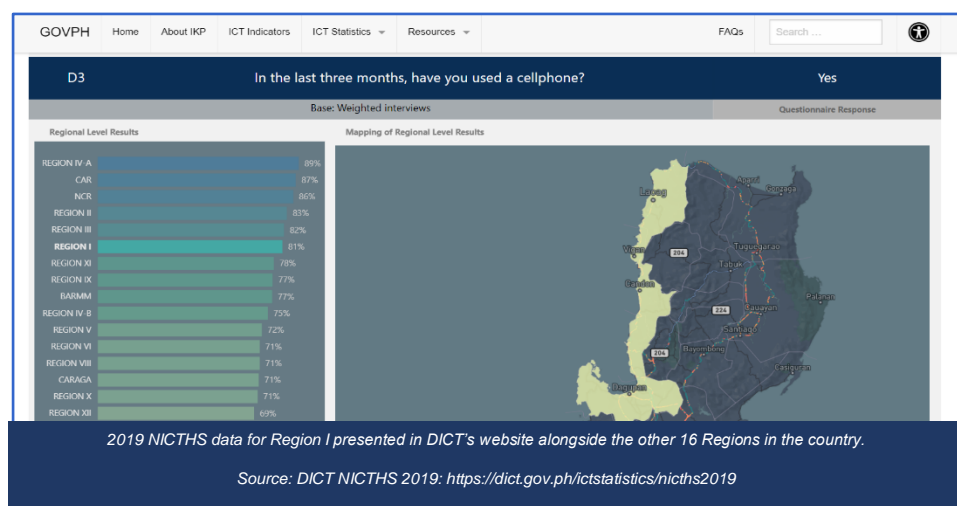
- Release of the 2020 Census of Population and Housing (CPH). The 2020 CPH conducted on May 2020 provides updated population counts of all barangays in the country. On 07 July

2021, the PSA released the statistical tables on the population counts based on the results of the based on the 2020 CPH. PSA RSSO-I conducted the 2020 CPH Regional News Conference on 27 July 2021. The data included population by barangay, population growth rates and population density. Meanwhile, the detailed information on household population characteristics such as the Household Population, Number of Households, and Average Household Size of the Philippines was released by the PSA on 23 March 2022. The results of the 2020 CPH was also broadcasted on 20 August 2021 through CPD's information channel Beshyaktakan.



- Conduct and release of 2019 National Information and Communications Technology Household Survey (NICTHS) by the DICT. In partnership with the Philippine Statistical Research Institute (PSRTI), an attached agency of the National Economic Development Authority (NEDA), the Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT) conducted the first nationwide baseline household and individual survey in the Philippines that aims to assess the current status of the country in terms of Information and Communications Technology. This activity is designed to be conducted every four years to monitor the ICT situation in every household. In June 2022, the presentation of the results was released at the national level. An interactive infographic was launched on a government website, which displays the survey results per region, including Region I.





- Release of the Updated Projected Mid-Year Population for the Philippines Based on the 2015 POPCEN Results: 2020-2025. PSA released the updated regional and provincial projected mid-year population based on the 2015 POPCEN through the PSA website and other related publications. The release of the data on population projection is vital in planning and program formulation of various government agencies at the national and local levels.
- Conduct of the 2022 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS). The NDHS was conducted from 02 May to 22 June 2022 (42 days). Data on population was captured through the NDHS Household Questionnaire which solicited information about household members and housing characteristics such as type of water source, sanitation facilities, ownership of durable goods, and information on health care utilization. Following the 2017 NDHS, the 2022 NDHS also utilized the CAPI on its data collection. Technical assistance was also provided by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) through ICF International under The Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) Program. Dissemination of the 2022 NDHS Key Indicators were released on 11 November 2022 in a hybrid setting. Moreover, the results of the 2022 NDHS was disseminated during its Regional Dissemination Forum conducted on 12 July 2023.



## ● Issues and Challenges

- *Need to develop statistical measures to capture administrative-based population data from various sources.* The conduct of censuses and surveys requires huge capital resources, this is the reason why regular and more frequent conduct is not sustained. However, the use of administrative-based data is a great advantage to fill in the data gaps. Data from POEA and OWWA can complement data from the Survey on Overseas Filipino (SOF), while data from HUDCC and Pag-IBIG Fund can add to the data on housing from CPH.
- *Need to formulate and actively adapt strategic systems and advocacies towards creating a more responsive attitude from the public towards censuses and surveys.* Incidence of refusals and low response rates on censuses and surveys are still observed despite the people's responsibility to provide information as transcribed under RA 10625. Refusals are attributed to the people's lack of trust and time to answer census and survey questions, security risks, and privacy issues.
- *Lack of manpower in order to sustain constant censuses and surveys.* Due to the fast-paced nature of digital advancement, the four-year gap may not be conducive as the data gathered are easily outdated. Regional offices open positions only as needs for the NICTHS arise. More innovations for the ease of conducting these surveys must be prioritized, not only relying on face-to-face conduct of survey activities to address the shortage of manpower.

Chapter 7 Reinvigorate Services of the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2023-2029 states that the “lack of access to reliable and advanced information and communications technology (ICT) infrastructure” is one of the services with low performance that needs to be addressed. The results of the status of the ICT in every household may be able to give an overview of what is lacking, where to improve, and how to sustain the improvement.

### III. Next Steps

- **Summary**

- **Conduct of the 2025 Census on Population (POPCEN).** The PSA plans to conduct the 2025 POPCEN alongside the CBMS. The survey will entail the listing and recording of the characteristics of each individual within the period. This will provide the public and private sectors the basic population and housing information that they can utilize to plan for better services and formulate reliable developmental programs that will aid in the improvement of quality of life of the people.
- **Conduct on the Annual Survey on Overseas Filipinos (SOF).** The SOF is conducted every year as a rider to the October round of the Labor Force Survey. This survey is conducted nationwide and aims to gather information on Filipino citizens who left for abroad during the last five years. Data gathered with regional disaggregation is the distribution of Overseas Contract Workers by sex.
- **Generation and compilation of administrative-based data on population and housing.** The great demand for censuses and survey data also increased the demand of the generation and compilation of administrative-based statistics that serves as their complementary requirements for the RDP RM and the SDGs. Foreign and Domestic Trade Statistics is compiled by the PSA to collect and generate information on the inflow and outflow of commodities in and out of the country. Moreover, administrative data from Local Building Officials (LBOs) of the LGUs, Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH), and the Commission on Audit (COA) served as the sources for Private Construction Statistics. Pag-IBIG also serves as a source of administrative data that can be used as a parallel source of housing information in the region.

## • Policy Uses

Programs and activities identified under this sub-chapter aim to improve the use of statistics for evidence-based policy making and program monitoring on the following aspects:

- Population count based on the CPH is one of the criteria in the allocation of resources and revenues, and creation/ conversion of political and administrative units.
- Information on migration is a vital input on the provision of programs to assist overseas Filipinos and their families in terms of finance, education, health, rights, protection, security and welfare, among others.
- Data on housing characteristics based on the CPH provides statistics which can be used for estimating housing needs, especially households living in the marginalized sectors of society.
- Administrative based data on housing such as housing loans provides information for the implementation of housing programs in the country.

## IV. After Seven Years

The Region I's Population and Housing Statistics are poised for substantial improvements over the next seven years, driven by a suite of statistical development programs. The cornerstone of these efforts is the 2025 Census on Population (POPCEN), conducted alongside the Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS). This comprehensive survey will capture detailed demographic and housing information, essential for both public and private sectors to plan and deliver enhanced services. By providing a robust dataset on the population's characteristics, the census will enable the formulation of targeted developmental programs aimed at improving the quality of life for residents. Additionally, the integration of the CBMS will ensure that data collected is highly granular and relevant to local needs.

Complementing the census is the Annual Survey on Overseas Filipinos (SOF), which gathers critical data on Filipino citizens who have migrated abroad in the past five years. Conducted alongside the Labor Force Survey, the SOF will provide valuable insights into the distribution of Overseas Contract Workers by sex, with regional disaggregation. This information is vital for understanding migration patterns and the socio-economic impact of overseas employment on the region. The generation



and compilation of administrative-based data on population and housing will further enrich the statistical landscape. Sources such as Local Building Officials, the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH), the Commission on Audit (COA), and Pag-IBIG will provide complementary data on construction and housing, essential for accurate and comprehensive statistical analysis.

The integration of Information and Communications Technology (ICT) into households will also see significant advancements. The expected rise in ICT usage, as indicated by the National ICT Household Survey (NICTHS) results, reflects the region's ongoing digital transformation. This increase in ICT adoption will necessitate better ICT-related services, such as digital access to government services via platforms like the eGov SuperApp and government websites. Innovations in survey methodologies will reduce the gap between ICT Household Surveys, ensuring more timely and accurate data collection. This continuous flow of up-to-date data will empower policymakers and planners to create more effective programs and services, enhancing the overall digital infrastructure and service delivery in the region. These initiatives collectively will result in a more dynamic and responsive statistical system, fostering informed decision-making and improved public services.



## Trivia



*Based on the latest 2019 National ICT Household Survey (NICTHS), only **18%** of households in Region I have access to the internet, **12.3%** have access to cellphones, and **63.5%** have access to computers.*

*These numbers are expected to increase in the coming ICT Household Survey due to the increasing demand in ICT.*

## CHAPTER 4

### SOCIAL STATISTICS

#### Civil Registration and Vital Statistics

##### I. Introduction

Civil registration in the Philippines was instituted and made compulsory by the enactment of the Civil Registration Law (Act No. 3753) in 1930. The Director of the National Library was the Civil Registrar General (CRG) and has the duty to enforce the provisions of RA 3753. This responsibility was transferred to the Bureau of Census and Statistics (BCS) (renamed later as National Statistics Office (NSO), and now as part of the (PSA) through Executive Order 314 in 1941.

Civil registration is an ideal source of vital statistics such as that of births, deaths, fetal deaths and marriages, which are important inputs for monitoring the country's population growth. Through the processing of civil registry documents, essential health and demographic measures are derived such as mortality and fertility rates and life expectancy.

This sub-chapter of the RSDP will highlight the various SDPs in the processing of civil registration documents and generation of vital statistics.

##### II. Where we are now

- **Key Developments**

- **Observance of the 2015-2024 CRVS Decade.** The PSA, in observance to the Proclamation No. 1106 s.2015 dated 20 August 2015 declaring 2015 to 2024 as the Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) Decade, led various activities that sought to uphold the continuous and compulsory recording of births, death, marriages and other acts and events concerning the status of persons as well as to produce accurate, complete and updated vital statistics. These activities were conducted in support to the outcome of the

Ministerial Conference on CRVS in Asia and the Pacific to “*Get everyone in the picture.*”

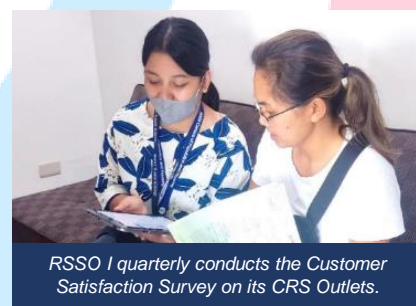


- **Participation to the National Convention on Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (NCCRVS).** The PSA spearheaded the conduct of the NCCRVS in line with Presidential Proclamation No. 1106 s.2015. The convention was conducted the theme “*Strengthening Civil Registration and Vital Statistics’ Digital Information: The Ways to Manage the New Normal,*” directed towards the universal civil registration of vital events to ensure the production of accurate, complete and timely vital statistics.

- **Generation of Vital Statistics from Civil Registration Documents.**

The PSA RSSO-I and its PSOs continued to produce statistical tables and prepared Special Releases on births, deaths and marriages registered through civil registry documents. Information on vital statistics were also disseminated through various information dissemination fora.

- **Quarterly conduct of the Customer Satisfaction Survey (CSS).** PSA RSSO-I continuously conducts it CSS to all its outlets in the region on a quarterly basis from 2017 to 2023. The survey aims to gather feedback of clienteles in the issuance of civil registry documents and to continuously improve the services provided to the stakeholders.



- **Conduct of training on the use of Analysis of National Causes of Death for Action (ANACONDA) and Decentralized Vital Statistics System (DVSS).** The data derived from the civil

registration documents served as important source of information on population, particularly on registered births and deaths. However, the updating of the DVSS and capacity building on the generation of these data, are needed to maximize its full potential as source of locally disaggregated demographic statistics. On the other hand, ANACONDA is a tool designed to identify problems in coding the causes of deaths that need to be improved to be able to generate more valuable mortality data.

- **Enhancement of Civil Registry System.** The continued enhancement of the Civil Registry System-Information Technology Project (CRS-ITP) through Unisys Philippines, contributed to a more streamlined and enhanced processing, storing and retrieval of civil registry documents.
- **Use of the Philippine Civil Registry Information System (PhilCRIS).** The continuous utilization of PhilCRIS by the local civil registry offices, solemnizing officers, hospitals/ lying-in institutions, and other stakeholders on civil registration made the encoding, storing and retrieving of the relevant information from civil registry documents easier. The PhilCRIS also enables Local Civil Registry Offices (LCROs) to generate local-area vital statistics to cater to the data needs of planning and researches in the locality. However, continuous capacity building for LCRO staff is necessary to maximize the use of PhilCRIS.
- **Registration of Authority of Solemnizing Officers.** Another important registry maintained by PSA is the issued Certificate of Registration of Authority to Solemnize Marriage (CRASM) of all solemnizing officers in the region and in the Philippines. The PSA performs this function as mandated by Executive Order 209 on the Family Code of the Philippines.
- **Capability building of civil registration stakeholders.** The PSA has continued to enhance capability and coordination with the LCROs through various conventions and local seminars and training. These include the conduct of the biennial National Convention of Solemnizing Officers and National Workshop on Civil Registration, and Northern Luzon Alliance Workshop on Civil Registration.





- **Issues and Challenges**

- *Non-compliance of some LCROs in the timely submission of monthly reports of vital events which affects the timely generation of vital statistics.*
- *Longer duration in the processing of death statistics from registered civil registry documents as compared to birth and marriage statistics due to comprehensive review of codes on the causes of deaths. This resulted to delayed release of annual reports on vital statistics.*
- *Lack of appreciation on the generation of vital statistics by some LCROs.*

### **III. Next Steps**

- **Summary**

- Generation of Vital Statistics from Civil Registration Documents.
- Monitoring on the implementation of Philippine Identification System
- Preparation of Publications on Vital Statistics.
- Conduct of Data Dissemination Forum on Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS).
- Conduct of Data Dissemination Forum on Philippine Identification System (PhilSys).
- Conduct of Sub-National Inter-Agency Committee on Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (IACCRVS) Ilocos Region Regular Meetings.
- Conduct of Civil Registration Month.
- Conduct of Trainings and Orientations on Civil Registration.
- Conduct of Training on Analysis of National Deaths for Action (ANACONDA).
- Conduct of meetings with regional and provincial chapters of the Philippine Association of Civil Registrars (PACRs) in the region.

- Regular conduct of the CSS to CRS outlets for continued improvement of the delivery of frontline civil registration services.

- **Policy Uses**

Programs and activities identified under this sub-chapter aim to improve the generation and compilation of vital statistics through civil registry documents which are used in program planning and monitoring of agencies such as DOH. The DOH uses vital statistics in setting targets and monitoring performance such as infant mortality, maternal mortality, and morbidity among others.

#### **IV. After Seven Years**

Over the next seven years, the Region I's Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) will experience significant advancements through a series of focused statistical development programs. The generation of vital statistics from civil registration documents will provide a robust foundation for understanding demographic trends, enabling more accurate and timely reporting of births, deaths, marriages, and other vital events. This comprehensive data collection will support the preparation of detailed publications on vital statistics, ensuring that both public and private sectors have access to reliable information for planning and policy-making.

The region will also see enhanced efforts in data dissemination and stakeholder engagement. Regular forums on Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) and the Philippine Identification System (PhilSys) will facilitate the sharing of key findings and updates, fostering a more informed and engaged public. These forums will be complemented by regular meetings of the Sub-National Inter-Agency Committee on Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (IACCRVS), ensuring continuous collaboration and coordination among relevant agencies. The annual celebration of Civil Registration Month will further promote awareness and understanding of the importance of civil registration, while training and orientation sessions will enhance the capabilities of civil registrars and other stakeholders involved in the CRVS system.

Training programs such as the Analysis of National Deaths for Action (ANACONDA) will improve the quality and use of mortality data, leading to better public health interventions. Regular meetings with regional and provincial chapters of the Philippine Association of Civil Registrars

(PACRs) will ensure that best practices and updates are consistently shared and implemented across the region. Additionally, the continuous conduct of the Customer Satisfaction Survey (CSS) at Civil Registration System (CRS) outlets will drive ongoing improvements in frontline civil registration services, ensuring that the needs and expectations of the public are met efficiently and effectively. Overall, these initiatives will result in a more robust, efficient, and responsive civil registration and vital statistics system in the Region I, ultimately contributing to better governance and improved public services.

## CHAPTER 4

### SOCIAL STATISTICS

#### Labor and Employment Statistics

##### **I. Introduction**

With the enactment of RA 10625, otherwise known as the Philippine Statistical Act of 2013, PSA is mandated to compile and collect essential statistics required for social and economic planning. Among these statistical services is the generation of labor and employment statistics. Labor and employment statistics play a vital role in monitoring accomplishments of goals set in the RDP. Decent and sustainable employment of the labor force population is among the important drivers in attaining targets of the three main pillars of the RDP namely: “Malasakit, Pagbabago, at Patuloy na Pag-unlad.”

Labor and employment statistics are also among the primary performance indicators for SDG 8 which is to promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.

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

Government agencies handling labor and employment such as the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) highly prioritize policies, programs, and projects that generate sustainable investment, facilitate employment opportunities, and increase productivity and incomes. This is sought to be achieved through a multi-pronged approach that paves the way for a prosperous, resilient, and inclusive future for every demographic of the Ilocos Region. Moreover, this strategic plan prioritizes protecting family purchasing power through efficient measures, bolstering resilience by strengthening social safety nets and mitigating pandemic scars. Stable



macroeconomic fundamentals ensure sustainable growth, while quality job creation fosters green and dignified work opportunities.

This sub-chapter presents key development as well as statistical development programs towards strengthening and improving labor employment statistics in the region.

## II. Where are we now

### • Key Developments

- Implementation of the 2013 Master Sample (MS) and the 2023 Geo-enabled MS for Household-based Surveys. PSA continuously adopted the 2013 Master Sample (MS) for its household-based surveys as it provided a more updated sampling frame in selecting sample households for surveys and for the generation of a more reliable estimates at a lower level of data disaggregation. Additionally, they also implemented the adoption of the 2023 Geo-enabled MS for the 2020 CPH, and 2021 FIES-LFS through the PSA Board Resolution No. 5, series of 2023. The 2023 Geo-enabled MS served as an improved survey methodology, ensuring relevance and accuracy in the generation of quality, reliable, relevant, and household-based data.
- Use of Computer-Aided Personal Interview (CAPI) for Labor Force Survey. PSA RSSO-I continually utilized CAPI in their quarterly conduct of the LFS. With the use of CAPI, generation and processing of data are made easier and faster. The usual manual processing was eliminated and survey results are automatically transmitted online in the Central Office for detailed machine validation and processing.
- Inclusion on labor and employment statistics in the CoRe-IS, RDI, and the RDP Results Matrix. PSA Board Resolution No. 10, 2017 approved the adoption of Core Regional Indicators to be monitored across all regions. Among the approved



indicators were labor and employment statistics such as employment and unemployment rates, labor force participation rate, and total number of persons employed by industry. The same indicators are also incorporated in the RDP Results Matrix and the RDI which was monitored as part of the Regional Development Indicators for 2017-2022.

- **Survey on the Employability of TVET Graduates.** This survey was conducted annually as scheduled by the TESDA Central Office.
- **Employers Satisfaction Survey.** Results of the CY 2021 survey was already released by TESDA.

### ● **Issues and Challenges**

- *Easy replacement of cellphone numbers made it difficult to contact some TVET graduate respondents for the Survey on Employability.*
- *Inadequate provincial and city/municipal disaggregated data for key labor and employment statistics, even just on a quarterly basis.*
- *Lack of updated data to measure average wage rates per industry at the regional/provincial/city/municipal level which is vital in computing the minimum wage rates at the subnational level.*
- *Lack of data in support of monitoring SDG Goal 8 due to non-availability of statistics on job vacancies and separations at the regional level.*
- *Overdue releasing of generated labor and employment statistics at the regional level.* The high demand for labor and employment statistics is hindered by its delayed release.

### III. Next Steps

- **Summary**

- Institutionalization of various systems and programs developed by DOLE in the processing and generation of labor and employment.
  - **PhilJobNet.** This system aims to fast track jobseekers search for jobs and employers search for manpower.
  - **Public Employment Service Office Employment Information System (PEIS).** This system contains the profiles of all persons and employers registered under the National Skills Registration Program of the DOLE and PESO. It aims to maintain a continuing nationwide skills registry through its Skills Registry System (SRS) database.
  - **Labor Law Compliance System - Management Information System (LLSC-MIS).** This system is used for the inspection of private establishments to enforce General Labor Standards (GLS), Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) and other related labor laws and issuances. The results provide real time data which are used for planning and other related activities by the DOLE.
  - **Bureau of Labor Relations Online Union Registration System (BLR-OURS).** This system allows the online submission of applications for registration of independent unions, chartered locals, reports of affiliation, workers' associations operating in one and more than one region, federations, national unions and collective bargaining agreements (CBA).
  - **Statistical Performance Reporting System (SPRS).** This system provides data on the periodic accomplishments of the DOLE RO-I Field Offices, necessary in the formulation of plans, strategies and policies in the region.
  - **Memorandum of Convergence (*Kasanayan Tungo sa PagTUPAD ng Pangarap na Pag-Unlad*) TUPAD and TESDA Scholarship Program.** Collaboration and complementation of DOLE's TUPAD or emergency employment assistance program and TESDA's scholarship and training programs.
  - **Memorandum of Cooperation with Region I Employers Group.** This program aims to strengthen the implementation of Technical Advisory Services,

conduct of Occupational Safety and Health Trainings, and conduct of Livelihood Mentoring and Coaching in the region.

- **DOLE TUPAD Information Management System (TIMS).** This system is developed to track and monitor the TUPAD Implementation nationwide.
  - **DOLE Single Entry Approach Management System (SEnAMS).** This is a free online service that facilitates requests for the conduct of conciliation-mediation under SEnA.
  - **Government Internship Program (GIP) Beneficiary Management System.** This system will provide a centralized database for the processing of work programs, management of beneficiary information, program engagement progress, and fund monitoring. It will also be utilized to print automatically GIP certificates.
  - **DOLE-RO I Online Compliance System.** The system will streamline the process of assessing compliance with labor standards by creating a dedicated online portal where employers can upload their proof of compliance with labor standards.
- **Operationalization of various TESDA systems and programs relating to TVET.**
    - **TESDA Training Management Information System.** This system aims to properly manage the credentials and data of TVET clients and beneficiaries.
    - **Survey on the Employability of TVET Graduates.** This aims to monitor the employability of TVET graduates.
    - **Employers Satisfaction Survey.** This survey aims to determine the satisfaction of employers on the performance of employed TVET graduates.
    - **Dissemination of Labor Market Information Reports.** The report generated by TESDA provides insights on current trends, issues and challenges available in the local and international labor markets, both on the demand and supply sides.
  - **Conduct of the Quarterly Labor Force Survey.** The LFS is a nationwide survey of PSA that aims to collect information on the distribution of household population 15 years old and over by employment status, by sex and age group.



- **Conduct of the Integrated Survey on Labor and Employment (ISLE).** The ISLE is a nationwide survey of establishments employing at least 20 workers covering topics on employment, conditions of work and industrial relations.
- **Conduct of the Occupational Wages Survey (OWS).** The OWS of PSA generates statistics for wage and salary administration and for wage determination in collective bargaining negotiations. It covers establishments employing at least.
- **Implementation of the Memorandum of Cooperation with Region I Employers Group by DOLE.** This will strengthen the partnership and cooperation in the areas of labor laws and in promoting the welfare of employees in both formal and informal sectors.

#### ● **Policy Uses**

Programs and activities under this subchapter aim to generate data that would serve as inputs for the following:

- Estimation of minimum wage rates by the Regional Tripartite Wages and Productivity Board (RTWPB).
- Monitoring accomplishments of targets in the RDP and SDGs.
- Monitoring labor market trends and employment situation that serve as inputs for planning, policy formulation and decision making by LGUs and program implementers.
- Sound investment programs by the private sector.

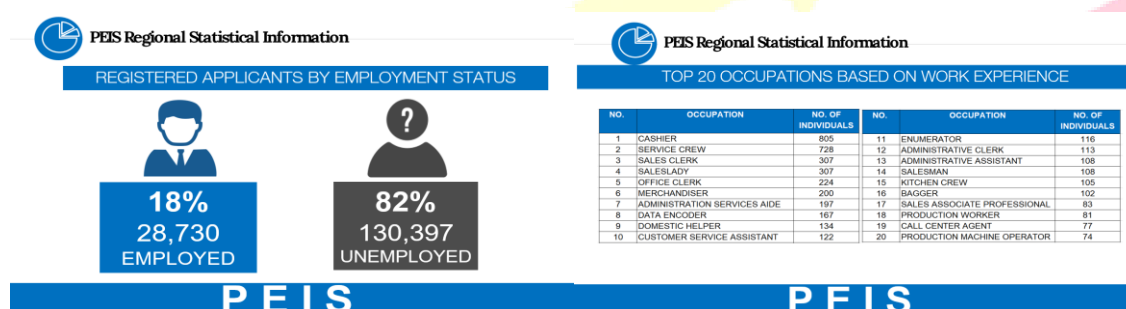
#### **IV. After Seven Years**

Over the next seven years, the Region I's labor and employment statistics landscape will undergo significant improvements driven by a series of strategic development programs. The institutionalization of various systems and programs developed by the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) will streamline the processing and generation of labor and employment statistics. Systems such as PhilJobNet, the Public Employment Service Office Employment Information System (PEIS), and the Labor Law Compliance System - Management Information System (LLSC-MIS) will enhance job matching, skills registration, and labor law compliance monitoring, respectively. These systems will provide real-time data for planning and policy-making, ultimately benefiting both job seekers and employers in the region.

Additionally, collaborations and partnerships, such as the Memorandum of Cooperation with the Region I Employers Group, will strengthen the implementation of technical advisory services, occupational safety and health trainings, and livelihood mentoring and coaching. The operationalization of various Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA) systems and programs related to Technical-Vocational Education and Training (TVET) will further enhance the region's workforce development. Systems like the TESDA Training Management Information System and surveys on the employability of TVET graduates and employers' satisfaction will provide valuable insights for improving TVET programs and enhancing graduates' employability.

The conduct of regular surveys such as the Quarterly Labor Force Survey (LFS), the Integrated Survey on Labor and Employment (ISLE), and the Occupational Wages Survey (OWS) will provide up-to-date labor market information. These surveys will be instrumental in monitoring employment trends, conditions of work, and wage determinations, providing a comprehensive understanding of the region's labor dynamics. The implementation of these programs and initiatives will not only improve the quality of labor and employment statistics but also contribute to the overall development of the labor sector in the Region I.

## Trivia



*In 2023, DOLE introduced a new inspection strategy that will improve the quality and depth of labor inspections of private establishments in the country known as the Technical Advisory Visit (TAV). TAV aims to strengthen the enforcement of labor standards, occupational safety and health standards, and other social legislations in workplaces. A total of 7,344 Micro establishments were subjected to Technical Advisory Visit (TAV) in Region I.*

*In the year 2023, 119 job fairs were conducted with 282,294 job vacancies solicited. A total of 28,397 jobseekers have registered, of which, 4,407 were hired on the spot.*



*In 2023, 1,298 workers in Region 1 were able to claim their rightful workers' monetary benefits in the amount of Php 20,487,703.90 through DOLE's SEnA.*

## CHAPTER 4

### SOCIAL STATISTICS

#### Education and Culture Statistics

#### I. Introduction

Education and culture are important elements toward learning and human development. This is necessary to provide important means for informed choices and decisions. It is also a key towards competency and better productivity for the work force.

The Chapter 7 of the RDP highlights the promotion of Philippine culture and values. It focuses on culture as necessary to achieving inclusive, sustainable and people-centered development. Moreover, RDP Chapter 4 also highlights the need for the improvement of education and lifelong learning in the region. Sustainable Development Goal Number 4 is about quality education.

With this commitment, Government agencies that handle the education and culture sector such as the Department of Education (DepEd), Commission on Higher Education Region (CHED), and the Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA) to promote quality and relevant education for all learners by offering diverse programs, schools, and learning centers to reach even the most remote areas and ensure every Ilokanos receives an enhanced basic education in the region.

This sub-chapter outlines key statistical development programs that address issues and demands for education and culture statistics.

#### II. Where we are now

- **Key Developments**

- **Tracking Actual Career Experience Report (TRACER).** The Data on the Beginning of School Year (SY) 2022-2023 was already released by the DepEd.

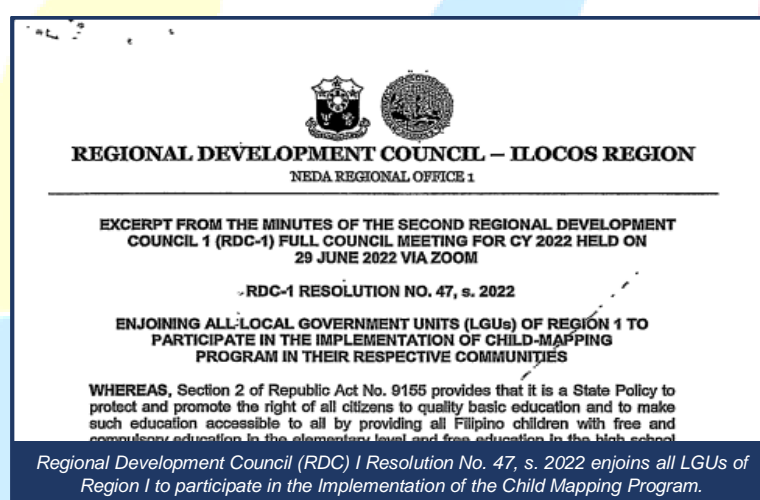


- Continued implementation and utilization of the Enhanced Basic Education Information System (EBEIS), and Learners Information System (LIS) including Alternative Learning System (ALS).

- The EBEIS is a web-based system that maintains a database of public and private schools' education statistics. Among the statistical data generated are number of enrollees, schools, teachers and classrooms. It also serves as vital source of information for the computation of performance indicators such as Net Enrollment Ratio, Cohort Survival Rate, and Completion Rate.
- The LIS is a centralized online database that records all learners enrolled in public and private Basic Education schools in the Philippines. It serves as the national registry, providing access to comprehensive learner data. This includes information on students enrolled in both formal and ALS programs.



- **Conduct of the Post-Enrollment Child-Mapping Program.** The Region's Child-Mapping Program, spearheaded by the DepEd, was conducted with a focus on the identification of incoming school-aged learners and school leavers who are not yet enrolled, officially registering them to school, and monitoring and evaluating the same in the different levels such as in the Regional Office (RO), Schools Division Offices (SDOs), and in Public and Private Schools.



- Continued implementation and utilization of the Higher Education Management Information System (HEMIS). The HEMIS is an annual data collection, conducted after the first semester enrollment period, which aims to collect quality education data from the various Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) across the region. It contains various data such as institutional profile, enrollment and graduates, program offerings, number of faculty in an institution, research and extension outputs, publication, and activities from state universities and colleges.
  - CHED RO-I conducted an online meeting to orient the data providers on how to use the automated submission in the Regional system, and in filling out of the HEMIS forms.
  - In 2016, CHED RO-I accomplished a 100% rate collection of the Higher Education data from our public and private HEIs in Region I.
- Publication of the Annual Statistical Bulletin. The CHED RO-I Statistical Bulletin is the consolidated and analyzed Higher Education data published in their official regional website. It contains data visualization of the total number of HEIs in region, enrollment and graduate data, disaggregated by sex, provinces and municipalities, per discipline, and program level.
- Conduct of Higher Education Research and Development Database Survey. CHED RO-I developed the Research and Development database questionnaire in 2023 which aimed to document the past and present R&D activities of the HEIs.
- Continued provision of data requests through email, and the electronic Freedom of Information (eFOI) portal.
- Establishment of Tech4ED Centers. Institutionalized by the DICT and DOST, this project component of the eFilipino program aims to harness ICT to enable, empower and transform society towards creating an inclusive, integrated, and equitable countryside. It provides access points for individuals and communities to bridge the digital and education divide. It promotes grassroots development and opportunities for inclusive growth and poverty reduction.



## ● Issues and Challenges

- *There are some errors in the data encoded in the EBEIS system.*
- *Problems encountered in the Post-Enrollment Child-Mapping Program regarding High School Leaver Rate (SLR), and the Low Net Enrollment Rate (NER) in Kindergarten.*
- *Need to establish a clear data request protocol, including the type of data available, collection of fee, and number of days in processing the data request for CHED RO-I.*
- *CoVid-19 restrictions delayed the launching of some Tech4ED centers in the region. Additionally, Tech4ED is in the process of transitioning to a more sophisticated program which may slow down the Center launchings.*
- *HEMIS data collection.*
  - *Slow-turnover of submission of forms of HEMIS data provider. Therefore, there is a need for CHED to compel school registrars and Management Information System (MIS) officers to submit the complete data on time before the end of the year.*
  - *Submitted HEMIS data is not always accurate and complete. CHED can only validate the completeness and accuracy in the data input but cannot verify the numerical data.*
  - *There has been poor response rate in CHED's R&D survey, hindering its completion.*
  - *Need to develop and build systems to fully automate the data collection. This ensures effective and efficient data collection, and fulfills CHED's vision of having a centralized database to lessen the request time in our regional offices.*

- *Need to deliver more timely, accessible, coherent, comparable, comprehensive and relevant education statistics.*
- *Need to address data gaps on culture statistics.*
- *Need to enhance statistical capacities of data producers and providers.*
- *Need for increased government investment in education statistics through establishment of statistical units to ensure that critical activities such as generation of education and cultural statistics are undertaken.*
- *Need to develop technical knowledge/competencies of personnel on statistical research and development.*

### **III. Next Steps**

#### **● Summary**

- Conduct of the 2024 Functional Literacy, Education and Mass Media Survey (FLEMMS). The FLEMMS is a national survey conducted by PSA every five years. It presents comprehensive statistics on the latest status of literacy, education, and mass media exposure of Filipinos.
- DepEd Basic Education Research Fund.
- Conduct of orientation for School Heads and EBEIS/LIS Coordinators regarding the updates and procedures on the EBEIS/LIS.
- Maintenance of the Enhanced Basic Education Information System (EBEIS), Learners Information System (LIS) including Alternative Learning System (ALS) of DepEd.
- Enjoining the full support and cooperation of LGUs and barangay councils for the full implementation of the Child Mapping Program.
- HEMIS data collection.
  - The data collection will be conducted earlier or a month after the enrollment to ensure collection of timely data and reach 100% collection rate.



- Updating of the data collection instrument to reflect additional data elements to be collected.
- Investment of statistical databases and software that can assist in facilitating easier data analytics. Harmonization of databases and digitization of CHED's processes for the establishment of a more centralized system.
- Maintenance of Information System and functional website of TESDA. It provides data on skills development programs conducted by TESDA.
- Conduct of TVET Research and Surveys.
- Regular posting and maintenance of the CHED Regional website.
- Regular Collection of Data through Higher Education Management Information System (HEMIS) of CHED.
- Launching of Digital Transformation Centers (DTCs) by DICT. Digital Transformation Centers (DTC) are venues where digital skills, from basic, and intermediate to advanced, will be developed and acquired, in order to ensure that Filipinos have the digital skills needed to participate in the digital economy. The rate of Filipinos with digital literacy will increase through the availability and utilization of DTCs. The planned establishment of DTCs in the near future here in Region 1 are in Laoag City, and Vigan City.

### • Policy Uses

Programs and activities under this subchapter aims to generate data that would serve as inputs for the following:

- Policy formulation and program implementation for the improvement of education system.
- Identification of priority areas that need intervention for education development.
- Monitoring and planning programs for the preservation and conservation of culture and the arts.

#### **IV. After Seven Years**

Over the next seven years, the education and cultural statistics of the Region I will see significant enhancements through targeted statistical development initiatives. The 2024 Functional Literacy, Education, and Mass Media Survey (FLEMMS) will furnish detailed data on literacy, education, and mass media exposure, providing valuable insights into the region's educational scene. Moreover, the implementation of the DepEd Basic Education Research Fund will back research endeavors aimed at refining basic education quality in the area.

Efforts to refine data collection and management include training sessions for school leaders and coordinators on updates and procedures related to the Enhanced Basic Education Information System (EBEIS), Learners Information System (LIS), and Alternative Learning System (ALS). The support from LGUs and barangay councils for the Child Mapping Program will bolster data coverage and accuracy.

The optimization of the Higher Education Management Information System (HEMIS) data collection process will ensure prompt and thorough data gathering. This involves modernizing data collection tools and investing in statistical databases and software for streamlined data analysis. The Commission on Higher Education's (CHED) database harmonization and process digitization will establish a centralized system for efficient data management and analysis.

The Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA) will uphold its Information System and functional website, offering information on skills development programs. Additionally, research and surveys on technical and vocational education (TVET) will enrich understanding of trends and requirements in the region.

The Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT) will inaugurate Digital Transformation Centers (DTCs) in Laoag City and Vigan City, aimed at enhancing digital literacy and skills. These centers will play a pivotal role in preparing locals to engage in the digital economy, ultimately fostering socio-economic growth in the region. Overall, these initiatives will lead to a more comprehensive and insightful education and culture statistics landscape in the Region I, supporting evidence-based policy-making and program development.

## Trivia



*There are a total of 111 Higher Education Institutions in Region I. This includes five State Universities and Colleges with 22 campuses, five Local Universities and Colleges, and 79 Private Higher Education Institutions for the Academic Year (AY) 2023-2024.*

*The top discipline with the highest number of enrollees in Region 1 for AY 2023-2024 is Business Administration and related with a total of 54,040 enrollees.*



*The DepEd RO 1, created by virtue of Proclamation 1081 in 1972, is a medium region that has a total of 118 personnel headed by the Office of the Regional Director. It has eight (8) Functional Divisions (FDs) with defined duties and responsibilities and its personnel were selected on the basis of merit and performance.*

### **Did you know?**

*Currently at 65% completion, the ongoing construction of the building that will house the Digital Transformation Center in Laoag City is funded through the Office of Congressman Ferdinand Alexander "Sandro" Marcos III, the District 1 Representative of Ilocos Norte in Congress.*



*The construction of the DICT Ilocos Norte Provincial Office building started last 2023 and is expected to be completed before 2024 ends. This will be the first Digital Transformation Center in Region 1, as set by the DICT Central Office.*

## CHAPTER 4

### SOCIAL STATISTICS

#### Health and Nutrition Statistics

##### **I. Introduction**

In the RDP 2023-2028, health and nutrition are among the key components identified in accelerating human capital development. Also, it encapsulates the vision of RDP 2023-2028 with a tagline to have a Resilient, All-inclusive, Competitive, and Healthy (REACH) Region I.

The improvement of health status of the people focuses on the combined effects of better nutrition, expanded basic health services and improved sanitation.

Health and nutrition statistics are also vital in monitoring the region's progress towards the attainment of SDG 3, which is to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages and SDG 6, to ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.

This sub-chapter provides information on the statistical programs which are meant to improve the quality of existing health and nutrition statistics in the region.

##### **II. Where we are now**

- **Key Developments**
  - Maintenance of the Field Health Services Information System (FHSIS). The FHSIS is a major component of information sources development by the Department of Health (DOH). Among the data generated from FHSIS are that of maternal and child health care, family planning, skilled birth attendant, facility-based delivery, immunized children, exclusive breast feeding, and Vitamin A supplementation.
  - Conduct of the 2022 NDHS. PSA conducted NDHS in August 2017 to provide information on population, family

planning, maternal and child health, HIV/AIDs, and reproductive health at the national and regional levels.

- **Issues and Challenges**

- *Need to deliver more timely, accessible, coherent, comparable, comprehensive and relevant health statistics that are needed in the implementation of health and nutrition programs.*
- *Need to harmonize and address discrepancies on data submitted by LGUs to that of the DOH.*
- *Need to maximize the use of technology and advance methodologies for faster generation of health statistics.*
- *Need to develop technical knowledge/skills/competencies on statistics/statistical research and capacity building for personnel handling health statistics.*
- *Need to strengthen statistical capacities of data producers/data sources and enhance appreciation of data providers towards better quality health statistics.*

### **III. Next Steps**

- **Summary**

- Regular maintenance and provision of FHSIS and other health related data to internal and external clients as well as requests from the Freedom of Information Portal.
- Hiring of 4 Health Program Officers II (HPO II) to be assigned at the Provincial Health Office FHSIS Units (SAA from DOH-EB).
- Hiring of 8 Computer Programmers for the maintenance and provision of technical assistance to LGUs with IclinicSys (SAA from DOH-KMITS).
- Conduct of Semi-Annual Technical Assistance Visit to the Provincial FHSIS Units (Q2 and Q4).



- Conduct of Semi-Annual and Annual Data Validation and Reconciliation with Provincial Program Managers, Municipal and City FHSIS Coordinators by Province (Q1 and Q3).
- Provision of Target Client Lists to 3,627 Barangays.
- Continuous implementation of Integrated Hospital Operations Management Information System (iHOMIS).
- Conduct of the National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS).
- Continue updating of the Operation Timbang (OPT) Plus data of NNC. This is to have an updated list of beneficiaries for nutrition and nutrition-related services, particularly children's nutritional status. The data generated will be used for planning, monitoring, and assessment of the NNC and the Provincial Nutritional Offices.

- **Policy Uses**

Programs and activities under this subchapter aims to generate data that would serve as inputs for the following:

- Policy formulation and program implementation for the improvement of health and nutrition of the people at the grassroots level.
- Identification of priority areas that need intervention for health development.
- Aid in the formulation of programs for the welfare of persons with disability.

#### **IV. After Seven Years**

After seven years, the Region I's Education and Culture Statistics will have evolved significantly through a series of targeted statistical development programs. The regular maintenance and provision of data, including Freedom of Information requests, will ensure that accurate and timely information is available to both internal and external stakeholders.

The hiring of Health Program Officers II and Computer Programmers will enhance the technical capabilities of the Provincial Health Office and LGUs in managing health-related data. This will enable more efficient data maintenance and provision of technical assistance, particularly with systems like IclinicSys.

The conduct of Semi-Annual Technical Assistance Visits and Data Validation and Reconciliation activities will ensure the accuracy and reliability of health statistics. Target Client Lists will be provided to Barangays, facilitating more targeted health interventions and services.

The continuous implementation of the Integrated Hospital Operations Management Information System (iHOMIS) will streamline hospital operations and improve data management. The conduct of the National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS) will provide valuable insights into the region's health status and trends.

The updating of the Operation Timbang (OPT) Plus data will ensure that nutrition-related services are effectively targeted to those in need, particularly children. Overall, these programs will lead to a more comprehensive and accurate understanding of health and nutrition trends in the Region I, enabling better planning and implementation of health programs and services.

## CHAPTER 4

### SOCIAL STATISTICS

#### Social Protection Statistics

#### I. Introduction

Social protection plays a vital role in the promotion of well-being of people that contributes to economic growth and sustainable development.

Chapter 6 of the 2023-2028 Ilocos Region RDP emphasizes the significance of social protection programs and systems in the region. These are effective in protecting vulnerable people that are exposed to multiple risks and dangers.

This sub-chapter highlights the statistical activities that aid in the monitoring of the results of the programs and projects implemented for the improvement of social protection in the region.

#### II. Where we are now

- **Key Developments**

- Updating of the DSWD Regional Field Office Website, specifically the data of the Listahanan 2 Regional Profile of the Poor and Provincial Briefer

- **Issues and Challenges**

- *Need to generate more timely and comprehensive social protection statistics from surveys and administrative-based reports.*
- *Need for a more disaggregated data on social protection such as age, sex, PWDs and that of members of the vulnerable groups.*
- *Need to capacitate personnel handling social protection statistics.*

- *Inadequate statistical workforce in social protection statistics.*
- *Lack of financial resources to support the capacity-building of LGUs on production, use and analysis of local-level social protection data.*

### **III. Next Steps**

- **Summary**

- Approval of Memorandum of Agreement on the Utilization of National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction (NHTS-PR) - Listahanan 3 of interested LGUs NHTS-PR Listahanan 3 Data Dissemination Forum to Local Social Welfare and Development Offices (LSWDOs) by DSWD.
- Conduct of the NHTS-PR Listahanan 3 Data Dissemination Forum to LSWDOs by the DSWD.
- Dissemination of SWD statistics through the Regional Statistical Committee I.
- Generation of SWD data by the DSWD in support of the following:
  - Annual Social Welfare and Development (SWD) statistics;
  - Regional Social and Economic Trends (RSET) publication of PSA;
  - Gender Watch publication of PSA ;
  - Women and Men Handbook of PSA;
  - Core Regional Indicators System (CoRe-IS) and the Regional SDG Watch; and
  - Cities and Municipalities Competitiveness Index (CMCI) Survey of DTI.
- Generation of SWD data by the DSWD for the Local Data Capture Sheet in support with the Cities and Municipalities Competitiveness Index (CMCI) Survey of DTI.

- **Policy Uses**

Programs and activities under this sub-chapter aim to generate data that will serve as inputs in policy formulation and program implementation for improving the social protection and well-being of constituents in the region.

#### **IV. After Seven Years**

In seven years, the Region I's Social Protection Statistics will have significantly advanced through the implementation of various statistical development programs. These initiatives will ensure more accurate, timely, and comprehensive data collection and dissemination, which will be crucial for effective social protection planning and policy-making.

The approval of the Memorandum of Agreement on the Utilization of the National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction (NHTS-PR) - Listahanan 3, and the subsequent data dissemination forum conducted by the DSWD to Local Social Welfare and Development Offices (LSWDOs), will ensure that local governments have access to critical data for targeting and implementing social protection programs. This data will enable LGUs to identify and assist the most vulnerable populations more effectively.

Dissemination of Social Welfare and Development (SWD) statistics through the Regional Statistics Committee I will foster greater collaboration and information sharing among regional stakeholders. By generating and providing SWD data for various publications and indices, such as the Annual SWD statistics, Regional Social and Economic Trends (RSET) publication, Gender Watch, Women and Men Handbook, Core Regional Indicators System (CoRe-IS), and the Regional SDG Watch, the DSWD will contribute to a comprehensive understanding of social protection needs and progress in the region.

Additionally, the generation of SWD data for the Local Data Capture Sheet, in support of the Cities and Municipalities Competitiveness Index (CMCI) Survey of DTI, will enhance the region's ability to assess and improve local competitiveness in terms of social welfare services. This comprehensive data collection and dissemination approach will lead to more informed decision-making and policy development, ultimately resulting in more effective and targeted social protection interventions in the Region I.



## CHAPTER 4

### SOCIAL STATISTICS

#### Security, Justice, and Peace Statistics

##### I. Introduction

Security, justice and peace are among the crucial factors to be considered towards attaining sustainable economic growth and stability in the country.

The RDP 2023-2028 emphasizes the importance of ensuring public order, security and safety to achieve the region's long term vision of a *matatag, maginhawa at panatag na buhay para sa lahat*.

This sub-chapter outlines the major statistical programs and activities needed to generate local level statistics on security, justice and peace.

##### II. Where we are now

- **Key Developments**

- Declaration of the Provinces as Insurgency-free Areas (Joint RDC, RPOC, and RTFEL-CAC Resolution).
- Implementation of the Electronic Crime Incident Reporting System (e-CIRS) to generate the following indicators:
  - Crime Solution Efficiency Rate;
  - Total Crime Volume;
  - Non-Index Crime;
  - Index Crime;
  - Crime Clearance Efficiency; and
  - Police-to-Population Ratio.
- Implementation of the LGU-PNP Anti-Criminality Action Plan (LACAP) by the PNP. Close coordination and active collaboration with the Sanggunian Members for the modification of the program were also proposed.

- **Issues and Challenges**

- *Tracking of the possible locations of remaining Communist Terrorist Group (CTG) members as well as other affiliates for their surrender is quite difficult for the personnel in the ground.*
- *Cyber-attacks on the Police Regional Office 1 (PRO 1) Electronic Crime Incident Recording System (e-CIRS).*

### III. Next Steps

- **Summary**

- Implementation of PRO 1 IMPLAN 145-2023 7point Agenda of the PRO 1 Regional Director in sustaining PRO1 as S.E.C.U.R.E.D and Safe Homeland.



- Continuous implementation of the LGU-PNP Anti-Criminality Action Plan (LACAP) by the PNP. Through LACAP, crime statistics in the region can be generated at the municipal level through the LGUs.
- Continuous conduct of series of cyber security seminars with our e-CIRS account holders and all PNP personnel of PRO 1.



*A series of cybersecurity seminars were conducted at the Police Regional Office 1 (PRO 1) to equip their PNP personnel with the knowledge in dealing with cyber attacks.*

- Strengthening of Barangay Information (BIN)/I-DETECT Program of the PNP. These systems will aid in providing relevant information to maintain peace and order of the region.
- Conduct of Anti-Criminality and Public Safety Awareness Activities by PNP.
- Implementation of Strategy Communication (StratCom) Snapshots by PNP.

- **Policy Uses**

Programs and activities under this subchapter aims to generate data that would serve as inputs for program planning and decision-making for the following areas:

- Identification of areas that need more police visibility and peace and security programs and activities;
- Monitoring the effectiveness of peace and order projects such as project: Double Barrel and projects under the Local Anti-Criminality Action Plan;
- Formulation of ordinances or laws that would protect the vulnerable groups such as women and children; and
- Monitoring the effectiveness of rehabilitation/corrective programs of the government.

#### **IV. After Seven Years**

In seven years, the Region I's Security, Justice, and Peace Statistics will show notable improvements, driven by the effective implementation of various statistical development programs. The ongoing execution of PRO 1 IMPLAN 145-2023 and the 7-point Agenda will ensure the region remains a secure and safe homeland, resulting in lower crime rates, enhanced security, and a safer community. Localized crime statistics from the LGU-PNP Anti-Criminality Action Plan (LACAP) will enable targeted interventions and more effective crime prevention strategies, boosting public safety across municipalities. Regular cyber security seminars for e-CIRS account holders and PNP personnel will significantly strengthen the

region's cyber resilience, reducing cybercrime incidents and safeguarding digital infrastructure.

Community policing will be bolstered through the Barangay Information (BIN) and I-DETECT Programs, improving the flow of information critical for maintaining peace and order, supporting proactive community policing, and facilitating faster identification and resolution of local security issues. The PNP's continuous anti-criminality and public safety awareness activities will educate the community on safety measures and crime prevention strategies, fostering a more vigilant and cooperative public. The use of Strategy Communication (StratCom) Snapshots will ensure effective dissemination of vital information related to public safety and security, building public trust and enhancing cooperation between law enforcement agencies and the community.

Overall, comprehensive data collection and analysis at both municipal and regional levels will significantly improve the quality and accuracy of crime statistics, allowing for better monitoring of crime trends and the effectiveness of security measures. By integrating security, justice, and peace statistics with broader social and economic indicators, the region will obtain a holistic view of its development, supporting informed decision-making and the creation of comprehensive policies aimed at sustaining peace, justice, and security. Consequently, the Ilocos Region will benefit from improved security measures, enhanced public safety, effective community policing, and robust cyber security practices, ultimately leading to a more secure and harmonious society.

### Trivia



**Chief Superintendent Yolanda Tanigue**, the first policewoman who became a one-star General in the Philippine National Police (PNP), Police Chief Superintendent - a rank equivalent to Police Brigadier General in the military, in the male-dominated Philippine National Police. She leads the Woman and Children Protection Center (WCPC) as the first chief before retirement completing 33 years and 3 months in the service.

## CHAPTER 4

### SOCIAL STATISTICS

#### Governance Statistics

##### I. Introduction

Good governance was regarded as the key to society's development. It is about making and implementing decisions characterized by accountability, transparency, adherence to rule of law, responsiveness, equitability, efficiency and effectiveness.

Chapter 15 of the RDP 2023-2028 entails that promoting a culture of informing, engaging, and empowering citizens are the principles of good governance. As defined in the RDP, efficient governance for the region is towards translating efforts that benefits the major stakeholders while sustaining growth and development.

This sub-chapter highlights the major statistical development programs that are important in monitoring good governance.

##### II. Where we are now

- **Key Developments**
  - **Implementation of CBMS Training/Capacity Building Plan.** The PSA conducted the following capacity building trainings to its participating 2022 CBMS Municipalities.
    - 2022 CBMS Geotagging and Processing of Service Institutions and Infrastructures, Government Projects and Natural Resources;
    - 2022 CBMS Module II-B - Data Processing: Data Tabulation and Analysis Using Descriptive Statistics; and
    - 2022 CBMS Module III-A: Thematic Mapping Using CBMS Data and Data Training on Data Breach Notification.
  - **Conduct of Community-Based Monitoring System in selected cities/municipalities and Barangays.** The PSA



successfully conducted the 2022 CBMS to 36 Local Government Units (LGUs) in Ilocos Region, 17 PSA-Funded municipalities and 19 LGU Funded municipalities. Moreover, for 2023 CBMS the Ilocos Region has 1 participating LGU-Funded city and 1 LGU-Funded municipality.

- Development of technology-based applications and systems for implementing the CBMS. The CBMS Division already developed various technology-based applications and systems for implementing the CBMS and were used during the conduct of the 2022 and 2023 CBMS.
- Establishment of local CBMS data enclaves in selected regions/provinces. The data of the CBMS are one of the data available for request in the RSSO I data enclave established last 14 July 2023.
- Conduct of the CBMS Community Validation/Data Review.

This activity was conducted in the region's participating cities and municipalities. It aimed to discuss and validate the 2022 CBMS preliminary tabulations and findings on inconsistencies.



*Department Heads of LGU Bacarra and Piddig of the Province of Ilocos Norte actively participates during the validation of 2022 CBMS Data and Map Preliminary Results conducted on 04 to 05 and 11 to 12 October 2023, respectively.*

- Conduct of the CBMS Data Turnover Ceremony (DTC). The CBMS DTC was conducted in the region with the aim to officially turn over the 2022 CBMS data to the participating LGUs. The said event also served as a venue to present the highlights of the 2022 CBMS results and an opportunity for LGU to discuss their future plans and programs using CBMS data.



- **Issues and Challenges**

- *Conduct of the 2022 CBMS in selected cities/municipalities and barangays in the region.*

- The release of the CBMS Tripartite Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) Template was delayed.
- The deployment of the system to be used during the data collection was also delayed, resulting to the use of printed Paper and Pencil Interview (PAPI) Questionnaire. With this, some of the participating Local Government Units (LGUs) does not want to use PAPI since they do not have an additional budget for the production of the printed questionnaires resulting to the delayed of the start of their data collection.
- There were reported technical issues and data loss during the Computer-Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) data collection.
- There were issues regarding the engagement of LGUs with a third-party service provider. The concepts and definitions used by the third-party service provider are different from the PSA CBMS concepts and definitions.
- Issues on the multiple technical problems and lack of computers to be used during the Map and Data processing. Moreover, while the Map and Data Processing were being conducted. There were Data Processing System (DPS) updates that fix errors on

the previous update but created another batch of errors on the system.

- The expected output for CBMS Map and Data Processors are unattainable.
- *Development of technology-based applications and systems for implementing the CBMS.* Issues on the data tabulation of the CBMS DPS not presenting the responses of the households were consistent. Moreover, there were marginal inconsistencies on the generation of the RCBMS.
- *Compilation of local-level statistics from data gathered from the 2021 Pilot Community-Based Monitoring System.* Local-level data not yet compiled for region I.
- *Lack of information dissemination activities for governance statistics.*
- *No official statistical framework and appropriate statistical standards and policies to guide the development of governance statistics.*
- *Need to develop technical knowledge/skills/competencies of personnel concerned in government agencies.*

### III. Next Steps

- **Summary**

- Conduct of the 2023 Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS). The survey will be conducted to gather data on the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the population, as well as data on general information about the barangay LGU, physical characteristics of the barangay, service institutions, infrastructures, information and communications technology (ICT), and budgetary information of the barangay LGU.
- Conduct of CBMS capacity building programs for the LGUs.

- Conduct of capacity trainings for personnel handling governance statistics.
- Establishment of the CBMS Portal. Along with the CBMS Portal, the PSA will conduct training on Module IV: Management and Security of Local CBMS Databank to capacitate the LGUs.
- Continued monitoring of compliance to Anti-Red Tape Act (ARTA) by the Civil Service Commission.
- Monitoring on the implementation of Philippine Identification System. For the increased availability of information on the number of Filipinos registered under PhilSys that could serve as reference in various program such as financial inclusion

- **Policy Uses**

Programs and activities under this sub-chapter aims to generate data that would serve as inputs for the following:

- Measurement of transparency and accountability in government transactions; and
- Monitor results of government programs and projects.

#### **IV. After Seven Years**

Ilocos Region is poised to undergo a substantial transformation in the next seven years due to the implementation of statistical development programs. The region will significantly enhance its data infrastructure through the regular conduct of the Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS). This will provide a comprehensive dataset crucial for informed decision-making. Additionally, capacity building initiatives will equip personnel with the skills to effectively manage and analyze data. The establishment of the CBMS Portal will further strengthen data management capabilities.

Improved governance and service delivery are anticipated outcomes of these programs. By monitoring compliance with the Anti-Red Tape Act (ARTA), Region I can streamline government processes and enhance efficiency. Furthermore, the availability of data from the Philippine

Identification System (PhilSys) will facilitate targeted social programs and financial inclusion initiatives. These efforts will contribute to a more responsive and inclusive government.

Ultimately, Region I will emerge as a data-driven region capable of addressing its development challenges effectively. The combination of robust data infrastructure, skilled personnel, and efficient governance will position the region for sustainable growth and improved quality of life for its residents.



# STATISTICAL PROGRAMS FOR 2023-2029

## CHAPTER 5: ECONOMIC STATISTICS

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## CHAPTER 5

### ECONOMIC STATISTICS

#### Macroeconomic Accounts and Statistics

#### I. Introduction

Macroeconomic accounts serve as vital inputs in measuring sustainable economic growth. The efficacy of these accounts transcends mere data compilation; their true value lies in the meticulous analysis and interpretation undertaken by economic experts.

This sub-chapter highlights the major statistical development programs that are important in generating macroeconomic accounts and statistics.

#### II. Where we are now

- **Key Developments**

- **Simultaneous release of the Regional Accounts.** The Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) and the Gross Regional Domestic Expenditure (GRDE) was simultaneously released on April. There is an adherence to PSA's commitment to provide the right information, at the right time, in the right format, to the right people. The GRDP and GRDE are the aggregate measure of the value of goods and services produced by the regional economy.



- **Compilation of the Provincial Product Accounts (PPA).** The PSA conducted the compilation of PPA of Ilocos Region to cover provinces and HUCs of seven additional regions and generate its Gross Domestic Product (GDP).



*The Consultation Workshop with Stakeholders and Validation of 2018 Provincial Product Accounts (PPA) Benchmark Estimates in Ilocos Region, spearheaded by the Macroeconomic Accounts Service (MAS) and the PSA RSSO-I was conducted on 11 July 2023.*

- **Conduct of the 2018 to 2022 PPA Dissemination Forum of the Ilocos Region provinces.** In cooperation with the Macroeconomic Accounts Service (MAS) under the Sectoral Statistics (SS) Office, the PSA RSSO-I and the four Provincial Statistical Offices (PSOs) of Ilocos Region conducted the 2018-2022 PPA Dissemination from 11 to 14 December 2023.



*PSO Ilocos Norte Chief Statistical Specialist (CSS) Marilyn P. Vergara during the 2018-2022 PPA Dissemination Forum conducted on 11 December 2023 at Laoag City, Ilocos Norte. PSO Ilocos Sur, PSO La Union and PSO Pangasinan conducted their dissemination forum from 12 December to 14 December, respectively.*

## ● **Issues and Challenges**

- *Some of the data requirements for the estimation of regional accounts are not available.*
- *Data needed for the GRDP estimation are not regularly submitted by some data sources, thus, resulted to data gaps.*

- *Late or non-release of disaggregated data on some GRDP and GRDE indicators per provinces/cities/municipalities.*
- *Need to establish methodology to capture data on informal sector at the regional level.*
- *Lack of personnel to handle regional account estimation.*
- *There is a need to capacitate PSA field personnel in handling PPA and to strengthen the data compilation system of LGUs and consider the manpower and financial requirements in the production of the PPA.*

### **III. Next Steps**

- **Summary**

- Early estimation and releasing of the Regional Accounts.
- Annual conduct of News Conference on the Economic Performance of the Region.
- Preparation and dissemination of press releases and special releases on Gross Regional Domestic Product.
- Preparation and presentation of the GRDP press statement.
- Conduct of data appreciation forum on the PSA activities/surveys which included the GRDP/GRDE.
- Participation in the capacity building on regional accounts.
- Pilot Implementation of the Provincial Product Accounts (PPA)
- Institutionalization of PPA in all provinces. The institutionalization of the PPA will be conducted in 2025.
- Conduct of the 2023 Provincial Product Accounts (PPA) Data Collection.
- Conduct of the Appreciation Training on the System of Environmental Economic Accounting (SEEA) Central Framework.

- Implementation of the Environmental and Natural Resources Accounts (ENRA), and the Tourism Satellite Accounts (TSA).
- Conduct of the Consultation and Validation Forum of the Benchmark Estimates of the Regional Tourism Satellite of the Ilocos Region.

- **Policy Uses**

Programs and activities under this sub-chapter generates data that are needed for the following:

- Effective assessment of the economic performance of the region through the GRDP;
- Formulation of policies and programs for macroeconomic development; and
- Identification of priority areas for investments and development interventions.

#### **IV. After Seven Years**

In seven years, the Region I's Macroeconomic Accounts and Statistics will see significant improvements due to targeted statistical development programs. The early estimation and timely release of Regional Accounts will enhance the availability and accessibility of essential economic data, enabling stakeholders to make informed decisions more quickly. The annual News Conference on the Economic Performance of the Region, along with regular press releases and special reports on Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP), will ensure that accurate and current economic information is widely disseminated. These efforts will increase transparency and public awareness of the region's economic status, aiding in better economic planning and policy-making.

By 2025, the institutionalization of the Provincial Product Accounts (PPA) and the pilot implementation and subsequent data collection will provide a more detailed view of economic activities at the provincial level. This will allow for in-depth analysis of economic performance, identifying growth opportunities and challenges within specific provinces. Capacity-building initiatives on regional accounts and data appreciation forums will equip local officials and stakeholders with the skills needed to interpret and utilize this data effectively. Additionally, implementing the System of Environmental Economic Accounting (SEEA) and the Environmental and Natural Resources Accounts (ENRA) will integrate environmental factors into economic planning, promoting sustainable development in the region.



Moreover, the implementation of the Tourism Satellite Accounts (TSA) and conducting consultation and validation forums for the benchmark estimates of the Regional Tourism Satellite will improve understanding of tourism's economic impact in the Region I. This will support the development of targeted strategies to maximize the benefits of the tourism sector while mitigating any adverse effects. Overall, these initiatives will result in a more robust and comprehensive macroeconomic statistical system, facilitating informed decision-making, sustainable development, and economic resilience in the Region I.

## CHAPTER 5

### ECONOMIC STATISTICS

#### Industry, Trade, Services and Investment Statistics

#### I. Introduction

Industry, trade and investment are primary drivers for economic growth. Industries plays an important role in harnessing and developing capital resources such as human resources, technology and capital resources. Trade and Services, on the other hand, is important to ensure mobility of goods and services that would provide the demand of the people and generate employment. Meanwhile, Investment induce economic production and raise standards and welfare in the economy.

One of the main highlights of the Chapter 8 of the RDP 2023-2028 is the revitalization of the economy, characterized by an expanded and innovative regional production and supplier base. This also included the increased competitiveness of the regional industries and enhanced linkages with the region's agriculture and services sector.

This section of the RSDP presents the statistical development programs for the generation of trade, industry, services and investment statistics in support of the RDP 2017-2022 and other policy uses.

#### II. Where we are now

- **Key Developments**

- Conduct of Survey in Municipalities involved in the Cacao and Coffee Industry, and data gathering of administrative data from the cacao and coffee industry. The DTI conducted the data gathering from related agencies. Moreover, the provincial offices conducted the industry profiling at the provincial level.
- Maintenance and use of Electronic Business Information System (EBIS) in the collection and generation of statistics. The MSME Client Profile and Monitoring System (CPMS) launched by the DTI is a platform made accessible to DTI-Negosyo Center Business Counsellors, DTI-Provincial and

Regional Offices, and other Program implementers to record, manage, update, control and organize data or information of their assisted clients. Its utilization started on FY 2023.

- **MSME Impact Assessment Survey.** In June 2022, the DTI assessed the impact of the COVID-19 in the MSME sector in Ilocos Region.
- **Generation of the Cities and Municipalities Competitiveness Index (CMCI).** The CMCI is an annual ranking of the Philippine cities and municipalities by the National Competitiveness Council through the Regional Competitiveness Committees (RCCs). The CMCI Framework adopted that of Michael Porter which focused on the idea of productivity. In 2023, the province of La Union ranked 7<sup>th</sup> in the provincial category.
- **Conduct of the Annual and Quarterly Survey on Philippine Business and Industry.** The ASPBI and QSPBI are two surveys of the PSA which aims to provide information on the economic activities of the formal sector.
- **Conduct of Data Dissemination Forum on the 2021 ASPBI.** The PSA conducted the provincial data dissemination forums on the results of the 2021 ASPBI on November 2023.



*The PSA RSSO-I conducted the 2021 Annual Survey on Philippine Business and Industry (ASPBI) Data Dissemination Forum on 22 November 2023 at Santiago, Ilocos Sur.*

- **Issues and Challenges**

- *Late compliance of respondents to establishment-based surveys.*
- *Low compliance rate on establishment-based surveys.*
- *Need for more timely industry statistics in support to the demand of the users.*
- *Need for more accessible data on investments.*
- *Need for capacity building on the generation of administrative-based information to address data gaps.*

### **III. Next Steps**

- **Summary**

- Generation of the Cities and Municipalities Competitiveness Index (CMCI). Utilization of the CMCI Data Portal - Local Data Capture Sheet. Cities and municipalities are ranked on their competitiveness based on an overall competitiveness score. The overall competitiveness score is the sum of scores on five main pillars which pool data from several sub-indicators. The five main pillars are: economic dynamism, government efficiency, infrastructure, resiliency, and innovation. Scores are determined by the values of the actual data, as well as the completeness of the submitted data. The higher the score of a city or municipality, the more competitive it is.
- Enhancement of the DTI-Region 1's Enhanced Business Profile (EBP). The EBP is a repository of vital information and overall profile of all the assisted MSMEs in all established Negosyo Centers in Region 1. It is among the Knowledge Management (KM) platforms of the DTI Negosyo Center Program Region 1 which primarily collects data, does data clean-up, and delivers a holistic picture of the Negosyo Center Services that are being provided to the MSMEs in the region.
- Implementation of the MSME Client Profile and Monitoring System (CPMS). The DTI MSMEs CPMS is the centralized monitoring system for all the clients. It is a databank of

MSME profiles and various assistance provided by the DTI. A cloud-based database system for transforming data into actionable information for actionable intelligence to support MSME policy and program formulation.

- **Enhancement of the Region 1's SSF Google Site.** The SSF provides facilities to support MSMEs, particularly those engaged in the production process of various industries such as processed food, coffee, cacao, dairy, fruits and nuts, coconut, marine products, bamboo, furniture, metals, rubber, renewable energy, among others. The SSF Google site is a regional monitoring system for all established SSF projects in the Region and delivers holistic picture of the SSF project that are being provided to the MSMEs in the region.
- **Enhancement of ICE Directory/Databases of the priority industries in Region 1.** In order to provide a stratified intervention with strong monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for priority industries (particularly ICE) in priority clusters, the DTI-Region's ICE Directory/Databases is among the Knowledge Management (KM) platforms of the DTI which primarily collects data, and delivers a holistic picture of the priority industries in the Region. The ICE priority industries include coffee, cacao, wearables and homestyles, processed fruits and nuts, bamboo, bangus, coconut, creative industries and salt.
- **Conduct of the Monthly Integrated Survey of Selected Industries by the PSA.**
- **Conduct of the Census of Philippine Business and Industry (CPBI)**
- **Conduct of Updating of Listing of Establishments (ULE).**
- **Conduct of the Monthly Integrated Survey of Selected Industry (MISSI) by the PSA.**
- **Conduct of the Survey on Tourism Establishments in the Philippines (STEP) by the PSA.**
- **Conduct of the Survey of Information and Communication Technology (SICT) by the PSA.**



- Generation of SWD data by the DSWD in support with the Local Data Capture Sheet in support with the CMCI Survey.
- Compilation of data on trade (DTI), investment (SEC), and industry (PSA) and preparation of publication such as Quarterly Regional Economic Situationer (QRES) of NEDA and QuickStat of PSA.
- Conduct of the Annual Survey on Philippine Business and Industry (ASPBI) and Quarterly Philippine Business and Industry (QSPBI) by the PSA.
- Implementation of Barangay Records Automation and Management System (BRAMS) by the DICT.

- **Policy Uses**

Programs and activities under this sub-chapter generates data that are needed for the following:

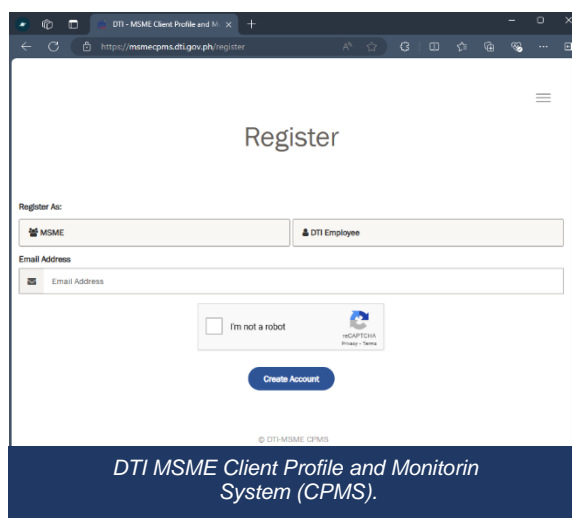
- Effective assessment of the trade and industry performance of the region;
- Identification of areas with potential investment opportunities;
- Monitoring the effectiveness of programs under the Cacao and Coffee roadmap in the region;
- Identification of economic areas that need development intervention.

#### **IV. After Seven Years**

In seven years, the statistical development programs in the Region I will significantly improve Industry, Trade, Services, and Investment Statistics. The introduction of the Cities and Municipalities Competitiveness Index (CMCI) will allow localities to assess their competitiveness comprehensively, considering factors like economic dynamism, government efficiency, infrastructure, resiliency, and innovation. This ranking system will promote continuous improvement and strategic planning, encouraging local government units to implement targeted interventions to enhance their competitiveness. The CMCI Data Portal and

Local Data Capture Sheet will enhance data accuracy and completeness, ensuring that rankings reflect actual performance and guiding both public and private sector investments.

The Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) will launch initiatives to support micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) and improve regional industry data management. The Enhanced Business Profile (EBP) and the MSME Client Profile and Monitoring System (CPMS) will centralize information on MSMEs, providing a comprehensive view of their needs and assistance received. These systems will

A screenshot of a web browser showing the registration page for the DTI MSME Client Profile and Monitoring System (CPMS). The page has a white background with a blue header and footer. The header contains the word "Register" in a large, bold, sans-serif font. Below the header, there are two input fields: "Register As:" with a dropdown menu showing "MSME" and "DTI Employee", and "Email Address" with a text input field. Below these fields is a CAPTCHA challenge with the text "I'm not a robot" and a "Create Account" button. The footer contains the text "DTI MSME Client Profile and Monitoring System (CPMS)".

facilitate evidence-based policy formulation and service delivery, ensuring that support mechanisms meet the evolving needs of businesses. Additionally, improvements to the Shared Service Facilities (SSF) Google Site and the Industry Clustering and Enhancement (ICE) Directory/Databases will enhance monitoring and evaluation, enabling more effective interventions and support for key industries like coffee, cacao, processed fruits and nuts, and marine products.

The Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) will play a crucial role in collecting a wealth of industry and economic data through surveys and censuses such as the Monthly Integrated Survey of Selected Industries (MISSI), Census of Philippine Business and Industry (CPBI), and the Annual Survey on Philippine Business and Industry (ASPBI). These efforts will provide valuable insights into the region's economic landscape, informing policy decisions and strategic planning. Publications like the Quarterly Regional Economic Situationer (QRES) and QuickStat will ensure timely dissemination of this information. Furthermore, the implementation of the Barangay Records Automation and Management System (BRAMS) by the Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT) will improve data management at the grassroots level, supporting more efficient governance and decision-making. Together, these programs will drive economic growth, enhance competitiveness, and contribute to achieving broader societal goals outlined in Ambisyon Natin 2040.

## Trivia



*In 2023, the DTI Region 1 maintained 85 Negosyo Centers (NCs) and assisted 60,593 clients, of which, 50,524 (83%) are MSMEs. Of the assisted MSMEs, 24,593, or 49% are classified as growing enterprises. These enterprises are now fully registered and are equipped to reap wider, diverse opportunities and tap resources to foster growth. While 25,388 or 50% are classified as nurturing start-up enterprises. These are the enterprises that are unregistered or partially registered businesses.*

*Of the 24,593 assisted MSMEs, 18,741, or 76% are onboarded on e-commerce platforms. 16,859 enterprises are onboarded on Market and Payment Platforms such as Lazada, Shopee, GCash and Paymaya, and 1,882 enterprises are assisted in the creation of their business page using social media platforms such as Facebook and Instagram.*



## CHAPTER 5

### ECONOMIC STATISTICS

#### Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Statistics

##### I. Introduction

Agriculture is among the important sector in the region, it provides food for the people and supplies raw materials for other industries such as manufacturing and trade.

The Ilocos Region's agri-fishery sector consistently showed resilience while facing the adverse impacts of climate change, pest and disease outbreaks, and inflation, and exhibited remarkable performance. The region continued to be more than sufficient in almost all major food commodities from the past years.

Among the vision highlighted on the Chapter 7 of the Ilocos Region RDP 2023-2028 is the modernization of agriculture and agribusiness. As innovation in agribusiness takes root, advanced technologies, readily available inputs, and strategic farm partnerships will drive a surge in efficiency, paving the way for a brighter future for local communities.

This section of the RSDP highlights the statistical programs and activities that will aid in monitoring the region's thrust on agricultural development.

##### II. Where we are now

- **Key Developments**

- **Conduct of the 2017 Listing of Farm Households (LFH).** The LFH is conducted by PSA in September to December 2017. It aimed to update the sampling frame for agricultural-based surveys. The LFH was also done using Computer Aided Personal Interview (CAPI).
- **Conduct of the 2023 Updating of List of Aquaculture Farms.** On October to July 2023, PSA conducted ULAF which aimed in updating the sampling frame for statistical surveys on aquaculture subsector. Specifically, the 2023 ULAF updating and listing operation intends to come up



with an updated list of aquaculture farms that will serve as sampling frame for quarterly surveys on aquaculture.

- **Registry System for Basic Sectors in Agriculture (RSBSA).** The RSBSA is a crucial program for the agriculture sector in the Philippines, spearheaded by the Department of Agriculture (DA). It creates a unified database of farmers and fisher folk, allowing for better targeting of government support programs and policies. In 2023, Ilocos Region continued to update the RSBSA. This included geo-tagging farms and verifying data with local governments and farmers. The updated RSBSA facilitated the distribution of financial assistance to qualified rice farmers. To ensure continued success, the program has hired validators who will act as encoders and verifiers of farmers' profile and field assistants who will conduct geo-tagging of farm lots. The RSBSA's commitment to a reliable database will ensure agricultural interventions reach the intended beneficiaries.



*The two-day Data Validation & Updating of RSBSA Profiles to various Municipalities in the Province of Pangasinan was conducted from 10-11 August 2023.*



*Interview with DZTP Radyo regarding the conduct of Geo-Referencing in the municipality of Sta. Maria, Ilocos Sur last 30 November 2023.*



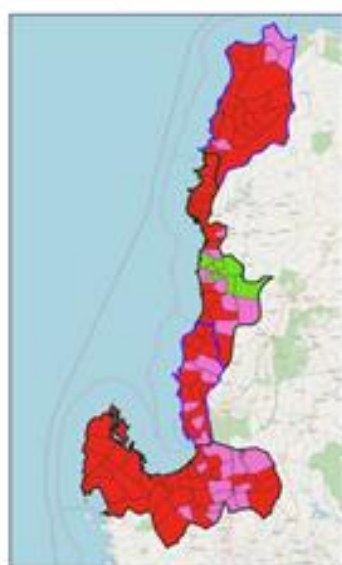
*(Left) DA personnel conducting Profiling of Farmers, and (Right) Geo-tagging activities.*



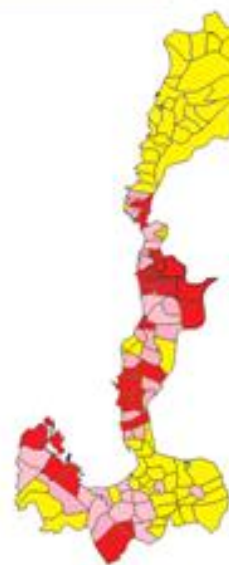
- **Provision of Damage and Incidence Reports on African Swine Fever (ASF) Zoning Progression.** In accordance with Administrative Order No. 30 series of 2021, also known as the Implementing Guidelines on the Recovery and Declaration of Freedom from ASF, all Local Government Units (LGUs) at the level of province/city/municipality with no reported outbreaks for at least 40 days from the last day of cleaning and disinfection, subject to pertinent guidelines are subject for recovery from Infected to Buffer Zones, to Surveillance Zones. The Department of Agriculture provided damage and incidents reports in connection to the ASF. As of 2023, 62 municipalities have been lifted to Yellow Zone, (Surveillance Zone), 37 municipalities to the Pink Zone (Buffer Zone), while 26 municipalities remain in the Red Zone (Infected Zone).



**Status of African Swine Fever (ASF)**  
**Baseline Data 2019 up to date**  
*As of 22 December 2023*



Baseline Data (2019)



As of December 22, 2023

- Collection and analysis of agricultural statistical data on major commodities in collaboration with the concerned LGUs:
  - Standing crops (Area planted and harvested);
  - Production and Yield; and
  - Inventory of stocks.
- Generation of reports on the number of goods provided/established and its beneficiaries:
  - Production and post-harvest machineries, equipment and facilities;
  - Small scale irrigation projects;
  - Seeds, planting materials, fertilizers and other inputs; and
  - Number of individual and group beneficiaries.
- Conduct of various trainings/workshops/activities:
  - Training on Damage Assessment and Reporting System;
  - Conduct of Training on Data Interpretation; and
  - Harmonization of data.
- Dissemination of annual reports integrating statistical data on food sufficiency and production performance
- **Issues and Challenges**
  - *Enhancement/Updating of Registry System for Basic Sectors in Agriculture.* The following were the issues and concerns encountered during the implementation:
    - Discrepancies in declared areas, unregistered farmers included in the lists causing delays in the field measurement schedule and in the uploading of GPX files;
    - Uncertainty between the landowner and the tenant regarding enrollment; and
    - Weather and topography of the declared parcel
  - *Statistical Data on Patent Issuance under Residential and Agricultural Patent. Preparation of Statistical Report on Patent Issuance under Residential and Agricultural Free Patent.* No devoted DENR personnel are designated for the preparation/updating of the report.

- *Difficulty in the generation of administrative-based data from LGUs such as data on slaughter houses.*
- *Need to reconcile agricultural data among data sources particularly that from the LGUs.*
- *Need for more timely and accessible data on agriculture.*
- *Need for capacity building on the generation of administrative-based information to address data completeness and accuracy.*
- *Lack of personnel to handle statistical functions.*

### **III. Next Steps**

- **Summary**

- Conduct of PSA agricultural surveys, namely:
  - Updating of Cost and Return Analysis of Agricultural Commodities;
    - Updating of List of Aquaculture Farms (ULAF);
    - Updating of List of Establishments (ULE);
    - Palay and Corn Production Survey;
    - Fishery Production Survey;
    - Other Crops Production Survey;
    - Livestock and Poultry Survey;
    - Palay and Corn Stocks Survey;
    - Wholesale Price Survey;
    - Retail Price Survey (Conduct of Monthly Price Survey); and
    - Survey on Food and Demand for Agricultural Commodities.
- Conduct of the following activities under the Registry System for Basic Sectors in Agriculture (RSBSA) by the DA.
  - Signing of RSBSA Guidelines on Updating Personal Information (Slip A);
  - Roll-out of the updated version of RSBSA Enrollment Form;
  - Signing of guidelines on the roll-out of RSBSA Profiling Platform for LGUs;
  - Roll-out of RSBSA Data Privacy Manual;

- Endorsed draft Joint Memorandum Circular of RSBSA Enrollment and Registration
  - Review of draft guidelines for RSBSA Online Registration;
  - Review of draft guidelines for Reconciliation of Duplicates with other Agencies;
  - Issuance of other Policies and Guidelines emerged as necessary during the year.
- Collection and analysis of agricultural statistical data on major commodities by the DA.
    - Standing crops (Area planted and harvested);
    - Production and Yield; and
    - Inventory of stocks.
  - Generation of reports on number of goods provided/established and its beneficiaries by the DA.
    - Production and post-harvest machineries, equipment and facilities;
    - Small scale irrigation projects;
    - Seeds, planting materials, fertilizers and other inputs; and
    - Number of individual and group beneficiaries.
  - Conduct of various trainings/workshops/activities by the DA:
    - Training on Damage Assessment and Reporting System;
    - Conduct of Training on Data Interpretation; and
    - Harmonization of data.
  - Dissemination of annual reports integrating statistical data on food sufficiency and production performance of major commodities by DA.
  - Generation of maps for African Swine Fever (ASF) zoning progression by DA.

- **Policy Uses**

Programs and activities under this sub-chapter generates data that are needed for the following:

- Monitoring the performance of agriculture and its contribution in the regional economy;
- Serve as inputs in measuring food requirements and sufficiency in the region;
- Serve as inputs in formulating policies and programs for agricultural development and food security;
- Monitors attainment of LGU's vision towards sustainable development on agriculture.

#### **IV. After Seven Years**

In seven years, the Region I's Agriculture, Livestock, and Fisheries Statistics will undergo significant enhancements and efficiencies through various statistical development programs. The Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) will conduct a range of agricultural surveys, including cost and return analysis, aquaculture farm lists, crop and livestock surveys, and price surveys. These surveys will yield crucial data on production, stocks, prices, and demand, enabling well-informed decision-making and policy formulation in the agriculture sector.

Through the Registry System for Basic Sectors in Agriculture (RSBSA), the Department of Agriculture (DA) will carry out activities to update personal information, introduce new enrollment forms, and enhance data privacy measures. This system will function as a reliable database of farmers and fishers, facilitating efficient service delivery and monitoring of stakeholders' needs. The DA will also gather and analyze agricultural statistical data on major commodities, providing insights into production trends, inventory levels, and beneficiaries of agricultural support programs.

Moreover, the DA will organize trainings, workshops, and activities to enhance data interpretation skills, improve damage assessment and reporting systems, and standardize data collection methods. These capacity-building efforts will bolster the DA's ability to collect, analyze, and utilize agricultural statistics effectively. Additionally, the dissemination of annual reports integrating statistical data on food sufficiency and production performance will offer stakeholders valuable insights into the region's agriculture sector.



## Trivia

**DID YOU KNOW?**

The RSBSA is the basic requirement in availing agri-fishery related government services particularly for the programs and projects of DA—its bureaus, attached agencies and corporations. However, the RSBSA registration does not guarantee that the farmer will automatically receive assistance from the government's various agriculture and fisheries program.



### What is RSBSA?

Registry System for Basic Sectors in Agriculture (RSBSA) is an electronic compilation of basic information of farmers, farm laborers, and fisherfolk.



### 3 Components of RSBSA



Profiling of Farmers and Fishers



Geo-referencing of Farm Lots



Interventions Monitoring System

### Requirements for Enrollment

- ☐ Accomplished RSBSA Enrollment form
- ☐ Latest 2x2 ID picture
- ☐ Photocopy of government-issued ID
- ☐ Ownership Document
  - (a) Certificate of Land Transfer
  - (b) Emancipation Patent
  - (c) Individual Certificate of Land Ownership Award (CLOA)
  - (d) Collective CLOA
  - (e) Co-ownership CLOA
  - (f) Agricultural sales patent
  - (g) Homestead patent
  - (h) Free Patent
  - (i) Certificate of Title or Regular Title
  - (j) Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title
  - (k) Certificate of Ancestral Land Title
  - (l) Tax Declaration
  - (m) Others (e.g. Barangay Certification)

## CHAPTER 5

### ECONOMIC STATISTICS

#### Transportation and Infrastructure Statistics

##### I. Introduction

Transportation is the intentional movement of humans, animals, and goods from one location to another thus, is considered one of the most important sectors in the economy as it is essential for the development of civilizations such as agriculture, tourism and trade. Transportation is also important in the daily lives of the people as they travel from school, office, home and other places, thus, hastening daily activities.

Infrastructure, on the other hand, contributes to the development of the transportation sector. Presence of infrastructure development like roads, bridges, and ports are essential for the provision of transport accessibility and ensure the mobility of goods and services to the people.

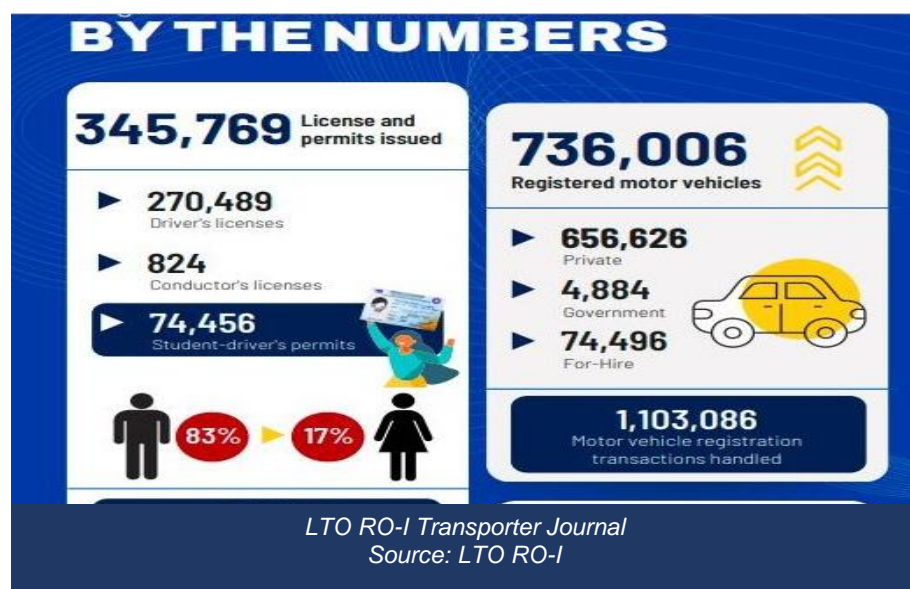
This sub-chapter will focus on the various statistical programs for transportation and infrastructure development.

##### II. Where we are now

- **Key Developments**

- Compilation of data and preparation of reports which cover transportation development indicators such as number of registered motor vehicles, licenses and permits issued from the Land Transportation Office (LTO). Through the Management Information System (MIS), reports utilizing Google Sheets that are consolidated monthly are prepared to be readily available to all stakeholders.
- Enjoined data sources to produce Sex-disaggregated Data through the Regional Statistics Committee (RSC) and the Regional Gender and Development Committee (RGADC). In 2021, initiated the use of Google Sheets for MIS Reporting wherein the sex-disaggregated data on transportation statistics are generated monthly.
- Strengthened data dissemination of transportation statistics through various social media platforms, IEC

materials (flyers) and other communications technology resources. This included providing statistical data on the number of motor vehicles registered, licenses handled and apprehensions for a certain period in the official publication of the LTO Regional Office I, known as the Transporter Journal.



- o Conducted training to all Management Information System (MIS) in-Charge. The training was conducted by LTO RO-1 on 20 July 2019 to disseminate updates in MIS reporting as part of the capacity development program to support existing human resources as data users and stakeholders.



- o Maximized utilization of technology in data production and/or dissemination. LTO RO-I utilized various

technologies to aid as well as further improve the production of transportation statistics in the region. The following were utilized by the agency to their maximum capacity:

- Google Forms/ Sheets;
- Quick Response (QR) Codes; and
- Region 1 Information Management Terminal (RIMAT). This is a centralized platform used by LTO RO-I that provides extensive information about LTO services with an integrated Client Satisfaction Measurement (CSM) feature developed in compliance with ARTA. This provides a comprehensive list of active LTO Service Providers, such as accredited driving schools, medical clinics, and private emission testing centers.



- **Issues and Challenges**

- *Need to continuously capacitate data providers and stakeholders on the generation, utilization, and dissemination of statistical data in compliance with existing office policies;*
- *Lack or minimal coordination of the Regional Statistical System (RSS) and with other stakeholders/ partners;*
- *Need to increase samples for establishment-based surveys on transportation to capture the contribution of this sector in the regional economy;*
- *Need to generate data on traffic accidents which will aid in identifying black spots and improve safety project planning;*
- *Need for continued statistical capacity building activities; and*

- *Limited resources for transportation and infrastructure statistics.*

### III. Next Steps

#### ● **Summary**

- Continuous compilation of data and preparation of reports such as RDIs and CoRe-Is with sex disaggregated data on the number of registered motor vehicles, licenses and permits issued by the LTO.
- Generation of data relative to the occurrence and severity of road crashes by the LTO in coordination with PNP and DOH.
- Conduct of survey on quality and customer satisfaction on public utility vehicles by the LTO.
- **Fostering partnerships and international cooperation.** LTO RO-I forging partnerships among RLAs, LGUs, private corporations, and the media for data generation and wider dissemination of statistics. Likewise, continuous conduct of inventory of available data related to transportation and infrastructure will be observed.
- **Statistical Capacity Development for Transportation Statistics.** Capacity building of data providers and recipients on generation, utilization and dissemination of available data and statistics through participation in training/s, meetings, conferences and workshops.
- **Generation of data on the following indicators by the DPWH.**
  - Number and total length of Access roads constructed; and
  - Number and total length of Missing Links/New Roads constructed.

#### ● **Policy Uses**

Programs and activities under this subchapter generate data that are needed for infrastructure development planning and monitoring of projects/programs. It also served as inputs for investment planning as it



provides the stakeholders the information on the accessibility and mobility of goods and services through transportation.

#### **IV. After Seven Years**

In seven years, the Region I's Transportation and Infrastructure Statistics will undergo significant improvements through various statistical development programs. The Land Transportation Office (LTO) will continue compiling data and preparing reports on registered motor vehicles, licenses, and permits, with a focus on providing sex-disaggregated data. This will enable more comprehensive analysis and planning for transportation policies and infrastructure development.

Efforts to enhance road safety will also be heightened, with the LTO collaborating with the Philippine National Police (PNP) and the Department of Health (DOH) to gather data on road crashes. This data will be vital in understanding the factors contributing to road accidents and implementing targeted interventions to reduce their frequency and severity.

To improve service quality in public transportation, the LTO will conduct surveys on quality and customer satisfaction, providing valuable feedback for enhancing public utility vehicle services. Additionally, the LTO will establish partnerships with various stakeholders, including government agencies, local government units (LGUs), private corporations, and the media, to enhance data generation and dissemination efforts related to transportation and infrastructure.

The Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) will also play a pivotal role in generating data on infrastructure development, including the construction of access roads and addressing missing links. This data will be essential for monitoring progress, assessing the impact of infrastructure projects, and planning future developments to enhance transportation efficiency in the region. Overall, these statistical development programs will contribute to the region's sustainable transportation and infrastructure development.

## Trivia



*Did you know? An increasing number of women are seizing the steering wheel, obtaining driver's licenses, and leaving behind outdated notions that they are less skilled behind the wheel.*

*For CY 2023 in Region 1, there were 15, 672 female applicants for a new license and 29,448 for renewal. For SP, 20, 283 for new, and 534 for renewal.*

**Source:** LTO Regional Office 1

## CHAPTER 5

### ECONOMIC STATISTICS

#### Tourism Statistics

##### **I. Introduction**

Tourism is one of the highlights of the RDP 2023-2028 of the Ilocos region, with its development of the vision of reinvigorating our region's services for the integration of the creative industries in its tourism plans and programs that will be instrumental in building its brand in tourism.

Tourism is one of the potential industries in the region which was evidenced by its increasing tourist arrivals and tourism destinations in the region. It is regarded as an important driver for inclusive growth due to its contribution in the economic growth and employment generation.

This sub-chapter will focus on the various statistical programs for tourism statistics.

##### **II. Where we are now**

- **Key Developments**

- Conduct of data appreciation on 2022 Household Survey on Domestic Visitors (HSDV). The survey is funded by the Department of Tourism and is conducted by PSA. 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.
- Enjoined LGUs to strengthen the Local Tourism Offices through the RSC Resolution No.04, series of 2023. The RSC enjoined the LGUs to strengthen the local tourism offices of the DOT through timely submissions of report and incorporating tourism statistical reports as

requirements for the renewal of business permits to ensure high response rate from tourism establishments.

- Approved the Region I Tourism Development Plan 2023-2028 through the RDC-I Resolution No. 60, s. 2023.
- Implementation and Institutionalization of the Standard Local Tourism Statistics System Trainings (SLTSS). The Department of Tourism Regional Office 1 (DOT RO-I) has implemented the Standard Local Tourism Statistics System (SLTSS) since 2012 as a reliable and uniform system in the collection, reporting, and monitoring of tourism statistics in the region. It was also institutionalized at the Provincial and Local level through the capacitation of LGUs and its data sources in three (3) levels of tourism statistics training (TST): Basic (BTST), Advanced (ATST), and Applied Statistics in Tourism Planning (ASTP) Workshops. Of the three (3) trainings, the BTST serves as the basic foundation of all tourism statistics data gathering and reporting with LGU focal persons and accommodation establishments as target participants of the two (2) modules.
- Participation in Travel Fairs. DOT RO-I has actively participated in various travel fairs. The main objective of this is to support domestic tourism revival and promotion of safe and fun travel under the new normal. Their participation would likewise sustain the efforts in promoting Region I's newest products by bringing various tourism stakeholders to participate in selling, networking, and B2B. Thus, aiding in expanding the region's marketing strategies with prospective markets in the Visayas and Mindanao regions making use of the Clark International Airport as an alternative gateway to Northern Luzon. This program also aims to increase the tourist arrivals in the Region.
- Conduct of various tourism programs by the DOT RO-I.
  - Region 1 Cruise Tourism;
  - Farm Tourism to develop the region's farming and agriculture industry into a more interactive and experiential tourism product;
  - Technical Assistance to LGUs for the initiation of the crafting or updating of local tourism plans;

- Accreditation campaigns for monitoring various travel and tourism establishment in the region; and
- Tourism Industry Skills Training Program.

- **Issues and Challenges**

- *Low collection rate on tourism data from tourism establishments.*
- *Delayed and incomplete reports from LGUs.*
- *Under-coverage of MICE data due to limited data sources.*
- *Lack of manpower to handle tourism statistics especially in LGUs.*
- *Fast turn-over of personnel handling statistics.*
- *Need to strengthen the appreciation on tourism statistics by stakeholders especially the Local Chief Executives.*

### **III. Next Steps**

- **Summary**

- Conduct of data appreciation on Household Survey on Domestic Visitors (HSDV).
- Conduct of the Survey on Tourism Establishments in the Philippines (STEP) by the PSA.
- Compilation of data and preparation of reports such as Regional Development Indicators (RDI) and Core Regional Indicators (CoRe-Is) which will cover tourism statistics.
- Conduct of the following trainings/workshops/activities by the DOT:
  - Conduct of Basic and Advance Tourism Statistics Training;
  - Annual celebration of the tourism week;
  - Tourism Statistics Report Generation and Monitoring; and
  - Ilocos Region Visitor Survey and Visitor Survey Results Packaging.



- Generation of Standard Local Tourism Statistics Training by the DOT.
  - Basic Tourism Statistics Training for LGUs;
  - Tourism Enterprise Forum for Accommodation Establishments;
  - Advanced Tourism Statistics Training Part 1 and Part 2; and
  - Applied Statistics for Tourism Planning.
- Continuous implementation of the Standard Local Tourism Statistics System Trainings (SLTSS) for Local Tourism Stakeholders Caravan for the 4 Provinces of Region 1 .
- Continuous Participation of Travel Expo by the DOT RO-I, not only in the Philippines but also in the International Sales Mission through the Office of Market and Development (OPMD) and Tourism Promotions Board.
- Conduct of various activities and programs by the DOT RO-I.
  - Conduct on the assessment and validation of existing ports and potential shore excursion sites in the provinces by the DOT Office of Product and Market Development.
  - Conduct Farm Tourism seminars to enhance farmer's skills in developing their farm tourism sites.
  - Assist the Local Government Units in aligning their local tourism plan to the national.
  - Continuous implementation of the Mobile Accreditation Caravan and Orientation on the Importance of being accredited and their benefits.
  - Continuous implementation of Skills Training, Tourism Awareness and Capacity Building for Private Sectors and LGUs.

- **Policy Uses**

Programs and activities under this sub-chapter generates data that are needed for monitoring tourism development in the region. It also provides inputs on investment planning and determining the contribution of tourism in the economy.

#### **IV. After Seven Years**

In seven years, the tourism landscape of the Ilocos Region will have undergone significant changes due to strategic statistical development programs and proactive initiatives led by the Department of Tourism (DOT) and other relevant agencies. Surveys such as the Household Survey on Domestic Visitors (HSDV) and the Survey on Tourism Establishments in the Philippines (STEP) will be conducted to collect comprehensive data on tourism activities and infrastructure, which will be used for planning and decision-making purposes.

The DOT will continue to prioritize capacity-building efforts, offering basic and advanced tourism statistics training to ensure that local government units (LGUs) and tourism stakeholders possess the necessary skills to manage and promote tourism effectively. Programs such as the Standard Local Tourism Statistics System Trainings (SLTSS) and the Mobile Accreditation Caravan will further enhance the quality and professionalism of tourism-related establishments and services.

Through activities such as farm tourism seminars, support in local tourism planning, and skills training initiatives, the DOT will promote the development of diverse and sustainable tourism products in the region. This holistic approach aims to not only attract more tourists but also stimulate investment in the tourism industry, creating opportunities for local communities and contributing to the region's economic growth.

Furthermore, the region's proactive engagement with major cruise line companies and its efforts to strengthen its presence in the global cruise industry will result in increased cruise arrivals and a further boost to tourism activities. Overall, these initiatives will lead to a more dynamic and resilient tourism sector in the Ilocos Region, characterized by higher tourist arrivals, accredited tourism establishments, and a skilled workforce, positioning the region as a top tourism destination in the Philippines.

## CHAPTER 5

### ECONOMIC STATISTICS

#### Monetary, Price and Financial Statistics

##### I. Introduction

Money, price and finance are among the essential elements of economic growth. The deposits and loans, interest income and expenses are indicators for Financial Intermediation, one of the important economic sectors in the region.

Meanwhile, prices determine the value of goods and services. The inflation rate, through the Consumer Price Index (CPI), measures the changes in prices for a market basket of commodities. Price statistics is also important in measuring purchasing power. Maintenance of low and stable inflation rate protects the purchasing power of the consumers especially the poor, thereby promoting income equality. Low inflation also supports economic growth by allowing households and businesses to make better informed decisions about the consumption, savings, and investments.


This sub-chapter of the RSDP highlights the various activities for the generation and dissemination of monetary, price and financial statistics.

##### II. Where we are now

- **Key Developments**
  - Continuous conduct the Consumer Expectations Survey (CES), funded by the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) which captures the economic outlook of consumers as an indication of the country's future economic condition.



*Conduct of the Consumer Expectations Survey (CES) in Ilocos Sur.*

- **Publication of the Report on Regional Economic Development.** This publication tracks economic activities in the region, focusing on demand and supply conditions, price developments and monetary conditions, as well as emerging outlook. Analysis of regional trends and developments supplements BSP's analytical tools for monetary policy formulation and financial supervision.
- **Availability of regional distribution of banking indicators disaggregated by city/municipality on the BSP website.**
- **Monitoring of local government units' adoption of the Paleng-QR PH Plus program.** In line with the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) and BSP Joint Memorandum Circular No. 01 series of 2022, "Guidelines to LGU Enjoining Participation in the Paleng-QR PH Program" was adopted. The Paleng-QR PH Plus program aimed to maximize the use of digital payments - payments using digital devices such as cellular phone apps - in markets and tricycle hubs through the QR PH initiative to reflect the broader coverage of the program, Paleng-QR PH Plus includes as target participants, other merchants, business owners, and other forms of local transport not specified in the joint memorandum circular (JMC) issued on 22 June 2022.
 
- **Preparation and release of monthly Special Releases and Press Releases on CPI and other price indicators by PSA RSSO-I.**
- **Use of Computer-Aided Personal Interview (CAPI) in the regular conduct of price surveys for the compilation of the CPI and Inflation Rates.** With the use of CAPI for the price surveys of PSA, the data are directly transmitted to central office for machine processing and generation of indicators.



Conduct of the Retail Price Survey in the province of La Union.

- Continuous conduct of PSA price surveys as follows:
  - Bi-monthly Survey of Retail Prices for the Generation of the CPI/GRPI
  - Monthly Farm Price Survey
  - Weekly Cereals and Fertilizer Farm Price Monitoring
  - Weekly Survey of Selected Petroleum Products
  - Retail Price Survey for Agriculture Commodities

- **Issues and Challenges**

- *Need for more comprehensive corporate statistics of non-financial institutions for the compilation of monetary and financial indicators.* The indicators captured by the present financial statistical units are sourced only from registered corporations under BSP. Other institutions such as non-banking institutions, e.g. unregistered money lenders are still inadequately covered.
- *Insufficient resources for the development and improvement of financial and fiscal statistics.*
- *Need for capacity building for staff compiling monetary, price and finance statistics.*

### III. Next Steps

- **Summary**

- Continued preparation of the Report on Regional Economic Development to supplement BSP's analytical tools for monetary policy formulation and financial supervision, and availability of the same on the BSP website for stakeholders' reference
- Conduct data dissemination of banking statistics and users' forum of BSP-produced statistics



- Continued availability of regional distribution of banking indicators disaggregated by city/municipality on the BSP website
- Continued monitoring of the number of LGUs that have adopted the Paleng-QR PH Plus program
- Continued preparation and dissemination of Press and Special Releases on CPI and related indicators.
- Compilation of data and preparation of reports such as RDI and CoRe-Is which will cover monetary, price and financial statistics.
- Conduct of capacity building for the generation of administrative-based statistics which include.
- Conduct of the monthly Inflation Press Conference for All Income and Bottom 30% of Ilocos Region. Conducted by the PSA RSSO 1 and its four Provincial Statistical Offices (PSOs).
- Conduct of the Monthly Retail Price Survey (RPS) by the PSA.
- Conduct of the 2024 International Comparison Program (ICP) by the PSA. This is the largest worldwide data-collection initiative with the goal of producing Purchasing Power Parities (PPPs), which are vital for converting measures of economic activities to be comparable across economies.

- **Policy Uses**

The data discussed under this subchapter will serve as vital inputs in the estimation of the GRDP, particularly on the Financial Intermediation. The data also serve as inputs in monitoring and evaluation of economic targets related to price stability. Meanwhile, the outputs of the SDPs under this sub-chapter are also used for fiscal and investment planning.

#### **IV. After Seven Years**

After seven years, the Region I's monetary, price, and financial statistics will have seen significant advancements through strategic statistical development programs aimed at enhancing data availability and quality. The continued preparation of the Report on Regional Economic

Development by the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) will provide valuable insights for monetary policy formulation and financial supervision, fostering a deeper understanding of regional economic dynamics.

Through data dissemination initiatives and users' forums, stakeholders will have access to comprehensive banking statistics, promoting transparency and informed decision-making. The BSP's commitment to providing regional distribution of banking indicators disaggregated by city/municipality will further enhance data accessibility and support localized economic analysis and planning.

The region's adoption of programs such as the Paleng-QR PH Plus demonstrates a commitment to modernizing financial transactions and promoting financial inclusion. Additionally, the regular preparation and dissemination of Press and Special Releases on Consumer Price Index (CPI) and related indicators will facilitate informed public discourse and policy responses to inflationary trends.

These statistical development programs not only contribute to the estimation of key economic indicators like the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) but also support the region's progress towards achieving long-term development goals, as outlined in Ambisyon Natin 2040. Moreover, these initiatives align with the objectives of the National Strategy on Financial Inclusion 2022-2028, promoting inclusive digital finance and fostering a financially resilient society. Through collaborative efforts and continued investment in data infrastructure, the Region I is poised to strengthen its monetary, price, and financial statistics, thereby fostering economic resilience and sustainable development.

### Trivia



*As of 30 September 2023, there were 667 banking offices in the Ilocos Region. Of the 356.66 billion pesos deposit liabilities of the banking system in the region, only 19.4 percent was channeled back to the local economy through loans.*

There are three (3) local government units in Region 1 have adopted the Paleng-QR Ph Plus program. Digital payments are already accepted in the public markets of Tagudin in Ilocos Sur and Bauang in La Union, and in the private market of Alaminos City in Pangasinan.



**Year-on-Year Inflation Rates in Ilocos Region, All Items  
In Percent: 2020-2023 (2018=100)**

Month	2020	2021	2022	2023
January	2.7	3.1	3.4	9.3
February	2.6	3.8	3.1	8.3
March	2.4	3.8	4.6	6.7
April	2.0	4.3	5.2	5.9
May	1.7	4.1	5.7	5.2
June	2.0	3.8	6.5	4.3
July	2.5	3.9	6.3	3.6
August	2.5	4.6	6.2	4.6
September	2.4	4.6	6.6	5.1
October	2.4	4.6	7.4	3.7
November	3.6	3.8	7.7	2.9
December	3.4	3.1	8.2	2.3
<b>Average</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.1</b>

Source: Retail Price Survey of Commodities for the Generation of Consumer Price Index Philippine Statistics Authority

**Inflation Rate** is the annual rate of change or the year-on-year change of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) expressed in percent.

The average inflation rate of the region in 2023 is registered 5.1 percent, which is 0.8 percentage points lower compared to the 5.9 percent average inflation in 2022.

## CHAPTER 5

### ECONOMIC STATISTICS

#### Science, Technology and Innovation Statistics

#### **I. Introduction**

Science and Technology and Innovation (STI) serve as vital inputs in the economic and social growth. It is viewed as solution providers to various challenges such as industrial development, combating environmental degradation, promoting sustainable agriculture and livelihood, improving business processes and data banking systems.

STI is considered a contributor to the expansion of economic opportunities by ensuring the rapid adoption and promotion of new technologies in the region. Thus, the development of STI must be monitored to measure the attainment of this target.

This chapter highlights some of the trailblazing technologies and innovations led by regional agencies such as the DOST and the DICT, including the technologies and programs developed by Ilokanos that are responsive to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) on Good Health and Well-being (SDG 3), Sustainable Cities and Communities (SDG 11), and Decent Work and Economic Growth (SDG 8). It is considered a contributor to the expansion of economic opportunities by ensuring the rapid adoption and promotion of new technologies in the region.

Moreover, this subchapter features the SDPs for the generation of STI data.

#### **II. Where we are now**

- **Key Developments**

- Creation and Updating of Databank on the number of free public Wi-Fi stations/ zones by the DICT. The number of established Free Wi-Fi sites is increasing annually, hence the establishment of a monitoring database is essential. The DICT maintained the constant updating of the established Free Wi-Fi sites, nationwide and region-wide.

- Conduct of the Tracking Actual Career Experience Report (TRACER) by the DOST. This study was conducted to determine the present situation and career movement of DOST undergraduate scholarship grantees and to document their contribution at the institutional, national, and international levels.



- Conduct of Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) of any micro, small, and medium-scale business firm under the DOST-SETUP that can be classified under the identified priority sectors that applied for technological improvements to existing operations. The DOST conducted the data gathering to MSMEs to identify the technology-related strengths and weaknesses of an enterprise by assessing its core business functions namely: strategic directions; management aspects; technical aspects; marketing aspects and financial aspects.



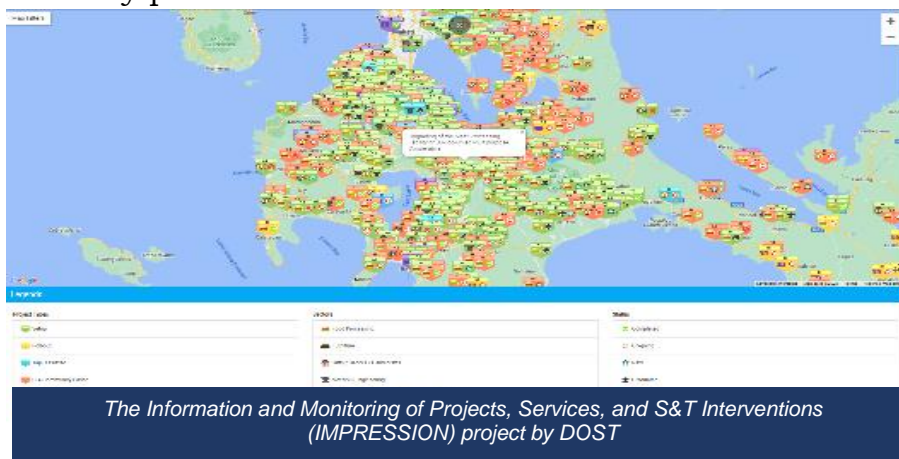
- Conduct of Community Needs Assessment (CNA) in the five (5) entry points of the CEST program. These programs, namely: Livelihood/Economic and Enterprise Development, Health and Nutrition, Environmental Protection and Conservation, Human Resource Development, Disaster Risk Reduction and Management, and Climate Change Adaptation. The DOST conducted the data gathering to LGUs/Municipalities to craft a plan, define the roles of stakeholders, and identify necessary interventions for the implementation.



- Utilization of the Information and Monitoring of Projects, Services, and S&T Interventions (IMPRESSION) project developed by DOST. It is a support service for DOST



project information and monitoring system and a collection and generation of statistics under the DOST's priority sectors which includes (1) food processing, (2) Furniture, (3) Gifts / Decors / Handicrafts, (4) Metals and Engineering, (5) Agriculture / Marine / Aquaculture / Forestry / Livestock, (6) Health and Wellness products, (7) ICT, (8) Halal Products and Services, (9) Other regional industry priorities.



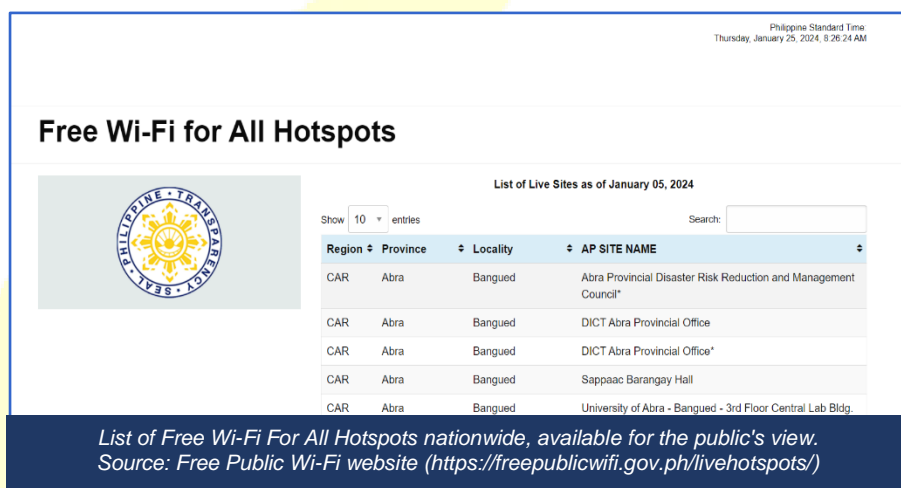
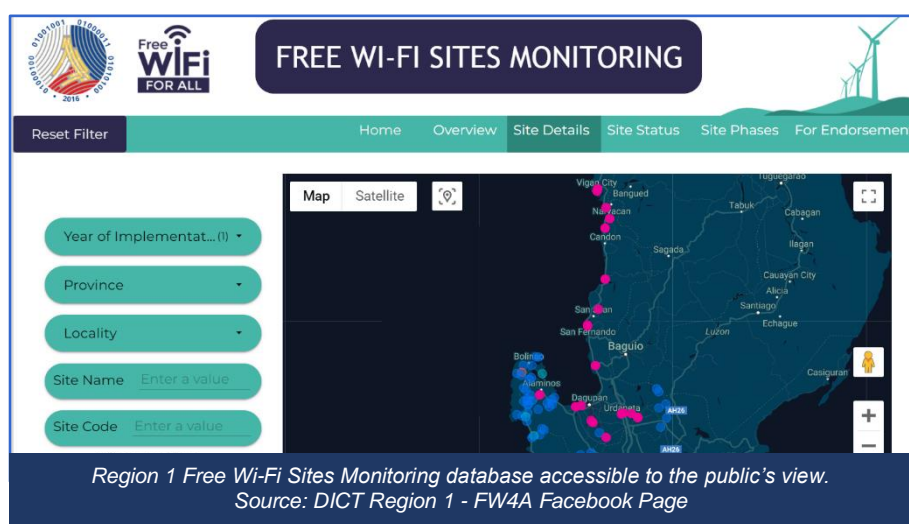
- Continued utilization of OneLab-Enhanced Unified Laboratory Information Management System (EULIMS). The system provides a network of laboratories that broadens public access to analytical testing and calibration services. The customer submits the test samples to PSTO. The latter will create a calibration/analysis request putting the details of a customer, description of the product, and test parameters in the EULIMS Referral System.



- **Issues and Challenges**

- *Free public WiFi by DICT.*

- *Issues arise not from the database itself, but from the unsupported Free Wi-Fi hotspots established. These issues were reflected in the database, thus implicating the dormancy of some sites.*
    - *Real-time updated number of Free Wi-Fi hotspots is not reflected on the website due to the nationwide scope of consolidation of the data. Weekly update is at most the latest update in the respective databases.*



- *Need for more timely release of data on STI such as the Research and Development Expenditures.*
    - *Lack of data dissemination on STI data/statistics for stakeholders.*

- *Need for more capacity training on administrative-based data processing for STI and statistical positions in S&T-related agencies.*
- *Need to explore the generation of other relevant STI statistics and indicators.*

### III. Next Steps

- **Summary**

- Regular conduct of the Survey of Research and Development Expenditures and Human Resources in coordination with DOST Planning and Evaluation Services Division.
- Conduct of the 2021 Survey of Innovation Activities (SIA) of Establishments.
- Continuous compilation and dissemination of data and reports on the number of MSMEs provided with technology and interventions.
- Strengthening of statistical capacities of S&T manpower. This includes scholarship grants to students for S&T related courses which includes mathematics and statistics. Also, the attendance of S&T personnel to capacity trainings on statistics will be pursued.
- Conduct of studies for the improvement/development of STI indicators.
- Continued maintenance and utilization of developed information systems in the monitoring of project statistics and analytics using:
  - Information and Monitoring of Projects, Services and S&T Interventions (IMPRESSION);
  - Tracking Actual Career Experience Report (TRACER); and
  - Enhanced Unified Laboratory Information Management System (EULIMS).
- Conduct of the Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) or Community Needs Assessment (CNA) to identified MSMEs and LGU/Municipalities by DOST RO-I.

- Continuous development and updating of Information Technology (IT) related system/ database programs for data processing and handling information by program users in the province by the Provincial Government (PG) of Ilocos Norte.
- Continuous maintenance and improvement of Region I Free Wi-Fi sites Monitoring Database. This program is considered as the Regional team's initiative, the database accessible to the public will be improved in such a way that it will be more interactive and user-friendly while all the needed data is available for access.

- **Policy Uses**

SDPs under this chapter serve as basis in monitoring the region's performance in attaining the RDP targets on vigorous advancement of STI. Statistics generated under this sub-chapter are essential inputs to the formulation of policies and programs for the development of science, technology and innovation.

#### **IV. After Seven Years**

After seven years, the Region I's Science, Technology, and Innovation (STI) statistics will reflect significant advancements and improvements driven by strategic development programs. The continuous updating and dissemination of the Regional and Provincial Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) Profiles will provide valuable insights into the region's environmental landscape, facilitating informed decision-making and sustainable development practices.

Efforts to generate data on air and water quality, mineral production, and other ENR-related statistics will enhance the region's ability to monitor and manage its natural resources effectively. The institutionalization of Natural Capital Accounting (NCA) in Region I by the DENR RO-I will further strengthen the region's environmental management practices by accounting for individual environmental assets and ecosystem services.

The creation of a Geospatial Database Office and the linking and sharing of the Digital Cadastral Database with LGUs and national government agencies will facilitate the use of advanced technologies such as satellite remote sensing and GIS for policy-making and decision-making processes. These initiatives will promote efficient land administration and

management, contributing to improved governance and sustainable development.

Moreover, the continuous development of system innovations and digital transformation initiatives will enhance the region's ease of doing business and ease of transactions. By bringing DENR RO-I services to the community electronically, these initiatives will improve access to environmental information and services, fostering greater public engagement and participation in environmental conservation efforts.

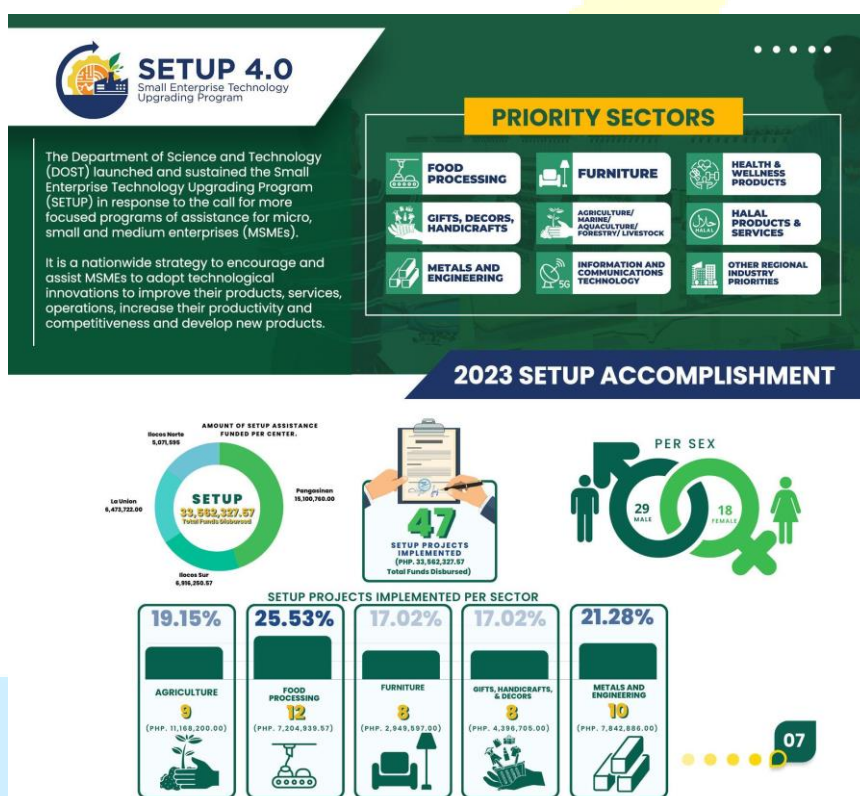
Overall, these statistical development programs will contribute to the region's progress towards sustainable development goals, ensuring that environmental considerations are integrated into policymaking and planning processes.

## Trivia



The current Free Wi-Fi sites Monitoring Dashboard was developed by interns in DICT Regional Office 1. Information Technology students from Don Mariano Marcos Memorial State University created and developed the monitoring dashboard so that the Free Wi-Fi hotspots in Region 1 are viewable to the general public.

Want to know if your area has available Free Wi-Fi hotspot? Visit the official Facebook Page of DICT Region Free Wi-Fi For All Program to learn more.





# STATISTICAL PROGRAMS FOR 2023-2029

## CHAPTER 6: ENVIRONMENT AND MULTI-DOMAIN STATISTICS

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## CHAPTER 6

### ENVIRONMENT AND MULTI-DOMAIN STATISTICS

#### Environment and Natural Resources Statistics

##### **I. Introduction**

The environment and its natural resources are essential in the economic development as sources of raw materials for the industries. The environment is also significant as habitat for the people and all other living and non-living things.

Among the targets in the RDP 2023-2028 is to ensure environmental protection and solid waste management. The region's strategies for this target are anchored on the promotion of social environment of communities, improvement of environmental quality, and the upgrade of the build environment.

This sub-chapter will feature the SDPs that are vital in generating baseline statistical information to assess the current situation of the region's environment and natural resources. SDPs under this sub-chapter will also provide inputs in monitoring the attainment of the region's target as set in the RDP, SDGs and other developmental thrusts.

##### **II. Where we are now**

- **Key Developments**

- Continuous generation of data on the conducted monitoring of the status of compliance of LGUs to RA 9003 or the Solid Waste Management Act.
- Production of knowledge products for Information, Education, And Communication (IEC) and dissemination of Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) Statistical data of different sectors and institutionalization on the use of Geographic Information System (GIS) in the production of ENR data and statistics through the creation of Technical Working Group (TWG) on Department of Environment and Natural Resources Regional Office I (DENR RO-I) Control Map and Designation of GIS Team at

the regional office and PENR Offices by issuance of Regional Special Order No. 2022-372.

- Continuous generation of data on the conducted assessment and monitoring of coral reef, mangroves and seagrass.
- Conduct of the groundwater and resource vulnerability assessment. DENR RO-I conducted the groundwater resource assessment for 2023 at the northernmost municipalities of Ilocos Norte. Adams, Pagudpud, and Bangui were the selected municipalities to complete the vulnerability assessment of the Bolo River Watershed.
- Development and Launching of the Mobile Price Monitoring System (MPMS) on Forest Products on 26 October 2020 by the DENR-FMB. The Forest Management Bureau (FMB) has developed the MPMS on Forest Products to improve the collection, consolidation, and analysis of price data. It is an innovation of the system of monthly surveys being conducted by the DENR field offices under DENR Administrative Order (DAO) 2000-55 or the Rules and Regulations Governing the Implementation of the Revised Price Monitoring System for Forest Products. MPMS will facilitate the timely generation and accurate submission of relevant price data on forest products for evidence-based policy formulation, planning, and decision-making.
- Automation of Database Systems/ ENR Statistical Databases. These system includes the Enhanced Forestry Information System (e-FIS) and the Land Administration and Management System (LAMS) by the DENR RO-I.
- Conduct of the Rapid Land Tenure Activities (RLTA). This is a barangay profiling activity designed primarily in cities and municipalities covered by Cadastral Surveys more than 20 years ago. This will reveal how much of the remaining untitled lots are readily available and workable for titling which commenced in 2019.

- **Issues and Challenges**

- *No updated data on the total number of patentable areas as the DENR has no access to records of other agencies that will aid in the updating of data.*
- *Inconsistency of data on the total remaining untitled lands between DENR, NCIP, and judicial titling by court. There was no coordination with other agencies in issuing title.*
- *Need to validate and reconcile regional data among ENR related agencies (e.g. data on land).*
- *Need for capacity building for personnel handling environmental statistics.*
- *Need for regular collection of other natural resources data such as wild species poached, status of corals and seagrass beds.*
- *Lack of data to measure the impact of economic activities on the environment.*
- *Lack of data to measure the adverse impacts of climate change.*

### **III. Next Steps**

- **Summary**

- Continuous updating and dissemination of the Regional and Provincial ENR Profiles. DENR RO-I conducting updating of their regional website, publication of knowledge products and continuous IEC campaigns on ENR programs, projects, activities, and other ENR generated statistical profiles.
- Continuous generation of data on air and water quality.
- Continuous generation of data on mineral production.
- Continuous maintenance and annual updating of ENR Statistical data covered by DENR's Programs and Projects.
- Institutionalization of Natural Capital Accounting (NCA) in the DENR RO-I. This program covers accounting for individual environmental assets or resources, both biotic and abiotic (such as water, minerals, energy, timber, fish),

as well as accounting for ecosystem assets (e.g. forests; wetlands), biodiversity, and ecosystem services.

- Creation of a Geospatial Database Office in consonance to DENR Administrative Order No. 2023-01. This program aims to promote the utilization of satellite remote sensing, machine learning, artificial intelligence and GIS for policy, planning and decision making.
- Linking and sharing of the Digital Cadastral Database to LGUs and national government agencies. The harmonization of the land-related services and land records to other land-concerned local government agencies through the development of eLAMS (enhanced Land Administration and Management System).
- Continuous development of system innovations or digital transformation to achieve ease of doing business/ease of transactions. These initiatives will bring the DENR RO-I's services to the community electronically, which further promotes ease of access.
- Conduct of System of Environmental-Economic Accounts (SEEA) activities by PSA-RSSO 1. SEEA is a multipurpose framework that describes interaction between the economy and environment, and the stocks and changes in stocks of environmental assets. The Environment and Natural Resources Accounts (ENRA) is included under SEEA.
- Data gathering and updating of Provincial Ecological Profile (PEP) by the Provincial Governments (PGs).

- **Policy Uses**

SDPs under this sub-chapter will provide inputs for the following:

- Monitoring and evaluation of the region's progress in attaining SDGs particularly SDGs 9, 11, 13, 14 and 15;
- Monitoring and evaluation of the region's attainment of targets set in Chapter 20: "Ensuring Ecological Integrity, Clean and Healthy Environment" in the 2017-2022 RDP;
- Planning and program formulation on sustaining ecological integrity; and
- Identification of areas that need intervention.



#### **IV. After Seven Years**

In the next seven years, the Region I's Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) statistics will undergo significant advancements and enhancements through strategic development programs.

The continuous updating and dissemination of the Regional and Provincial ENR Profiles by DENR RO-I will ensure that stakeholders have access to up-to-date information on the region's environmental landscape. This includes ongoing efforts to generate data on air and water quality, mineral production, and other relevant environmental indicators.

The institutionalization of Natural Capital Accounting (NCA) within DENR RO-I will provide a comprehensive framework for assessing and accounting for the region's environmental assets and ecosystem services. This initiative will contribute to more informed decision-making processes and promote sustainable management practices.

The creation of a Geospatial Database Office, in line with DENR Administrative Order No. 2023-01, will leverage advanced technologies such as satellite remote sensing and GIS for policy formulation and planning. This will enhance the region's capacity for spatial analysis and improve decision-making processes related to environmental management.

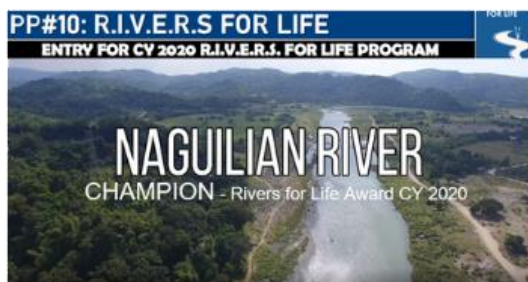
Furthermore, efforts to link and share the Digital Cadastral Database with LGUs and national government agencies will streamline land-related services and promote better coordination in land administration and management.

The continuous development of system innovations and digital transformation initiatives will facilitate ease of access to DENR RO-I services, contributing to improved efficiency and effectiveness in delivering environmental services to the community.

Conducting System of Environmental-Economic Accounts (SEEA) activities and updating Provincial Ecological Profiles will further strengthen the region's environmental statistics framework, providing valuable insights into the interaction between the economy and the environment and supporting sustainable development initiatives.

Overall, these statistical development programs will play a crucial role in enhancing the region's environmental management capabilities and promoting sustainable development in Region I.

## Trivia



*The Naguilian River championed in the R.I.V.E.R.S (Recognizing Institutions/ Individuals Towards Vibrant and Enhanced Rivers) for Life Award in CY 2020.*

### **Did you know that there were 9 Legislated Protected Areas in the Ilocos Region?**

*In order to address threats to biodiversity, the Philippine Government in cooperation and consultation with local and foreign conservation partners, embarked on a mission to establish a system of protected areas in the country. Assessments, research, and studies were conducted to determine and prioritize the conservation of the last remaining Philippine species, habitats, and ecosystems.*



## CHAPTER 6

### ENVIRONMENT AND MULTI-DOMAIN STATISTICS

#### Income, Poverty and Hunger Statistics

##### I. Introduction

Income, poverty and hunger statistics are important and interrelated measures of welfare and human development. Income determines one's capability to sustain essential needs and wants, while poverty stems from the incapacity of a person to meet basic needs to survive decent life. On the other hand, insufficiency of income to buy food and inadequacy of food supply leads to hunger.

Meanwhile, the RDP 2023-2028 of the region highlights its target of reducing the vulnerability of individuals and families through effective social protection strategies. This target also focuses on eradicating poverty in order to achieve the Filipino people's long-term vision of a *Matatag, Maginhawa, at Panatag na buhay para sa Lahat*.

This sub-chapter highlights the statistical activities and strategies that will generate important data and indicators on income, poverty and hunger in the region.

##### II. Where we are now

- **Key Developments**

- **Dissemination of the 2018 and 2021 Poverty Statistics.** The PSA released the statistical tables of the 2018 and 2021 Poverty Statistics in. PSA RSSO I, on the other hand, prepared and disseminated Special Release on the 2018 and 2021 Poverty Statistics which highlighted the poverty incidence, subsistence incidence, poverty gap, magnitude of poor population and families, and the per capita poverty threshold in the region. PSA RSSO I also displayed infographics on poverty statistics during NSM exhibits.

- Dissemination of the 2018 Small Area Estimates (SAE) on Poverty Statistics. The SAE, conducted by the PSA, provides estimates on poverty incidence by municipality and city.



- Conduct of Pilot Survey for more frequent Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES) results. FIES is usually conducted every three years, but in 2017, Ilocos Region was the pilot region for the possible conduct of more frequent FIES in response to the clamor of data users. The results of the pilot FIES will also serve as inputs in enhancing the methodology to come up with provincial level data on income and expenditure and more reliable poverty statistics at the provincial level.
- Conduct of the Annual Poverty Indicators Survey (APIS). The PSA regularly conducts the APIS during non-FIES years. The survey aims to generate non-income based poverty indicators that will be used to assess and monitor the poverty situation in the country. It also aims to collect indicators that determine the family expenditure pattern at the national level.

## ● Issues and Challenges

- *Need for a more granular data on income and expenditure.* There is a great demand for a more granular data on income and expenditure, particularly by the LGUs. The data shall serve as vital input in program planning for poverty alleviation.
- *Need for more timely poverty statistics.* The official poverty statistics is released every three years, along with the results of FIES. However, there is an increasing demand for annual release of poverty statistics to monitor the progress of the programs implemented by the government on poverty reduction and be able to immediately identify the areas that needs intervention.

- *Lack of data on hunger statistics at the local level.* Though questions on hunger is included in the APIS and LFS of the PSA, the data generated from these surveys are only aggregated at the national level. Thus, there is a demand to generate regional and provincial data from these surveys.

### III. Next Steps

- **Summary**

- Continuous conduct of the Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES). The conduct of the FIES by the PSA will include additional data items as inputs for the computation of Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI).
- Release and dissemination of the FIES results.
- Release of the 2023 Official Poverty Statistics at the provincial level and among the basic sectors.
- Regular implementation of the Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS) in various LGUs. The CBMS is an organized process of data collection and processing at the local level and integration of data for local planning, program implementation and impact-monitoring.
- Conduct of more data dissemination fora on income and poverty statistics.
- Preparation of Special Releases and web articles on poverty statistics.

- **Policy Uses**

SDPs under this sub-chapter will provide inputs for the following:

- Monitoring and evaluation of the region's progress in attaining SDGs, particularly SDGs 1 and 2.
- Planning and program formulation on poverty reduction/alleviation; and
- Formulation of policies for hunger mitigation and addressing the welfare of marginalized group.
-



#### **IV. After Seven Years**

In the next seven years, the Region I's income, poverty, and hunger statistics will see significant improvements and advancements through various statistical development programs.

The continuous conduct of the Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES) by the PSA will provide updated and comprehensive data on household income and expenditure patterns. This data will include additional items to compute the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), offering a more nuanced understanding of poverty in the region.

The release and dissemination of the FIES results will provide stakeholders with valuable insights into the region's economic status and poverty incidence. These results will be crucial for policymakers, researchers, and development practitioners in designing targeted interventions to alleviate poverty and improve livelihoods.

The regular implementation of the Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS) in various LGUs will further enhance data collection and processing at the local level. This will help in integrating data for local planning, program implementation, and impact monitoring, leading to more effective poverty reduction strategies.

Conducting more data dissemination fora on income and poverty statistics will ensure that stakeholders are well-informed about the region's economic situation. These fora will facilitate dialogue and collaboration among key actors, fostering a more coordinated approach to poverty alleviation efforts.

Additionally, the preparation of Special Releases and web articles on poverty statistics will help in raising awareness about poverty-related issues and promoting data-driven decision-making at all levels of governance.

Overall, these statistical development programs will play a crucial role in improving the accuracy, relevance, and accessibility of income, poverty, and hunger statistics in the Region I, ultimately contributing to more effective poverty reduction strategies and sustainable development.

## CHAPTER 6

### ENVIRONMENT AND MULTI-DOMAIN STATISTICS

#### Statistics on Children, and Gender and Development

##### I. Introduction

Women and children are often cited as among the vulnerable groups in our society. Thus, special laws were enacted for their protection and to eliminate discrimination against them by recognizing and promoting their rights. Meanwhile, GAD does not only focus on women but on men as well. The role and contribution of women and men in development (economic and social) are identified and highlighted for policy formulation and program implementation.

SDG 5 focuses on gender equality. Equal access to economic resources and socioeconomic opportunities are important in achieving gender equality. Meanwhile, among the requirements in formulating the RDP is for development programs to be GAD-responsive. With this objective, the RDP 2023-2028 was crafted to ensure the planning, and promoting of GAD programs and strategies set that are coherent to its targets. Thus, gender statistics is needed to measure the attainment of the GAD targets in the RDP.

This sub-chapter highlights the statistical activities that will generate data on children and Gender and Development (GAD).

##### II. Where we are now


- **Key Developments**
  - Preparation of the Women and Men (WAM) Statistical Handbook by PSA-RSSO I. The PSA prepared the 2017-2023 WAM handbook which includes the latest available statistics on women and men in the Ilocos Region and its provinces/cities, with textual analyses and graphical presentation. It focuses on the situation of



women relative to men in the following major areas: 1) Population and Families; 2) Work; 3) Economic Participation; 4) Agriculture; 5) Education; 6) Health and Nutrition; 7) Social Welfare; 8) Public Life; 9) Migration; 10) Peace and Human Rights; 11) Violence Against Women and Children; and 12) Environment. The publication is released on an annual basis.


- **Preparation and Dissemination of the Annual Gender Watch.**

The 2017-2023 Gender Watch is a compilation of gender statistics covering various sectors/topics which is released by the PSA RSSO 1 during women's month.



# PSA Gender Watch

PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY



Updates on Women and Men in Ilocos Region

Selected Indicator	Reference Period	Women		Men		Source
		Number	%	Number	%	
POPULATION						
Total Household Population	2020	2,611,521	49.3	2,680,776	50.7	
Under 5		231,141	48.2	248,695	51.8	
5-9 years		239,572	48.0	259,962	52.0	
10-14 years		247,304	48.1	267,268	51.9	

The 2017-2023 issue of the Ilocos Region Gender Watch were annually released during the conduct of Women's Month.

*The 2017-2023 issue of the Ilocos Region Gender Watch were annually released during the conduct of Women's Month.*

- **Conduct of the 2022 Women and Information and Communications Technology (ICT) Development Index (WIDI) Survey.** The Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) granted clearance for the conducted the WIDI survey in coordination with the Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT). The survey aims to gather baseline data on women and girls' ICT access, use and skills. The input of the survey was important in the formulation of appropriate ICT-based policies and programs to help women and girls in the productive use of ICTs.



*A Statistical Researcher from PSO Pangasinan gathered the inputs of women from the WIDI sample households.*

- **Issues and Challenges**

- *Need for more granular data on children and gender and development statistics.* Data on employment with sex disaggregation from the LFS is available only at the regional level but there is an increasing need for more disaggregated data down to the provincial and city/municipal level.
- *Inadequate data on children and GAD statistics.* While there are available statistics from surveys/censuses and administrative-based reports, the data generated are still inadequate to cover emerging concerns on children and GAD.
- *Untapped data on sex from surveys and administrative-based forms.* There are surveys and administrative-based forms which provide fields on the respondent's sex, however, these are not processed, thus are not included in the reports. There are also cases that the item on sex is disregarded to lessen the respondent's burden in statistical inquiries, despite of the need for sex disaggregated data for the formulation of GAD responsive plans and programs.

### **III. Next Steps**

- **Summary**

- Continuous publication of gender and development statistics such as WAM Statistical Handbook, Gender Watch and brochures.
- Conduct of advocacy activities on children and GAD statistics through GAD fora or summits especially during Children and Women's month.
- Preparation of monitoring reports on children and GAD statistics such as the CoRe-Is, SDG Watch and RDI.
- Continuous update of provincial reports to produce sex-disaggregated data. This is to have input for the comprehensive analysis of the gender situation with provincial disaggregation.

- Conduct of advocacy activities on children and GAD statistics through GAD fora or summits especially during Children and Women's Month.
- Continue updating of the Operation Timbang (OPT) Plus data of NNC. This is to have an updated list of beneficiaries for nutrition and nutrition-related services, particularly children's nutritional status. The data generated will be used for planning, monitoring, and assessment of the NNC and the Provincial Nutritional Offices.

- **Policy Uses**

SDPs under this sub-chapter will provide inputs for the following:

- Monitoring and evaluation of the region's progress in attaining SDGs, particularly SDG 5 on gender equality.
- Monitoring and evaluation of the region's attainment of the GAD components of the RDP 2023-2028.
- Planning and monitoring of GAD projects and programs; and
- Formulating policy for the protection and welfare of the children and women.

#### **IV. After Seven Years**

In the next seven years, the Region I's statistics on children, gender, and development will see significant advancements and improvements through various statistical development programs.

The continuous publication of gender and development statistics, such as the WAM Statistical Handbook, Gender Watch, and brochures, will provide valuable insights into the gender situation in the region. These publications will help raise awareness and promote gender equality and women's empowerment.

Advocacy activities on children and gender and development statistics will be conducted through GAD fora or summits, especially during Children and Women's Month. These activities will help disseminate information and promote understanding of issues related to children and gender equality.



Monitoring reports on children and gender and development statistics, such as the CoRe-Is, SDG Watch, and RDI, will be prepared to track progress and identify areas for improvement. These reports will serve as important tools for policymakers and stakeholders in planning and decision-making processes.

Continuous updating of provincial reports to produce sex-disaggregated data will be prioritized to ensure comprehensive analysis of the gender situation with provincial disaggregation. This will help in identifying disparities and formulating targeted interventions to address gender inequalities.

Additionally, the continuous updating of the Operation Timbang (OPT) Plus data of the National Nutrition Council (NNC) will provide an updated list of beneficiaries for nutrition and nutrition-related services, particularly children's nutritional status. This data will be used for planning, monitoring, and assessment of nutrition programs in the region, ultimately improving the well-being of children and promoting their healthy development.

## CHAPTER 6

### ENVIRONMENT AND MULTI-DOMAIN STATISTICS

#### Sustainable Development Goals

##### I. Introduction

In this day and age where the world is increasingly driven by information, the role of statistics cannot be undermined as it serves as important foundation of informed policymaking and guide for decision-making in all spheres of development. Statistical indicators will be the backbone of monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the national and local levels and will measure the outcomes of the policies to achieve the targets under the 17 SDGs.

The SDGs, also known as the Global Goals, were adopted by the United Nations (UN) in 2015 as a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that by 2030 all people enjoy peace and prosperity. It also aims to strengthen universal peace with all countries and stakeholders acting in collaborative partnership to implement this plan. It is also call for everyone – government, private sector, civil society and ordinary people to do their part in order to achieve the goals so that no one will be left behind.

##### II. Where we are now

- **Key Developments**
  - **Conduct of the SDG Target Setting Phase I and II.** The NEDA RO I initiated the conduct of the Target Setting Workshops for the Ilocos Region priority SDG indicators. The Phase I Workshop was conducted on 13 October 2022 at NEDA RO I, while the Phase II Workshop was conducted on 24 November 2022 at the Agora Event Center, Thunderbird Resort, San Fernando City, La Union. The outputs from the workshops served as the basis in monitoring and evaluating the accomplishments of the region on the SDGs until its conclusion in 2030. It will also serve as the basis for the concerned regional line agencies (RLAs), local government units (LGUs) and other

entities in implementing appropriate programs and activities in support to the attainment of the SDGs.



- **Creation of the SDG Technical Working Group (TWG).** The TWG on the SDG was created through the RSC I Resolution No. 06, series of 2022. The TWG ensures the inclusive approach to the monitoring and evaluating of the accomplishments of the SDG in the region.
- **Conduct of Technical Working Group (TWG) meeting on the assessment of the SDG indicator matrix.** The SDG TWG conducted TWG meeting for the assessment of the SDG regional indicators on 04 November 2022. The assessment includes the identification of data source, proxy/supplemental indicators, and indicators that have ceased/halted in updating.
- **Conduct of the Workshop on the Local Monitoring of Sustainable Development Goals Indicators.** The PSA conducted the Workshop on Local Monitoring of the SDG on 21-23 November 2023 at the Richmonde Hotel, 21 San Miguel Avenue, Ortigas Center, Pasig City, Metro Manila. The workshop was intended to provide the SDG Regional Focal Persons (RFPs) with the information needed in the assessment and updating of the list of core regional SDGs and providing an initial list of local level SDG indicators.
- **Utilization of the UNESCAP SDG Tracker System.** The SDG Tracker system, developed by the UNESCAP was used in measuring the progress of the SDG in the region.
- **Reporting of the SDG Pace of Progress of the region.** The PSA had presented the 2021 and 2022 Pace of Progress of the Priority/Core Indicators of the SDGs. The dissemination of the results of the Annual SDGs on the

various Sectoral Committees (SeCom) of the RSC I served as the update on where our region is on the its attainment of the 2030 SDG.

- **Assessment of the Ilocos Region SDG Indicators**

**Distribution of Regional SDG Indicator by Goal and Tier Classification**

Goal No.	Total	Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3
1	22	18	4	0
2	15	14	1	0
3	48	47	1	0
4	50	48	1	1
5	27	23	4	0
6	20	11	8	1
7	5	4	1	0
8	11	8	3	0
9	24	21	3	0
10	4	2	2	0
11	24	18	5	1
12	1	1	0	0
13	6	5	1	0
14	5	3	2	0
15	20	15	5	0
16	21	20	1	0
17	14	13	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>3</b>

# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Of the total 317 SDG indicators identified in the Ilocos Region's 2021 SDG Matrix, 271 indicators (85.49 percent) are considered under Tier 1 or those with metadata and regularly generated. Meanwhile, 43 indicators (13.56 percent) are under Tier 2, or those with metadata but are not regularly collected, while 3 indicators (0.95 percent) under Tier 3, or those that have no metadata and are not collected.

- **Issues and Challenges**

- *Need to generate data/indicators which are identified under Tier 2 and 3. Some of which require primary data gathering activities while other indicators could be generated by processing administrative-based data.*

- *Need to capacitate statistical personnel in the regional/provincial level in the generation of indicators for SDG monitoring.*
- *Inadequate financial and human resources to handle essential statistical programs and activities for SDG monitoring.*
- *Lack of benchmark data for some SDG indicators.*

### III. Next Steps

- **Summary**

- **Conduct of capacity building for SDG monitoring.** PSA will conduct capacity building for RSSO staff in monitoring SDGs, particularly the preparation of the SDG Watch which will monitor the progress of the region and its provinces/cities in the attainment of the 17 SDGs.
- **Finalization of the Regional SDG Indicator Matrix.** The RSC will finalize the list of regional SDG indicators for compilation and monitoring of the PSA.
- **Continuous Compilation of SDG indicators and preparation of SDG Watch.** The PSA RSSO I, which will serve as the repository of SDG indicators, will compile data and prepare the SDG Watch annually to be disseminated for various stakeholders in the region through statistical fora and uploading to PSA RSSO I website.
- **Creation of databank of time series SDG indicators.**
- **Continuous usage of the UNESCAP SDG Tracker.**
- **Continuous reporting of the Annual SDG Pace of Progress.** Utilizing the tools and knowledge gained from the Workshop on the Local Monitoring of SDGs, the PSA can accurately measure and present the Annual Pace of Progress of SDG in the region.
- **Continuous identification and formulation of statistical activities to generate SDG indicators.** Implementation of new statistical activities to generate SDG indicators requires budgetary allocation. The PSA's role as panelist



during the RDC's Regional Budget Review and Consultation provides an opportunity to ensure that budget for critical and essential SDPs, particularly in the generation of vital socio-economic indicators such as SDGs, are included in the proposed budget of agencies and SUCs in the region.

- Conduct of the initial assessment of the Identified Core SDG indicators by the PSA.
- Conduct of assessment of SDG indicators by the SDG TWG.
- Conduct of the SDG Catch Up Planning Workshop spearheaded by the NEDA RO I. The workshop will be conducted to formulate the SDG Catch-Up Plan using the EPiC framework, particularly in assessing the policy gaps in terms of SDG implementation in the region and subsequently, in the formulation of the SDG Catch-up Plan. It also aims to get the commitment of entities concerned to implement the PPAs to sustain and/ or accelerate progress of the SDG Indicators.

- **Policy Uses**

Data generated from the SDPs under this sub-chapter are vital inputs in monitoring the regions' progress in attaining the SDG targets. The reports will serve as source of information in formulating strategies to achieve the SDGs and in identifying priority areas or concerns by program implementers.

#### **IV. After Seven Years**

After seven years of implementing the outlined statistical development programs, the Ilocos Region is expected to undergo a significant transformation in terms of data-driven governance and sustainable development.

The region will possess a robust data management system, capable of generating, compiling, and analyzing a comprehensive set of SDG indicators. This data will be readily accessible to policymakers, researchers, and the public through various platforms. The establishment

of a databank for time series SDG indicators will enable trend analysis and forecasting, aiding in the identification of emerging challenges and opportunities. Furthermore, the region will have a skilled workforce equipped with the knowledge and tools to monitor and evaluate SDG progress.

The Ilocos Region is projected to have a clear roadmap for achieving the SDGs. The SDG Catch-Up Plan, developed through collaborative efforts, will identify policy gaps and prioritize actions to accelerate progress. Regular monitoring and reporting of the Annual SDG Pace of Progress will ensure that the region stays on track towards achieving its targets. Moreover, the region's capacity to generate essential socio-economic indicators will be strengthened through increased budgetary allocation for statistical activities.

Ultimately, the Ilocos Region will be well-positioned to make data-driven decisions, implement effective policies, and monitor progress towards sustainable development. The enhanced data infrastructure and human capacity will serve as a solid foundation for future planning and development initiatives.

# ANNEXES

## REGIONAL STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (RSDP) 2023-2029 TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP

### **CHAIRPERSON**

#### **ATTY. SHEILA O. DE GUZMAN, CPA**

Regional Director, Philippine Statistics Authority Regional Statistical Services  
Office I

### **VICE-CHAIRPERSON**

#### **DIRECTOR STEPHANIE F. CHRISTIANSEN**

Regional Director, National Economic and Development Authority – Regional  
Office I

### **LEAD SECRETARIAT**

#### **MICHELLE MAE J. ESPERANZA**

Statistical Analyst, PSA RSSO-I

### **TECHNICAL SUPPORT STAFF**

#### **TERESA B. OLARTE**

Supervising Statistical Specialist  
Officer-in-charge, SOCD

#### **MELLEN M. BORJA**

Senior Statistical Specialist

### **MEMBER AGENCIES**

- Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas
- Commission on Higher Education
- Department of Agriculture
- Department of Environment & Natural Resources
- Department of Education
- Department of Information and Communication Technology
- Department of the Interior and Local Government
- Department of Health
- Department of Labor and Employment
- Department of Science and Technology
- Department of Tourism
- Department of Public Works and Highways
- Department of Trade and Industry
- Land Transportation Office
- Philippine Information Agency
- Philippine National Police
- Association of Private Schools, Colleges, and Universities
- Philippine Association of State Universities and Colleges
- Technical Education and Skills Development Authority
- PPDO Ilocos Norte
- PPDO Ilocos Sur
- PPDO La Union
- PPDO Pangasinan

# ILOCOS REGION RSDP 2023-2029

## Identification and Prioritization of the Statistical Development Programs (SDPs)

RSDP Form No. 2

Issues/ Concerns	Statistical Program/ Project/ Activity	Expected Output	Target Date of Implementatio n	Lead/ Implementing Agencies	Prioritization
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>I. Production and Generation of Data</b>					
Lack of statistical indicators available to stakeholders.	Compilation of the Core Regional Indicators System (CoRe-IS) Framework	Updated CoRe-IS Data	2023-2029	PSA RSSO I	High
Lack of statistical indicators available to stakeholders.	Compilation of the annual Regional Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Watch	Updated Regional SDG Watch	2023-2029	PSA RSSO I	High
Need updated sectoral statistics or indicators from various data-producing agencies.	Compilation of data, preparation and dissemination of annual Regional Social and Economic Trends	Updated Regional Social and Economic Trends publication	2023-2029	PSA RSSO I	High
Need updated sectoral statistics or indicators from various data-producing agencies.	Compilation of data, preparation and dissemination of annual Provincial Countryside in Numbers	Updated Provincial Countryside in Numbers	2023-2029	PSA RSSO I	High
Lacking of sex-disaggregated statistical data available for stakeholders	Compilation of data, preparation and dissemination of annual Women and Men Statistical Handbook	Updated Regional WAM Handbook	2023-2029	PSA RSSO I	High
Lacking of sex-disaggregated statistical data available for stakeholders	Compilation of data, preparation and dissemination of annual Gender Watch	Updated Regional Gender Watch	2023-2029	PSA RSSO I	High
Need to have comparable data on relevant statistics	Compilation of the monthly regional QuickStat	Updated Regional QuickStat	2023-2029	PSA RSSO I	Medium
Lack of statistical indicators/information for the monitoring of the region's economic development.	Estimation of the Gross Regional Product (GRDP) and the Gross Regional Expenditure (GRDE)	Reliable estimates of the GRDP and GRDE that provides ways to measure the economic performance of the region.	2023-2029	PSA RSSO I	High
Need to update cost and return analysis of agricultural commodities.	Updating of Cost and Return Analysis of Agricultural Commodities	Updated cost and return analysis of agricultural commodities.	2023-2029	PSA RSSO I	High
Need to update sampling frames of household and industry-based statistics	Updating of List of Aquaculture Farms (ULAF)	Updated list of aquaculture farms in the region	2023-2029	PSA RSSO I	High
Need to update sampling frames of household and industry-based statistics	Updating of List of Establishments (ULE)	Updated list of establishments in the region.	2023-2029	PSA RSSO I	High



Issues/ Concerns	Statistical Program/ Project/ Activity	Expected Output	Target Date of Implementatio n	Lead/ Implementing Agencies	Prioritization
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Need to generate agricultural data with granular disaggregation	Palay and Corn Production Survey	Updated volume and area of palay and corn production	2023-2029	PSA RSSO I	High
Need to generate agricultural data with granular disaggregation	Fishery Production Survey	Updated volume of fish production	2023-2029	PSA RSSO I	High
Need to generate agricultural data with granular disaggregation	Other Crops Production Survey	Updated volume of production of other crops	2023-2029	PSA RSSO I	High
Need to generate agricultural data with granular disaggregation	Livestock and Poultry Survey	Updated volume of production of livestock and poultry	2023-2029	PSA RSSO I	High
Need to generate wholesale prices with local disaggregation	Wholesale Price Survey	Updated wholesale prices	2023-2029	PSA RSSO I	High
Need to generate retail prices with local disaggregation	Retail Price Survey (Conduct of Monthly Price Survey)	Updated retail prices	2023-2029	PSA RSSO I	High
Need to generate farm prices with local disaggregation	Farm Price Survey	Updated farm prices	2023-2029	PSA RSSO I	High
Need to generate household-based Statistics	Survey on Food and Demand for Agricultural Commodities	Updated report/data on food demand for agricultural commodities	2023-2029	PSA RSSO I	High
Need to generate statistics on the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the population	Census of Population and Housing (PopCen)	Generated updated population data for Ilocos Region.	2023-2029	PSA RSSO I	High
Need to generate statistics on employment and labor force	Quarterly Labor Force Survey (LFS)	Generated labor force data.	2023-2029	PSA RSSO I	High
Need to generate statistics on household income and expenditure	Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES)	Generated family income and expenditure data	2023-2029	PSA RSSO I	High
Need to generate income and non-income poverty indicators	Annual Poverty Indicators Survey (APIS)	Generated poverty data.	2023-2029	PSA RSSO I	High
Need to generate statistics on overseas filipinos	Survey on Overseas Filipinos (SOF)	Generated data on overseas workers	2023-2029	PSA RSSO I	High
Need to generate statistics on demographic and health	National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS)	Generated data demographic data on fertility, family planning, and maternal and child health.	2023-2029	PSA RSSO I	High
Need to generate Industry-based statistics	Monthly Integrated Survey of Selected Industry (MISSI)	Generated statistical information pertaining to business operations of establishments	2023-2029	PSA RSSO I	High

Issues/ Concerns	Statistical Program/ Project/ Activity	Expected Output	Target Date of Implementation	Lead/ Implementing Agencies	Prioritization
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Need to generate Industry-based statistics	Annual Survey of Philippine Business Industry (ASPBI)	Generated statistical information pertaining to business operations of establishments	2023-2029	PSA RSSO I	High
Need to generate Industry-based statistics	Quarterly Survey of Philippine Business Industry (QSPBI)	Generated statistical information pertaining to business operations of establishments	2023-2029	PSA RSSO I	High
Need to generate Industry-based statistics	Census of Philippine Business and Industry (CPBI)	Generated statistical information pertaining to business operations of establishments	2023-2029	PSA RSSO I	High
Need to generate Industry-based statistics	Survey on Tourism Establishments in the Philippines (STEP)	Generated statistical information pertaining to business operations of establishments	2023-2029	PSA RSSO I	High
Need to generate Industry-based statistics	Survey of Information and Communication Technology (SICT)	Generated statistical information pertaining to business operations of establishments	2023-2029	PSA RSSO I	High
Lack of statistical indicators/information for the monitoring of the economic development of the provinces in Ilocos Region.	Pilot Implementation of the Provincial Product Accounts (PPA)	PPA database implemented in the region.	2023	PSA RSSO I	High
Lack of statistical indicators/information for the monitoring of the economic development of the provinces in Ilocos Region.	Institutionalization of the PPA in Ilocos Region	PPA institutionalized in the region.	2025	PSA RSSO I	High
Lack of an organized technology-based system of collecting, processing and validating necessary disaggregated data that may be used for planning, program implementation and impact monitoring at the local level while empowering communities to participate in the process.	Conduct of the 2023 Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS)	CBMS database established at the city/municipal level;	2025	PSA RSSO I	High
SDG 3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries; CRVS Decade: "Get everyone in the picture."	Generation of Vital Statistics from Civil Registration Documents	Tables and database on number of registered live births, death, and marriages generated.	2023-2029	PSA RSSO I	High

Issues/ Concerns	Statistical Program/ Project/ Activity	Expected Output	Target Date of Implementatio n	Lead/ Implementing Agencies	Prioritization
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
PDP 3.2: Strengthen Social Protection; RDP Chapter 15: Practice Good Governance and Improve Bureaucratic Efficiency	Monitoring on the implementation of Philippine Identification System	Tables and database on the number of registered Filipinos under the Philippine Identification System (PhilSys), and number of PhilID cards distributed	2023-2029	PSA RSSO I	High
PDP Chapter 4 - Access to Employment Opportunities Expanded - Anticipate skills needs in priority sectors	PhilJobNet	Established a one-stop-shop for labor market information, allowing employers to post vacancies, and workers to search for jobs.	2023-2029	DOLE	High
PDP Chapter 4 Maximize the utilization of PESO.	Public Employment Service Office Employment Information System (PEIS)	Maintained a continuing nationwide skills registry through its Skills Registry System (SRS) database	2023-2029	DOLE	High
	Labor Law Compliance System - Management Information System (LLSC-MIS)	Monitoring of inspection is effective and efficient.	2023-2029	DOLE	High
	Bureau of Labor Relations Online Union Registration System (BLR-OURS)	Monitoring and processing of application is efficient and effective.	2023-2029	DOLE	High
Chapter 7: Modernize agriculture and agribusiness	Collection and analysis of agricultural statistical data on major commodities - Standing crops (Area planted and harvested) - Production and Yield - Inventory of stocks	Monthly report of LGU agricultural statistical data prepared and disseminated	2023-2029	DA	Medium
Chapter 7: Modernize agriculture and agribusiness	Updating of Registry System for Basic Sectors in Agriculture	Farmer profiles registered and farm lots georeferenced	2023-2029	DA	High
Chapter 7: Modernize agriculture and agribusiness	Generation of reports on number of goods provided/established and its beneficiaries - Production and post-harvest machineries, equipment and facilities - Small scale irrigation projects - Seeds, planting materials, fertilizers and other inputs - Number of individual and group beneficiaries	Reports generated and disseminated on number of beneficiaries and number of goods provided and established	2023-2029	DA	Medium

Issues/ Concerns	Statistical Program/ Project/ Activity	Expected Output	Target Date of Implementation	Lead/ Implementing Agencies	Prioritization
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Provincial FHSIS Coordinator has other programs to manage, thus augmentation of personnel to be assigned at the provincial FHSIS Unit to assist in the encoding, consolidation, validation and follow-up of the monthly, quarterly and annual FHSIS Reports from the LGUs.	Hiring of 4 Health Program Officers II (HPO II) to be assigned at the Provincial Health Office FHSIS Units (SAA from DOH-EB)	Timely submission of complete FHSIS reports (monthly, quarterly and annual) to DOH-EB	2023	DOH	High
Technical problem on the system needs to be addressed.	Hiring of 8 Computer Programmers for the maintenance and provision of technical assistance to LGUs with IclinicSys (SAA from DOH-KMITS)	Functional EMR System among RHUs towards achievement of Universal Health Care	2023	DOH	High
Data discrepancies and misunderstanding on the updated FHSIS MOP ver 2018 as well as Department are clarified.	Conduct of Semi-Annual Technical Assistance Visit to the Provincial FHSIS Units (Q2 and Q4)	Validated FHSIS Reports	2023-2029	DOH	High
Data discrepancies and misunderstanding on the updated FHSIS MOP ver 2018 as well as Department are clarified.	Conduct of Semi-Annual and Annual Data Validation and Reconciliation with Provincial Program Managers, Municipal and City FHSIS Coordinators by Province (Q1 and Q3)	Validated FHSIS Reports	2023-2029	DOH	High
	Provision of Target Client Lists to 3,627 Barangays	Updated TCLs as basis for the LGUs FHSIS Reports	2024	DOH	High
Digital transformation indicator (RDP Results matrix for Revitalize Industry	Implementation of Barangay Records Automation and Management System (BRAMS)	Real-time, updated records of barangay data and statistics	2023-2029	DOT	Medium
	Tourism Statistics Report Generation and Monitoring	Updated Regional Visitor Arrivals Reports	2023-2029	DOT	Medium
	Region 1 Visitor Survey	1 survey conducted	2023-2029	DOT	High
Socio-economic statistics; Environment and multi-domain statistics found in the RDP Results Matrix	Implementation of the MSME Client Profile and Monitoring System (CPMS)	Updated profile of clients, the assistance provided and performance of the DTI programs and services for MSMEs	2023-2029	DTI	High

Issues/ Concerns	Statistical Program/ Project/ Activity	Expected Output	Target Date of Implementatio n	Lead/ Implementing Agencies	Prioritization
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Socio-economic statistics; Environment and multi-domain statistics found in the RDP Results Matrix	Improvement of the Shared Service Facilities (SSF) Registry	Updated list of SSF projects	2023-2029	DTI	High
Socio-economic statistics; Environment and multi-domain statistics found in the RDP Results Matrix	Enhancement of ICE Directory/Databases of the priority industries in the region: - Designing, customizing and operationalization of the databases. - Populating the databases. - Production and gathering of data from the priority industries.	Updated directory and profile of MSMEs under the priority industries of Region 1	2023-2029	DTI	High
Locate and identify children who are under malnutrition	Continue updating of the Operation Timbang (OPT) Plus data of NNC	Updated list of children's nutritional status data; masterlist of priority beneficiaries	2023-2029	PG IN- Nutrition Office	Medium
Generate reports with updates disaggregated data	Continuous update of provincial reports to produce sex-disaggregated data	Updated provincial sex disaggregated data	2023-2029	PG IN- GAD Office	High
In support to hospital functions and management for effective and quality healthcare	Continuous implementation of Integrated Hospital Operations Management Information System (iHOMIS)	Integrated hospital information system using a computer-based system	2023-2029	PG IN- Provincial Hospital	Medium
Need to strengthen the coordination role to all data sources	Annual updating of the following: - Provincial Ecological Profile (PEP) - Facts and Figures - Major Development Indicators	Updated PEP, Facts and Figures, Major Development Indicators, and e-PaRK	2023-2029	PPDOs	High
Need to enhance quality education	Regular Collection of Data through Higher Education Management Information System (HEMIS)	Annual publication of Statistical Bulletin	2023-2029	CHED	High
Need to generate socio-economic statistics	Generation of Annual Social Welfare and Development (SWD) statistics	Annual SWD Statistics Report prepared	2023-2029	DSWD	High
Need to generate socio-economic statistics	Generation of SWD data in support with the Local Data Capture Sheet in support with the Cities and Municipalities Competitiveness Index (CMCI) Survey of DTI	Updated data for the identification of areas for improvement and collaboration for cities and municipalities relative to competitiveness	2023-2029	DSWD	High
	Number and total length of Access roads constructed	Report on data prepared and disseminated	2023-2029	DPWH	High



Issues/ Concerns	Statistical Program/ Project/ Activity	Expected Output	Target Date of Implementation	Lead/ Implementing Agencies	Prioritization
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Number and total length of Missing Links/New Roads constructed	Report on data prepared and disseminated	2023-2029	DPWH	High
Need to generate transportation statistics	Generation of data relative to the occurrence and severity of road crashes	Identified road safety risk factors and road crash prone areas, assessed effectivity of post-crash response and road safety advocacies	2023-2029	LTO	High
Need to generate transportation statistics	Conduct of survey on quality and customer satisfaction on public utility vehicles	Identify factors effecting customer satisfaction of ridership of public utility vehicles	2023-2029	LTO	Medium
Indicators in the RDP Chapter on Research, Development, and Innovation	In coordination with DOST Planning and Evaluation Services Division, regular conduct of the Survey of Research and Development Expenditures and Human Resources	Updated R&D Expenditures and Human Resources Data in the Region	2023-2029	DOST	High
Need a whole-of-the-nation approach program to combat Criminality, Illegal Drugs and Corruption	Strengthening of Barangay Information (BIN)/I-DETECT Program	Gathered information in the community	2023-2029	PNP	High
Need to enhance Quality Education	Operationalization of the TESDA Training Management Information System	1 T2MIS operational	2023-2029	TESDA	High
	Survey on the Employability of TVET Graduates	1 survey conducted	2023-2029	TESDA	High
	Employers Satisfaction Survey	1 Employer Satisfaction Survey conducted	2023-2029	TESDA	Medium
	Data collection and validation of the Quarterly Regional Economic Situationer (QRES)	Updated data on a per quarter basis	2023-2029	NEDA	High
	Data collection on the Regional Development Report (RDR) datasets	Regional Development Reports, CIRCA 2022-2028	2023-2029	NEDA	High
	Data collection and validation received from external and internal data providers	Socioeconomic Development Indicators database	2023-2029	NEDA	High
<b>II. Dissemination and utilization of statistics (e.g., data dissemination, communication, and use)</b>					
Need to provide wider dissemination on statistical data/ information	Conduct of dissemination for a on Ilocos Region's Inflation rate	Increased awareness to the region's inflation and CPI	2023-2029	PSA RSSO I	High

Issues/ Concerns	Statistical Program/ Project/ Activity	Expected Output	Target Date of Implementation	Lead/ Implementing Agencies	Prioritization
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Delayed release of generated data/ results of censuses/ surveys that serves as referenced to data researchers	Dissemination of various PSA data, censuses and surveys	Annual publications released by 1st quarter of every year	2023-2029	PSA RSSO I	High
Need to provide wider dissemination on statistical data/ information	Maintenance and updating of the RSSO I website	Updated data and other publications published by the PSA uploaded at the regional website.	2023-2029	PSA RSSO I	High
Need to provide wider dissemination on statistical data/ information	Maintenance of the Regional Statistical Information Center (RSIC) Region I	Enhanced statistical data	2023-2029	PSA RSSO I	High
Need to strengthen advocacy activities on the importance of statistics	Conduct of radio guesting, press release and press conference on statistical products and services	Increased capacity and knowledge in the use of statistics.	2023-2029	PSA RSSO I	Medium
Need to update statistical information/indicator frameworks to monitor development in the region	Preparation and dissemination of the annual Regional Development Indicators (RDI)	Updated Regional Development Indicators; Updated monitoring report vis a vis Regional Development Program targets	2023-2029	PSA RSSO I	High
SDG 3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries; CRVS Decade: "Get everyone in the picture."	Preparation of Publications on Vital Statistics	Increased number of publications such Special Release and Infographics on Vital Statistics	2023-2029	PSA RSSO I	High
SDG 3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries; CRVS Decade: "Get everyone in the picture."	Conduct of Data Dissemination Forum on Civil Registration and Vital Statistics	Increased number of data dissemination forum conducted and audience reached	2023-2029	PSA RSSO I	High
PDP 3.2: Strengthen Social Protection; RDP Chapter 15: Practice Good Governance and Improve Bureaucratic Efficiency	Conduct of Data Dissemination Forum on Philippine Identification System	Increased number of data dissemination forum conducted and audience reached	2023-2029	PSA RSSO I	High
	PhilJobNet and Public Employment Service Office Employment Information System (PEIS)		2023-2029	DOLE and PESO	High
	Statistical Performance Reporting System (SPRS)	Monitored accomplishments of SPRS-enrolled indicators. Data to be used in the formulation of plans, strategies and policies.	2023-2029	DOLE	High
Need basic education data for researchers in the region	DepEd Basic Education Research Fund	Provided Basic Education Data to Researchers	2023-2029	DepEd	High

Issues/ Concerns	Statistical Program/ Project/ Activity	Expected Output	Target Date of Implementation	Lead/ Implementing Agencies	Prioritization
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
RDP Chapter 7: Modernize agriculture and agribusiness	Dissemination of annual reports integrating statistical data on food sufficiency and production performance of major commodities	Annual reports disseminated	2023-2029	DA	Medium
RDP Chapter 7: Modernize agriculture and agribusiness	Generation of maps for African Swine Fever zoning progression	Generated maps for ASF infected and adjacent areas	2023	DA	High
SDG Indicators/ data requests from academes, NGAs, LGUs, FOI and other health partners.	Regular maintenance and provision of FHSIS and other health related data to internal and external clients as well as requests from the Freedom of Information Portal.	Data requests were acted upon (satisfied clients)	2023-2029	DOH and LGUs	Medium
	Region 1 Visitor Survey Results Packaging	Visitor Profile and preferences established	2024/ 2028	DOT	High
Socio-economic statistics; Environment and multi-domain statistics found in the RDP Results Matrix	Utilization of the CMCI Data Portal - Local Data Capture Sheet	Updated CMCI Data per Pillar; Improvement of LGUs Ranking in CMCI	2023-2029	DTI	Medium
Need to strengthen statistical and advocacy for better appreciation of GAD statistics	Conduct of advocacy activities on children and GAD statistics through GAD for a or summits especially during Children and Women's Month	Conduct trainings on children and GAD statistics	2023-2029	PG IN - GAD Office	Medium
Need to provide wider dissemination on data	Regular updating/posting of data in the website	Updated data and other publications published at the regional websites.	2023-2029	All data source agencies	High
Socio-economic statistics	Approval of the Memorandum of Agreement on the Utilization of National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction (NHTS-PR) - Listahanan 3 of interested LGUs	Signed MOA with the LGUs	2023-2029	DSWD	High
Socio-economic statistics	NHTS-PR Listahanan 3 Data Dissemination Forum to LSWDOs	Increased awareness of LGUs through the LSWDOs, on the utilization of the Listahanan 3 Data	2023-2029	DSWD	High
Socio-economic statistics	Dissemination of SWD statistics through the Regional Statistical Committee I	Awareness of RSC members on the SWD statistics as well as programs and services of DSWD	2023-2029	DSWD	High
Need to improve timeliness, reliability and correctness of statistical data	Publication of available data per agency through engaging visuals when applicable (infographics)	Increased utilization of available statistical data	2023-2029	LTO	Medium

Issues/ Concerns	Statistical Program/ Project/ Activity	Expected Output	Target Date of Implementatio n	Lead/ Implementing Agencies	Prioritization
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Need to improve timeliness, reliability and correctness of statistical data	Increased utilization of technology in data production and utilization	Optimized use of emerging technology for the enhancement of data generation and dissemination	2023-2029	LTO	Medium
To inform the citizenry about the real numbers; to dismiss disinformation and misinformation	Production and Dissemination of communication/IEC materials on the following: - News/Feature Articles.  - Radio Program Episode.  - Virtual Presser Episode.  - Kapihan Episode.  - Text blast via Infocast.  - Social Media Card.  - Shared contents/social media cards/other IECs.	Expected output on the following:  - Publish 25 stories per year - Conduct 6 radio programs per year - Stream 2 episodes per year - Hold 5 Kapihan episode per year - 60 advisories/info blast per year - Produce 30 unique social media cards per year - Share at least 50 materials per year	2023-2029	PIA	High
Ensure Peace, Security and Public Safety; Intensification of law enforcement operations against trafficking and terrorism	Anti-Criminality and Public Safety Awareness Activities	Deter recruitment of the youth in sowing violence and terrorism	2023-2029	PNP	High
Ensure Peace, Security and Public Safety	Implementation of Strategy Communication (StratCom) Snapshots	Improved information dissemination (social media platforms)	2023-2029	PNP	High
Quality Education (SDG 4); Promote Human Capital and Social Development: Improve Education and Lifelong Learning (RDP Chapter 4, Sub-Chapter 4.2)	Dissemination of Labor Market Information Reports	Disseminated LMIR	2023-2029	TESDA	Medium
	Preparation and dissemination of the quarterly RES based on the RES indicators collected quarterly	Dissemination to policy makers, concerned entities	2023-2029	NEDA	Medium
	Preparation and dissemination of the annual RDR based on the annual RDR collection	Regional Development Reports, CIRCA 2022-2028	2023-2029	NEDA	Medium
	Preparation and presentation of State of the Region's Address based on the annual RDR data, quarterly RES, and other pertinent regional data collected	Present the region's performance, development prospects anchored on the Long Term Vision or Ambisyon Natin 2040 as the region gears up for 2017 and beyond.	2023-2029	NEDA	Medium

Issues/ Concerns	Statistical Program/ Project/ Activity	Expected Output	Target Date of Implementation	Lead/ Implementing Agencies	Prioritization
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Preparation and presentation of the GRDP press statement	Dissemination during the GRDP Press statement espoused by PSA	2023-2029	NEDA	Medium
	Maintenance of the Socio-economic Indicators Database as a data reference	Socioeconomic Development Indicators database	2023-2029	NEDA	Medium
<b>III. Management and coordination of the Regional Statistical System (RSS)</b>					
Need for stronger coordination mechanism to address issues and concerns on local statistical development in the region	'Strengthening the Regional Statistics Committee (RSC) through conduct of quarterly regular and special meetings	Improved coherence, effectiveness and efficiency of the regional statistical system	2023-2029	PSA RSSO I	High
Need to adhere to the standard statistical classification and procedures	Conduct of Advocacy activities on the Statistical Survey Review and Clearance System (SSRCS)	Improved coherence, effectiveness and efficiency of the regional statistical system	2023-2029	PSA RSSO I	Medium
Need to support various statistical advocacies in the region	Conduct of the National Statistics Month (NSM) regional activities/contest	Increased users' understanding and rational use of statistics	2023-2029	PSA RSSO I	Medium
RDP Chapter 15: Practice Good Governance and Improve Bureaucratic Efficiency	Conduct of Sub-National Inter-Agency Committee on Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (IACCRVS) Ilocos Region Regular Meetings	Increased number of policies in the form of resolutions on the improvement of civil registration and vital statistics.	2023-2029	PSA RSSO I	Medium
RDP Chapter 15: Practice Good Governance and Improve Bureaucratic Efficiency	Conduct of Civil Registration Month	Increased number of CRM activities and partners towards the development of civil registration and vital statistics	2023-2029	PSA RSSO I	High
Need to have strong support to the RSC activities; Minimal attendance on RSC meetings.	Coordination with the Regional Statistics Committee in support to the different statistical activities in the region.	Successful conduct RSC I of activities	2023-2029	RSC member agencies	High
Need to have enhanced decision making body for statistical activities; provide direction and guidance to local statistical development activities	Creation of Provincial/Local Statistics Committee as a coordination mechanism for local statistical development as per guidelines for the PSA Board	Effective statistical coordination with Provincial/ Local Statistics Committee	2023-2029	PPDO IN	Medium
Lack or minimal coordination of RSS	Forging of partnerships among RLAs, LGUs and media for wider dissemination of statistics	Increased coordination and exchange of data	2023-2029	All data source agencies	High



Issues/ Concerns	Statistical Program/ Project/ Activity	Expected Output	Target Date of Implementation	Lead/ Implementing Agencies	Prioritization
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Lack or minimal coordination of RSS	Conduct of inventory of available data	Availability of inventory of data available per agency/office	2023-2029	All data source agencies	High
<b>IV. Statistical capacity development</b>					
Need to enhance the statistical capability of personnel on statistical computing/ analysis	Conduct of statistical trainings in support for planning and coordination activities	Enhanced statistical skills and manpower of employees	2023-2029	PSA RSSO I/ All agencies	High
Need to enhance the capability of personnel on civil registration.	Conduct of Trainings and Orientations on Civil Registration	Increased number of trainings conducted relevant to civil registration that is important in the generation of accurate vital statistics.	2023-2029	PSA RSSO I	High
Need to enhance knowledge and skills on data analysis on vital statistics, particularly on registered deaths.	Conduct of Training on Analysis of National Deaths for Action (ANACONDA)	Increased number of trainings and participants on ANACONDA	2023-2029	PSA RSSO I	Medium
Modernization of agriculture and agribusiness	Conduct of Training on Damage Assessment and Reporting System	LGUs and other stakeholders capacitated	2024	DA	Medium
Modernization of agriculture and agribusiness	Conduct of Training on Data Interpretation	Reports related to agricultural statistical data	2024	DA	Medium
Modernization of agriculture and agribusiness	Harmonization of data	Reports related to agricultural statistical data	2024	DA	Medium
Need update on ENR Statistical data, particularly on Forestry, Protected Area and Coastal Marine Management and Land Management	Maintenance and annual updating of ENR Statistical data covered by our Agency's Programs and Projects	Updated ENR Statistical Data	2023-2029	DENR	High
Need to capacitate personnel on statistical computing/ analysis of tourism statistics	Standard Local Tourism Statistics Training <b>a. Basic Tourism Statistics Training for LGUs</b>	120 LGUs Trained; Improved tourism statistics report generated	2023-2029	DOT	High
	<b>b. Tourism Enterprise Forum for Accommodation Establishments</b>	1000 AEs trained	2023-2029		
	<b>c. Advanced Tourism Statistics Training Part 1</b>	50 LGUs Trained; Visitor profile and preferences established	2023, 2028		
	<b>d. Advanced Tourism Statistics Training Part 2</b>	50 LGUs Trained; Visitor profile and preferences established	2023, 2028		
	<b>e. Applied Statistics for Tourism Planning</b>	50 LGUs Trained	2023		

Issues/ Concerns	Statistical Program/ Project/ Activity	Expected Output	Target Date of Implementation	Lead/ Implementing Agencies	Prioritization
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Security issues and improvement of statistical operations and data processing	Development/ continuous updating of Information Technology (IT) related system/ database programs	Enhance IT related systems, programs	2023-2029	PG IN - IT	Medium
Unsolved technical errors or glitches in the system with regards to the changes in foreign exchanges	Utilization of the Internet-Based Port Operations and Receipts for Terminal System (iPORTS)	Updated iPORTS Statistical data to have a more convenient and accurate way to generate statistical data	2023-2029	PPA	Low
Continuous need to capacitate data providers and recipients on the generation, utilization and dissemination of data	Capacity building of data providers and recipients on generation, utilization and dissemination of available data and statistics through participation in trainings, meetings, conferences and workshops	Increased capability of data providers and recipients on the generation, utilization and dissemination of data	2023-2029	All data source agencies	Low
Need enhanced staff development	Attendance of technical staff to statistical development capability programs	Capacitated Staff; Improved staff performance on their assigned functions.	2023-2029 (subject to scheduling of conduct of CBPs)	TESDA	Low

#### V. Partnerships and International Cooperation

Need to have additional manpower/ statisticians	Filling up of vacant employee positions	Additional manpower; Increased human capital and strengthen professional and career development in statistics	2023-2029	PSA RSSO I	High
CRVS Decade: "Get everyone in the ; RDP Chapter 15: Practice Good Governance and Improve Bureaucratic Efficiency	Conduct of meetings with regional and provincial chapters of the Philippine Association of Civil Registrars (PACRs) in the region.	Increased number of collaborative activities for the development of Civil Registration and Vital Statistics	2023-2029	PSA RSSO I	High
Need to advocate and strengthen tripartite and bipartite social dialogue	Memorandum of Cooperation with Region 1 Employers Group	Strengthened implementation of Technical Advisory Services, conduct of Occupational Safety and Health Trainings, and conduct of Livelihood Mentoring and Coaching.	2023-2029	DOLE	High
Lack or minimal coordination with other stakeholders/partners.	Promotion of public-private partnership for data generation and dissemination.	Increased coordination among stakeholders.	2023-2029	All agencies	High
Need to have enhanced inter-sectoral linkages; Need to strengthen linkages and coordination among the RLAs, LGUs, academe and private sector.	Participation in the annual conduct of the National Statistics Month.	Active collaboration between the RLAs and LGUs of the region; Promotion and appreciation of statistics; and Active participation of students and HEIs.	2023-2029	All agencies	High



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