

# Philippine Statistical Development Program

2011-2017



## Highlights



**162** women who died during pregnancy or childbirth per 100,000 livebirths for the period 1999-2006  
**20.9%** poverty incidence of families in 2009  
**7%** unemployment in Q2 2012  
**23.1** million magnitude of poor population in 2009  
**82** cellphone subscribers per 100 population in 2009  
**23.9%** land area covered with forest  
**95.6%** literacy rate in 2008  
**426** crimes committed per 100,000 population in 2010  
**24.9** Infant mortality rate in 2008  
**5.9%** GDP growth in Q2 2012  
**3.6%** inflation in September 2012  
**18.4** billion amount of FDIs in Q1 2012  
**42,027** barangays as of June 2012



In these numbers rests our past.

In these numbers lies our future.

**Statistics. It's all about us.**



supports strategic  
**THINKING** and **DECISIONMAKING**.

informs public **POLICY**.

helps make the right  
**DECISIONS** and **ACTIONS**.

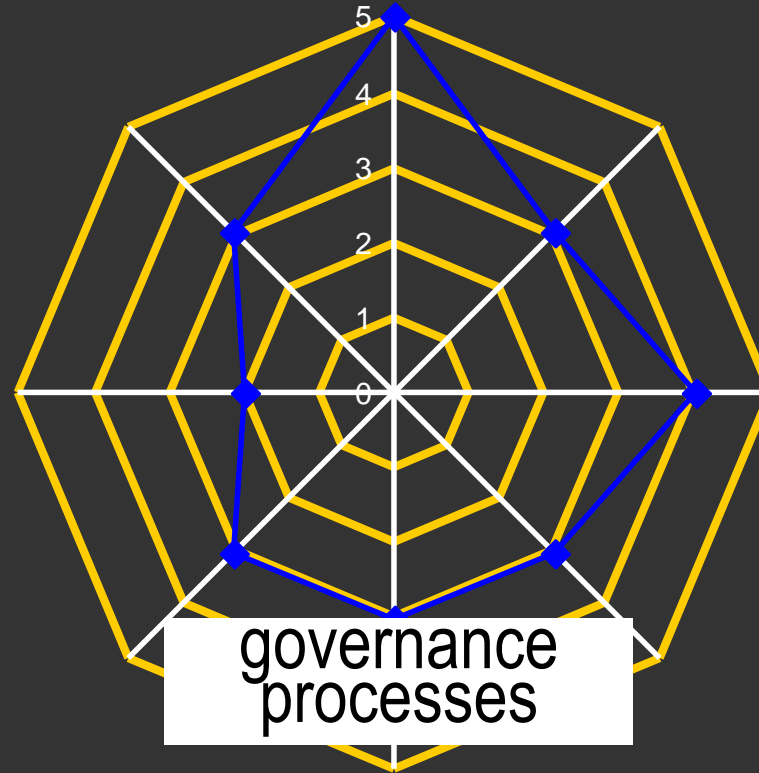


monitoring and  
evaluation

strategic and  
expenditure  
planning

policy  
formulation

intelligence



targeting

surveillance

program  
implementation/  
service delivery

project  
management



a responsive, effective, and efficient  
**Philippine Statistical System**  
providing quality statistics



evidence-based  
decisions and public  
policy



**inclusive growth** and  
**reduced poverty**



- Relevance
  - Irrelevant and outdated (not rebased; not revised)
  - Lack details, including local-level
  - Gaps - governance, climate change, social protection
- Timeliness and periodicity
  - Tardy; delayed release
  - Not frequent enough; long intervals
  - Protocol, e.g., clearance process, not decentralized
- Accuracy and reliability
  - High underreporting/undercoverage rates
  - Low response rates
  - Low reliability of some estimates



- Accessibility and clarity
  - Not proactively disseminated; no information about data
  - Difficult access, *e.g., paper form, long process, not on website, on website but static (pdf)*
  - High cost of data/microdata
  - Concern on transparency of methodologies and revisions; unstated/lack of revision policy
- Comparability and coherence
  - Related surveys not coherent
  - Census and related survey not comparable
  - Concerns on comparability due to method changes





## Issues Data use

- Increase in use of statistics at national level; still limited at local levels
- Possible misuse and abuse of statistics by government institutions for eligibility to assistance

## Issues Capacity of data producers and providers

- Significant capacity gap between MSAs and other data producers and LGUs
- Limited funds to finance research and development, professional and career development
- Need to expand education of respondents



- Statistical laws are spread out; no integrated law on statistics, including local level statistics
- Current program of censuses and surveys not sufficient
- Some sectors still fragmented; no integrating framework or mechanism
- Need to improve business process
- Inadequate technology resources

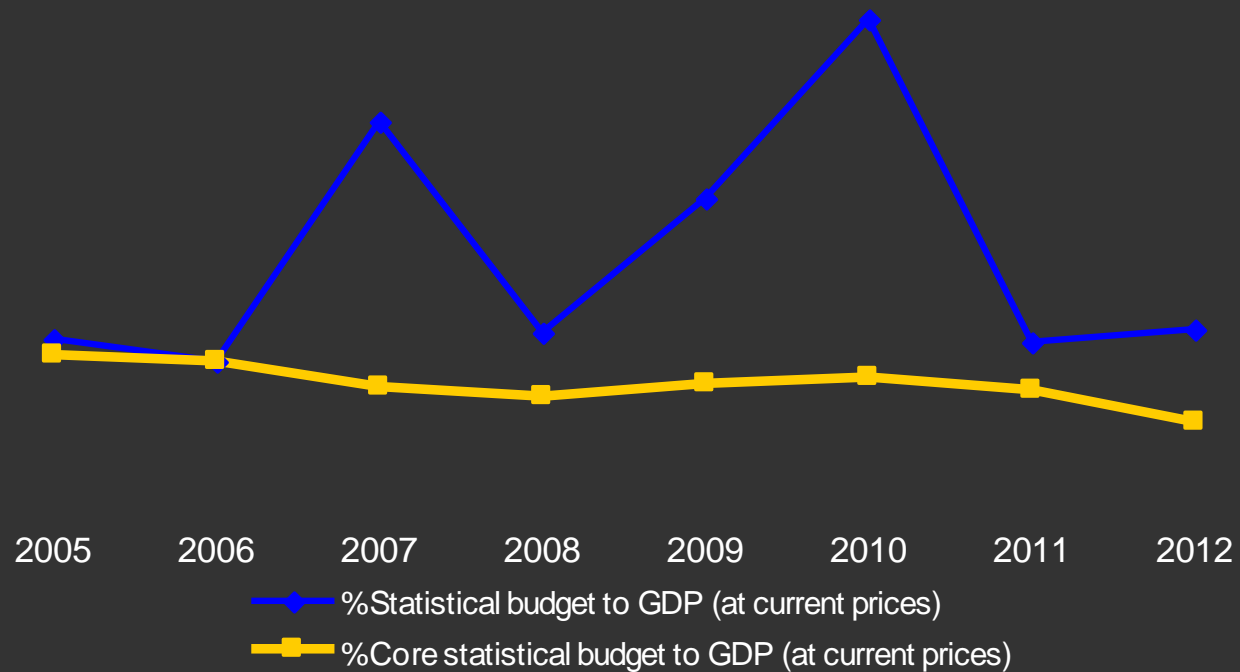


- Diminishing human resources
  - Rationalization = attrition?
  - 'Exodus' of statisticians
  - Low salary
- Only handful of NGAs and LGUs have unit or positions dedicated to statistics work
- Inadequate funding for expansion of statistical activities to meet increasing demand
  - Budgetary cuts or delayed release of funds
  - Marginal funds for training and R&D



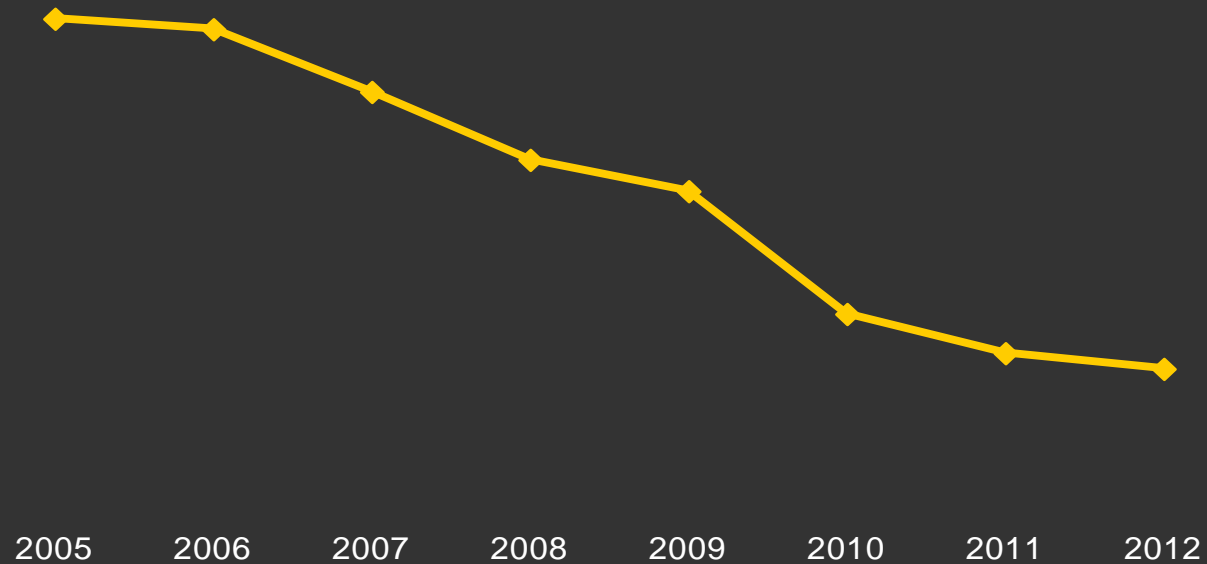
unfortunately, the resources for statistics are on the decline!

Statistical budget to GDP, 2005-2012



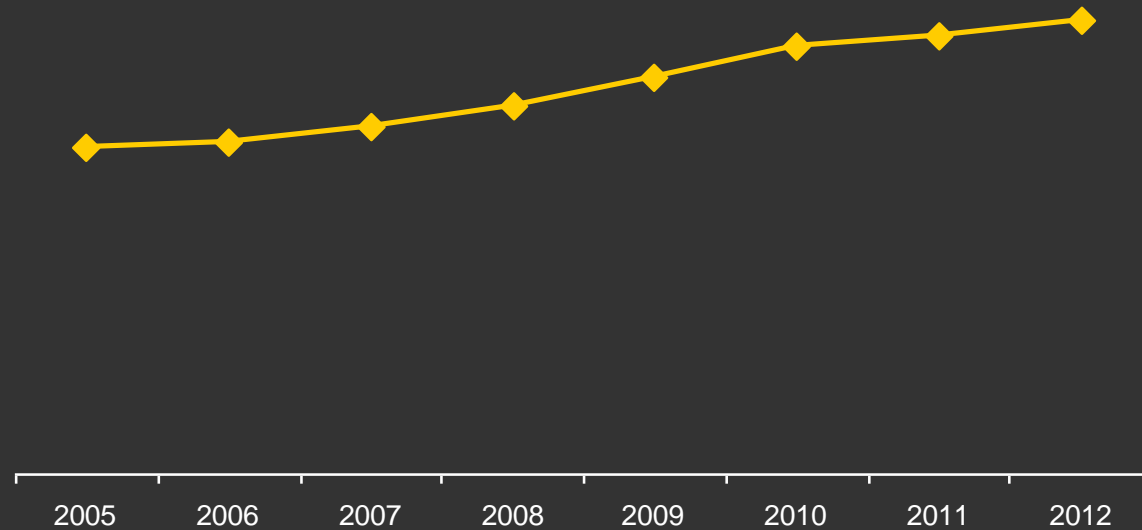
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Proportion of statistical personnel in government service, 2005-2012



unfortunately, the resources for statistics are on  
the decline!

Statistical personnel to population ratio (number of  
persons per statistician), 2005-2012



# Key outputs and outcomes in the PSDP

More timely, accessible, coherent, comparable, comprehensive, and relevant statistics

Increased user understanding and rational use of statistics

Better quality statistics in support of PDP 2011-2016, e.g., *poverty, children and women, decent work, universal health and education, social protection, macroeconomy, industry, and finance, infrastructure and technology, etc.* ●

New statistics, e.g., *social protection, governance, security, disaster, environment, climate change, etc.* ●

Improved local-level statistics through improved national surveys and info systems, CBMS, and LGPMS ●

Credible and dependable administrative information systems ●

● Statistics portal

● Expanded Government Statistics Accessibility Program  
- *Statistical information centers at the local levels*

● Training of user and more IEC on statistics

● Data and microdata archiving

● Partnership with media, academe, and other stakeholders for statistics communication



# Key outputs and outcomes in the PSDP

Improved coherence, effectiveness, and efficiency of the statistical system

Core national development indicators and sectoral data frameworks ●

Strengthened system of designated statistics ●

Rationalized of censuses and surveys ●

Business register and improved administrative data systems ●

Statistical policies implemented and monitored ●

Administrative records review and clearance system ●

Data quality assurance framework ●

Code of ethics/practice ●

Improved business processes, e.g., *interactive online submission of data* ●

Enhanced statistical capacities of data producers and providers

● Revitalized statistical research and development

● Competency standards for statisticians

● Integrated HRDP – more training and education opportunities

● Enhanced scientific career system for statisticians

Increased and sustained resources for statistics

● Medium-term expenditure framework for statistics

● New statistical units; more statisticians





# Key outputs and outcomes in support of inclusive growth

Improved statistical frameworks, e.g., *PSNA, IO, BOP, IIP*, and economic indicators, e.g., *LEI, business clock, etc.* ●

Rebasing of price data, real estate price index, and basic prices ●

Improved and linked databases on monetary and financial statistics ●

Business register and corporate/business statistics, *including foreign affiliate and direct investments & data from business licensing and tax mapping* ●

Refinement of tourism satellite accounts, surveys, and monitoring systems ●

R&D and innovation and energy accounts ●

● Improved census of agriculture and fisheries and integration of sampling frames of agricultural surveys

● Institutionalized ICT surveys on e-commerce, m-commerce, e-business, IT/IT-enabled services

● Informal sector/employment statistics

● Statistics on MSMEs, microfinance, microinsurance

● Transport safety, updated inventory of roads and bridges, motor vehicle traffic

● Convergence database on centers of growth and tourism



# Key outputs and outcomes in support of poverty reduction and social development

Annual income, expenditure, and poverty statistics ●

Periodic small area poverty statistics at municipal, city, and congressional levels, and basic sectors ●

More frequent and timely hunger statistics ●

Local-level HDI, GDI, CDI ●

NHTS-PR database in support of poverty reduction convergence programs ●

Updated IMR, CMR, and MMR ●

● Social protection data system  
● National VAW documentation system,

● Established PHIN, *enhanced FHSIS, local health accounts, LGU health scorecard, community health info tracking system, disability*

● Expanded BEIS, learners reference number

● Decent work indicators, including overseas employment

● 2010 census-based population projections and updated life tables

● Migration

● Housing affordability



## Other key outputs and outcomes

Good governance indicators, e.g., GGI, costs and benefits of good governance, corruption/bribery, etc. ●

Measure of business processes and services in government ●

Crime victimization ●

National Crime Information System ●

● Completion of cadastral survey

● Philippine geoportal and geohazards maps and data

● Environment accounting, PEENRA and wealth accounts, climate change

● Philippine Security Information System

● Non-traditional security indicators, e.g., *transnational crimes, disaster, data in conflict areas in support of peace process*



# Chapter on Local Statistics development



## Coverage in terms of data

- **national censuses and surveys** conducted by the relevant MSAs and NGAs
- **nationwide registration, reporting or monitoring systems** administered by NGAs through their regional/field offices and/or in collaboration with LGUs
- **local registration, reporting or monitoring systems** administered by LGUs such as CBMS, LGPMS



## Coverage in terms of mechanisms

- regional and local statistical coordination committees and other interagency technical bodies,
- regional and local statistical development programs,
- statistical standards and practices,
- statistical capacity building measures,
- statistical advocacy, and
- organizational development strategies



# Key developments, 2005-2011

- Small area statistics on poverty
  - ✓ municipal and city level estimates of poverty incidence
  - ✓ Poverty in the basic sectors
- Good governance index for provinces and municipalities
- Gender development index for provinces
- Child development index for the regions
- Local-level MDGs indicators and gender statistics
- Local-level data through censuses and surveys and admin-based registration, reporting, and monitoring systems



## Key developments, 2005-2011

- Community-based monitoring system
- Local Governance Performance Management System
- National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction (NHTS-PR)
- Provincial product accounts in the Province of Guimaras
- Provincial, city, and municipal profiles





# Key developments, 2005-2011

- Establishment of new local statistical development mechanisms.
- Expanded statistical training program at regional and local levels through the SRTC regional affiliates
- Regional press conferences and briefings on statistical outputs
- Regional statistical conferences
- Regional celebration of the First World Statistics Day on October 20, 2010
- Statistical advocacy through local chapters of the PSA in Regions I, VI, X, and XI, and in Zamboanga City, and other areas.
- Celebration of the National Statistics Month and World Statistics Day
- Philippine Statistics Quiz by the NSO and other parallel/similar statistical contests in the regions



# Key issues, 2005-2011

- Data gaps
- No clear government policy and legal basis for local-level statistics
- Weak/inadequate statistical policies, standards, and coordination mechanisms
- Limited/difficult access to local statistics, *i.e., data, microdata, and metadata*
- Inadequate statistical competencies of LGUs and NGAs
- Perceived low appreciation of statistics among local stakeholders—regional and local executives and the media
- Need for more statistical research and development
- Inadequate resources for local-level statistics



# Key outcomes and programs, 2011-2017

More timely, accessible, coherent, comparable, comprehensive, and relevant statistics

Improved LGU-based administrative systems, *e.g., business licensing, tax mapping* ●

Strengthened NGA-LGU joint data collection systems, *e.g., civil registration, FHSIS, tourism statistics, etc.* ●

Enhanced data collection and processing systems, *e.g., censuses and surveys, BEIS, ENR, etc.* ●

Mechanism for utilization of data from program target registries, *e.g., NHTSPR, registry of farmers* ●

Institutionalized community-based monitoring system in all LGUs ●

● Institutionalized generation of at least provincial and city level data in national censuses and surveys  
*Redesign of master sample for HH surveys*

● Small area estimates of key statistics/indicators, *e.g., as family income and expenditure, demographic, health, nutrition, and poverty statistics, etc.*

● Socio-economic indicators through partnership between NGAs, LGUs and the private sector, *e.g., provincial product accounts, local health accounts, MDGs, gender, and disaster statistics, etc.*



# Key outcomes and programs, 2011-2017

## Increased user understanding and wider, rational use of statistics

Statistics web portals  
*Regional or local-level portals* ●

Statistical information centers in  
provinces, cities, and municipalities ●

Community statistical data boards in  
every province, city, municipality and  
barangay ●

● Statistics appreciation seminars for regional and local executives and the private sector

● Training of LGUs and other local statistics users

● Enhanced advocacy for dissemination of local-level statistics

- *Websites, online databases and GIM/GIS*
- *Partnerships between MSAs, NGAs, PIA, and media*
- *Statistical conferences/congresses*
- *Sustained observance of statistics celebration at the regional and local levels*



# Key outcomes and programs, 2011-2017

## Enhanced statistical capacities of data producers and providers

Integrated statistical human resource development program for local statistical personnel ●

Statistical training for regional line agencies and LGUs through the SRTC

*Survey design, statistical analysis, database development, data visualization, and GIS/GIM applications* ●

● Research partnership and knowledge sharing

● Enhanced data sharing among data producers

● Participation in and hosting of international capacity building forums



# Key outcomes and programs, 2011-2017

Improved coherence, effectiveness, and efficiency of the statistical system

Core local development indicators and Integrated local statistical framework and information systems ●

Regional and local statistical development plans ●

Strengthened RSCC and similar body at least in the provinces and cities ●

Administrative records review and clearance system ●

Data quality assurance framework ●

● Integrated, comprehensive statistics act to govern statistical operations at national and local levels

● Modified legal frameworks and policies/IRR, *e.g.*, *EO 352*, *EO 135*, *NSCB Board Resolutions*, *etc.*

● Rationalized policy on sharing of data and microdata and pricing



# Key outcomes and programs, 2011-2017

## Increased and sustained resources for statistics

NSCB offices in all regions  
Statistical units and positions in NGAs  
and LGUs, *i.e., at least one statistician  
per municipality* ●  
Facilitation by the RDCs and LGUs for  
appropriate legislation ●  
Advocacy towards mandatory budget  
allocation for statistics by NGAs and  
LGUs ●

- Sustainable financing scheme for local statistics development
- Cost-sharing between MSAs, NGAs, LGUs and the private sector for statistics
- Advocacy for professional and career development in statistics

*Dialogue for integration of  
basic statistics in the educational system*

*Statistical capacity building of  
secondary school teachers*



# Philippine Statistical Development Program

2011-2017



- Good statistics
- Good policy
- Better Philippines

For more information, please email PSDP Secretariat  
at [info@nscb.gov.ph](mailto:info@nscb.gov.ph).

