REGION I -ILOCOS

REGIONAL STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

2018-2023

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

REGION I -ILOCOS

REGIONAL STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

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REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY

In collaboration with the

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL – ILOCOS REGION
REGIONAL STATISTICS COMMITTEE I

The Regional Statistical Development Program

2018-2023

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 Statistic Committee (RSC) 1.

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June 2018

MESSAGE

"Data are the lifeblood of policy decision-making. Without high-quality data, providing the right information on the right things at the right time; designing, monitoring and evaluating the effectivity of policies becomes almost impossible" – UN Secretary General's Independent Expert Advisory Group.

With that, I commend the men and women of the Regional Statistics Committee (RSC) -1 for their leadership in the formulation of the Ilocos Regional Statistical Development Program (RSDP) 2018-2023. Also, I would like to express my gratitude to all Regional Statistical System (RSS) members and stakeholders for coming together to craft the region's RSDP which will serve as our guide for statistical development in the next five years. The RSDP helps in fulfilling our commitment to regional and local development which is among the main thrusts of President Rodrigo R. Duterte's socioeconomic development agenda.

The Regional Development Council (RDC) -1 acknowledges the relentless support of the RSC towards regional development. As the Chairperson of the RDC-1, I would like to call for the continued support of all Regional Line Agencies (RLAs), Local Government Units (LGUs), academic institutions, and private sector to the various statistical programs, projects and activities in the region towards regional development.

Let us keep in our mind that our valuable contributions will lead to the realization of the region's vision towards *inclusive growth, a high-trust and resilient society and a globally-competitive knowledge economy*.

JUAN CARLO S. MEDINA
Chairperson, RDC-1
(Mayor, Vigan City, Ilocos Sur)

FOREWORD

Republic Act No. 10625, also known as the Philippine Statistical Act of 2013, provides for the preparation of the Philippine Statistical Development Program (PSDP) by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA). The PSDP serves as a mechanism in setting the directions, thrusts, and strategies in the Philippine Statistical System and for defining the priority statistical development programs and activities to be undertaken in the medium term.

The regions came up with their own Regional Statistical Development Program (RSDP) to address data needs which are peculiar in their own regions. Region 1's RSDP 2018-2023 serves as a mechanism in generating and providing statistics needed in policy formulation, development planning, and decision making by various stakeholders and data users in the region. It identifies the priority statistical development activities which will generate local level data that aid in monitoring the region's performance towards achieving the region's vision as spelled-out in the Ilocos Regional Development Plan (RDP) 2017-2022. It also specifies the data requirements for monitoring the status of the region in attaining the Sustainable Development Goals and other indicators geared towards the achievement of the Ambisyon Natin 2040 (country's Long Term Vision).
The Regional Statistics Committee (RSC)- 1, being the region's policy-making body on statistical matters, approved RSC-1 Resolution No. 6, Series of 2018 "Approving the Regional Statistical Development Program (RSDP) 2018-2023 for Region 1 and Enjoining its Adoption and Implementation by all Concerned Government Departments/Agencies and Private Institutions in the Region". The Regional Development Council (RDC)-1 also approved the Region 1 RSDP through RDC-1 Resolution No. 47, Series of 2018.

With the RSDP, determination, hard work and collaborative efforts of the Regional Statistical System (RSS) members, our vision to have 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 is within our reach.

The RSC-1 conveys its heartfelt gratitude to all who helped in crafting the RSDP 2018-2023. The committee will continue to provide guidance and direction in the development of the capacity of the RSS to deliver quality statistical products and services.

NESTOR G. RILLON
Chairperson, RSC 1 and
Regional Director, NEDA-RO1

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The 2018-2023 Regional Statistical Development Program (RSDP) is an integral part of the Philippine Statistical Development Program (PSDP), which provides the mechanism to address critical and essential data requirements of the 2017-2022 Regional Development Plan (RDP) and its Results Matrix (RM), including the country's international commitments, such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2030. The RSDP follows that of the PSDP as it sets the strategic directions, thrusts and priorities of the Regional Statistical System (RSS) by defining the priority Statistical Development Programs (SDPs) to be undertaken in the medium term.

The 2018-2023 RSDP is the first edition of SDPs to be published by the Regional Statistics Committee (RSC) through the Philippine Statistics Authority-Regional Statistical Services Office I (PSA-RSSO I). In previous Plan periods, essential SDPs identified by the RSS to provide vital information support to RDPs were consolidated as one Chapter in the PSDP. To lay the groundwork in the formulation of the RSDP, a Technical Working Group (TWG) was created by the RSC. Series of consultations and assessment workshops with the RSS duty bearers and stakeholders were conducted to craft the strategic framework of the RSDP and identify major SDPs to address issues and challenges faced by the RSS.

This publication, the 2018-2023 RSDP, contains the strategic planning framework and the major SDPs and activities to be undertaken by the RSS in the next six years. These are presented in six chapters covering RSS-wide concerns and various sectoral statistics. Each chapter provides the scope and coverage of the sector, key statistical developments during 2016-2017, review of issues and challenges in the sector and the major strategies and programs with corresponding timeline and responsible agency.

The PSA-RSSO I is therefore grateful to the TWG members and stakeholders who provided valuable inputs in carrying out the RSDP for the region. We, at PSA-RSSO I thank and acknowledge the members of the RSC, under the leadership of Dir. Nestor G. Rillon of NEDA Region I, for the review and validation of the RSDP chapters. With the (eventual) approval and endorsement of the 2018-2023 RSDP by the RSC and Regional Development Council (RDC), we are optimistic that the RSS members and stakeholders will be better guided in the implementation of essential SDPs towards the development of local statistics in the region in aid of evidence-based governance.

SOCRATES L. RAMORES
Vice- Chairperson, RSC 1 and
Regional Director, NEDA-RO1

REGIONAL STATISTICS COMMITTEE 1 RESOLUTION

RSC Resolution No. 6, series of 2018

APPROVING AND ENDORSING TO THE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL THE REGIONAL STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (RSDP) 2018-2023 FOR REGION 1

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

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

WHEREAS, the Regional Statistical Development Program (RSDP) is the regional counterpart of the PSDP;

WHEREAS, the formulation of the RSDP 2017-2023 will lay the necessary framework for generating and disseminating statistics and indicators needed in the policy formulation, development planning and decision making by various stakeholders and data users in the region;

WHEREAS, the RSDP 2018-2023 represents the convergence of stakeholders in the RSS towards 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;

WHEREAS, considering these recent developments and consistent with RA 10625's mandate for the RSDP to be responsive to the requirements of development planning and policy formulation, the PSA Regional Statistical Services Office 1 (RSSO 1) spearheaded the formulation of the RSDP 2018-2023 for Region 1 in collaboration with the Regional Statistics Committee and RSDP Technical Working Group;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the RSC 1 approves the RSDP 2018-2023 for Region 1 and endorses the same to the Regional Development Council enjoining its adoption and implementation by concerned government departments/agencies;

BE IT RESOLVED FURTHER, that the RSC 1:

1) enjoins all agencies in the RSS to cooperate in the implementation of the RSDP 2018-2023;

2) enjoins all concerned agencies to prepare and submit annual report on the status of the statistical development programs to the PSA-RSSO 1, for presentation to the RSC 1;

3) coordinates with the DBM for the allocation of financial and human resources required for the implementation of the RSDP 2018-2023 for Region 1 as well as for its monitoring and evaluation; and

4) enjoins the PSA-RSSO 1 to disseminate and communicate the RSDP 2018-2023 for Region 1 to all stakeholders in government, the private sector, media, academe and development partners and to periodically monitor and evaluate its implementation.

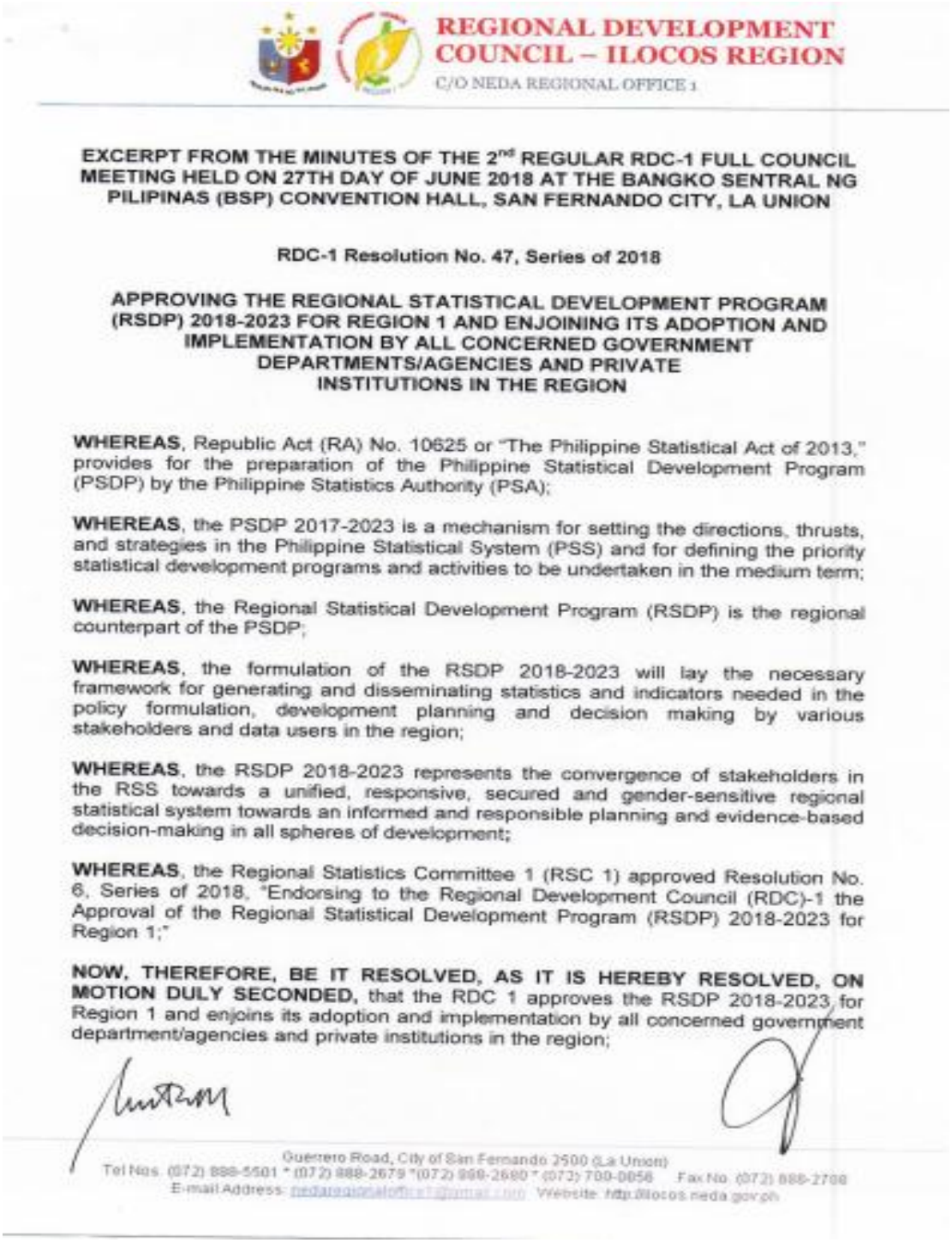
Approved this 20th day of June 2018, in San Fernando City, La Union

NESTOR G. RILLON
RSC Chair and NEDA I
Regional Director

Attested by:

SOCRATES L. RAMORES
RSC Vice Chair and
PSA RSSO I Regional Director

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL 1 RESOLUTION



REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL – ILOCOS REGION
C/O NEDA REGIONAL OFFICE 1

EXCERPT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE 2nd REGULAR RDC-1 FULL COUNCIL MEETING HELD ON 27TH DAY OF JUNE 2018 AT THE BANGKO SENTRAL NG PILIPINAS (BSP) CONVENTION HALL, SAN FERNANDO CITY, LA UNION

RDC-1 Resolution No. 47, Series of 2018

APPROVING THE REGIONAL STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (RSDP) 2018-2023 FOR REGION 1 AND ENJOINING ITS ADOPTION AND IMPLEMENTATION BY ALL CONCERNED GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS/AGENCIES AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS IN THE REGION

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

WHEREAS, the PSDP 2017-2023 is a mechanism for setting the directions, thrusts, and strategies in the Philippine Statistical System (PSS) and for defining the priority statistical development programs and activities to be undertaken in the medium term;

WHEREAS, the Regional Statistical Development Program (RSDP) is the regional counterpart of the PSDP;

WHEREAS, the formulation of the RSDP 2018-2023 will lay the necessary framework for generating and disseminating statistics and indicators needed in the policy formulation, development planning and decision making by various stakeholders and data users in the region;

WHEREAS, the RSDP 2018-2023 represents the convergence of stakeholders in the RSS towards 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;

WHEREAS, the Regional Statistics Committee 1 (RSC 1) approved Resolution No. 6, Series of 2018, "Endorsing to the Regional Development Council (RDC)-1 the Approval of the Regional Statistical Development Program (RSDP) 2018-2023 for Region 1;"

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, AS IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED, ON MOTION DULY SECONDED, that the RDC 1 approves the RSDP 2018-2023 for Region 1 and enjoins its adoption and implementation by all concerned government department/agencies and private institutions in the region;

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E-mail Address: nedaregionaloffice1@gmail.com Website: http://ilocos.neda.gov.ph

RESOLVED FURTHER, that the RDC 1:

1. Enjoins all concerned agencies/institutions to prepare and submit annual report on the status of the statistical development programs to the Philippine Statistics Authority-Regional Statistical Services Office 1 (PSA-RSSO 1), for presentation to the RSC 1, and to the Council if necessary;

2. Enjoins all concerned government agencies/institutions to include in their succeeding budget proposals the allocation of financial resources required for the implementation of the RSDP 2018-2023 for Region 1 as well as for its monitoring and evaluation; and

3. Enjoins the PSA-RSSO 1 to disseminate and communicate the RSDP 2018-2023 for Region 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 to all concerned government departments/agencies and private institutions in the region for their guidance;

APPROVED, this 27th day of June 2018 at the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) Convention Hall, San Fernando City, La Union.

CERTIFIED TRUE AND CORRECT:

DONALD JAMES D. GAWE
RDC-1 Secretary
(NEDA RO1 Assistant Regional Director)

ATTESTED BY:

NESTOR G. RILLON
RDC-1 Vice-Chairperson
(NEDA RO1 Regional Director)

CONCURRED BY:

JUAN CARLO S. MEDINA
RDC-1 Chairperson
(Mayor, Vigan City, Ilocos Sur)

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ACRONYMS

AEWs	Agricultural Extension Workers
AFP	Armed Forces of the Philippines
AGMARIS	Agricultural Marketing Information System
ANACONDA	Analysis of National Causes of Death for Action
APIS	Annual Poverty Indicators Survey
ARDR	Annual Regional Development Report
ARGIO	Association of Regional Government Information Officers
ARTA	Anti-Red Tape Act
ASPBI	Annual and Quarterly Survey on Philippine Business and Industry
ATST	Advance Tourism Statistics Training
AWRS	Agricultural Wage Rates Survey
BA	Business Analytics
BEIS	Basic Education Information System
BES	Business Expectations Survey
BFP	Bureau of Fire Protection
BJMP	Bureau of Jail Management and Penology
BLGF	Bureau of Local Government and Finance
BLSS-SHD	Bureau of Learners Support Service-School Health Division
BOD	Biological Oxygen Demand
BPLS	Business Permits and Licensing System
BSP	Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas
BTST	Basic Tourism Statistics Training
CAAP	Civil Aviation Authority of the Philippines
CAPI	Computer Aided Personal Interview
CBMS	Community Based Monitory System
CDA	Cooperative Development Authority
CDSPDP	Compilation of Data from Slaughterhouses and Poultry Dressing Plants
CES	Consumer Expectations Survey
CFS	Consumer Finance Survey
CHECK	CHED Electronic Collection and Knowledge
CLOA	Certificate of Land Ownership Award
CLUP	Comprehensive Land Use Plan
CMCI	Cities and Municipalities Competitiveness Index
COA	Commission on Audit
CoRe-Is	Core Regional Indicators
CPBI	Census of Philippine Business and Industries
CPH	Census of Population and Housing
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CRASM	Certificate of Registration of Authority to Solemnize Marriage
CRM	Civil Registration Month
CRVS	Civil Registration and Vital Statistics
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations

CSS	Customer Satisfaction Survey
DA	Department of Agriculture
DAR	Department of Agrarian Reform
DARS	Damage Assessment and Reporting System
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
DICT	Department of Information and Communication Technology
DOH	Department of Health
DOT	Department of Tourism
DPWH	Department of Public Works and Highways
DSWD	Department of Social Welfare and Development
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
DVSS	Decentralized Vital Statistics System
e-CIRs	Electronic Crime Incident Reporting System
EMB	Environment Management Bureau
EMR	Electronic Medical Record
ENR	Environment and Natural Resources
EP	Emancipation Patent
FHSIS	Field Health Service Information System
FHSIS	Field Health Services Information System
FIES	Family Income and Expenditure Survey
FLEMMS	Functional Literacy, Education and Mass Media Survey
GAD	Gender and Development
GAD	Gender and Development
GADIS	Gender and Development Information System
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPNP	Government Peace and Negotiating Panel
GRDE	Gross Regional Domestic Expenditure
GRDP	Gross Regional Domestic Product
HEIs	Higher Educational Institutions
HRRDA	Harmonized Region I Research and Development Agenda
HSDV	Household Survey on Domestic Visitor
HUDCC	Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council
IHOMIS	Integrated Hospital Operations Management Information System
IRA	Internal Revenue Allotment
ISLE	Integrated Survey on Labor and Employment
IT	Information Technology
LACAP	LGU-PNP Anti-Criminality Action Plan
LCEs	Local Chief Executives
LCROs	Local Civil Registry Offices
LFH	Listing of Farm Households
LFS	Labor Force Survey
LFS	Labor Force Survey
LGUS	Local Government Units
LLCS-MIS	Labor Laws Compliance System- Management Information System

LMIRs	Labor Market Information Reports
LTO	Land Transportation Office
LTS	Labor Turnover Survey
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MFS	Model Functioning Survey
MGB	Mines and Geosciences Bureau
MICE	Meetings, Incentives, Conventions and Exhibits
MIS	Management Information System
MISSI	Monthly Integrated Survey of Selected Industries
MoNet	Monitoring Network
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
NCIP	National Commission on Indigenous Peoples
NCS	National Convention on Statistics
NDHS	National Demographic and Health Survey
NDPS	National Disability Prevalence Survey
NDPS	National Disability and Prevalence Survey
NEDA	National Economic and Development Authority
NHTS-PR	National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction
NSM	National Statistics Month
OPAPP	Office of the Presidential Assistant on the Peace Process
OPD	Open Data Philippines
OPT	Operation *Timbang* Plus
OWS	Occupational Wages Survey
OWWA	Overseas Workers Welfare Administration
PAF	Philippine Air Force
PAMANA	Payapa at Masaganang Pamayanan
PAWB	Protected Areas Management Board
PCB	Primary Care Benefits
PCB	Primary Care Benefits
PDP	Philippine Development Plan
PhilCRIS	Philippine Civil Registry Information System
PIA	Philippine Information Agency
PIDS	Philippine Institute of Development Studies
PIPE	Philippine Indigenous Peoples Ethnographies
PNP	Philippine National Police
POEA	Philippine Overseas and Employment Agency
POPCEN	Census of Population
POPCOM	Commission on Population
PPA	Philippine Ports Authority
PPS	Producers Price Survey
PSA	Philippine Statistics Authority
PSAI	Philippine Statistical Association, Inc.
PSDP	Philippine Statistical Development Program
PSEP	Provincial Socio-Economic Profile

PSIC	Philippine Standard Industry Classification
PSRTI	Philippine Statistical Research and Training Institute
PSS	Philippine Statistical System
PWSSMP	Philippine Water Supply and Sanitation Master Plan
QRES	Quarterly Regional Economic Situationer
QSPBI	Quarterly Survey on Philippine Business and Industry
R&D	Research and Development
RAPID	Resources for the Awareness of Population Impacts on Development
RBIA	Road and Bridge Information Application
RCCs	Regional Competitiveness Committees
RDA	Regional Development Agenda
RDC	Regional Development Council
RDIs	Regional Development Indicators
RDP	Regional Development Program
ReSPPEC	Reporting System and Prevention Program for Elder Abuse Cases
RFA	Requests For Assistance
RIT	Regional Implementation Team
RLAs	Regional Line Agencies
RLPI-EWS	Regional Livestock and Poultry Information – Early Warning System
ROI	Regional Office I
ROLL-IT	Road Leveraging Linkages for Industry and Trade
RPRH	Responsible Parenthood and Reproductive Health
RRC	Regional Research Committee
RRDIC	Regional Research Development and Innovation Committee
RSC	Regional Statistics Committee
RSDP	Regional Statistical Development Program
RSET	Regional Socio-Economic Trends
RSIC	Regional Statistical Information Center
RTWPB	Regional Tripartite Wages and Productivity Board
SAE	Small Area Estimates
SBFP	School-Based Feeding Program
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SDPs	Statistical Development Programs
SEC	Securities and Exchange Commission
SEEA	System of Environmental-Economic Accounts
SeNA	Single-Entry Approach
SETUP	Small Enterprise Technology Upgrading Program
SFD	Survey on Food Demand
SGLG	Seal of Good Local Governance
SIA	Survey of Innovation Activities
SNA	System of National Accounts
SOF	Survey on Overseas Filipinos
SpeED	Speedy and Efficient Delivery
SPVAM	Social Protection and Vulnerability Assessment Manual

SR&D	Statistical Research and Development
SRS	Statistical Reporting System
SSRCS	Statistical Survey Review and Clearance System
SSS	Social Security System
STI	Science and Technology and Innovation
T^2MIS	TESDA Training Monitoring Information System
TESDA	Technical Education and Skills Development Authority
TNA	Training Needs Assessment
TRIP	Tourism Road Infrastructure Program
TSP	Total Suspended Particulate
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
TWG	Technical Working Group
ULAF	Updating of List of Aquaculture Farms
ULE	Updating of Listing of Establishments
UNTWO	United Nation World Tourism Organization
VAWC	Violence Against Women and Children
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WCPD	Women and Children Protection Desk
WCPD	Women and Children Protection Desk
WQMA	Water Quality Management Areas

INTRODUCTION

I. INTRODUCTION

Republic Act Number 10625, also known as the Philippine Statistical Act of 2013 mandated the formulation of the Philippine Statistical Development Program (PSDP) which serves 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 (PSA) by virtue of RA 10625, the development on the use of administrative-based data to complement census and survey statistics, data revolution, big data and other challenges.

With the release of the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022 and the Regional Development Plan (RDP) 2017-2022 and emerging data requirements due to international commitments such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2030 and UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics, there is a compelling need to formulate the RSDP for periods 2018-2023.

Priority statistical development activities to be undertaken by various Regional Line Agencies (RLAs), Local Government Units (LGUs), academic institutions and the private sector in support of monitoring the priority development thrusts and programs set in the RDP 2017-2022 and SDGs 2030 are to be considered in the formulation of the RSDP.

To lay the ground in the formulation of the region's RSDP, the Regional Statistics Committee (RSC) I created a Technical Working Group (TWG) through RSC Resolution No. 4, series of 2017. The TWG is composed of representatives from RLAs, LGUs and academic institutions/ organizations with vital role in data generation, data utilization, and research towards local level statistical development in the region.

The RSC also approved Resolution No. 5, series of 2017, enjoining all RLAs, LGUs, academic institutions and the private sector to support the formulation of the RSDP 2018-2023 for Region 1. The Regional Development Council (RDC) also issued RDC Resolution No. 51, series of 2017, enjoining support of all sectors in formulating the RSDP for the region.

Major Planning Thrust of the Regional Statistical System

The strategic thrusts of the Regional Statistical System (RSS) are aligned with that of the PSDP as follows:

- Enhancement of the management and coordination of the RSS to ensure progressive 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 monitoring the SDG and RDP targets, establishment of sustainable data ecosystem and other sectors/areas of concern that have impact to regional development;

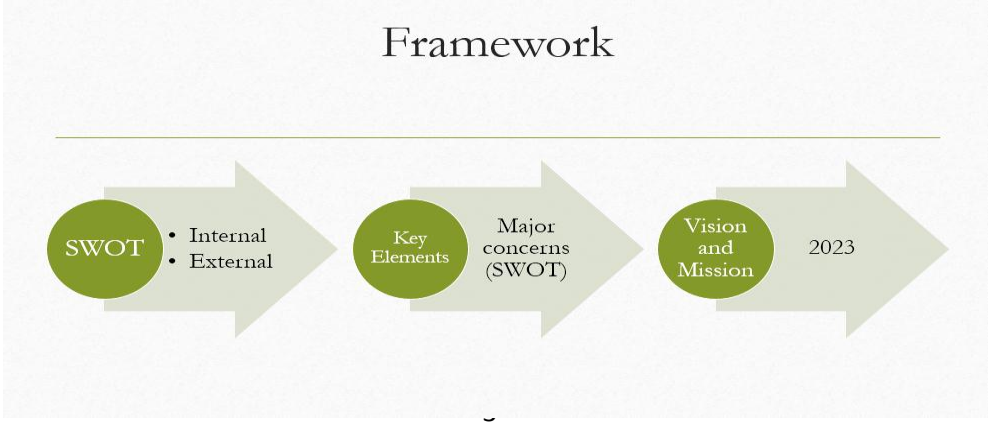
- Enhancement of data dissemination and advocacy on the use of statistics through maximized use of information technology in statistical processes, and conduct of forums/workshops to promote effective use of statistics;

- 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 suitable techniques for the generation of statistics and indicators to respond to the current and emerging needs and demands; and

- Increasing investment support in statistics to enable the RSS to meet the growing demand for local level statistics in aid 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 such as presence of unified database system, strong inter-agency partnership and coordination, and availability of performance indicator systems to monitor program outputs and outcomes for the region; and with the overarching objective to address the need to improve data sharing, accessibility and security, the RSS crafted the following vision and mission:

Vision

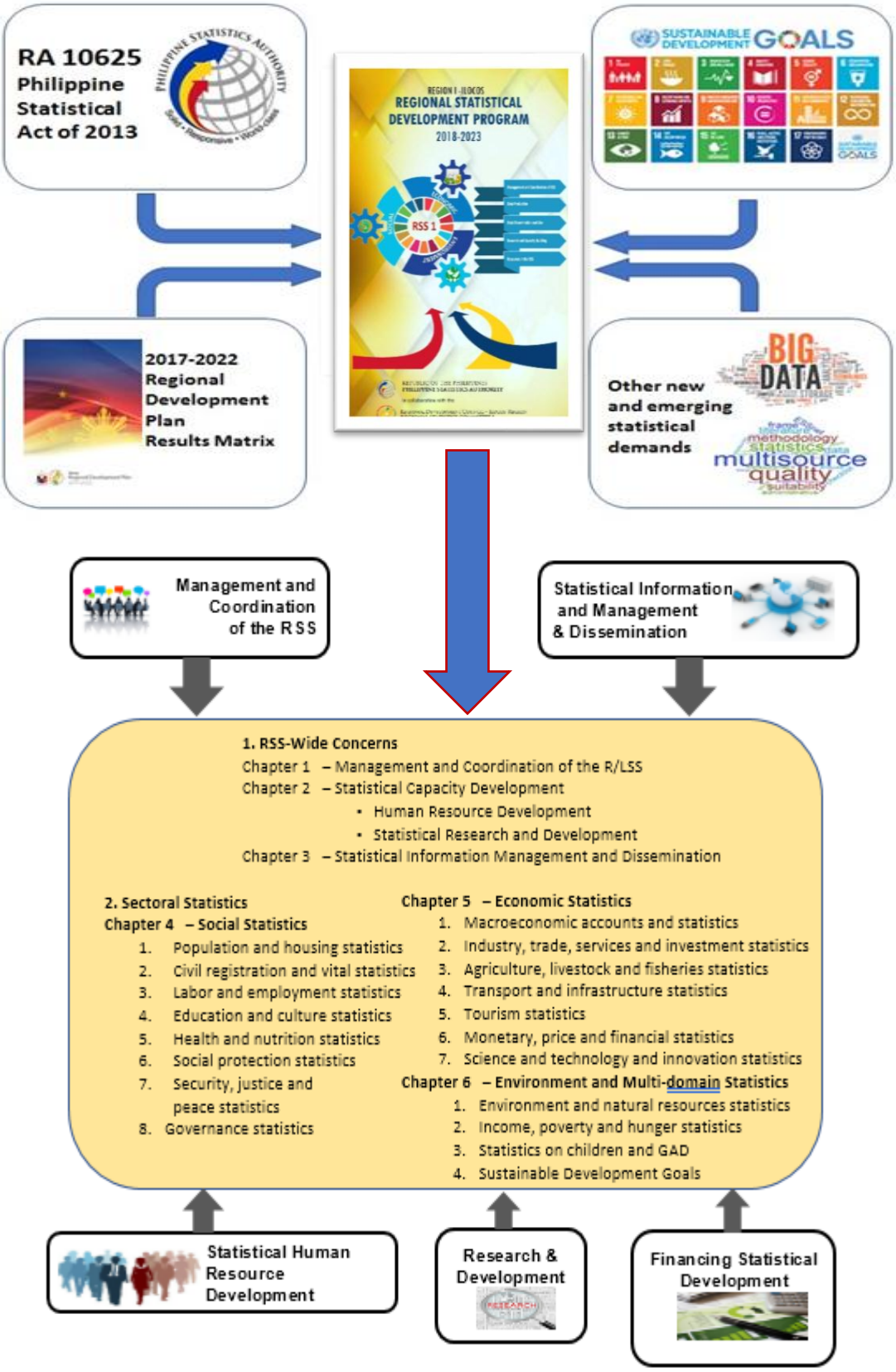
A unified, responsive, secured and gender-sensitive regional statistical system towards an informed and responsible planning and evidence-based decision-making in all spheres of development.

Mission

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

The spirit of collaboration imbibed by the duty bearers and stakeholders of the RSS is key toward the attainment of its vision and mission. Continuing investment of necessary resources for the implementation of essential SDPs is crucial to further the development of local statistics. 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 geared towards *Ambisyon Natin 2040*.

Strategic Planning Framework



II. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

The RSS of Region 1 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 growing demand for statistics, the data sources in the region remained cooperative and responsive in providing the data needed by entities which 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 is one of the key strengths of the RSS. The periodic release of statistical publications such as Provincial Socio-Economic Profile (PSEP), Regional Social Economic Trends (RSET), Quarterly Regional Economic Situationer (QRES), among others, is also an advantage in providing statistical information needed by stakeholders. The presence of Knowledge Management System (KMS) and Management Information System (MIS) of various agencies and offices also made data more accessible to end users.

Meanwhile, the demand for granular data at the local level is steadily increasing. Provision of granular data, including sex disaggregation to monitor Gender and Development (GAD), is among the challenges that the RSS needs to address. The human resources who are vital in the generation of statistics are also experiencing difficulty due to undermanned statistics division and absence of *plantilla* positions that led to fast turn-over of personnel, thus, affecting the continuity of statistical generation and development. Inadequate trainings and capacity building activities among personnel involved in the compilation of statistics also affect the quality of statistics generated that often resulted to inconsistencies of statistical-related reports.

On the other hand, advances in technology such as internet access are among the opportunities that the RSS should take advantage to improve the accessibility of statistics to data users. Institutions such as the Philippine Statistical Research and Training Institute (PSRTI) are also providing statistical trainings that may be tapped to capacitate personnel engaged in generating and communicating statistics.

Meanwhile, maintaining security of statistical databases is among the external threats that should also be considered by the RSS. Similarly, there is a need for a strong political support in implementing critical Statistical Development Programs (SDPs) of the different agencies/offices in the region. The change of priority thrust of

the agency heads and local chief executives also affects the continuity of SDP implementation within the RSS.

2016-2017 Key Developments

The 2016 national and local elections paved way to a new administration with its priority development agenda. These agenda are articulated in the RDP 2017-2022 based on the 0-10 point socio-economic agenda of President Rodrigo Roa Duterte towards the country's long-term vision called *Ambisyon Natin 2040*. Strategies were formulated at the local level towards the attainment of the targets set in the RDP 2017-2022 Ilocos. To monitor whether these targets are attained, the RDP 2017-2022 Ilocos Results Matrix (RM), which contains performance indicators, was formulated and this was approved by the RDC through Resolution No. 54, series of 2017. With this development, statistical data are needed to monitor the performance indicators set in the RM.

Meanwhile, the Philippines' commitment to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development with 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is strengthened with the development of indicators to monitor its targets. At the regional level, the Ilocos SDG Roadmap 2017-2019 was formulated and approved by the RDC through Resolution No. 55, series of 2017. Capacity building and assessment workshops were conducted in the development and localization of indicators to monitor the SDGs.

In terms of human resources, the implementation of the rationalization plans of RLAs resulted to the filling-up of statistical positions. Also, the development of competencies for statistical plantilla items proactively prepared and strengthened the capabilities of the people handling statistics. The attendance of personnel in various statistical trainings also enhanced the capabilities of the human resources of the RSS.

Meanwhile, in terms of data production, improvements in survey methodologies and updating of sampling frames and data collection techniques were implemented. In January 2016, PSA shifted from 2003 Master Sample (MS) to 2013 MS for its household-based surveys. The adoption of the 2013 MS will provide a more updated sampling frame in selecting sample households for surveys and for the generation of a more reliable estimates at lower level of data disaggregation. Another major development in terms of timeliness in data production is the earlier release of regional accounts. From the usual last Thursday of July, the release of the 2017 Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) was made earlier on the first Thursday of May in 2017. The early conduct of surveys such as the National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS) from usual five-year to four-year interval is also a milestone in terms of frequency in data production. The inclusion of the sectoral databases as criteria in the Seal of Good Local Governance (SGLG) of the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) also leads to additional and more organized source of data which serve as vital inputs for reporting and monitoring progress of the LGUs. This is also the same with the Search for Most Statistically Developed

LGU of the Provincial Government of Pangasinan which is conducted during the month of October in celebration of the National Statistics Month.

On the other hand, technology also paved way to major developments in terms of data collection and dissemination. The use of Computer Aided Personal Interview (CAPI) using android tablets in surveys such as Labor Force Survey (LFS), NDHS and various price surveys of the PSA, and Community Based Monitoring System (CBMS) of the DILG and LGUs made data collection and processing quicker and easier.

In terms of data dissemination, the use of websites made statistical information more accessible to the public. The creation and maintenance of regional websites such that of the PSA, Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA), Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), Cooperative Development Authority (CDA) and Provincial Governments are among the major accomplishments of the RSS. The creation of the Department of Information and Technology (DICT), provides opportunities to maximize the use of ICT in statistical data dissemination. Also, the full disclosure policy of the DILG for its Seal of Good Governance made data on governance more accessible to its stakeholders.

Another major development when it comes to statistics generation in the region is exploring the potential of administrative-based data to complement official censuses and surveys. In December 2017, the PSA conducted a seminar on Administrative-based Statistics and Registers. The use of administrative-based statistics such as the Field Health Service Information System (FHSIS) of Department of Health (DOH) and Basic Education Information System (BEIS) of Department of Education (DepEd) and registers such as that of the senior citizens provide rich sources of data which could compliment the data gathered from censuses and survey.

In the development of performance indicators for monitoring the attainment of targets set in the RDP and SDG roadmap, most of the indicators are sourced from the administrative data of various RLAs and LGUs. Hence, sustained cooperation and partnership of the RSS members and stakeholders is important towards the development of statistics and establishment of responsive data ecosystem in the region.

Issues and Challenges

Notwithstanding the key developments in recent years, the RSS is still confronted with issues and challenges. Some of these have long been issues which are yet to be dealt with.

- *There is currently no clear government policy and legal basis for the generation and utilization of local level statistics in governance*

The 1991 Local Government Code does not provide explicit provision on the role and responsibility of the LGUs with regards to statistics. The generation and use of statistical data are usually based on

the discretion of the Local Chief Executives.

- *Statistical policies and standards for the production of local level statistics have remained limited and inadequate.*

There is a need to strengthen adherence to statistical polices and standards in the production of local level statistics in order to address related issues such as duplication and inconsistencies of data generated. Capacity building activities are also needed to familiarize data generators and users of the statistical standards and classification policies, including the Statistical Survey Review and Clearance System (SSRCS) of the PSA.

- *Local level statistics have remained wanting and strategies to address data gaps remained inadequate.*

There are inadequate data on various sectors such as health, education, culture, environment, gender and development including those needed in the compilation of key statistical framework and indicators such as economic accounts. Despite the conduct of statistical surveys, the results are usually national aggregates and are unable to provide local-level data needs. Meanwhile, local-level estimates of key statistical indicators are often not updated periodically like the poverty statistics, population projections, and others. Advocacies and continuing investment support are much needed for the development of frameworks and methodologies for the generation of granular and disaggregated statistics.

- *Dissemination of available data remained inadequate and access to local statistics still limited and difficult for many users.*

The release of local-level statistics from censuses, surveys, indicator systems, and administrative-based data reporting system is largely 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. Advances in technology should be tapped in data dissemination and communication strategies to make statistics more quickly available and accessible to end users. Data visualization techniques such as geospatial analysis, as well as integrated online databases are highly encouraged for easier access and better appreciation of statistics and for wider accessibility of microdata from censuses and surveys.

- *There is a need to develop statistical competencies in LGUs and RLAs*

Capacity building activities and trainings are also needed for personnel handling statistics. However, necessary investment support should be earmarked to address statistical capacity gaps at the local level.

- *Need to enhance level of appreciation on the value and importance of statistics*

Appreciation of statistics is perceived to be generally low among local stakeholders, particularly the regional and local executives and media. Hence, there

is a need to enhance level of appreciation through the conduct of data dissemination fora at the local level.

- *Lack of statistical research and development activities*

More statistical research and development activities are needed to establish effective method and approaches for the collection of local-level statistics.

- *Human and financial resources for developing and generating local-level statistics remained inadequate*

There is huge deficiency of statistical personnel at the local levels. Only a handful of LGUs are able to fund statistical human resources and activities. Meanwhile, the non-existence of statistics course in the region has led to the declining number of potential statistical human resources. Hence, promotion of statistics as a profession and potential career option should be encouraged. On the other hand, investing financial resources for the implementation of statistical activities should also be among the priorities of the LGUs and statistical agencies.

- *Need to establish a sustainable data ecosystem to 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 sustainable data ecosystem where alternative data sources will complement official censuses and surveys. Thus, data need assessment should be given focus and strategies to address weaknesses of the RSS should also be identified to make the RSS responsive to data needs of stakeholders.

- *Need to develop metadata and indicator systems to monitor performance of various developmental thrusts in the region.*

Another emerging challenge for the RSS is the development of metadata for priority regional SDG indicators which are classified under Tier 2 (indicators with established methodologies but data are not yet periodically collected) and Tier 3 (indicators with no developed or established methodology). Moreover, capacity building and periodic data assessment should be initiated by the RSC with the concerned data sources in developing other indicator system such as that of the RDP-RM to monitor the attainment of the region's development goals.

Resources should also be invested for statistical programs and activities to produce the needed indicators.

STATISTICAL PROGRAMS FOR 2018-2023

RSS-Wide Concerns

Chapter 1
Management and Coordination of the RSS

Introduction

The RSS of Region 1 aims to sustain its strong partnership and strengthen its coordination mechanisms with the stakeholders. A collaborative governance is necessary in establishing institutional mechanisms to monitor the region's performance in attaining targets set in the RDP 2017-2022 and SDGs 2030.

Management and coordination of the RSS involves the formulation of relevant statistical resolutions, development and adoption of statistical framework and indicator systems necessary for monitoring development performance at the local level.

The presence of the RSC is essential in formulating statistical policies towards development of strategies and mechanisms for the generation and dissemination of statistical information in the region.

Coordination mechanism not only in the regional level but also at the provincial/local level are perceived to further strengthen the RSS. The creation and strengthening of Provincial/Local Statistics Committees are among the programs identified by the LGUs to provide the venue in discussing statistical matters and development monitoring within their locality.

Moreover, formulation of monitoring systems for development through statistical reports are also vital for planners and decision makers in the region. The development of Core Regional Indicators (CoRe-Is) and updating of the Regional Development Indicators (RDIs) of the region will provide vital inputs to program evaluation and policy formulation.

The CoRe-Is, which is an indicator framework approved by the PSA Board in 2017, aims to harmonize and standardize the set of indicators to be compiled and disseminated by the RSS, taking into account comparability across regions. In addition to the CoRe-Is, the RSS in Region 1 maintains the RDI to monitor the achievements of the economic and social development goals set forth in the RDP. It includes relevant outcome and output indicators which are compiled annually to track the achievements of indicated targets in the RDP. The indicators are revised each time an RDP is formulated through consultations with the various sectors.

Meanwhile, the strong support of the RSC and the RDC in the implementation of the different statistical programs and activities of the RSS provides opportunity for local statistical development, particularly on data generation. The recent approval of resolution from RSC (Resolution No. 2, series of 2017) and RDC (Resolution No. 6, s. 2017) enjoining the LGUs to support the tourism data generation of the

Department of Tourism (DOT) by incorporating tourism reports as requirement of business renewal will lead to better data generation of tourism statistics in the region. This will support the development vision of Region 1 to be the agri-tourism hub of Northern Philippines by 2022.

Situational Analysis

❖ Key Developments 2016-2017

- Reconstitution of the Regional Statistics Committee. The reconstitution of the RSC through PSA Board Resolution No. 3, series of 2017, which makes the Regional Directors as the permanent representatives to the RSC, facilitates the faster communication of statistical matters, especially those that need immediate decisions and actions.

- Strengthening the institutional linkage of 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 statistical activities in the region becomes easier through the endorsement of the RDC.

- Creation of the RSDP Technical Working Group. The RSDP TWG was created to lead in the formulation of the RSDP 2018-2023 including the assessment of indicators for the SDGs.

- Approval of the 2017-2022 Regional Development Plan-Results Matrix (RDP-RM). This will require the regular generation of data to monitor the attainment of the priority thrusts and targets of the RDP

- Approval of SDG Roadmap 2017-2019 for Region 1 and its performance indicators. The roadmap provided the benchmark information for the preparation of the Regional SDG Indicator Framework.

- Sustained statistical advocacies in the region such as the National Statistics Month (NSM) celebration. The awards received by the RSS Region 1 in recent years as Best NSM Region is a manifestation of a strong partnership with its members and stakeholders. The conduct of various regional and provincial statistical contests, including the annual Search for Best NSM province has generated sustained local support for the promotion of statistics in the region. These statistical advocacies were even cascaded at the city/municipal level including the Search for Most Statistically Developed LGUs in some provinces.

- Participation in the Annual RSC Summit. The good practices among RSCs in the regions are shared and developmental activities for statistics are discussed. During the 1st RSC Summit in 2016, RSC Region 1 shared its established practice of developing and regular monitoring of the RDI, which served

as progress reports in the attainment of the region's development goals as set in the RDP.

❖ Issues and Challenges

- *Need to address local data requirements in monitoring SDGs, CoRe-Is, RDP-RM and other statistical frameworks including the steadily increasing demand for granular and sex-disaggregated data or gender statistics.*

- *Need to strengthen coordination mechanisms at all levels to address persistent data gaps and issues and improve the quality of statistical information and services.*

- *Need for wider dissemination of information on statistical policies and classification standards to ensure consistency and data comparability.*

- *Need for adequate and competent human resources to handle statistics and sustainable financing of statistical development activities.*

- *Need to widen appreciation and utilization of statistics among stakeholders.*

- *Need for more data dissemination activities on the available statistics in the region.*

Statistical Programs for 2018-2023

❖ Summary

- Adoption of institutional mechanism in monitoring development targets in the region through maintenance of the following statistical indicator frameworks:

SDGs

- 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 priority Tier 1 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.
- Periodic assessment of the Regional SDG Indicator Matrix and capacity building activities towards the development of methodologies and metadata for SDG Tier 2 and Tier 3 indicators.

CoRe-Is

- Adoption of the PSA approved CoRe-Is by the RSC.
- Compilation of data from various data sources and establishment of updated database by PSA.
- Release of CoRe-Is publication taking into account comparability of indicators across regions.

RDIs

- Identification of outcome and output indicators based on the approved RDP-RM 2017-2022.
- Regular compilation of data requirements to monitor achievements of respective RDP targets.
- Estimation of pace of progress and publication of RDI report.
- Approval and endorsement by the RSC and RSC of the annual RDI report.

- Creation of Provincial/Local Statistics Committees as coordination mechanism for local statistical development as per guidelines of the PSA Board.

- Conduct of advocacy activities on statistical policies and standard classifications, including survey review and clearance system.

- Preparation of Inventory of Available Government Statistical Data in the Region and dissemination of the publication through PSA website and Regional Statistical Information Center (RSIC).

- Implementation of PSA Resolution No. 10, s. 2015 "Enjoining Agencies to Provide Separate Line Items for Statistical Activities/ Projects in the Annual Agency Budget," and validation during the annual Regional Budget Review and Consultation Conference of the RDC.

- Preparation of the RSDP 2018-2023 for Region 1 based on the strategic thrusts of the RSS.

- Dissemination of the RSDP 2018-2023 through distribution of the publication and conduct of dissemination fora in all sectors to drum up support for the implementation of outlined SDPs.

- Advocacy strategies in bridging the gap in gender statistics through the approval of resolution by the RSC and RDC enjoining data sources to produce sex-disaggregated data and gender statistics for the formulation of policies to address gender issues and for crafting gender-responsive plans and programs in the region and monitoring them.

Chapter 2
Statistical Capacity Development
Human Resource Development

Introduction

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

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

Situational Analysis

❖ Key Developments

- Filling-up of plantilla positions for statistical units by some RLAs and LGUs. With the reorganization of the PSA, plantilla positions as resulting vacancies after the placement periods were filled-up. The Provincial Government of La Union was also able to fill-up additional statistical positions under its Research and Statistics Division of the Provincial Planning and Development Office. The rationalization of some RLAs also paved way to the filling-up of statistical positions in the agencies.

- Conduct of capacity trainings for staff handling statistics and planning officers in LGUs. The availability of trainings offered by the PSRTI are among the opportunities that were tapped for statistical personnel in the region. Meanwhile, the RLAs and LGUs also conducted capacity building activities for their personnel handling statistics.

- Conduct of data appreciation fora. Data appreciation fora are conducted by RLAs, particularly PSA, for its data providers and stakeholders. Such data fora provide opportunities for data providers and users to be more aware of the importance of the data gathered from surveys and gain better appreciation of the importance and uses of statistics. The use of statistical reports during inter-agency activities such as Women's Month, Teen Mom's Summit and others provided information on the data available which can be used by personnel handling statistics as vital inputs for planning and decision-making.

- Participation to conventions and conferences. The regular conduct of statistical summits and conventions such as National Convention on Statistics (NCS) and Philippine Statistical Association, Inc. (PSAI) conference likewise provided avenue for statistical personnel and officers to be aware of emerging statistical technologies, methodologies and developments.

- Development of educational courses for statistics. The establishment of curriculum for Masters in Statistics in one of the state universities (University of Northern Philippines) in the region provided the statistical workforce the opportunity to further develop their knowledge in statistics.

❖ Issues and Concerns

- *Inadequate human resources in the RSS to cater to the growing demand for local level statistics.*

  - Although the rationalization of some of the RLAs paved way to the filling-up of positions, there are RLAs that suffered adverse effect. The number of personnel handling statistics declined which resulted in delays in the production of statistical reports and related outputs.

  - Most of the LGUs do not have statistical units and statistical functions were lodged under planning division which was also undermanned. The multi-tasking of personnel compromised the timeliness and quality of produced statistics.

  - There is a quick turnover of personnel undertaking statistical work due to competitive compensation packages from other corporations or firms. Thus, there is a need to review and upgrade compensation and incentive systems for statistical personnel in the public service.

  - The growing demand for local level statistics despite the undermanned statistics division also affects the well-being of statistical personnel.

- *Lack of training and capacity building 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, additional budget for capacity building of personnel should be given priority.

- *Need to develop curriculum for statistics 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 more difficult.

- Curriculum for statistics is also needed for the promotion of statistics as potential career that will contribute to the development of human capital for statistics in the region.

Statistical Programs for 2018-2023

❖ **Summary**

- Hiring of additional manpower in statistical offices/units and filling-up *plantilla* positions.

- Deployment of Human Resources to LGUs by the DOH to augment the need for manpower for the generation of data on health statistics.

- Conduct of Training Needs Assessment (TNA) for statistical personnel to identify what skills and knowledge they need in performing their statistical functions.

- Conduct of training programs on the use of statistical applications such as SPSS for faculty members in the academe.

- Purchase of statistical applications/ software to enhance skills and technical capabilities of personnel.

- Conduct of Integrated Clinic System (IClinicSys) Training to selected LGUs. The IClinicSys is an electronic medical record system reference model for primary care facilities which is compliant to Philhealth's Primary Care Benefits (PCB).

- Orientation on the Health Sector Performance Monitoring Unit Reporting System among Development Management Officers, Public Health Associates and selected Nurse Deployment Projects (NDPs) by province dovetailed with Responsive Parenthood and Reproductive Health (RPRH). It aims to orient Human Resource for Health (HRH) on the forms and indicators used in reporting and performance monitoring systems.

- Conduct of statistical training in support to planning activities such as the preparation of Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP).

- Conduct of annual briefing of Agricultural Extension Workers (AEWs) on damage assessment and reporting system.

- Conduct of Registrar's orientation on CHED Electronic Collection and Knowledge (CHECK) System by the Commission on Higher Education (CHED).

- Continue to build capacities of PSA field personnel by sending

participants to training programs in partnership with PSRTI.

- Coordinate and lobby support within the RSS for the development of curriculum on statistics education.

Chapter 2
Statistical Capacity Development
Statistical Research and Development

Introduction

Statistical Research and Development (SR&D) is important towards a more effective and efficient statistical system in the region. SR&D, as defined in the PSDP involves the development of testing and experimentation of statistical theories, concepts, definitions, methods, and techniques. Strong SR&D is needed to improve processes on data production to address the needs for more timely, reliable and accurate statistics.

Situational Analysis

❖ Key Developments

- Formulation of the Harmonized Region 1 Research and Development Agenda 2017-2022. The Regional Research Committee (RRC), which is the RDC-1 committee in charge of research coordination, spearheaded the formulation of the Harmonized Region I Research and Development Agenda (HRRDA) 2017-2022. The HRRDA contains the researchable areas and topics that will support the implementation and monitoring of the Region I RDP 2017-2022. It includes researchable topics that will improve the quality of existing data and generate new indicators that will be used to measure attainment of development goals. The RRC serves as a good venue to discuss statistical research and development initiatives of the RSS. With the RDC, support for funding and implementation of the R&D programs may also be acquired.

- Conduct of Statistical Research and Development (SR&D) dissemination and utilization fora. The NCS spearheaded by PSA and the annual conference conducted by the PSAI serve as venues for the dissemination of SR&D studies in the PSS which are vital inputs for the stakeholders in the region. The PSAI conference conducted on September 2015 at Laoag City, Ilocos Norte brought SR&D closer to the stakeholders in the region.

❖ 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.

- *There is a need to develop quantifiable indicators to monitor the attainment of development goals such as those included in the Region I RDP 2017-2022.*

Statistical Programs for 2018-2023

- Implementation and monitoring of the statistical-related research topics in the HRRDA 2017-2022.

- Renaming the Regional Research Committee as Regional Research Development and Innovation Committee (RRDIC) and expanding its functions to include the monitoring of Region I research consortia-endorsed proposals and their progress, endorsement of other research proposals not covered by the consortia and promotion of the adoption of results of funded studies, innovations and other Science and Technology-based projects. The RRDIC will be responsible in ensuring that researches that will be conducted at the region are aligned with the HRRDA 2017-2022.

- Conduct of statistical conferences in the region to provide access to stakeholders of the SR&D outputs.

- Purchase of licensed statistical software by universities such as the University of Northern Philippines (UNP) to provide more advance statistical computing and analyses.

- Encourage stakeholders and statistical personnel to attend periodic summits such as NCS and PSAI conferences which provide forum for the discussion of emerging issues and concerns in statistics.

- Promote and advocate SR&D activities for the development of methodologies in addressing data requirements of priority RDI and regional SDG indicators.

- Conduct of research studies on the development of indicators that will be used to monitor attainment of development outcomes in the RDP 2017-2022 and other regional plans.

Chapter 3
Statistical Information Management and Dissemination

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.

Situational Analysis

❖ Key Developments

- Implementation of ar (OPD). The program is implemented to make government data more accessible to the public by supplying data in open and machine-readable formats and stimulating public demand.

- Strengthening the Association of Regional Government Information Officers (ARGIO) and its provincial counterparts. The ARGIO, which is assisted by the Philippine Information Agency (PIA) Region 1, serves as an avenue for the government information officers to disseminate the information relevant to their agencies' programs and projects, which include statistical information. Strategic communication plans are also formulated to effectively disseminate information to various stakeholders.

- Creation of the Department of Information and Communication Technology (DICT) Republic Act No. 10844 created DICT as the primary policy, planning, coordinating, implementing and administrative entity of the Executive Branch of the government that will plan, develop, and promote the national ICT development agenda. One of the focus areas of DICT is to improve public access to information. With the programs of DICT, statistical information from various agencies will become more accessible to the people.

- Conduct of Regional Summits/ Conferences. The conduct of various summits/conferences serves as venue to disseminate various statistical data/information to various stakeholders. The Tourism Summit of the DOT during Tourism Week disseminates the tourism statistical data in the region. The Jobfits Summit spearheaded by the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE)

provides the stakeholders the information on labor and employment data which aid them in program planning for labor and employment development in the region. On the other hand, during the Teen Mom's Summit, which is conducted by the National Youth Commission (NYC) in collaboration with DOH, data on teenage pregnancy are presented which served as basis in formulating the NYC's agenda to address issues relative to teenage pregnancy. On the other hand, the First Regional Cultural Summit which was organized by the RDC Development Administration Sub-Committee presented the statistical information on ethnicity and identified data gaps on culture-related topics.

- Conduct Press Conference, Radio/TV programs and Data Dissemination Fora. 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 GRDP. In 2017, this was conducted in May 2017, two months earlier than its usual release during July of every year. Data dissemination fora on major releases such as the results of the 2015 Census of Population (POPCEN) was also conducted by the PSA. On the other hand, RLAs are active in disseminating statistical information and activities through radio and TV programs. The "*Kapihan sa Ilocos*" of the PIA served as a venue for various RLAs and LGUs to disseminate their programs, activities as well as 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. In 2016, RSS Region 1 won the 26th Best NSM Region through its diverse activities to promote statistics and its development in the region.

- Use of ICT-based tools in the conduct of statistical surveys. The progressive use of ICT-based tools such as 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 to submission for 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 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 aware of the statistical information that are available 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 to secure statistical information and databank.* With the aid of technology, data dissemination is made easier and faster. However, the presence of related risks may compromise the security of the statistical information and databank. Thus, there is a need for the RSS member agencies to develop strategies and standards to secure and preserve statistical information and databank systems.

Statistical Programs for 2018-2023

- Conduct of Press Conference. PSA will be releasing the report of the GRDP even earlier from May to April to cater to the need for more timely data.

- Conduct of Data Dissemination Fora. PSA will be conducting data dissemination fora on the results of its major surveys such as the 2017 NDHS, 2016 National Disability Prevalence Survey (NDPS), 2019 Census of Philippine Business and Industry (CPBI) and the 2020 Census of Population and Housing.

- Conduct of *Kapihan sa Ilocos* which are initiated by PIA, and Radio/TV Programs in collaboration with the media and other development partners.

- Preparation and dissemination of statistical publications, articles and reports.

  - PSA prepares its regular publications such as the RSET, Women and Men Statistical Handbook, Countryside in Figures, Press Releases and Special Releases to highlight the results of censuses and surveys.

  - Preparation of reports on the monitoring of the CoRe-Is, RDIs and SDGs.

  - Preparation of the Provincial Socio-Economic Profile and Facts and Figures of the Provincial Planning and Development Offices.

  - Preparation of Statistical Reports such as QRES, Regional Development Agenda (RDA), and Annual Regional Development Report (ARDR) by National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA).

  - Dissemination of Labor Market Information Reports (LMIRs) of TESDA to technical-vocational providers and other

partners as inputs to planning and programming.

- Continuous geo-tagging of building structures by the PSA. The activity aims not only to validate sampling frames for household-based surveys but also to develop digitized maps for geospatial analyses. Data visualization techniques such as geospatial analyses and infographics provide wider opportunities for better appreciation and understanding of statistics.

- Promote the development of online integrated databases for quicker access of statistical information among agencies, including the use of microdata from censuses and surveys.

- Development of metadata and data archives for statistical indicator frameworks to facilitate progressive assessment of data availability, proper data utilization, documentation, protection and data preservation.

- Establishment and maintenance of the Regional Development Knowledge Center of NEDA which will be linked with databases of other government offices to facilitate access to information in support of regional development and productivity.

- Maintenance of website of PSA RSSO 1, NEDA RO1 and TESDA RO1.

- Maintenance of Facebook accounts of all government agencies which include TESDA in all operating units as mechanism for communication and information sharing.

- Maintenance of the Regional Statistical Information Center (RSIC) of PSA RSSO 1.

- Advocate for the establishment of Statistical Information Centers at the provincial/local level.

- Maintenance of the Management Information System of TESDA.

- Posting of list of TESDA Registered Programs, Accredited Assessment Centers and Certified Workers of Region I in TESDA Central Office Website as mechanism for information dissemination.

- Conduct of Data Validation and Reconciliation of health data with LGUs by DOH RO1.

- Updating of the CHED Electronic Collection and Knowledge (CHECK) System.

- Promotion of the adoption of Philippine Standard Industry Classification (PSIC) by concerned agencies for the standardization of generated industry-based statistics.

- Creating and updating Information Technology (IT) related databank

such as schools/universities specialized with IT related training, IT related jobs, IT related graduates, and e-Business Permits and Licensing System (BLPS) compliant LGUs by DILG in collaboration with concerned agencies and LGUs.

- NSM and World Statistics Day Celebration to highlight various statistical activities such as statistical fora, data exhibits and festivals in collaboration with the LGUs and stakeholders.

STATISTICAL PROGRAMS FOR 2018-2023

SECTORAL STATISTICS

SECTORAL STATISTICS

CHAPTER 4:
SOCIAL STATISTICS

Chapter 4
SOCIAL STATISTICS
Population and Housing Statistics

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 the reason 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.

Population statistics are vital in crafting policies concerning various segments of the population. They also provide vital inputs for the redistricting and apportionment 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 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.

Situational Analysis

❖ Key Developments in 2016-2017

- Release of the Results of the 2015 Census of Population (POPCEN). The 2015 POPCEN conducted in August 2015 provided updated population counts of all barangays in the country. In May 2016, the PSA released the statistical tables on the population counts based on the results of the 2015 POPCEN. PSA RSSO 1 conducted its data dissemination forum on October 23, 2016. The results included population by barangay, population growth rates and population density. Meanwhile, the detailed information on household population characteristics was released by PSA in June 2017. A data dissemination forum was also conducted in the region on October 26, 2017. The information disseminated included total household population by age and age group, sex, highest grade completed, major occupation group and religious affiliation.

- Release of the population projections at sub-national levels. PSA released the regional and provincial projected populations by five-year age group and by sex, based on the 2010 CPH in 2016 through the PSA website and 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 2016 National Disability and Prevalence Survey (NDPS). In response to the growing demand for comprehensive and accurate data on persons with disabilities, PSA conducted for the first time the NDPS also known as Model Functioning Survey (MFS) in November 2016, in collaboration with DOH and the National Council on Disability Affairs (NCDA). This survey provides detailed and nuanced information about how people conduct their lives and the difficulties they encounter regardless of any underlying health condition or impairment. The study helps the country identify the barriers that contribute to the problems that people encounter, which, in turn, help guide policy and service development; as well as contribute in monitoring relevant SDG indicators. Supervisors and enumerators underwent extensive trainings in the conduct of the 2016 NDPS/MFS.

- Conduct of 2017 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS). The NDHS was conducted in August 2017, which was a year ahead of its original schedule, to respond to the need for baseline data in support of the SDGs. Data on population is 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. For the first time, 2017 NDHS made use of CAPI on its data collection. Technical assistance was also provided by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the International Classification Functioning (ICF), and DOH. The 2017 NDHS key indicators were released on February 23, 2018, barely three months after the completion of the survey.

- Establishment of Migration Information Centers in the LGUs. Due to the need of baseline data on migration in the region, the Commission on Population (POPCOM) planned for the establishment of Migration Information Centers (MICs) in the LGUs. In 2017, Dagupan City was chosen as the pilot area for the establishment of their own MIC with technical assistance from POPCOM Region 1. Expected result is the establishment of baseline data on migration through MIC as well as documentation of the whole process for future replication by other LGUs.

❖ Issues and Concerns

- *Need to develop statistical measures to capture administrative-based population data from various sources.*

  - The conduct of censuses and surveys require huge capital resources. This is the reason why regular and more frequent conduct are not sustained. The use administrative-based data is a great advantage to fill-in the data gaps. Data from Philippine Overseas Employment Agency (POEA) and Overseas Workers Welfare Administration (OWWA) can complement data from Survey on Overseas Filipino (SOF), while data from Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council (HUDCC) and Pag-IBIG Fund can add on the data on housing from CPH.

- *Need to formulate a system of strategies and advocacies towards creating a more responsive attitude of public towards censuses and surveys.*

  - Incidence of refusals and low response rate on censuses and surveys are still observed despite the people's responsibility to provide information as transcribed under the 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.

- *The sustainability of established MIC in pilot area and its possible replication by other LGUs.*

Statistical Programs for 2018-2023

❖ Summary

- Conduct of the National Migration Survey. To address the demand for more in-depth data on migration, the National Migration Survey will be conducted by the University of the Philippines-Population Institute in 2018 in collaboration with PSA. The main objective of the survey is to provide baseline data on migration activities in the country.

- Conduct of the 2020 Census of Population and Housing (CPH). PSA will conduct the 2020 CPH to provide basic population and housing information to enable the public and the private sectors to plan for better services and formulate development programs to improve the quality of life of the people. The CPH is the most detailed source of data on the size, distribution and composition of the population and its dwelling units for different geographic units. The CPH microdata also can enable data users to generate population and housing statistics at the barangay level.

- Annual conduct of the Survey on Overseas Filipinos (SOF). The SOF is conducted every year as a rider to

the October round of the quarterly 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.

- Formulation of a comprehensive communication plan to win the cooperation of all sectors in the conduct of the 2020 CPH.

- Generation and compilation of administrative-based data on population and housing. There is a great demand on the generation and compilation of administrative based data to compliment censuses and surveys as requirements for the monitoring of the RDP-RM and SDGs. Civil registry documents provide a rich source of population and health-related statistics which can be explored at the local level. Meanwhile, administrative data from Pag-IBIG Fund on housing loans are also readily available which can serve as parallel source of housing information.

- Provision of technical assistance to LGU Dagupan City by POPCOM for the establishment of MIC and generation of baseline migration data.

- Development of Region 1 Resources for the Awareness of Population Impacts on Development (RAPID) booklet using updated data from various sources for generating reliable projections on socio-demographic indicators.

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 provide 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 provide information on the additional housing stocks established.

Chapter 4
SOCIAL STATISTICS
Civil Registration and Vital Statistics

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 (renamed later as National Statistics Office, 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.

Situational Analysis

❖ Key Developments in 2016-2017

- Declaration of the Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) Decade (2015-2024). Pres. Benigno S. Aquino III signed the Proclamation No. 1106 which declared the years 2015 to 2024 as CRVS. The declaration manifested the Philippine government's support to the outcome of the Ministerial Conference on CRVS in Asia and the Pacific to "Get everyone in the picture." The PSA led the relevant activities that seek to uphold the continuous and compulsory recording of births, deaths, marriages and other acts and events concerning the status of persons as well as to produce accurate, complete and updated vital statistics.

- Celebration of the Annual Civil Registration Month (CRM) every February. During CRM, various civil registration activities are conducted such as mobile registration, civil registration fora in support towards the attainment of the objectives of CRVS Decade.

- Conduct of training on the use of Analysis of National Causes of Death for Action (ANACONDA) and Decentralized Vital Statistics System (DVSS). Data derived from the civil registry documents serve as important source of information on population, particularly on registered births and deaths. However, 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. In 2017, PSA conducted series of trainings for the use of ANACONDA and DVSS. The training for Region 1 personnel was conducted in November 2017 with the Northern Luzon Cluster representatives.

- Conduct of Customer Satisfaction Survey (CSS). PSA RSSO 1 conducted CSS to all its outlets in the region on a quarterly basis starting 2017. The survey aims to gather feedback of clienteles in the issuance of civil registry documents and to continuously improve the services given to the stakeholders.

- 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 use of PhilCRIS by the local civil registry offices, solemnizing officers, hospitals/lying-in institutions, and other stakeholders on civil registration made the encoding, storage and retrieval of 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.

- Capability building of civil registration stakeholders. The PSA has continued to enhance the capability of 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.

- Generation of Vital Statistics. The PSA RSSO 1 and its Provincial Statistical Offices continued to produce statistical tables and prepared Special Releases on births, deaths and marriages registered and encoded through the DVSS. Information on vital statistics were also disseminated through fora such as Teen Moms' Summit held in May 2017 at Vigan Convention Center, Ilocos Sur.

- 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 Philippines. The PSA performs this function as mandated

by Executive Order 209 or the Family Code of the Philippines.

❖ Issues and Concerns

- *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.*

- *Some LGUs have not implemented the PhilCRIS affecting the timeliness in the submission of monthly reports.*

- *Lack of appreciation on the generation of vital statistics by some LCROs.*

Statistical Programs for 2018-2023

❖ Summary

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

- Capability trainings on the use of PhilCRIS, ANACONDA and DVSS for PSA field staff, LCROs and other civil registration implementers.

- Generation and dissemination of Vital Statistics thorough the preparation of Special Releases on Vital Statistics.

- Continuous conduct of capacity building for effective registration of Authority of Solemnizing Officers through the issuance of CRASM.

- Continuous Celebration of the Civil Registration Month.

- Upgrading of CRS Service Outlets through implementation of the “look and feel” improvements by the management of Unisys Philippines.

- Strengthening linkages with stakeholders and development partners to establish effective and responsive civil registration system in the Philippines.

- Conduct of meetings and seminars/trainings for the Local Civil Registrars on Civil Registration Laws and orientation on the preparation of monthly reports of vital events.

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.

Chapter 4
SOCIAL STATISTICS
Labor and Employment Statistics

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 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.

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

Situational Analysis

❖ Key Developments in 2016-2017

- Implementation of the 2013 Master Sample (MS) for Household-Based Surveys. The 2013 MS was implemented in 2016 to provide updated sampling frame for PSA household-based surveys such LFS. The 2013 MS is also designed to produce reliable quarterly estimates of selected indicators at the national and sub-national levels.

- Use of Computer Aided Personal Interview (CAPI) for Labor Force Survey. Region 1 was among the pilot regions in the conduct of LFS using CAPI during the January 2016 survey round. With the use of CAPI, generation and processing of data were 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 of labor and employment statistics in the CoRe-Is and RDP-RM. PSA Board Resolution No. 10, 2017 approved the adoption of CoRe-Is 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-RM which will be monitored as part of the RDI for 2017-2022.

- 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 Survey on the Employability of TVET Graduates. The survey aims to measure the employment rate of Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) graduates within six months to one year after their training.

- Conduct of Barangay Skills Needs Survey by TESDA. The survey aims to determine the skills needs of individuals at barangay level as input to planning and programming especially on training program identification and scholarship program implementation.

- Conduct of Employers Satisfaction Survey. The employers of TVET graduates were surveyed to know the satisfaction rating of employers. This is to gauge the performance of TVET graduates in the workplace from the employer's perspectives.

- Conduct of Quarterly Labor Force Survey (LFS). 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) of PSA. 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 Labor Turnover Survey (LTS). This quarterly survey of PSA aims to generate trend statistics on labor turnover and existing job vacancies as indicators of labor market activity and general business situation of the country.

- 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.

- Conduct of Agricultural Wage Rates Survey (AWRS). The AWRS is a household-based survey of the PSA which generates estimates of the daily wage rates of workers in agriculture, particularly in palay, corn, coconut and sugarcane farms.

- Use and implementation of Labor Laws Compliance System-Management Information System (LLCS-MIS). The LLCS-MIS is used in the inspection of private establishments to enforce General Labor Standards, Occupational Safety and Health and other related labor laws and issuances. The LLCS-MIS is an online system used by labor inspectors to input their inspection results for real time generation of data and monitoring of compliance. The results provide real time data which are used for planning and other related activities by the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) Central Office.

- Implementation of Single-Entry Approach (SEnA) for Requests for Assistance (RFA) of workers with concerns in their workplace. The SEnA is a 30-day mandatory conciliation and mediation activity for arising issues on labor and employment (i.e. governed by employee-and-employer relations). It provides a speedy, impartial, inexpensive and accessible settlement procedure of all labor issues and conflicts to prevent them from resorting into full-blown disputes or actual labor cases.

- Implementation of Speedy and Efficient Delivery of Labor Justice (Project SpeED). The SpeED unclogs the dockets of DOLE offices and agencies involved in case handling, thereby resuming industrial harmony and productivity, dejudicializing the process of handling labor cases and reducing red tape towards fair, just, and transparent settlement of all labor cases.

- Dissemination of Labor Market related reports generated from DOLE online portal/system such as PhilJobNet on vacancies, hard-to-fill jobs, job fair schedules, top occupation with vacancies and among others.

❖ Issues and Concerns

- *Lack of disaggregated statistics from the LFS for provincial and city/municipal planning.*

- *Lack of data in support of monitoring SDG No. 8 due to non-availability of statistics on job vacancies and separations at the regional level.*

- *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 sub-national level.*

Statistical Programs for 2018-2023

❖ Summary

- Continuous conduct of Barangay Skills Needs Survey.

- Continuous conduct of Survey on the Employability of TVET Graduates.

- Continuous conduct of Employers Satisfaction Survey by TESDA.

- Continuous dissemination of Labor Market Information Reports.

- Continuous conduct of AWRS by PSA.

- Generation of additional indicator from Quarterly LFS. Starting April 2018, additional data items were included in the LFS to obtain statistics on child labor, informal sector as well as related indicators on SDG.

- Continuous conduct of ISLE by PSA.

- Continuous conduct of LTS by PSA.

- Continuous use and implementation LLCS-MIS by DOLE.

- Continuous implementation of SEnA by DOLE.

- Continuous implementation of Project SpeED by DOLE.

- Continuous dissemination of Labor Market related reports by DOLE.

- Conduct of consultation workshop to be spearheaded by the RSC on the generation of additional labor and employment indicators to address data gaps that are needed in program planning and monitoring.

Policy Uses

Programs and activities under this sub-chapter 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 particularly Goal 8 on Good Jobs and Economic Growth.

- 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.

Chapter 4
SOCIAL STATISTICS
Education and Culture Statistics

Introduction

Education and culture are important elements towards learning and human development.

Education 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.

Meanwhile, 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.

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

Situational Analysis

❖ Key Developments in 2016-2017

- Continued implementation of the Enhanced Basic Education Information System (EBEIS). The EBEIS is a web-based system that maintains a database of public and private schools' education statistics. 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.

- Continued implementation of CHED Electronic Collection and Knowledge System (CHECKS). The CHECKS is an online system that ensures consistency and reliability of data from the CHED central and regional offices, and the Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs). It is part of the CHED's thrust for improving efficiency and effectiveness by simplifying the collection process for all stakeholders. The system improves the availability of data for making informed decisions and efficient generation of reports and other data requirements.

- Conduct of Barangay Skills Needs Survey by TESDA. The survey aims to determine the skills needs of individuals at barangay level as inputs to planning and programming especially on training program identification and scholarship program implementation.

- Conduct of Survey on the Employability of TVET Graduates. The survey aims to measure the employment rate of Technical and Vocational Education and Training

(TVET) graduates within six months to one year after their training.

- Implementation of computer/web-based tracking system on the employment of TVET graduates This program is conducted by TESDA to capture information on the graduates and their absorption and employability in the labor market.

- Implementation of the online TESDA Training Monitoring Information System (T^2MIS). The T^2MIS is the enhancement of the TESDA Monitoring Network (MoNet) which provide more convenient and accessible way of disseminating information on TESDA programs and services. It also includes online registration of TVET enrollees.

- Conduct of the First Regional Cultural Summit. The RDC through the Governance Sectoral Committee conducted the First Regional Cultural Summit on December 8, 2017. The summit aimed to increase the cultural awareness and appreciation on culture and sustainable development link towards preservation, promotion and development of culture. PSA-RSSO 1 presented the available data on ethnicity for better appreciation of primary stakeholders in the region.

❖ Issues and Concerns

- *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 of education and culture statistics.*

- *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.*

Statistical Programs for 2018-2023

❖ Summary

- Conduct of the 2018 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.

- Maintenance of the Enhanced Basic Education Information System (EBEIS) of DepEd

- Enhancement of TESDA T^2MIS.

- Conduct of TVET Research and Studies.

- Continued CHECK System by CHED.

- Conduct of capacity building and trainings on the generation of administrative-based data, particularly on culture.

- Establish database/inventory of tangible and intangible cultural resources.

- Conduct of Philippine Indigenous Peoples Ethnographies (PIPE) by the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP). It aims to provide a socio-economic profile of the IPs and other cultural mapping activities in order to address issues and concerns of the IPs.

- Conduct of information dissemination on education statistics during education and statistical summits and other fora.

Policy Uses

Programs and activities under this sub-chapter aim 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 Philippine culture and values.

Chapter 4
SOCIAL STATISTICS
Health and Nutrition Statistics

Introduction

In the 2017-2022 RDP, health and nutrition are among the key components identified in accelerating human capital development.

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.

Situational Analysis

❖ Key Developments in 2016-2017

- Maintenance of the Field Health Services Information System (FHSIS) and validation of generated and submitted reports. The FHSIS is a major component of information sources developed by 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.

- Enhanced Operation *Timbang* Plus (OPT). The OPT Plus is the annual weighing and height measurement of all preschoolers aged 0-59 months old or below five years old in a community by the National Nutrition Council (NNC). Moreover, it aims to identify and locate malnourished children in an area and to provide information on the nutritional status of the preschoolers and the community in general. The generated OPT Plus results include lists of nutritionally-at-risk cities/municipalities with the following three indicators: weight-for-age, height-for-age, and weight-for-length, which are disseminated to government and non-government organizations for the continuous combat of nutritional problems.

- Incorporation of the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) module in the 2017 Annual Poverty Indicators Survey. The WASH aimed to provide a nationally-representative assessment of the quality of water that people drink in their homes and the quality of water from their

drinking water sources. The data gathered from this module will also serve as basis for monitoring SDG 6.

- Conduct of the 2016 Disability Prevalence Survey (NDPS). PSA conducted for the first time the 2016 NDPS/MFS in November 2016. This survey provides detailed and nuanced information about how people conduct their lives and the difficulties they encounter regardless of any underlying health condition or impairment. The study helps the country identify the barriers that contribute to the problems that people encounter, which, in turn, help guide policy and service development, as well as contribute in monitoring the SDGs.

- Conduct of the 2017 National Demographic and Health Survey (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.

- Implementation of DepEd Order no. 39, series of 2017 on the Operational Guidelines for School-Based Feeding Program (SBFP) for School Year 2017-2022. The DepEd through the Bureau of Learners Support Service-School Health Division (BLSS-SHD) implements the SBFP for SY 2017-2022 to address malnutrition among public school children. The SBFP covers severely wasted and wasted kindergarten to Grade 6 pupils for SY 2017-2022. It aims to improve the nutritional status of beneficiaries by at least 70 percent at the end of 120 feeding days. It also aims to increase classroom attendance by 85 percent to 100 percent and improve children's health and nutritional status.

- Conduct of demand generation activities for family planning and service delivery in partnership with LGUs and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in line with with EO No. 12: Zeroing the Unmet Need in Family Planning.

- Conduct of various Adolescent Health and Development activities in line with adolescent health related data particularly teenage pregnancy.

❖ *Issues and Concerns*

- *Need to deliver more timely, accessible, coherent, comparable, comprehensive and relevant health statistics that are needed in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation 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 and enhance appreciation of data providers towards better quality health statistics.*

- *Need to harmonize data between POPCOM and DOH on Family Planning and unmet need.*

- *Need for accessible and updated data on teenage pregnancy in the region.*

Statistical Programs for 2018-2023

❖ *Summary*

- Continuous updating of the Operation *Timbang* (OPT) Plus data of NNC.

- Maintenance and updating of the FHSIS and validation of generated and submitted reports.

- Conduct of data dissemination forum on the results of the 2017 NDHS and 2016 NDPS.

- Hiring of data validators by DOH and conduct of Technical Assistance Visits to LGUs to reconcile discrepancies of data at the LGU level.

- Implementation of Integrated Hospital Operations Management Information System (IHOMIS) and IClinicSys or any Health Information for Electronic Medical Record (EMR) to be used by the LGUs. The program aims to increase opportunity for innovations and improvement in the generation of health statistics and improve access to quality data in aid of formulating effective policies and programs for health and nutrition.

- Conduct of Integrated Clinic System (IClinicSys) training to selected LGUs. The IClinicSys is an electronic medical record system reference model for primary health care facilities which is compliant to Philhealth's Primary Care Benefits (PCB).

- Conduct of orientation on the Health Sector Performance Monitoring Unit Reporting System among development management officers, public health associations and selected nutrition development planners by province dovetailed with RPRH.

- Deployment of human resources by the DOH for health to LGUs to ensure updated data profiling and continuous improvements of health and nutrition statistics.

- Conduct of workshop for the harmonization of plans and monitoring system of implementation of programs on RPRH through the Regional Implementation Team (RIT) which is headed by POPCOM and DOH.

Policy Uses

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

- Policy formulation and program implementation, monitoring and evaluation 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.

Chapter 4
SOCIAL STATISTICS
Social Protection Statistics

Introduction

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

Chapter 11 of the 2017-2022 RDP of Region 1 focuses on reducing vulnerability of individuals and families. It delves on poverty reduction, improved social insurance, improved access to quality and empowering social welfare and safety nets.

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.

Situational Analysis

❖ Key Developments in 2016-2017

- Pilot implementation of the Reporting System and Prevention Program for Elder Abuse Cases (ReSPPEC). This is one of the social technology development programs of the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD). The pilot implementation is in partnership with the City Government of San Carlos, Pangasinan. Through ReSPPEC, generation of reports and monitoring of cases against elders were made faster and easier.

- Social Technology Development for the Program Strengthening and Empowerment of OFW Families towards Family Preservation. The program is initiated by DSWD in collaboration with OWWA and LGUs which seeks to strengthen family ties to provide comprehensive psycho-social and development interventions in addressing the social costs of migration. The program is also in partnership with LGU Naguilian and the City of San Fernando, La Union. The program also aims to identify and obtain information on OFWs needing repatriation assistance and other protective measures.

- Implementation of Social Protection Framework and Strategy in Region 1. The program started in 2015 to 2017 using the Social Protection and Vulnerability Assessment Manual (SPVAM) to 121 out of 125 LGUs in the region. Through this program, the LGUs were able to identify vulnerabilities in terms of life cycle and individual risks, economic risks, environmental and natural risks, and social and governance risks. This program also provided data in aid of lessening gap and eradicating risks and vulnerabilities through social

insurance, labor market intervention, social safety nets and social welfare.

- Implementation of Business Analytics (BA) framework by the Social Security System to further improve the generation and preparation of reports.

❖ ***Issues and Concerns***

- *Need to generate more timely and comprehensive social protection statistics from surveys and administrative-based reports.*

- *Need for more disaggregated data on social protection such as age, sex, Persons With Disabilities (PWDs) and that of members of the vulnerable groups.*

- *Need to capacitate personnel handling social protection statistics.*

- *Inadequate statistical workforce to handle 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.*

Statistical Programs for 2018-2023

❖ ***Summary***

- Continued generation of data on number of abused elders and cases monitored through the implementation of ReSPPEC by the DSWD.

- Generation of data on the number of repatriated and rescued distressed OFW through the implementation of monitoring system for the program Strengthening and Empowerment of OFW Families towards Family Preservation.

- Monitoring of the number and percentage coverage of beneficiaries under the following DSWD social protection programs:

  - *Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino* Program
  - Sustainable Livelihood Program
  - Supplementary Feeding Program
  - Social Pension Program
  - Foster Care
  - International Social Welfare Services for Filipino Nationals
  - Rehabilitation Centers and Institutions

- Generation of statistical data on availed Housing Loans, Multi-Purpose and Calamity Loans, and Provident Benefits under PagIBIG Fund through its Ingres system.

- Generation of data on insurance coverage under Philippine Insurance Corp. (PHIC).

- Conduct of capacity training for personnel handling social protection statistics.

- Conduct of capacity training on the generation of administrative-based statistics.

- Conduct of data appreciation fora on social protection data for various stakeholders, especially the Local Chief Executives (LCEs) to advocate the importance of statistics and the need to invest for the production of sound and more timely statistics.

Policy Uses

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

Chapter 4
SOCIAL STATISTICS
Security, Justice, and Peace Statistics

Introduction

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

The 2017-2022 RDP of Region 1 gives importance to pursuing swift and fair administration of justice (Chapter 6) and ensuring security, public order and safety (Chapter 18).

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

Situational Analysis

❖ Key Developments in 2016-2017

- Implementation of the Electronic Crime Incident Reporting System (e-CIRS). The Philippine National Police (PNP) enhanced its e-CIRS so that it can interfere with Geographic Information System (GIS) application capable of geospatial time series analysis and include multi-functionalities like data visualization, incorporate more modalities of crimes and generate data/report more quickly and accurately.

- Generation of Data for the Project: "Double Barrel". The implementation of the Project: Double Barrel under the Anti-Illegal Drugs Campaign Plan of PNP intensified the monitoring system on anti-illegal drugs. PNP Command Memorandum Circular No. 16-2016 of PNP directed the maintenance of statistics of all illegal drug cases filed by the PNP and to customize reports needed to capture drug related incidents and cases.

- Linking development, conflict, and peace information systems to support the implementation of comprehensive peace process. To help end conflict, the Office of the Presidential Assistant on the Peace Process (OPAPP), in close collaboration with different agencies and institutions laid down programs for peace process. This includes negotiated settlement of all armed conflicts through the Government Peace and Negotiating Panel (GPNP). A complimentary tract to create a conducive environment for peace through the *Payapa at Masaganang Pamayanan* (PAMANA) Project was also implemented. It is anchored on the strategy of winning the peace by forging strategic partnership with stakeholders and addressing regional development challenges though the linking of information systems.

❖ ***Issues and Concerns***

- *Need to generate more timely and comprehensive security, justice and peace statistics;*

- *Unavailable statistical data on justice at the regional level.* Though at the national level, DOJ provides open data on the number of cases investigated, caseload and disposition, and other performance indicators but such data are not available at the regional level. Thus, there is a need to generate data that would measure the attainment of the RDP target on swift administration of justice.

- *Need for capacity building and training for personnel handling statistics.*

Statistical Programs for 2018-2023

❖ ***Summary***

- Implementation of the e-CIRS to generate the following indicators:
  - Crime Solution Efficiency Rate
  - Total Crime Volume
  - Non-Index Crime
  - Index Crime
  - Crime Clearance Efficiency
  - Police to Population Ratio

- Generation of Crime Statistics through the Implementation of the LGU-PNP Anti-Criminality Action Plan (LACAP). Through LACAP, crime statistics can be generated at the municipal/city level through the LGUs.

- Generation of statistical data from Parole and Probation Administration (PPA) which include the following:
  - Number of grantees under probation, parole, conditional pardon by sex;
  - Number of cases/referrals received for investigation from courts, Board of Pardons and Parole and from other offices;
  - Number of cases/referrals resolved or acted upon;
  - Number of cases/referrals received for supervision;
  - Compliance rate of clients on the rehabilitation programs; and
  - Number of rehabilitation services provided to clients through Therapeutic Community Modality Sessions, Restoration Justice and Volunteerism Program.

- Generation of data on the percentage of insurgency-free areas by the PNP and the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP).

- Generation of data on Violence Against Women and Children (VAWC) through the PNP Women and Children Protection Desk (WCPD).

- Conduct of the 2018 Crime Victimization Survey by the PSA.

- Conduct of training in the generation of administrative-based statistics which include data on security, justice and peace.

- Formulating of indicator system such as the RDIs that collects and monitors data from various sources such as AFP, PNP, DOJ, and DOJ-PPA.

Policy Uses

Programs and activities under this sub-chapter aim to generate data that would serve as inputs for program planning and decision-making for the following:

- 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.

Chapter 4
SOCIAL STATISTICS
Governance Statistics

Introduction

Good governance is 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 5 of the 2017-2022 RDP is about ensuring people-centered, clean and efficient 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.

Situational Analysis

❖ Key Developments in 2016-2017

- Conduct of Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS) Capacity Building Programs. The CBMS is an organized process of data collection and processing at the local level in aid of local program planning, program implementation and impact monitoring.

- Implementation of CBMS using CAPI in tablets. Some LGUs in the region such as the City Government of San Fernando conducted the updating of their CBMS using CAPI in 2017.

- Scaling up of Seal of Good Housekeeping to Seal of Good Local Governance by including additional indicators. The DILG through the SGLG awards LGUs with good performance in the following areas: (1) good financial housekeeping, (2) disaster preparedness, (3) social protection, (4) business friendliness and competitiveness, (5) environment management and (6) peace and order. In 2017, Region 1 got the most number of SGLG awardees with a total of 68 LGUs. Through this program, the LGUs started generating and compiling indicators required for evaluating the SGLG areas of concerns.

- Institutionalization of the regular publication of fiscal indicators and performance review of the LGUs by the Bureau of Local Government and Finance (BLGF). The activity aims to advocate the spirit of accountability and good local fiscal housekeeping. Among the bases for evaluation under this program are the following:
  - Revenue generation capacity
  - Local Collection growth

- Expenditure Management
- Reportorial Compliance

❖ *Issues and Concerns*

- *Need to institutionalize monitoring systems (e.g. CBMS) of LGUs to ensure full implementation across the region and the country.*

- *Need to generate regional disaggregated data on national surveys.* The 2017 Annual Poverty Indicators Survey (APIS) of PSA included a rider question on actual experience with corruption. However, the sampling frame for this model of the survey can only generate national level data.

- *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 statistical personnel in government agencies.*

- *Need to verify and evaluate data submitted by LGUs to BLGF to ensure accuracy and reliability.*

Statistical Programs for 2018-2023

❖ *Summary*

- Continuous implementation of the Seal of Good Local Governance. The SGLG generates indicators vital in monitoring good governance.

- Institutionalization of the Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS). A legislative move is being undertaken to institutionalize CBMS by establishing it in very barangay. In the proposed bill, the DILG shall provide technical assistance to the LGUs while PSA shall serve as the central repository of the data.

- Conduct of CBMS capacity building programs for the LGUs.

- Conduct of capacity trainings for personnel handling governance statistics.

- Continuous monitoring of compliance to Anti-Red Tape Act (ARTA) by the Civil Service Commission.

- Continuous publication/ dissemination of LGU fiscal performance through internet driven technologies such as websites and correspondence.

- Conduct of information dissemination forum on various indicators on governance statistics.

- Conduct of seminar on administrative-based statistics which also covers governance statistics.

- Publication of statistical reports such as the RDI to monitor performance of the Governance Sector.

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
- Monitoring of results of government programs and projects;

SECTORAL STATISTICS

CHAPTER 5:
ECONOMIC STATISTICS

Chapter 5
ECONOMIC STATISTICS
Macroeconomic Accounts and Statistics

Introduction

Macroeconomic accounts serve as vital inputs in measuring sustainable economic growth. Chapter 15 of the 2017-2022 RDP of Region 1 highlights the need for a sound macroeconomic policy in attaining the region's development vision by the end of 2022. This will require the availability of adequate, reliable and timely macroeconomic data.

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

Situational Analysis

❖ Key Developments in 2016-2017

- Earlier release of the Regional Accounts. From the usual release during the month of July, the GRDP was released earlier in May 2017. This is in adherence to PSA's commitment to provide the right information, at the right time, in the right format, to the right people. The GRDP is the aggregate measure of the value of goods and services produced by the regional economy. Meanwhile, the Gross Regional Domestic Expenditure (GRDE) estimated by PSA Central Office was also released in an earlier date after the release of the GRDP.
- Conduct of Capacity Building on System of National Accounts (SNA). PSA conducted capacity building on SNA to capacitate PSA personnel in the compilation of indicators and estimation of accounts such as GRDP. On October 9-10, 2017, PSA conducted the Luzon Cluster Workshop on SNA which was participated by technical personnel from PSA RSSO 1.

❖ *Issues and Concerns*

- *Some of the data requirements for the estimation of regional accounts are not regularly available.*
- *Data needed for the GRDP estimation are not regularly submitted by some data sources, thus, resulted to data gaps.*
- *Need to establish methodology to capture data on informal sector at the regional level.*
- *Lack of personnel to handle regional account estimation.*
- *Clamor for the estimation of Provincial Product Account (PPA) is increasing in the region, however, 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.

Statistical Programs for 2018-2023

❖ *Summary*

- Compilation of economic indicators from various sectors including data from LGUs Business Permits and Licensing System (BPLS) to compliment survey data.
- Earlier estimation and release of the GRDP by the PSA. For 2018, PSA scheduled the release of the GRDP on April 26, earlier than that in 2017.
- Annual conduct of News Conference on the Economic Performance of the Region and subsequent dissemination to primary stakeholders in the region.
- Preparation and dissemination of press releases and special releases on GRDP.
- Conduct of data appreciation fora on the PSA activities/surveys which will include the GRDP/GRDE to encourage regular and timely submission of data providers.
- Starting April 2018, additional data items are included in the quarterly LFS to obtain statistics on informal sector.
- Conduct of capacity training on the use of administrative-based data for the generation and analyses of economic indicators.
- Conduct of study for the generation of PPA in the region.
- Participation of PSA-RSSO personnel in the capacity building on regional accounts, including applicable satellite accounts such as tourism and environment.

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 sound policies and programs for macroeconomic development as stipulated in Chapter 15 of the RDP 2017-2022;
- Identification of priority areas for investments and development interventions.

Chapter 5
ECONOMIC STATISTICS
Industry, Trade, Services and Investment Statistics

Introduction

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

Chapter 9 of the RDP 2017-2022 of Region 1 highlights expanding economic opportunities in Industry and Services.

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 and concerns.

Situational Analysis

❖ Key Developments in 2016-2017

- 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's Model which focuses on the idea of productivity. In 2017, the provinces of La Union and Ilocos Sur ranked 12 and 17, respectively, in the provincial category. Through the CMCI, the LGUs were encouraged to compile data needed for the computation of the competitiveness index.

- Conduct of the Annual and Quarterly Survey on Philippine Business and Industry. The ASPBI and QSPBI are two surveys of the PSA which aim to provide information on the economic activities of the formal sector.

- Conduct of Data Dissemination Forum on the 2015 ASPBI. The PSA conducted the provincial data dissemination fora on the results of the 2015 ASPBI in April 2017, which were attended by data providers and stakeholders.

- Implementation of the 2016-2022 Philippine Cacao Industry Roadmap and 2017-2022 Philippine Coffee Industry Cluster Roadmap. The roadmap provides harmonized direction and strategies that will serve as guide in the development and strengthening of the cacao and coffee industry. In Region 1, the Region 1 TWG under the

stewardship of the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) was created to oversee the roadmap. Among the major concerns in the implementation of roadmap is the generation of statistical data to monitor the cacao and coffee industry.

❖ *Issues and Concerns*

- *Late compliance of respondents to establishment-based surveys.*
- *Need for more timely industry statistics in support to the demand of the users.*
- *Need for more accessible data on investments.*
- *Lack of data on priority industry commodities in the region such as coffee and cacao.*
- *Need for capacity building and data appreciation on the generation of administrative-based information to address data gaps.*
- *Lack/incomplete data for competitiveness index by most of the LGUs in the region.*

Statistical Programs for 2018-2023

❖ *Summary*

- Conduct of the ASPBI and QSPBI by the PSA.
- Conduct of the Monthly Integrated Survey of Selected Industries (MISSI) and Producers Price Survey (PPS) by the PSA.
- Conduct of the 2018 Updating of Listing of Establishments (ULE) in April to July 2018. The ULE is geared to provide an updated frame for the 2018 Census on Philippine Business and Industries. The ULE is also a comprehensive source of local-area industry statistics such as compilation of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME).
- Conduct of the 2018 CPBI by the PSA.
- Generation of the CMCI and provision of technical assistance to LGUs.
- Data collection and management for the development of MSMEs or priority industries to include the cacao and coffee industries in the region:
  - Establishment of directory/ database of cacao and coffee farmers/producers/ processors;
  - Procurement of hardware and software to handle the database;
  - Designing, customizing, and operationalizing database system;

- Development/capacitating the personnel to handle the database system;

- Conduct of survey on cacao/coffee growers/ processors in municipalities involved in cacao and coffee industry;

- Production/gathering of administrative data from cacao and coffee industry.

➢ Compilation of data on trade (DTI), investment (Securities and Exchange Commission), and industry (PSA) and preparation of publication such as QRES of NEDA and Quarterly Regional and Provincial StatWatch of PSA.

➢ Continuous compilation of industry, investment and trade data from program and regulatory agencies for the annual compilation of the GRDP, as well as for the preparation of regular RSS publications such as RSET and QRES.

➢ Continuous and proactive coordination with the Bureau of Customs and sea/air ports for the timely generation of domestic trade statistics, as well as with the LGUs for private construction statistics from approved building permits.

➢ Continuous conduct of data appreciation fora for data providers and stakeholders to ensure cooperation and better understanding of the importance of responding to statistical inquiries.

Policy Uses

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

- Effective assessment of the trade and industry performance of the region as discussed in Chapter 9 of the RDP 2017-2022;

- 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.

- Monitoring and analyzing current development in the region, particularly in trade and industry sector.

Chapter 5
ECONOMIC STATISTICS
Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Statistics

Introduction

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

The vision of Region 1 is to be the agribusiness hub in Northern Philippines by 2022. Chapter 8 of the 2017-2022 RDP of Region 1 is concerned on the expansion of economic opportunities in Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

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

Situational Analysis

❖ Key Developments in 2016-2017

- Conducted the following agricultural surveys by the PSA:
  - Survey on Slaughtered Animals in Abattoirs and Dressing Plant;
  - Palay and Corn Production Survey;
  - Fishery Production Survey;
  - Other Crops Production Survey;
  - Livestock and Poultry Production Survey;
  - Palay and Corn Stocks Survey (household);
  - Farm Price Survey
  - Agricultural Wage Rate Survey
  - Retail Price Survey
  - Wholesale Price Survey

- Conduct of 2015-2016 Survey of Food Demand (SFD). PSA conducted the SFD in 2016 to 2017 to generate data on per capita consumption of rice, corn, and other agricultural food commodities. It was also undertaken to determine the present average per capita consumption of rice, corn and other basic agricultural food item such as the emerging consumption patterns of Filipino households.

- Conduct of the 2017 Listing of Farm Households (LFH). The LFH was conducted by PSA in September to December 2017. It aimed to update the sampling frame for agricultural-based surveys of PSA such as the quarterly Palay and Corn Production Survey. The LFH was also administered using Computer Aided Personal Interview (CAPI).

- Conduct of the 2017 Updating of List of Aquaculture Farms. In October to November 2017, the PSA conducted ULAF to update the sampling frame for statistical surveys on aquaculture subsector. Specifically, the 2017 ULAF updating and listing operation intended to come up with an updated

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

- Strengthening the Regional Livestock and Poultry Information – Early Warning System (RLPI-EWS). The activity is a collaborative effort of PSA and the Department of Agriculture (DA). The project focuses on the improvement of data system and establishing a comprehensive information system for livestock and poultry including early warning indicators as input variables for generating outlook through statistical models and survey-based forecasting. Among the major outputs of the RLPI-EWS project are the publications of the following:
  - 2015 Chicken and Swine Statistical Handbook – Region 1
  - 1st Semester 2016 Swine Situationer
  - 1st Semester 2016 Chicken Situationer

- Conduct of various agricultural production and price surveys of PSA.

- Conduct of Damage Assessment and Reporting System (DARS). The PSA extends technical assistance to local agriculture personnel on estimating losses in agricultural production due to calamities.

- Generation of Data on Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries by the Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR). Data on number of beneficiaries and total area granted with Emancipation Patent (EP) and Certificate of Land Ownership Award (CLOA) were among the indicators generated by DAR.

❖ *Issues and Concerns*

- *Need to improve the timeliness and completeness of administrative-based data generated from LGUs such as data on slaughter houses.*

- *Need to harmonize 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.*

Statistical Programs for 2018-2023

❖ *Summary*

- Continuous conduct of various PSA agricultural surveys.

- Updating of cost and return analysis of agricultural commodities.

- Implementation of the weekly monitoring of cereals at farm price.

- Preparation of quarterly agriculture situation reports.

- Continuous implementation of the Livestock and Poultry Information Early Warning System (LPI-EWS).

- Compilation of Data from Slaughterhouses and Poultry Dressing Plants (CDSPDP).

- Monitoring and preparation of report on irrigable and irrigated area by the National Irrigation Administration (NIA).

- Monitoring and preparation of report on issued emancipation patent/ CLOA.

- Generation of data on inflow and outflow of fishery products in the region through the establishment of checkpoints by the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR).

- Continuous coordination with the DA and LGUs to obtain auxiliary information for the validation and harmonization of data.

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;

- Inputs in measuring food requirements and sufficiency in the region;

- Inputs in formulating policies and programs for agricultural development and food security;

- Monitoring the attainment of LGU's vision towards sustainable development on agriculture.

- Inputs in formulating legislative agenda to attain robust and resilient Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

Chapter 5
ECONOMIC STATISTICS
Transportation and Infrastructure Statistics

Introduction

Transportation is among the important sectors in the economy as it also proactively contributes in the development of other sectors 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.

Infrastructure, on the other hand, contributes in the development of transportation sector. Presence of infrastructure development like construction of roads, bridges, and ports are essential for the provision of transport accessibility and ensuring the mobility of goods and services to the people. Accelerating infrastructure development were highlighted in Chapter 19 of the RDP 2017-2022.

This sub-chapter focuses on the various statistical development programs for transportation and infrastructure development in region.

Situational Analysis

❖ Key Developments in 2016-2017

- Enhancement of Road and Bridge Information Application (RBIA) which is the central repository of vital road and bridge information by the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH).

- Use of appropriate technology such as data visualization, GIS and Open Street and National Geographic World base maps for roads and bridges.

- Implementation of convergence projects such as Tourism Road Infrastructure Program (TRIP) of DPWH and DOT and Road Leveraging Linkages for Industry and Trade (RoLL-IT) of DPWH and DTI that requires monitoring. Data on expenditures for tourism and trade infrastructure are generated through these programs.

❖ *Issues and Concerns*

- *Need to increase samples for establishment-based surveys on transportation to comprehensively 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 to enhance administrative-based data reporting particularly in*

addressing under coverage due to jurisdictions of ports.

- *Need for continued statistical capacity building activities.*

Statistical Programs for 2018-2023

❖ *Summary*

- Continuous conduct of establishment-based surveys for transportation such as ASPBI and QSPBI.

- Conduct of CPBI in 2020 which will include transportation industry.

- Compilation of data and preparation of reports such as RDIs and CoRe-Is which will cover infrastructure development indicators such as:

    - Number of ship calls and cargo throughput from the Philippine Ports Authority (PPA);
    - Number of flights, number of passengers and volume of cargo movements from Civil Aviation Authority of the Philippines (CAAP);
    - Number of registered motor vehicles, licenses and permits issued from the Land Transportation Office (LTO); and
    - Total length of national roads and bridges by the DPWH.

- Generation and compilation of additional data such as the following:

    - Total length of airport runway from CAAP;
    - Number of cruise ship vessels and number of passengers, to include embarking and disembarking tourists from PPA; and
    - Average Daily Traffic from DPWH.

- Conduct of capacity training on the generation and use of administrative-based data to include transportation and infrastructure development.

- Conduct of the ULE, which is also a parallel source of small area statistics such as number of establishments by industry classification.

Policy Uses

Statistical programs and activities under this sub-chapter generate data that are needed for infrastructure development planning and project monitoring. These also serve as inputs for investment planning and provide the stakeholders the information on the accessibility and mobility of goods and services through transportation.

Chapter 5
ECONOMIC STATISTICS
Tourism Statistics

Introduction

Tourism development is one of the priority concerns in the 2017-2022 RDP of Region 1 with its development vision to be the agri-tourism hub of Northern Philippines by 2022. Tourism is one of the potential industries in the region which is evidenced by its increasing tourist arrivals and tourism destinations in the region.

Tourism is regarded as an important driver for inclusive growth due to its contribution in the economic growth and employment generation.

This sub-chapter focuses on the various statistical development programs for tourism statistics.

Situational Analysis

❖ Key Developments in 2016-2017

- Conduct of the 2016 Household Survey on Domestic Visitor (HSDV). The survey was funded by DOT and was 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.

- Conduct of Basic Tourism Statistics Training (BTST). The DOT Region 1 conducted BTST on August 28-29, 2017 at Laoag City which was participated by tourism officers of various LGUs in the region. The training aimed to orient the participants on the procedures, forms and report formats on the generation of tourism statistics from accommodation establishments, tourism spots and Meetings, Incentives, Conventions and Exhibits (MICE).

- Conduct of Advance Tourism Statistics Training (ATST) by the DOT. The training was conducted on August 29 to September 1, 2017 at Laoag City which was participated by tourism officers of the LGUs. The training oriented the participants on the conduct of tourism survey which aimed to capture data on tourism receipts from tourism establishments, tourism spots and arrival/departure areas.

- Generation of report on the number of DOT accredited establishments.

- Enjoined LGUs to support the tourism data generation through RSC Resolution No. 2, series of 2017 and RDC Resolution No. 6, s. 2017. The RSC and RDC enjoined the LGUs to support the tourism data generation of the DOT through timely submissions of report and incorporating tourism statistical reports as a requirement for the renewal of business permits to ensure high response rate from tourism establishments.

- Conduct of the 6th United Nation World Tourism Organization (UNTWO) International Conference on Tourism Statistics on June 21-24, 2017 in Manila. The two-day conference, which was anchored on the theme, "Measuring Sustainable Tourism," was participated by policy experts and statisticians from all over the world, including representatives from PSA and DOT Region 1. The conference provided the venue to discuss methodological advances and emerging issues in the development and implementation of statistical framework for sustainable tourism.

❖ *Issues and Concerns*

- *Low collection rate on tourism data from tourism establishments;*
- *Delayed and incomplete tourism statistical reports from LGUs;*
- *Under-coverage of MICE data due to limited data sources;*
- *Inadequate number of manpower to handle tourism statistics especially in LGUs;*
- *Need to strengthen the appreciation on tourism statistics by primary stakeholders especially the LCEs.*

Statistical Programs for 2018-2023

❖ *Summary*

- Conduct of data appreciation on the 2016 HSDV results;
- Conduct of Basic and Advance Tourism Statistics Training, especially in LGUs;
- Annual celebration of the tourism week which serves as venue in disseminating tourism statistics and advocating the importance of tourism data;
- Conduct of mobile accreditation for tourism establishments to make DOT data generation system more accessible to tourism establishments.
- Compilation of data and preparation of reports such as RDIs and CoRe-Is which will cover tourism statistics.
- Enjoin LGUs to conduct Tourism Survey for the generation of data on tourism receipts.
- Conduct of Tourist Attraction Visitor Survey and Accommodation

Establishment Visitor Survey by the DOT.

- Conduct of Tourism Enterprise Forum for the Tourism Establishments to advocate the importance of tourism data and encourage tourism establishments to submit complete and timely data.

Policy Uses

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

Chapter 5
ECONOMIC STATISTICS
Monetary, Price and Financial Statistics

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.

Situational Analysis

❖ Key Developments in 2016-2017

- Continuous conduct of surveys funded by the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) as follows:
  - Consumer Expectations Survey (CES) which captures the economic outlook of consumers as an indication of the country's future economic condition.
  - Business Expectations Survey (BES) which generates indications of overall business sentiment and prospects or outlook.
- Use of 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.
- 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

➢ Implementation of the Agricultural Marketing Information System (AGMARIS) to generate information on retail prices with regional and provincial disaggregation.

➢ Preparation and release of monthly Special Releases on CPI and other price indicators by PSA-RSSO 1.

❖ *Issues and Concerns*

➢ *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.*

Statistical Programs for 2018-2023

❖ *Summary*

➢ Conduct of Consumer Finance Survey (CFS) by BSP in 2019. The CFS aims to generate data on the financial conditions of households which include financial and non-financial assets, sources of credits, income, spending and insurance coverage.

➢ Rebasing of the CPI from 2006 to 2012. Rebasing of the CPI is necessary when the basket of the reference year no longer represents what is commonly purchased by the households. Rebasing the CPI from 2006 to 2012 is in consonance to PSA Board Resolution No. 1, series of 2017 (Approving the Synchronized Rebasing of Prices to Base year 2006 and every six years thereafter) to reflect the latest composition of goods and services consumed and availed of by the households across provinces of the country.

➢ Continued preparation and dissemination of 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 prices and monetary statistics.

Policy Uses

The data discussed under this sub-chapter 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.

Chapter 5
ECONOMIC STATISTICS
Science and Technology and Innovation Statistics

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.

Chapter 14 of the 2017-2022 RDP highlights the vigorous advancement of STI as among the region's priority targets. STI is considered as contributor in the expansion of economic opportunities by ensuring rapid adoption and promotion of new technologies in the region. Thus, it is important that the development of STI be monitored to measure the attainment of this target.

This sub-chapter features the SDPs for the generation of STI data.

Situational Analysis

❖ Key Developments in 2016-2017

- Conduct of the 2015 Survey of Innovation Activities (SIA) of Establishments. The PSA, in collaboration with the Philippine Institute of Development Studies (PIDS), conducted the SIA in November 2016 with 2015 as reference period. The SIA aimed to generate information on the innovative behavior of establishments in selected areas and to determine the factors that drive their innovation performance.

- Conduct of the Survey on Research and Development (R&D) Expenditures and Human Resources in 2016 with 2015 as reference period.

- Preparation and dissemination of S&T Trends, the news magazine of the DOST that features the programs of the agency.

- Generation of administrative reports on number of micro, small, and medium enterprises provided with technology and interventions through the Small Enterprise Technology Upgrading Program (SETUP) of DOST.

❖ *Issues and Concerns*

- *Low returns of collection instruments such as R&D surveys and tracer forms for DOST scholars;*

- *Need to explore the generation of other relevant STI statistics and indicators;*

- *Need for more timely release of data on STI such as the Research and Development Expenditures;*
- *Need for more capacity training on administrative-based data processing for STI;*
- *Lack of data dissemination on STI data/statistics for stakeholders;*
- *Lack of statistical positions in S&T related agencies.*

Statistical Programs for 2018-2023

❖ *Summary*

- Continuous compilation and dissemination of data and reports on the number of MSMEs provided with technology and interventions.
- Conduct of studies for the improvement/development of STI indicators.
- Updating of R&D database of various agencies and SUCs. The RRC of the RDC through DOST will continue to update its database on the various R&D programs in the region.
- Conduct of Survey on Research and Development Expenditure and Human Resources. This survey of the DOST collects data on R&D expenditures, R&D personnel, R&D projects, patents and copyrights applied, scientific publications, and institutions funded for R&D activites.
- 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.

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.

SECTORAL STATISTICS

CHAPTER 6:
ENVIRONMENT & MULTI-DOMAIN STATISTICS

Chapter 6
ENVIRONMENT AND MULTI-DOMAIN STATISTICS
Environment and Natural Resources Statistics

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 2017-2022 is to ensure ecological integrity, clean and healthy environment. The region's strategies for this target are anchored on the restoration and rehabilitation of degraded natural resources, protection and maintenance of those healthy natural resources and improvement of the welfare of the resource-depended communities.

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.

Situational Analysis

❖ Key Developments in 2016-2017

- Monitoring and Validation of the Statistical Reporting System (SRS). To improve the quality of existing environment statistics, DENR monitored and evaluated the data generated through the SRS to ensure their accuracy and reliability prior to release by the agency.

- Preparation of Regional and Provincial Statistical Profiles on Environment. The annual statistical profile of DENR highlights the various environmental and natural resources statistics for the region and its provinces.

- Generation of data for air quality monitoring. Data on air quality from the six air quality monitoring stations in the region which measure the levels of Total Suspended Particulate (TSP) matter in the atmosphere were generated. These stations are strategically located in San Fernando City, Urdaneta City, Dagupan City, Vigan City, San Carlos City and Batac City.

- Monitoring of Water Quality Management Areas (WQMA). Among the data captured under this water quality monitoring activity, the levels of Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD) and Fecal Coliform in the Dagupan-Sinocalan River System and the Naguillan River System.

- Monitoring of LGU compliance to the Ecological Solid Waste Management

Program. The Environment Management Bureau (EMB) continued to generate data on status of sanitary landfills, materials recovery facilities, and dumpsites as part of its monitoring activities.

- Profiling of Protected areas profiling. The DENR continued to generate data on protected areas in the region which include total area, date of proclamation, number of visitors, as well as members of the Protected Areas Management Board (PAWB).

- Generation of data on Mineral Production. The Mines and Geosciences Bureau (MGB) of DENR continued to generate data on the value and volume of mineral production in the region with provincial disaggregation. Production in the region is mainly on non-metallic minerals.

- Management of DENR regional website. To make ENR data accessible to stakeholders, the DENR regularly updated its regional website containing the latest reports/publication on ENR.

❖ *Issues and Concerns*

- *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.*

- *Need for more data dissemination activities on environmental statistics.*

Statistical Programs for 2018-2023

❖ *Summary*

- Continuous updating and dissemination of the Regional and Provincial ENR Profiles;

- Continuous generation of data on air and water quality;

- Continuous generation of data on mineral production;

- Preparation of statistical report on patent issuance under Residential and Agricultural Free Patent. The activity includes the validation and reconciliation of data on remaining untitled lands from DENR, NCIP and judicial titles from courts.

- Generation of data on the status of corals and seagrass beds through vulnerability assessment.

- Preparation of Statistical Report on Total Land Area of the Region. The activity also aims to address the inconsistency of data on

estimated land area between DENR, National Mapping and Resource Information Authority (NAMRIA), Land Management Bureau (LMB) and DILG.

- Preparation of Statistical Report on Certificate of Stewardship Contract. The activity involves the validation as to consistency of data among field offices and regional office of DENR.

- Capacity training on System of Environmental-Economic Accounts (SEEA) by PSA-RSSO 1. SEAA is a multipurpose framework that describes interaction between the economy and environment, and the stocks and changes in stocks of environmental assets.

- Conduct of workshop for the Philippine Water Supply and Sanitation Master Plan (PWSSMP) at the Regional level. Updating the PWSSMP is important to address the present needs for the sustainable and safe water supply as well as sanitation. With the workshop, situational analysis on the current situation of water supply and sanitation from the regional and provincial perspective are prepared. Strategies and programs from LGUs are also essential inputs in the formulation of the PWSSMP in the region.

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.

Chapter 6
ENVIRONMENT AND MULTI-DOMAIN STATISTICS
Income, Poverty and Hunger Statistics

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.

Region 1 achieved its target of decreasing by 50 percent the proportion of population below poverty threshold and food threshold under Goal 1, eradicating extreme poverty and hunger in the Millennium Development Goals (MDG). However, as of 2015, there were still 13.1 percent of the population who were below the poverty threshold and 3.4 percent below food threshold. This shall be the target for Goal 1 (no poverty) and Goal 2 (no hunger) of the SDGs. Meanwhile, the 2017-2022 RDP of the region highlights its target of reducing the vulnerability of individuals and families. This target also focuses on eradicating poverty in order to achieve comfortable (*maginhawa*) life for all.

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

Situational Analysis

❖ Key Developments in 2016-2017

- Dissemination of the 2015 Poverty Statistics. PSA released the statistical tables of the 2015 Poverty Statistics in December 2016. PSA RSSO 1, on the other hand, prepared and disseminated Special Release on the 2015 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 1 also displayed infographics on poverty statistics during NSM exhibits.

- Dissemination of the 2015 Small Area Estimates (SAE) on Poverty Statistics. The SAE provides estimates on poverty incidence by municipality and city.

- Dissemination of the 2015 Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES). The survey generates regional data on the annual total and average income and expenditure of families by income decile and family size. It is also the main source of basic data for the estimation of official poverty statistics at the provincial level.

- Conduct of Pilot Survey for more frequent Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES) results. FIES is usually conducted every three years, but in 2017, Region 1 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 2017 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.

- Launching of the updated National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction (NHTS-PR). DSWD launched the updated NHTS-PR also known as *Listahanan* in the region. It is a socio-economic database from the 2015 listing of households conducted by the DSWD. The *Listahanan* serves as the basis for the identification of beneficiaries for the *Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program* (4Ps).

❖ *Issues and Concerns*

- *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.

Statistical Programs for 2018-2023

❖ *Summary*

- Conduct of the 2018 Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES). The conduct of the 2018 FIES by the PSA will include additional data items as inputs for

the computation of Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)

- Release and dissemination of the 2018 FIES results.
- Release of the 2018 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.
- Monitoring and evaluation of the region's attainment of targets set in the 2017-2022 RDP particularly Chapter 11: "Building Safe and Secure Communities"
- Planning and program formulation on poverty reduction/alleviation; and
- Formulation of policies for hunger mitigation and addressing the welfare of marginalized group.

Chapter 6
ENVIRONMENT AND MULTI-DOMAIN STATISTICS
Statistics on Children and Gender and Development

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 socio-economic 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 2017-2022 RDP was crafted to ensure that the programs and strategies set are coherent to GAD 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).

Situational Analysis

❖ Key Developments in 2016-2017

- Preparation of the Women and Men (WAM) Statistical Handbook by PSA-RSSO I. The 2016 handbook includes 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 2016-2017 Gender Watch is a compilation of gender statistics covering various sectors/topics which is released by the PSA RSSO 1 during women's month.

- Preparation and Dissemination of the Women and Men at a Glance by PSA-RSSO I. The brochure highlights gender statistics from

various sources which covered population, work, education, health, and violence against women.

- Conduct of Forum on Women's Rights and Welfare. Various agencies/institutions conducted fora on women's rights and welfare, wherein gender statistics were presented as an overview of the current situation of women and men in the region.

- Compilation of administrative-based statistics on children and gender related information such as:

    - Number of women in especially difficult circumstances served by DSWD;
    - Number of children in especially difficult circumstances served by DSWD;
    - Number of women and children in jails by Bureau of Jail Management and Penology (BJMP);
    - Number of cases against women and children reported in Women and Children Protection Desk (WCPD) by PNP;
    - Number of perpetrators against women and children by PNP;
    - Total value of investments by sex of investors registered in DTI;
    - Number of members and Board of Directors by sex in Cooperatives registered in Cooperative Development Authority (CDA);
    - Number of enrollees and graduates by sex in elementary and secondary level (DepEd), tertiary level (CHED) and technical-vocational courses (TESDA);
    - Number of elected officials by sex by the Commission on Elections (COMELEC) and DILG; and
    - Number of personnel by sex in men-dominated agencies such as PNP, BJMP, Philippine Air Force (PAF), and Bureau of Fire Protection (BFP); and
    - Number of members of Protection and Management Board by sex by DENR.

- Generation of gender statistics from surveys and censuses such as LFS and POPCEN.

❖ *Issues and Concerns*

- *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.

Statistical Programs for 2018-2023

❖ *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.

- Passing of RSC and RDC Resolution enjoining all concerned agencies for the continuous updating of the Gender and Development Information System (GADIS) and generation of gender statistics. Gender Statistics is important in monitoring the various development thrusts of the region such as the SDGs and the RDP. The GADIS shall serve as database of sex disaggregated data from various sources.

- Preparation of monitoring reports on children and GAD statistics such as the CoRe-Is, SDG Watch and RDI.

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 2017-2022 RDP.

- Planning and monitoring of GAD projects and programs; and

- Formulating policy for the protection and welfare of the children and women.

Chapter 6
ENVIRONMENT AND MULTI-DOMAIN STATISTICS
Sustainable Development Goals

Introduction

Building on the gains of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the international community converged in September 2015 and forged commitment for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It is also known as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. This global agenda is a plan of action for **people**, **planet** and **prosperity**. It also aims to strengthen universal **peace** with all countries and stakeholders acting in collaborative **partnership** to implement this plan.

From 8 goals in the MDGs, the SDGs comprise 17 goals with 169 targets to be achieved in 15 years.

In the Philippines, the PSA serves as the official repository of data for monitoring the country's progress towards the attainment of the SDGs. The PSA Board approved Resolution No. 4, Series of 2016 enjoining all concerned government instrumentalities to provide the necessary data support to monitor the country's performance vis-à-vis the SDGs based on the indicator framework that shall be determined by the NEDA, PSA and other government agencies.

The SDGs are also considered in the formulation of the 2017-2022 RDP of the region, taking into account the attainment of the SDGs in the different strategies in attaining the targets set in the RDP.

This sub-chapter of the RSDP outlines the activities conducted in the formulation of the SDGs indicator matrix and the statistical activities for the development of indicators and monitoring system for the SDGs in the region.

Situational Analysis

❖ Key Developments in 2016-2017

- Conduct of Technical Working Group (TWG) meeting on the assessment of the SDG indicator matrix. The RSC conducted TWG meeting for the assessment of the SDG regional indicators on September 29, 2017. The assessment includes the identification of data source and proxy/supplemental indicators.

- Conduct of Luzon Cluster Regional Workshop on SDG. PSA conducted Regional Workshop on SDG for Luzon Cluster on October 16-18, 2017 at Baguio City. The workshop aimed to assess the availability of the identified Tier 1 indicators at the regional level. Updates on SDG monitoring matrix are also presented to the PSA staff.

- Conduct of Provincial SDG Consultation Workshop for LGUs. The DILG conducted provincial consultation workshop to the different LGUs in the region to align their municipal/city plans towards the attainment of the SDGs. The NEDA presented the country's long-term vision, priority thrusts of the 2017-2022 PDP and RDP, and the SDGs, while PSA presented the monitoring matrix in measuring the region's progress in the attainment of the SDGs.

- Formulation of the SDG Roadmap. The RDC, through NEDA, formulated the Region I SDG Roadmap 2017-2019 based on a series of consultation with sectoral committees and other regional and local stakeholders. The roadmap contains the strategies and programs and projects that will be implemented for the attainment of the SDG goals and targets. Indicators that will be used to monitor the attainment of the SDG targets were also identified.

Assessment of the SDG Indicators for Region 1

Distribution of Regional SDG Indicators by Tier Classification

	Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3	Not Applicable
National (Tier 1)	79	35	12	29
Additional Indicators	102	74	25	-
TOTAL	181	109	37	29

Of the total 155 national indicators identified under Tier 1, 79 indicators or 51 percent are initially considered as Tier 1 in the region. Meanwhile, 35 indicators or 22.6 percent are identified to have metadata but are not regularly collected (Tier 2), while 12 indicators or

7.7 percent have no metadata and are not collected (Tier 3). On the other hand, 29 indicators are global indicators, hence, are not applicable in the region.

Meanwhile, there are 201 additional indicators identified under the SDG Roadmap of Region 1. About 50.7 percent of which are already regularly collected, while 36.8 percent and 12.4 percent are identified under Tier 2 and 3, respectively.

Distribution of Regional SDG Indicators by Tier Classification and by Goal Number

Goal No.	Total	Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3
1	23	15	4	4
2	21	11	2	8
3	48	42	6	-
4	50	31	16	3
5	22	11	8	3
6	23	3	17	3
7	7	4	3	-
8	13	7	2	4
9	21	12	6	3
10	7	2	2	3
11	26	14	9	3
12	1	-	1	-
13	8	1	6	1
14	8	1	7	-
15	15	2	12	1
16	21	17	3	1
17	13	8	5	-
GRAND TOTAL	327	181	109	37

Of the total 327 SDG indicators identified based from the national indicators and Region 1's SDG Roadmap, 181 indicators or 55.4 percent are considered under Tier 1 or those with metadata and regularly generated. Meanwhile, 109 indicators or 33.3 percent are under Tier 2, or those with metadata but are not regularly collected, while 37 indicators or 11.3 percent have no metadata and are not collected.

❖ *Issues and Concerns*

- *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.*
- *Absence of benchmark data for some SDG indicators.*

Statistical Programs for 2018-2023

❖ *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.

- Compilation of SDG indicators and preparation of SDG Watch. PSA RSSO 1, 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 1 website.

- Creation of databank of time series SDG indicators.

- 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.

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.

ANNEXES

REGIONAL STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (RSDP) 2018-2023
TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP

CHAIRPERSON

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VICE-CHAIRPERSON

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MEMBER AGENCIES

- Bureau of Internal Revenue
- Bureau of Local Government and Finance
- Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas
- Civil Aviation Authority of the Philippines
- Commission on Higher Education
- Commission on Human Rights
- Department of Agriculture
- Department of Budget and Management
- 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 Justice-Parole & Probation Administration
- Department of Labor and Employment
- Department of Science and Technology
- Department of Tourism
- Department of Trade and Industry
- Department of Public Works and Highways
- Department of Social Welfare & Development
- Home Development Mutual Fund
- Land Transportation Office
- National Commission on Indigenous Peoples
- National Nutrition Council
- National Telecommunications Commission
- Office of Civil Defense
- Philippine Information Agency
- Philippine National Police
- Philippine Ports Authority
- Philippine Health Insurance Corporation
- Technical Education and Skills Development Authority
- Philippine Association of State
- Universities and Colleges
- Provincial Government of Ilocos Norte
- Provincial Government of Ilocos Sur
- Provincial Government of La Union
- Provincial Government of Pangasinan

Regional Statistical Development Program (RSDP) Region 1 2017-2023

Identification and Prioritization of the Statistical Development Programs (SDPs) Worksheet Form No. 2

Issues/Concerns	Statistical Program/ Project/Activity	Expected Output	Target Date of Implementation (Specific Year/s)	Lead/ Implementing Agencies	Prioritization (High, Medium, Low)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(7)
1. Management and Coordination of the Regional Statistical System					
Strong coordination mechanism for statistical development in the region.	Strengthening the Regional Statistics Committee (RSC) through conduct of quarterly regular meetings and special meetings	strong linkage among members of the Regional Statistical System towards statistical development through the Regional Statistics Committee	2017-2023	PSA	High
Need to adhere to standard statisical classiffications and procedures	Conduct of Advocacy activities on the SSRCS	Improved adherance to the statndard statistical classifications and procedures	2017-2023	PSA	Medium
Need to support various statistical advocacies	Sponsorship on various National Statistics Month (NSM)regional activities/contest	Strengthened statistical advocacies in the region	continuing	RSC member agencies	High
2. Data Production					
Determination of Skills Needs of Individuals at Barangay Level	Barangay Skills Needs Survey	Barangay and Individual Skills Needs Profiled	2017-2018	TESDA	High

Regional Statistical Development Program (RSDP) Region 1 2017-2023

Identification and Prioritization of the Statistical Development Programs (SDPs) Worksheet Form No. 2

Issues/Concerns	Statistical Program/ Project/Activity	Expected Output	Target Date of Implementation (Specific Year/s)	Lead/ Implementing Agencies	Prioritization (High, Medium, Low)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(7)
Employment Rate of TVET graduates within 6 months to one year after their training	Survey on the Employability of TVET Graduates	TVET graduates surveyed	per CO scheduling	TESDA	Medium
Satisfaction Rate of Employers of TVET Graduates	Employers Satisfaction Survey	Employers of TVET graduates surveyed	per CO scheduling	TESDA	Medium
Satisfaction Rate of TESDA Policy Users	TESDA Policy User's Feedback Survey	Users of TESDA Policies surveyed	2017-2023	TESDA	Medium
Declaration of the Provinces as Insurgency-Free Areas		Internal stability and public safety ensured	2017-2023	AFP, PNP	High
CrimeSolution Efficiency Rate		internal security ensured	2017-2023	PNP	High
Total Crime Volume		internal security ensured	2017-2023	PNP	High
Non-Index Crime		internal security ensured	2017-2023	PNP	High
Index Crime		internal security ensured	2017-2023	PNP	High
Crime Clearance Efficiency		internal security ensured	2017-2023	PNP	High
Police to Population Ratio		internal security ensured	2017-2023	PNP	High

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Issues/Concerns	Statistical Program/ Project/Activity	Expected Output	Target Date of Implementation (Specific Year/s)	Lead/ Implementing Agencies	Prioritization (High, Medium, Low)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(7)
LGU-PNP Anti-Criminality Action Plan (LACAP)	Approved and implemented LACAP	internal security ensured	2017-2023	LGUs, PNP	High
LAND STATISTICAL DATA					
1. Statistical Data on Patent Issuance under Residential and Agricultural Patent	Preparation of Statistical Report on Patent Issuance under Residential and Agricultural Free Patent	no. of total patentablable areas	Annually (every month of June)	DENR, NCIP, Court	Medium
a. Reporting of bloated and unverified universe (total number of patentable areas) and which were made the basis of the Central Office in setting target. b.Inconsistency of data on the total remaining untitled lands between DENR, NCIP, and judicial titlings by court.		no. of patent issued no. of remaining patentablable areas			

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(7)
- agencies mandated on issuance of land title includes DENR, NCIP, and the court					
2. Statistical Data on Total Land Area a. Inconsistency of data on estimated land area between DENR, NAMRIA, LMB and DILG	- Preparation of Statistical Report on Total Land Area of the Region	-total land area (ha)	Annually (every month of June)	DENR, NAMRIA, LMB and DILG	Medium
3. Statistical Data onn Certificate on Stewardship Contract (CSC)	- Preparation of Statistical Report on CSC	- no. CSCs assessed	Annually (every month of June)	DENR	Medium
a. Inconsistency of data on CSC submitted by the Field Offices and Regional Office					

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Issues/Concerns	Statistical Program/ Project/Activity	Expected Output	Target Date of Implementation (Specific Year/s)	Lead/ Implementing Agencies	Prioritization (High, Medium, Low)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(7)
Maintenance of the Enhanced Basic Education Information System (EBEIS)	Encoding and generation of basic education data	Updated databank	2017-2023	DEPED Region 1	HIGH
Untimely submission of and incomplette data/statistics from data sources (Offices/LGUs/NGAs)	Data gathering for the Preparation of Provincial Socio-Economic Profile (SEP)	Provincial SEP prepared at the end of April of every year	continuing	PPDO - Pang. (Research & Statistics Section)	High
	Data gathering for the Preparation of Provincial Facts and Fiogures	Facts and Figures prepared at the end of every 1st Qtr of the year	continuing	PPDO - Pang. (Research & Statistics Section)	High
Statistical Data not disaggregated (Prov'l Land)	Statistical Data Disaggregation	Provincial Disaggregation of statistical data	2018	PGLU	High
Need to have an updated annual local level data as reference for planning, decision-making, policy formulation and research development.	Preparation of:	Updated Provincial/ Municipal SEP, Facts and Figures, MDIs	continuing	PPDO - Pang.(Research & Statistics Section)	High

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(7)
	1. Provincial/Municipal Socio-Economic Profile (SEP) 2. Facts and Figures 3. Comparative Major Development Indicators				
	Preparation of Fastlines/Directory	Updated Fastlines/ Directory	continuing	PPDO - Pang. (Research & Statistics Section)	High
1. Duplication of Data 2. Difficulty in getting Global Positioning System (GPS) coordinates	BUB-CBMS	Trainings of Modules	CY 2016 - CY 2018	DILG	High
	Business Expectations Survey	Survey results	2017-2023 (continuing)	BSP	High

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Issues/Concerns	Statistical Program/ Project/Activity	Expected Output	Target Date of Implementation (Specific Year/s)	Lead/ Implementing Agencies	Prioritization (High, Medium, Low)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(7)
	Consumer Finance Survey	Survey results	2019	BSP	High
Need to generate data on ICT services	Craetion and Updating of Databank on number of free public wifi stations/zones	Updated Databank on number of free public wifi stations/zones	2017-2023	DICT	High
	Establishment of Tech4ed Centers	Updated databank on number of Tech4ed Centers	2017-2023	DICT	High
Need to generate data on IT-BPM Major Companies/locators	Creation and updating of databank on IT-BPM companies/locators	Updated databank on IT-BPM companies/locators	2017-2019	DICT	High
Need to generate data on Start-ups (IT-BPM)	Creation and updating of databank on start-ups	Updated databank on start-ups	2017-2022	DICT	High

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Issues/Concerns	Statistical Program/ Project/Activity	Expected Output	Target Date of Implementation (Specific Year/s)	Lead/ Implementing Agencies	Prioritization (High, Medium, Low)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(7)
Need to generate data on schools/training centers/ universities offering specialized IT rrelated subjects/trainings	Creation and updating of databank on schools or universities specialized/high valuie IT trainings	Updated databank on schools or universities specialized/high valuie IT related trainings	2017-2019	DICT/CHED/DepEd/ DOST	High
Need to generate data omn IT or IT related generated jobs	Creation and updating of databank on IT or IT related generated jobs	Updated databank on IT or IT related jobs	2017-2020	DICT/DOLEPESO, LGU	High
Need to generate data on IT or IT related graduates	Creation and updating of databank on IT or IT related graduates	Updated databank on IT or IT related graduates	2017-2018	DICT/CHED	High
Need to generate data on eBPLS compliant LGUs	Creation anmd updating of databank on eBPLS comp[liant LGUs	Updated databank on eBPLS comp[liant LGUs (i.e. semi-computerized transactions to fully eBPLS compliant)	2017-2020	DICT/DILG	High

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Issues/Concerns	Statistical Program/ Project/Activity	Expected Output	Target Date of Implementation (Specific Year/s)	Lead/ Implementing Agencies	Prioritization (High, Medium, Low)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(7)
Need to generate agricultural data with granular disaggregation	Survey on Slaughtered Animals in Abattoirs and Dressing Plants	updated data on slaugtered animals in abattoris and dressing plants	2017-2023	PSA	High
Lack of statistical information available to stakeholders	Compilation of data, preparation and dissemination of annual Regional Social and Economic Trends	updated statistical data and publications	2017-2023	PSA	High
Lack of statistical information available to stakeholders	Compilation of data, preparation and dissemination of annual Provincial Countryside in	updated statistical data and publications	2017-2023	PSA	High
Lack of sex disaggregated statistical data available to stakeholders	Compilation of data, preparation and dissemination of Women and Men Statistical Handbook	updated statistical data and publications on gender statistics	2017-2023	PSA	High
Lack of sex disaggregated statistical data available to stakeholders	Compilation of data, preparation and dissemination of annual Gender Factsheet	updated statistical data and publications on gender statistics	2017-2023	PSA	High

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(7)
Lack of statistical information available to stakeholders	Compilation of data, preparation and dissemination of quarterly Statwatch	updated statistical publication	2017-2023	PSA	Medium
Lack of statistical information available to stakeholders	Compilation of data, preparation and dissemination of annual Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Watch	updated databank of SDG indicators and SDG Watch	2018-2023	PSA	High
Lack of statistical information/indicators to monitor development in the region	Estimation of Gross Regional Domestic Product	reliable estimates of the GRDP that provides ways to measure the economic performance of the region.	2017-2023	PSA	High
Need to generate agricultural data with granular disaggregation	Updating of cost and return analysis of agricultural commodities	updated cost and return analysis of agricultural commodities that provides regional level disaggregation	2017-2023	PSA	High

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Issues/Concerns	Statistical Program/ Project/Activity	Expected Output	Target Date of Implementation (Specific Year/s)	Lead/ Implementing Agencies	Prioritization (High, Medium, Low)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(7)
Need to generate agricultural data with granular disaggregation	Palay and Corn Production Survey	updated volume and area of palay and corn production that provides regional and provincial disaggregation	2017-2023	PSA	High
Need to generate agricultural data with granular disaggregation	Fishery Production Survey	updated volume of fish production that provides regional and provincial disaggregation	2017-2023	PSA	High
Need to generate agricultural data with granular disaggregation	Other Crops Production Survey	updated volume of production of other crops that provides regional and provincial disaggregation	2017-2023	PSA	High
Need to generate agricultural data with granular disaggregation	Livestock and Poultry Production Survey	updated volume of production of livestock and poultry that provides regional and provincial disaggregation	2017-2023	PSA	High
Need to generate agricultural data with granular disaggregation	Palay and Corn Stocks Survey (Households)	updated information on palay and corn household stocks/ inventory that provides regional and provincial disaggregation	2017-2023	PSA	High

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Issues/Concerns	Statistical Program/ Project/Activity	Expected Output	Target Date of Implementation (Specific Year/s)	Lead/ Implementing Agencies	Prioritization (High, Medium, Low)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(7)
Need to generate farm prices with local disaggregation	Farm Price Survey	updated farm prices with regional and provincial disaggregation	2017-2023	PSA	High
Need to generate farm prices with local disaggregation	Implementation of the Weekly Cereal Farm Price Monitoring	updated farm prices with regional and provincial disaggregation	2017-2023	PSA	High
Need to generate retail prices with local disaggregation	Implementation of the Agricultural Marketing Information System (AGMARIS)	updated retail prices with regional and provincial disaggregation	2017-2023	PSA	High
Need to generate data on agricultural labor with granular disaggregation	Agricultural Labor Survey	updated agricultural labor data with regional and provincial disaggregation	2017-2023	PSA	High
Need to generate report to monitor agriculture situation at the local level.	Preparation of Monthly Agriculture Situation Report	updated agriculture situation report with provincial disaggregation	2017-2023	PSA	High
Need to generate agricultural data with granular disaggregation	implementation of the Livestock and Poultry Information Early Warning System (LPIEWS)	updated data on livestock production with granular disaggregation	2017-2023	PSA	High

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(7)
Need to generate report to monitor agriculture situation at the local level.	Survey on Food Demand for Agricultural Commodities	updated report/data on food demand for agricultural commodities	2017-2023	PSA	High
Need to generate updated data on aquaculture	Conduct of Aquaculture Frame Updating Survey	update frame on aquaculture	2017-2023	PSA	High
Need to generate population data with granular disaggregation	2020 Census of Population (PopCen)	generation of population data with granular disaggregation at subnational level	2020	PSA	High
Need to generate labor force data with granular disaggregation	Quarterly Labor Force Survey (LFS)	generation of labor force data wihth granular disaggregation at the sub-national level.	2017-2023	PSA	High
Need to generate data with granular disaggregation at the sub-national level	Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES)	generation of data with granular disaggregation at the sub-national level	2018	PSA	High

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Issues/Concerns	Statistical Program/ Project/Activity	Expected Output	Target Date of Implementation (Specific Year/s)	Lead/ Implementing Agencies	Prioritization (High, Medium, Low)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(7)
Need to generate data with granular disaggregation at the sub-national level	Annual Poverty Indicator Survey (APIS)	generation of data with granular disaggregation at the sub-national level	2017-2023	PSA	High
Need to generate data with granular disaggregation at the sub-national level	Survey on Overseas Filipinos (SOF)	generation of data with granular disaggregation at the sub-national level	2017-2023	PSA	High
Need to generate data with granular disaggregation at the sub-national level	National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS)	generation of data with granular disaggregation at the sub-national level	2017, 2021	PSA	High

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(7)
Need to generate data with granular disaggregation at the sub-national level	Price Survey	generation of data with granular disaggregation at the sub-national level	2017-2023	PSA	HIgh
Need to generate data with granular disaggregation at the sub-national level	Monthly Integrated Survey of Selected Industry (MISSI)	generation of data with granular disaggregation at the sub-national level	2017-2023	PSA	HIgh
Need to generate data with granular disaggregation at the sub-national level	Annual Survey of Philippine Business and Industry (ASPBI)	generation of data with granular disaggregation at the sub-national level	2017-2023	PSA	HIgh
Need to generate data with granular disaggregation at the sub-national level	Quarterly Survey of Philippine Business and Industry (QSPBI)	generation of data with granular disaggregation at the sub-national level	2017-2023	PSA	HIgh
Need to generate data with granular disaggregation at the sub-national level	Survey of Information and Communication Technology (SICT)	generation of data with granular disaggregation at the sub-national level	2017-2023	PSA	HIgh

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Issues/Concerns	Statistical Program/ Project/Activity	Expected Output	Target Date of Implementation (Specific Year/s)	Lead/ Implementing Agencies	Prioritization (High, Medium, Low)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(7)
Need to have wider dissemination of statistical data/information to stakeholders	Dissemiantion of variousa PSA Survey/Census data results	informed stakeholders of the available statistical data/reports	2017-2023	PSA	HIgh
Need to strengthen coordination mechanism for the conduct of statisical activities	Creation of different levels of Census Coordinating Board for the conduct of Mid Decade Census of Population	Strong coordination among RLAs and LGUs in the conduct of statistical activities in the region	2020	PSA	High
Absence/lack of basic/relevant information/data on Cacao and Coffee Industry of Region 1	Establishment of Directory/Database of Cacao and Coffee Farmers/Producers/Processors	Operational Database System	2019	DTI	High
	Procurement of Hardware/Software to handle the Database	Hardware and Software procured			
	Designing, Customizing and Operationalizing the Database System	Database System Deployed			

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(7)
	Populating the database				
	Conduct of Survey in Municipalities Involved in the Cacao and Coffee Industry	Survey Conducted/Data gathered/ Inputted to the Database System			
	Production/gathering of administrative data from the cacao and coffe industry	Data gathethered/processed/Encoded to the database	2019-2022 and beyond		
3. Data Dissemination and Use					
Availability of reference materials on Labor Market Information	Dissemination of Labor Market Information Reports (LMIRs)	LMIRs disseminated to Technical-Vocational Providers	2017-2023	TESDA	High
Operational MIS	Management Information System	MIS maintained	2017-2023	TESDA	High
Functional Website	Website Maintenance	Website/s maintained	2017-2023	TESDA	Hiigh
3. Discrepancies on data submitted by LGUs	* Conduct of Data Validation and Reconciliation	Data were validated and reconciled	2017-2022	DOH	High

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(7)
	Hiring of Data Validator (job order)	Discrepancies were validated down at the LGU level	2017-2022	DOH	Medium
* Transportation expenses of Data Validator	Tehnical Assistance Visits to LGUs		2017-2022	DOH	Medium
4. Support to National Statistics Month Activities	Hanging of Tarpaulin/Join the Regional Statistical Exhibits/	Statistical Awareness to students and other stakeholders	2017-2022	DOH	Medium
	Hosting/ Sponsoring of Statistical Activities such as Oratorical Contests for Students, Stat Quiz, Essay Writing and others.				
CHED is mandated to collect, collate, store and disseminate data and information needed by the public and stakeholders to make informed choices and decisions.	CHED Electronic Collection and Knowledge (CHECK) System	Regularly updated Higher Education Management Information System (HEMIS)	AY 2016-2017 and onwards	CHED/Private HEIs	High

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(7)
CHED needs higher education data/information as bases for formulating policies on instruction, research and extension as well as for monitoring the higher education sector's propgress.		Updated and completed data from SUCs for the Normative Funding application		CHED/SUCs	
Need to provide wider dissemination on statistical data/ information	Maintenance and Updating of PSA Region I website	updated PSA RSSO 1 website	2017-2023	PSA	High
Need to provide wider dissemination on statistical data/ information	Maintenance of Regional Statistical Information Center (RSIC) Region I Branch	quality RSIC/ library services for stakeholderrs	2017-2023	PSA	High
Need to provide wider dissemination on statistical data/ information	Conduct of radio guesting, press release and press conference on statistical products and services	enhance information dissemination of statistical data/ information	2017-2023	PSA	Medium
Need to strengthen advocacy activities on the importance of statistics	Coordination and conduct of the NSM celebration in the region	increased advocacy activities on the importance of statistics	2017-2023	PSA	high

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(7)
Lack of statistical information/indicators to monitor development in the region	Preparation and dissemination of the report on Regional Development Indicators	updated monitoring report of the Regional Development Indicators vis a vis Regional Development Program targets	2017-2023	PSA	High
Need to have an updated quarterly/annual regional/local level data as reference for planning, decision-making, policy formulation and research development	Preparation of Statistical Reports such as Quarterly Regional Economic Situationer (QRES), Regional Development Agenda (RDA), Annual Regional Development Report (ARDR)	Updated QRES, RDA and ARDR	continuing	NEDA	High
	Maintenance of e-Physico-Socio Economic Profile (ePSEP) Database System as data reference	Updated ePSEP Database	continuing	NEDA	High

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(7)
Difficulty in collection and provision of sex-disaggregated data	Enjoin data sources to produce sex-disaggregated data thru Regional Statistics Committee (RSC) and Regional Gender and Develepoment Committee (RGADC)	Collection and Provision of sex-disaggregated data	continuing	Data Sources	High
Inability of the ePSEP database to accept sex-disaggregated data	Update the ePSEP database design to accept sex-disaggregated data	Updated ePSEP Database capable of accepting sex-disaggregated data	2017	NEDA	
Need to improve the accessibility of generated data from data sources	Regular updating/posting in the ePSEP Database System	Updated data accessible through ePSEP website	continuing	NEDA and PSA	High
Need to improve the accessibility of generated data from data sources	Regular updating/posting of data in the website	updated data accessible through website	2017-2023	Data generating agencies	High

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Issues/Concerns	Statistical Program/ Project/Activity	Expected Output	Target Date of Implementation (Specific Year/s)	Lead/ Implementing Agencies	Prioritization (High, Medium, Low)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(7)
Delayed released of generated data/results of censuses/surveys for reference by researchers	Dissemination of PSA Publications	Annual Publications released by 1st quarter of every year	2017-2023	PSA	High
4. Research and Capacity Building					
	TVET Research and Study Reports		2017-2023	TESDA	
Technology Development	Technology Research	Technology Research/es prepared and implemented	2018-2023	TESDA	Medium
2. 'Untimely Data Submission due to:	IHOMIS and IClinicSys Implementation or any Health Information System used by the LGU for EMR	1. Increased opportunity for continuing innovations	2017-2022	DOH/PHIC/LGU	High
		2. Improved access to quality data to inform healthcare services and policy makers ro evidence-based policy making			

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(7)
		3. Enhanced health workforce productivity in retrieving patient information, record keeping, administration and referrals			
* Low Number of RHUs with operational Electronic Medical Record (EMR) System - others utilize manual reporting because of internet connectivity	* Conduct of Integrated Clinic System (IClinicSys) Training to selected LGUs. IClinicSys being the electronic medical record system reference model for primary health care facilities is already compliant to Philhealth's primary care benefits (PCB).	Functional EMR system among RHUs	2017-2018	DOH/LGU	High

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Issues/Concerns	Statistical Program/ Project/Activity	Expected Output	Target Date of Implementation (Specific Year/s)	Lead/ Implementing Agencies	Prioritization (High, Medium, Low)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(7)
	* Monitoring of RHUs with IClinicSys MOA to DOH		2017-2018	DOH	High
* No harmonization pf information systems - multiple indicators, different reporting forms, and different deadline for submission of reports	* Orientation on the health Setor Performance Monitoring Unit Reporting System among Development Management Officers, Public Health Associates and Selected NDPs by province dovetailed with RPRH	HRH deployed at the LGU were oriented/informed on the Forms and indicators used in the reporting	2017	DOH	

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Issues/Concerns	Statistical Program/ Project/Activity	Expected Output	Target Date of Implementation (Specific Year/s)	Lead/ Implementing Agencies	Prioritization (High, Medium, Low)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(7)
Lack of Statistical Trainings for LGUs	Statistics Training Program for LGUs	Statisticians/designate equipped with appropriate knowledge and skills	Continuing	PGLU	High
Need to enhance capability of statistical manpower	Conduct of statistical trainings in support to planning activities (i.e. PDPFP, CLUP)	Enhanced statistical skills of manpower	2017-2023	PSA	High
Need to enhance capability on statistics (manpower)	Conduct and Echoing of Statistical Trainings	Skilled manpower in Statistics	continuing	NEDA and PSA	High
5. Resources in the Regional Statistical Sytem					
Health workers are overloaded wit too much reports - no dedicated M&E Unit at the LGU	1. 'Deployment of Human resources for Health to LGUs	1. Updated data profiling and additional manpower to LGU Health Facilities	2017-2022	DOH	High
Need to have additional manpower.	Filling-up of vacent positions	additional manpower	2017-2020	PSA	High

* **HIGH** - Must be done beyond all considerations
* **MEDIUM** - Can be done within Plan period
* **LOW** - May be done within or beyond plan period

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