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PHILIPPINE STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM 2023-2029

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PHILIPPINE STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM 2023-2029

Republic of the Philippines
Philippine Statistics Authority

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is a publication prepared by the Philippine Statistics Authority
in coordination with various agencies and stakeholders in the
Philippine Statistical System.

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For inquiries, please contact us at: (632) 8461-0500 locals 808 and 813
or e-mail us at **sppd.staff@psa.gov.ph**.

About the publication

The Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA), as mandated under Republic Act (RA) No. 10625 or the "Philippine Statistical Act of 2013," prepares, in consultation with the PSA Board, a Philippine Statistical Development Program (PSDP). The PSA spearheads the formulation of comprehensive statistical programs for the Philippine Statistical System (PSS) that are aligned with the country's national development plan and will promote the progress of an efficient statistical system to ensure reliability, relevance, quality, and accessibility of information generated. The PSDP outlines the key statistical programs in the medium term. It embodies the statistical strategies towards strengthening and improving the operations in the PSS and in enhancing the country's statistics.

The chapters of PSDP 2023-2029 were prepared by the various statistical committees and sectoral working groups under the overall guidance of the interagency PSDP 2023-2029 Steering Committee which was created by virtue of PSA Board Resolution No. 1, series of 2023, with technical and secretariat support from the PSA.

For inquiries about this publication, please contact:

Ms. Minerva Eloisa P. Esquivias
(Assistant National Statistician)
Officer-in-Charge, Deputy National Statistician
Standards Service
Censuses and Technical Coordination Office
Email: m.esquivias@psa.gov.ph

Ms. Lotis I. Ira
Chief Statistical Specialist
Statistical Policies and Programs Division
Standards Service
Email: l.ira@psa.gov.ph

GUIDE TO USERS

PSDP 2023-2029 presents the vision, goals, strategies and priorities of the PSS, key developments in the PSS from 2018-2023, and key issues and concerns. It is composed of 29 chapters, each having four sections, namely:

a. Introduction, which provides an explanation of the sector's scope and coverage. It also gives a brief overview of the chapter specifically highlighting the key development concerns/ programs in the sector as aligned with the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2023-2028, Administration's 8-Point Socioeconomic Agenda, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), among others;
b. Where we are now, which provides a brief description of the current situation and/or state of statistical development in the sector, specifically citing the milestones and major achievements for the period 2018-2023;
c. Next Steps, which itemizes the major statistical development programs and specific statistical activities of the sector including new developments/emerging activities; and,
d. After seven years, which is a brief discussion on the expected outcome of the sector after the program period when the identified SDPs will have been implemented.

Statistical trivia related to the chapter/ sector are also provided in every chapter.

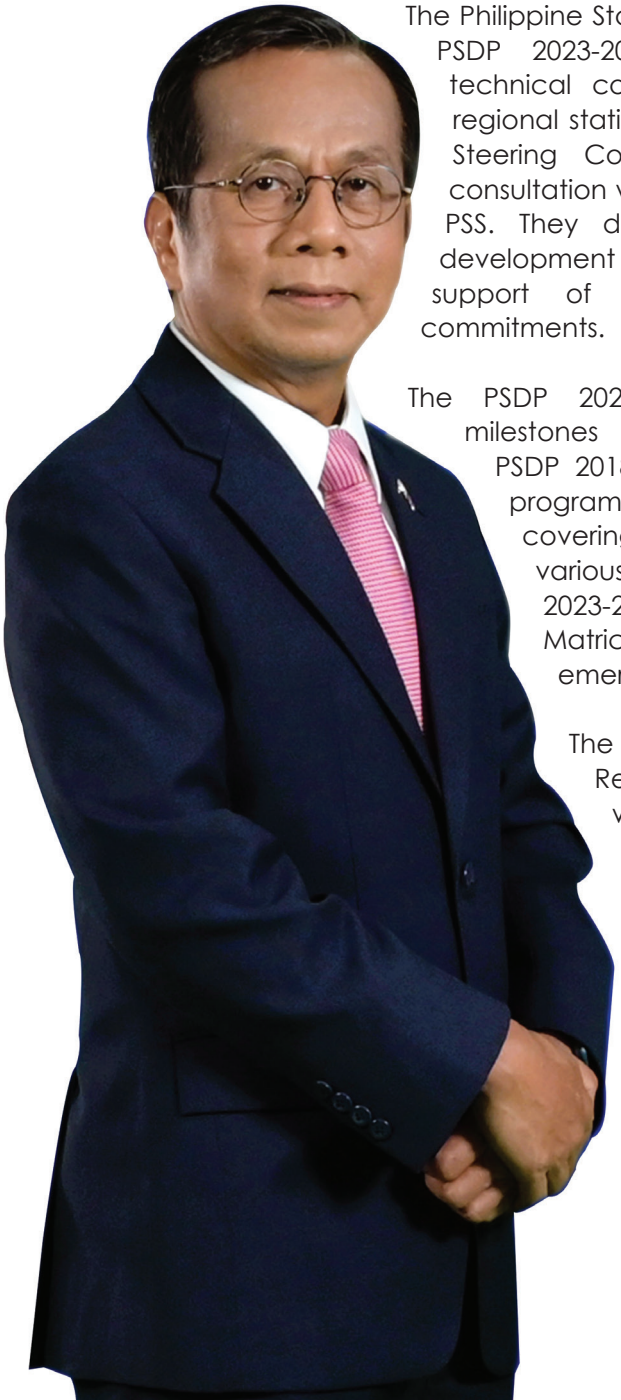
PSDP 2023-2029 is available in print and in PDF format. It is also accessible on the internet through the PSA website: www.psa.gov.ph.

Foreword

The Philippine Statistical Development Program (PSDP) is a mechanism for setting directions, thrusts, and priorities of the Philippine Statistical System (PSS). It is an avenue for defining the priority statistical development programs (SDPs) and medium-term activities supporting the Philippine Development Plan (PDP).

The PSDP was formulated to fulfill the crucial information demands of various stakeholders at the subnational, national, and international levels. Its goal is to effect development and improvement in the overall operations of the PSS.

Given that constant social, cultural, and technological developments permeate the country, the PSDP for 2023-2029 will prove invaluable as it addresses the PDP 2023-2028 data requirements amid the emerging developments in this new era. Many of these new developments would require revisiting government priority programs and interventions. The PSDP shall work as our instrument towards achieving these.



The Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) spearheaded the formulation of the PSDP 2023-2029 in coordination with various interagency and technical committees on statistics, technical working groups, and regional statistics committees. With guidance from the PSDP 2023-2029 Steering Committee, the Program also underwent a series of consultation workshops with the various experts and stakeholders of the PSS. They discussed the challenges and strategies for statistical development by sector and the plans and programs for statistics in support of national development planning and international commitments.

The PSDP 2023-2029 contains the strategic planning framework, milestones and major accomplishments under the previous PSDP 2018 to 2023. It outlines the critical statistical development programs from 2023 to 2029, presenting it across 29 chapters covering various sectoral statistics. Finally, the SDPs identified in the various chapters of the PSDP aim to produce and address the PDP 2023-2028 statistical requirements and its accompanying Results Matrices, international commitments, statistical laws, and other emerging concerns. Hence, the relevance of this document.

The PSDP 2023-2029, which was approved through PSA Board Resolution No. 02, series of 2024, signed on January 29, 2024, will guide the PSS towards remaining efficient and timely in implementing its statistical activities. Indeed, the PSDP will be our critical document towards ensuring that there will be a responsive, relevant, and innovative statistical system that provides quality statistics for evidence-based planning and decision-making for improved and sustained quality of life for all.

ARSENIO M. BALISACAN, PhD
Secretary
National Economic and Development Authority

Acknowledgments

The Philippine Statistical Development Program (PSDP) 2023-2029 is a product of collaborative effort and commitment of the members of the Philippine Statistical System (PSS), spearheaded by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA), carried out through a series of consultation, discussions, and other fora, involving the various statistical committees and other PSS stakeholders. With this, the PSA would like to acknowledge and express appreciation to all agencies/institutions and individuals for their unwavering support and vital inputs for the finalization of the PSDP 2023-2029.

We would like to especially thank Mr. John Frederick P. De Guia, Mr. Romeo S. Recide, Mr. Tomas P. Africa, Ms. Teresita B. Deveza, Ms. Chita S. Marzan, and Ms. Cai U. Ordinario, who served as resource persons during the consultative workshops and forums and shared their expertise to further strengthen the alignment of the various PSDP chapters with the Philippine Development Plan 2023-2028, local, national an international commitments, and sectoral priorities, among others.

We are grateful to the members of the PSDP 2023-2029 Steering Committee for providing guidance and advice in the preparation and formulation of the PSDP, as well as to the members of the PSA Board, chaired by National Economic and Development Authority Secretary Arsenio M. Balisacan, for providing the necessary direction in the formulation and subsequent approval of the PSDP 2023-2029.

Special thanks are extended to the chairs, co-chairs, members, and secretariat of the various Interagency Committees, Technical Committees, Task Forces, Technical Working Groups, Sectoral Working Groups, and Regional Statistics Committees for their substantial contribution and proactive leadership in the entire preparation process, and for sharing their views and suggestions during meetings and workshops.

We acknowledge and appreciate the insights of the resource persons, data producers and users, research institutions, academe, local government units, and all other stakeholders from various sectors who actively participated during thepreparatory activities leading to the finalization of the PSDP 2023-2029.

Through the PSDP, we hope that we can produce better statistics as basis for decision- and policy-makers in crafting better policies towards better lives for every Filipino. May we continue this partnership and cooperation towards a more effective and efficient national statistical system, and a better nation.

CLAIRE DENNIS S. MAPA, PhD
Undersecretary
National Statistician and Civil Registrar General
Philippine Statistics Authority

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY BOARD

PSA Board Resolution No. 02
Series of 2024

APPROVING THE
PHILIPPINE STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM 2023-2029
AND ENDORSING TO THE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
THE ISSUANCE OF AN EXECUTIVE ORDER ADOPTING THE SAME

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

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

WHEREAS, the PSDP provides the necessary framework for the development, generation, and dissemination of statistics and indicators needed by the government and other key stakeholders and data users at the national and local levels;

WHEREAS, PSDP 2023-2029 envisions a responsive, relevant, and innovative statistical system that provides quality statistics for evidence-based planning and decision-making towards an improved and sustained quality of life for all;

WHEREAS, PSDP 2023-2029 was formulated to address the data requirements of priority development programs set forth in the medium-term Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2023-2028, among others;

WHEREAS, the PDP 2023-2028 was published with the results matrices in December 2022 with the goal of achieving economic and social transformation for a prosperous, inclusive, and resilient society leading towards the achievement of *AmBisyon Natin 2040;*

WHEREAS, the National Economic and Development Authority made an assessment on the data requirements for the PDP 2023-2028 Results Matrices and identified indicators which need action from the PSS;

WHEREAS, there are 335 unique primary indicators identified in the PDP results matrices;

WHEREAS, there is a need to consistently support organizational developments and address emerging information demands within and about the PSS involving the: Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs); Association of Southeast Asian Nations economic integration; the Asian and Pacific Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Decade; the Philippine Identification System; the Community-Based Monitoring System, and use of other sources of data (big data, administrative data, registers); data revolution; establishment of a responsive and sustainable data ecosystem;

WHEREAS, considering the recent developments and consistent with the mandate of the RA 10625 for the PSDP to be responsive of development planning and policy formulation, the PSA spearheaded the formulation of the PSDP 2023-2029 in collaboration with the focal agencies, and existing technical committees, interagency committees, task forces, technical working groups, sectoral working groups, and regional statistics committees;

WHEREAS, of the 335 identified unique primary PDP indicators, 243 are being addressed/supported by the SDPs, while the remaining 92 PDP indicators can already be sourced from administrative data/reports, international recognition/reports, and assessment/examination results;

WHEREAS, 136 out of the 157 Tier 1 SDG indicators, 40 out of 51 Tier 2 SDG indicators, and 40 out of 85 Tier 3 SDG indicators, have corresponding/are supported by SDPs;

WHEREAS, the draft statistical development programs (SDPs) were presented to various stakeholders from government agencies and their attached bureaus and agencies, legislative offices, academe, media, civil society organizations, and other producers and users of statistics during consultative forums;

WHEREAS, the implementation of the SDPs requires a total budget of PhP 44.7 billion for the program period 2023-2029;

WHEREAS, a Steering Committee was created through PSA Board Resolution No. 1, Series of 2023, to guide and assist the formulation of PSDP 2023-2029, evaluate and approve the proposed SDPs, and endorse the same for approval of the PSA Board;

WHEREAS, the PSDP 2023-2029 Steering Committee, in its meeting held on 13 November 2023, approved and endorsed the proposed SDPs through Resolution No. 01, Series of 2023 "Endorsing the Philippine Statistical Development Program 2023-2029 to the Philippine Statistics Authority Board" (Annex BR 02-2024 0129 -01);

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Board approves PSDP 2023-2029 (Annex BR 02-2024 0129 -02) and endorses the same to the Office of the President for issuance of an Executive Order enjoining its adoption by the PSS.

BE IT RESOLVED FURTHER, that the Board:

1) enjoins all agencies in the PSS to cooperate in the implementation of the PSDP 2023-2029;

v

2) enjoins all concerned agencies to include the proposed SDPs in their annual budget proposal to the Department of Budget and Management and to submit annual report on the status of the SDPs to the PSA, for presentation to the PSA Board; and

3) instructs the PSA to:

   a. disseminate and communicate the PSDP 2023-2029 to all stakeholders in accordance with its approved communication plan (Annex BR 02-2024 0129 -03); and

   b. periodically monitor, evaluate, and assess the status of implementation, and amend on the SDPs, target years, and budget, as appropriate.

Approved this 29th day of January 2024, in Quezon City.

ARSENIO M. BALISACAN, PhD
Secretary
National Economic and Developmen
Chairperson, PSA Board

OSEC-14177

Attested by:

CLAIRE DENNIS S. MAPA, PhD
Undersecretary
National Statistician and Civil Registrar General
Philippine Statistics Authority
Chairperson, PSA Board Secretariat

MEMORANDUM CIRCULAR NO. 60

ADOPTING THE PHILIPPINE STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM 2023-2029, AND DIRECTING THE IMPLEMENTATION THEREOF

WHEREAS, Section 5 of Republic Act (RA) No. 10625 or the "Philippine Statistical Act of 2013" created the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) as the primary government agency responsible for all national censuses and surveys, sectoral statistics, consolidation of selected administrative recording systems, and compilation of national accounts;

WHEREAS, Section 7 of RA No. 10625 created the PSA Board as the highest policy-making body on statistical matters, and mandated the same to, among others: (i) establish appropriate mechanisms for efficient and effective statistical systems in the government; (ii) formulate policies on matters relating to government statistical operations; and (iii) approve the Philippine Statistical Development Plan (PSDP), among others;

WHEREAS, Section 6(l) of RA No. 10625 mandates the PSA, in consultation with the PSA Board, to prepare a PSDP, which shall serve as the primary mechanism for setting the direction, strategies, and priorities of the Philippine Statistical System (PSS), the government-wide system responsible for providing official statistics in the country; and provide the vital information requirements of the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2023-2028;

WHEREAS, under the PDP 2023-2028, strengthening collection, analysis, and use of data are among the key strategies to promoting good governance, transparency, accountability, and evidence-based decision making;

WHEREAS, on 29 January 2024, the PSA Board, through Resolution No. 2 (s. 2024), approved the PSDP 2023-2029 and resolved to endorse the same to the Office of the President;

NOW, THEREFORE, the following are hereby ordered:

The PSDP 2023-2029 is hereby adopted. The PSDP shall serve as the statistical support framework to the PDP 2023-2028, sectoral and local development plans, Sustainable Development Goals, and other development plans and international commitments.

As the overall coordinator of the PSS, the PSA shall monitor and evaluate the implementation of the programs and activities specified in the PSDP 2023-2029, and apprise the PSDP Steering Committee on the outcomes thereof. The PSDP 2023-2029 Steering Committee shall provide recommendations to address issues on the implementation of the PSDP. Results of the monitoring and evaluation, as well as recommendations by the Steering Committee, shall be submitted to the PSA Board every first quarter of the year.

In accordance with their respective mandates, all concerned agencies and instrumentalities of the National Government, including GOCCs, are hereby directed, and all LGUs and the private sector are hereby encouraged, to undertake efforts in support of the implementation of the PSDP 2023-2029.

The PSA, in coordination with the Presidential Communications Office, is hereby directed to disseminate an official copy of the PSDP 2023-2029 to all concerned government agencies and offices.

This Circular shall take effect immediately.

DONE, in the City of Manila, this 13th day of August, in the year of our Lord, Two Thousand and Twenty-Four.

By authority of the President:

LUCAS P. BERSAMIN
Executive Secretary

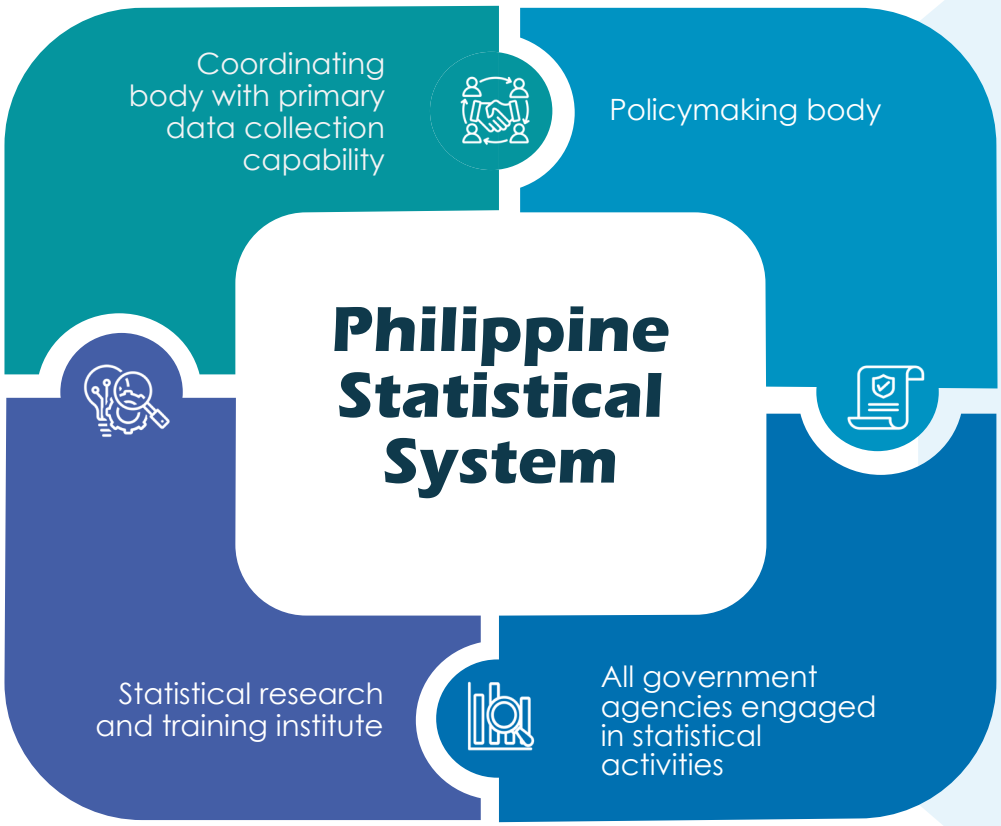
Office of the President
MALACAÑANG RECORDS OFFICE
CERTIFIED COPY
ATTY. KAMILLE N. ESPINO
ACTING DIRECTOR IV



Introduction

The Philippine Statistical System

The Philippine Statistical System (PSS) consists of statistical organizations at all administrative levels, the personnel therein and the national statistical program pursuant to Republic Act (RA) No. 10625, also known as the "Philippine Statistical Act of 2013." It is a network of government institutions that generates and provides official statistics in the country.



The PSS aims to provide official statistics that are suitable for use and fit for purpose by adhering to the generally accepted data quality assurance frameworks and standards such as the General Standards on Statistical Information Dissemination (GSSID) and the National Quality Assurance Framework (NQAF) of the United Nations Statistics Commission (UNSC). Per RA 10625, the PSS however, shall remain decentralized with a strong coordination feature to be achieved through postings of trained personnel and closer linkage between statistical programming and budgeting.

The Philippine Statistics Authority Board (PSA) Board is the highest policy-making body on statistical matters by virtue of RA 10625. Section 9 of RA 10625 provides that the PSA Board shall approve the Philippine Statistical Development Program (PSDP) and Section 10 stipulates the creation of interagency committees (IACs) on statistics which will coordinate and resolve agency and sectoral concerns on statistical matters and serve as a forum for discussion of sectoral statistical issues and development plans and programs of major data producers in the PSS.

PSA is attached to the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) in accordance with Section 5 of RA 10625 for purposes of policy coordination. It is comprised of the PSA Board and offices on sectoral statistics, censuses and technical coordination, civil registration, national Identification system, central support, and field statistical services. Section 6 of RA 10625 provides the functions of the PSA where the PSA shall serve as the central statistical authority of the Philippine government on primary data collection and prepare the PSDP, in consultation with the PSA Board, among others.

The Philippine Statistical Research and Training Institute (PSRTI) is created attached to the NEDA under Section 17 of RA 10625. It is the research and training arm of the PSS which develops a comprehensive and integrated research and training program, conducts a high quality, objective and responsive statistical research, and undertakes non-degree training programs for the development of the human resources and advancement of the quality of information generated by the country's statistical system.

The Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) is one of the major data producers in the PSS. It is the primary producer of monetary, external and financial statistics, banking statistics, and non-bank financial statistics.

Other data producers in the PSS include the Commission on Higher Education (CHED), Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR), Department of Education (DepEd), Department of Energy (DOE), Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), Department of Finance (DOF), Department of Health (DOH), Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE), Department of Migrant Workers (DMW), Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH), Department of Science and Technology (DOST), and Department of Tourism (DOT).

Other national government agencies (NGAs) and government-owned and controlled corporations (GOCCs) collect data based on their respective mandates while local government units (LGUs) generate data about their respective areas and constituents for local development planning, assessment of services delivered at the local level, and allocation of resources and other stakeholders of sectoral and agency-specific statistics.

Statistical Capacity Ranking and Challenges of the PSS

Statistical capacity is the nation's ability to collect, analyze, and disseminate high-quality data about its population and economy. The World Bank Statistical Performance Index (SPI) framework assesses the maturity and performance of national statistical systems in five pillars, namely: 1) data use; 2) data services; 3) data products; 4) data sources; and 5) data infrastructure.

As of 2022, the statistical performance of the Philippines remained strong on "data use" where it scored 100. It showed progress in terms of "data services" 90.63), "data products" (89.81), "data sources" (84.8), and "data Infrastructure" (55). The Philippines' overall performance score of 84.05 placed the country in second rank among ASEAN countries, next to Singapore.[1] The statistical performance of the Philippines from 2016 to 2022 is shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1. Overall Statistical Performance of the Philippines, 2016-2022

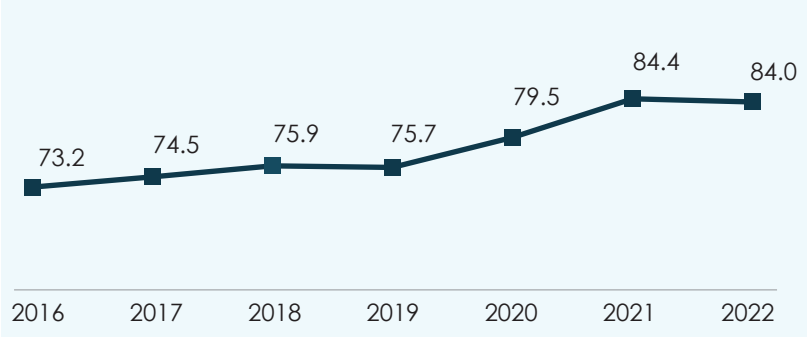


Figure 2. 2022 SPI Score by Pillar, Philippines

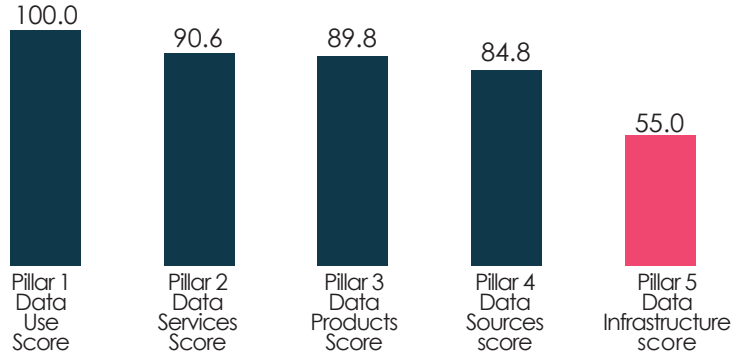


Figure 3. 2022 SPI Overall Score, Top five ASEAN countries



The PSDP

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

The formulation of the PSDP 2023-2029 is anchored on the PDP 2023-2028 framework. Its primary objective is to provide the statistical requirements of the PDP 2023-2028 Results Matrices (RM). The PSDP 2023-2029 intends to address major statistical issues and challenges in the PSS, as well as emerging statistical concerns at the national and local levels. The PSDP consists of all statistical activities to be undertaken by the PSS in response to the requirements of development planning and policy formulation.

[1] *https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/statistical-performance-indicators/explore-data*

PSDP 2018-2023

The previous PSDP introduced significant improvements in the management and coordination of the PSS, data collection, statistical information management and dissemination, and statistical advocacy, among others, as the challenges were confronted with innovations and new statistical techniques.

Management and Coordination of the PSS

Being a decentralized System, the PSS needs to be effectively managed with strong coordination mechanisms put in place. The PSA for instance continuously pursued and achieved the International Organization for Standardization-Quality Management System (ISO-QMS) certification which testified to its commitment to provide quality service not just in the production of statistics, but also in providing administrative services. The continuous engagement of the PSA with other data users and producers also created a harmonized and strengthened working environment for the PSS.

Methodologies

The PSS also embraced other emerging trends and innovations. In measuring poverty, new methodologies were explored such as the multi-dimensional poverty index, generation of poverty estimates from Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS), and using multi-source data to improve the quality and relevance of poverty statistics, like census, survey, big data (e.g. daytime and nighttime satellite imagery) and geographic information system (GIS) technology to produce more frequent small area poverty estimates.

Statistical Information Management and Dissemination

To increase usefulness of the statistics being produced by the PSS, statistical information management and dissemination should be continually improved. One of these improvements is the OpenSTAT portal of the PSA which allow the sharing of information where data can be freely used, re-used and redistributed by anyone without restrictions other than proper source attribution. Data documentations are also now stored in the PSA Data Archive (PSADA) which is a systematic repository of the data collection activities of the PSA. The e-Classification Mobile App is made available to public and private sectors for searching codes in the Philippine Standards and Classification systems. Retail price data of agricultural commodities are also being disseminated through the Presyo sa Palengke Mobile Application (PPMA) which enables for the comparison of past and present prevailing prices of a commodity.

Statistical Advocacy and Capacity Building

Additional statistical advocacy activities such as the Philippine Data Festival and Regional Statistics Committee (RSC) Summit were also conducted and institutionalized, among others.

To enhance statistical capacity of NGAs and LGUs, the Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Program for data collectors was developed and was recently approved for national certification. The PSA also provides technical assistance to PSA data source agencies and other government agencies in compiling, tabulating, and analyzing their own data.

Orientation and capacity development on Information Technology-enabled Maturity Assessment (ITeMA) in Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries Organizations (ARBOs) in Agrarian Reform Communities (ARCs) and Non-Agrarian Reform Communities (Non-ARCs) was conducted. Capacity building for the use of Artificial Intelligence was also conducted for the Census of Agriculture and Fisheries (AI4CAF) Project.

Data Collection, Generation, and Dissemination

New methodologies for data collection were also adopted such as the geotagging of building structures which are helpful in the development of digital building footprints for the application of spatial analytics and intelligent visualization of information using dynamic digitized maps for censuses and surveys. The use of Computer-Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI) in surveys and censuses was also increasingly adopted to improve the timeliness of results. Crowdsourcing opened potential ways for collecting data without enumerators or an established sampling frame. Online portals for answering surveys and submission of survey responses were enabled for establishment-based surveys. To address concerns in the reliability of mortality data, the Analysis of National Causes of Death for Action Tool (ANACONDA) Software was used to analyze the quality of data on causes of death.

Research and access to data were also encouraged through strengthening of data interoperability, inflation nowcasting, uploading of public use files (PUFs) in PSADA, exploring use of Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) for sharing SDG data and financial/economic data, championing for Freedom of Information, regular conduct of press conference/briefing on national accounts, inflation, poverty statistics, and labor and employment statistics, and maintenance and continuous improvement of the security of data.

Even with the unprecedented 2019 coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, important milestones were achieved including the early release of some official statistics such as the Labor Force Survey (LFS), Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Monthly Integrated Survey of Selected Industries (MISSI), inflation, and trade statistics. These were made possible through the digitalization and modernization of field data collection by utilizing the CAPI and Computer-Assisted Web-based Interview (CAWI).

Despite limitations on the number and mobility of enumerators, the 2020 Census of Population and Housing (CPH) was conducted in the same year. The Philippines is among the 22 countries in the world and among the seven (7) in Asia and the Pacific that conducted the census in 2020. This was made possible using CAPI Mobile application in collaboration with the Geodata Systems Technologies, Inc., CAWI, Paper-Assisted Telephone Interview (PATI), and self-administered questionnaires (SAQs).

The national registration and printing for the Philippine Identification System (PhilSys) was also carried out to provide immediate and improved access to financial and social protection services, especially to low-income individuals. The CBMS was conducted with the aim of addressing the existing data gaps in diagnosing the extent of poverty at the local level, and identify eligible beneficiaries of social amelioration programs, among others.

International Cooperation

The country was elected to the Bureau of the 7th Session of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific Committee on Statistics as a member and rapporteur until 2022. As a stalwart of statistical coordination in the international community, the PSA, in collaboration with the Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21) has chaired the Task Team on Coordination in the second half of 2020 until first quarter of 2021. For three (3) consecutive years, i.e., 2019 to 2021, the PSA received the Freedom of Information Award for its highest rate of response to requests for information from the public.

PSDP 2023-2029



PSDP 2023-2029 Steering Committee (SC) and Sectoral Working Groups (SWGs)

An SC and SWGs particularly for sectors which do not have existing Technical Committees (TCs), IACs, Task Forces (TFs), and Technical Working Groups (TWGs), were created through PSA Board Resolution No. 01, series of 2023 and PSA Board Memorandum Order Nos. 01 and 02, series of 2023 for the purpose of formulating the PSDP 2023-2029.

The PSDP 2023-2029 SC is composed of 35 agencies with PSA as the Chair and NEDA as the Vice-Chair (see Planning Committee for the full list). The PSDP SC provides guidance on the overall formulation of the PSDP.

Formulation Process of the PSDP 2023-2029

The preparation of the PSDP 2023-2029 included the formulation of a strategic planning framework that covers the vision, goals, and strategies for the medium term. The TCs and IACs drafted the statistical development programs (SDPs) that address primarily the data requirements of the PDP 2023-2028 and various statistical concerns of the PSS including its international commitments.

The SDPs were identified through an assessment of strengths, weaknesses, threats, and opportunities of the sector, previous SDPs particularly under the PSDP 2018-2023 Update, and the issues and challenges encountered in the implementation of the SDPs. The SDPs were refined and prioritized using key points such as:

1. enhancements and innovations in achieving a better sector;
2. most pressing needs given the limited resources;
3. outcome-based; and
4. being specific, measurable, attainable, and time-bound (SMART).

The draft SDPs were presented in a consultative forum to solicit comments/ recommendations from data producers, data users and other stakeholders. The revised draft incorporating the comments and views of the stakeholders was presented to the Steering Committee for additional comments prior to its presentation to and approval of the PSA Board.

Figure 4. PSDP 2023-2029 Formulation Process



Key Statistical Development by Chapter

The PSDP 2023-2029 has 432 Statistical Development Programs (SDPs), below are some of the key statistical developments for each chapter. The SDPs are also included in their respective chapter writeups and the full list can be found in Annex 1.

Chapter 1

Management and Coordination of the PSS

Modernization of business processes and operations through digitalization and breakthrough innovations for major surveys, such as the use of CAPI, CAWI, AI, remote-sensing for better quality, more timely and cost-efficient statistics.

Chapter 2.1

Health and Nutrition Statistics

Implementation of the Routine Information and Statistics for Enhancement of Public Health (RISE PH), an upgrade to the existing Field Health Service Information System (FHSIS) of the DOH, to deliver a more accurate and complete reporting of administrative-based health data.

Chapter 2.2

Education and Cultural Statistics

Integration of information systems across all levels of education through the adoption of Learner Reference Number (LRN) to facilitate tracking of transition and mobility of learners across different levels of education, i.e., basic education, technical-vocational education and training, and higher education.

Chapter 2.3

Population, Housing, and Migration Statistics

Census of Population by the PSA for program planning, allocation of resources and revenues, and creation/conversion of political and administrative units.

Chapter 3.1

Income, Poverty, and Hunger Statistics

Refinement/Review of the official poverty estimation methodology by the PSA to generate more accurate official poverty estimates that can be used for evidence-based decision making, planning and program design.

Chapter 3.2

Social Protection Statistics

Development of the Philippine Social Protection Index (PSPI) by the NEDA to supplement the analysis of effectiveness of social protection programs currently implemented by the government and allow policy makers to further enhance the delivery of social protection services to the right beneficiaries.

Chapter 4

Labor and Employment Statistics

Generation of statistics on emerging occupations & industries like digital jobs (online jobs, gig work) by the PSA and DOLE-Bureau of Labor and Employment to provide interventions to take advantage of the benefits (employment opportunities/ job creation) while minimizing the downsides/disadvantages of this platform for the workers, e.g., job displacement.

Chapter 5

Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries Statistics

Institutionalization of the generation/compilation of Provincial Value of Production in Agriculture and Fisheries by the PSA to address the need for subnational level statistics on value of production in agriculture and fisheries as input to the compilation of Provincial Product Accounts (PPA).

Chapter 6

Industry, Trade, and Services Statistics

Conduct of Commodity Flow Survey via Road Transport by the PSA to expand the scope and coverage of the domestic trade statistics (as it currently only covers air and water transport systems) to include road mode of transport which can serve as inputs in the formulation of plans and policies for transportation facilities.

Chapter 7

Tourism Statistics
Development and improvement of Tourism Satellite Accounts at the subnational level by the PSA for the development of tourism programs and plans at the local levels.

Chapter 8.1

Science, Technology, and Innovation Statistics
Development of Science, Technology, and Innovation Statistics (STI) Web Portal for PSS to consolidate and disseminate all available relevant STI data and information by the DOST as basis for evidence-based planning relative to the improvement of STI in the country.

Chapter 8.2

Information Society Statistics
Institutionalization of the National Information and Communications Technology Household Survey (NICTHS) by the PSA, Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT), and Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) to generate local level statistics on the information and communications technology usage of households.

Chapter 9

Investment Statistics
Generation of a more disaggregated foreign direct investments (FDI) data (i.e., at the five-digit level following the 2019 Updates of the 2009 PSIC) by the BSP for investment promotion, identification of investment potential industries, and planning purposes.

Chapter 10

Statistics on Children, Youth, and Gender and Development
Institutionalization of the Women's Safety Module and Women's Empowerment chapter in the National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS) by the PSA to serve as basis in crafting more evidence-based programs which address violence against women.

Chapter 11.1

Macroeconomic Statistics
Overall revision of the Philippine System of National Accounts (PSNA) by the PSA in accordance with the new 2025 System of National Accounts manual to provide more updated quarterly and annual national accounts based on recent economic developments, changes in classification systems and other emerging concerns in the country.

Chapter 11.2

Price Statistics
Rebasing of Consumer Price Index (CPI), Construction Materials Wholesale Price Index (CMWPI), General Wholesale Price Index (GWPI), Construction Materials Retail Price Index (CMRPI), and General Retail Price Index (GRPI) to base year 2024 for a more accurate and up to date measures of inflation and price changes, providing a better understanding of the economic landscape.

Chapter 11.3

Monetary, Financial, and Government Finance Statistics
Streamlining of BSP Surveys to avoid duplication of data collection on the financial condition of households and inclusion of adults in the Consumer Finance and Inclusion Survey (CFIS) which will be conducted on an annual basis.

Chapter 12.1

Energy and Water Statistics
Improvement in the compilation of the Water Accounts of the Philippines by the PSA to inform various areas of water policy, particularly, the management of water supply and demand and improvement of the state of the environment and water resources.

Chapter 12.2

Transportation and Infrastructure Statistics
Establishment of the National Transportation Database Management System by the Department of Transportation (DOTr), in collaboration with the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Center, to generate statistics that are readily available to the public and stakeholders.

Chapter 13

Security, Justice, and Peace Statistics

Expansion of the National Justice Information System (NJIS) by the Department of Justice (DOJ) to facilitate management and exchange of vital information across law enforcement and justice sector agencies towards a holistic approach to crime prevention and resolution.

Chapter 14

Governance Statistics

Development of a National Governance Index (NGI) by the PSA and NEDA to provide an overall picture of the governance situation in the country, including standardized concepts, definitions, and indicators.

Chapter 15

Environment and Natural Resources Statistics

Development and compilation of natural resource accounts and ecosystem accounts at the national and subnational levels through the institutionalization of the Philippine Ecosystem and Natural Capital Accounting System by the PSA, DENR and NEDA to incorporate natural capital accounts in thegovernment system, particularly in national economic accounts, development planning, and policy making.

Chapter 16

Statistical Capacity Development

Implementation of the Training and Certification Program – Data Collection National Certification II for Data Collector/Enumerator organized by the PSA, PSRTI, and TESDA for the achievement of a more efficient data collection, processing, and data analytics.

Chapter 17

Statistical Information Management and Dissemination

Setting of a data ecosystem for the government and private sector through an interagency committee to address the digital divide between businesses and government services in terms of accessibility which will include the establishment of a data governance framework.

Chapter 18

Civil Registration and Vital Statistics

Development of the Enhanced Philippine Civil Registry Information System (ePHILCRIS) to improve the civil registration processes and generation of vital statistics through use of new techniques and technologies.

Chapter 19

Local Statistics Development

Conduct of capacity development programs for LGUs on the adoption of standard classification systems in subnational statistics for a better understanding and use of statistical classification systems in maintenance of administrative recording systems.

Chapter 20

Community-Based Monitoring System Statistics

Synchronized Conduct of the Community-Based Monitoring System in 2024 and 2027 for local level planning and program implementation, comprehensive poverty analysis, and identification of target beneficiaries for social protection programs.

Chapter 21

Partnerships and International Cooperation

Continued promotion of international cooperation in statistics through participation and collaboration as appropriate, in the activities of the United Nations, ASEAN, Brunei Darussalam-Indonesia-Malaysia-Philippines East ASEAN Growth Area (BIMP-EAGA), and other development partners.

Chapter 22

Sustainable Development Goals Monitoring

Adoption of web-based information system technology that would make SDG data reporting, processing, and reporting including data analytics, integrated through machine learning or AI for a more sustainable generation and dissemination of SDG indicators.

Monitoring of the PDP 2023-2028 through the PSDP 2023-2029

The sectoral chapters of the PDP have accompanying RMs anchored on Results-Based Management which focuses on performance by measuring the outcomes and impacts of the set development plans. The PDP RMs contain outcome statements, indicator statements and targets to be achieved in the medium term.

In relation to this, Chapter 16 (Plan Implementation, Monitoring, and Evaluation) of the PDP 2023-2028 mentions that the PSDP will remain the primary mechanism to address the data requirements for the monitoring of the PDP and other sectoral plans and regional plans." In view of this, a mapping of the PDP RM indicators was done to ensure that the data requirements in monitoring the progress of the PDP 2023-2028 are supported by the PSDP 2023-2029. Relatedly, the sequence of the chapters of the PDP was also considered in crafting the PSDP wherein Chapters 2-9 and 11-15 of the PDP match Chapters 2-9 and 11-15 of the PSDP. The objective is to facilitate search and referencing of the PDP vis-à-vis the PSDP.

The SDPs of the PSDP 2023-2029 were crafted by various statistical committees based on the result of the mapping of the PDP RM indicators. Out of the 335 PDP unique indicators, 243 were addressed by the PSDP. The remaining 92 indicators can be sourced/ verified through administrative reports. Of this number, 66 are indicators which can be verified/sourced from Admin Data/Reports; 22 from International Recognition/Reports, and four from Assessment/Examination Results. Table 1 shows the number of PDP Indicators by chapter with corresponding SDPs.

While other sources/means of verification indicated in the PDP RMs such as the Census of Population, Census of Philippine Business and Industries, Family Income and Expenditure Survey, NDHS, among others, were already existing even before the formulation of the PDP 2023-2028 indicators, continuous improvements on these statistical activities are being done to ensure that the quality, relevance and timeliness of information provided to monitor the PDP are sound and reliable. Among these are the review of methodologies, more frequent conduct of surveys, and enhancement of information systems.

Table 1. Number of Philippine Development Plan 2023-2028 indicators by chapter with corresponding SDPs

PDP Chapter		No. of Unique PDP Indicators	No. of Unique PDP Indicators with corresponding SDPs
Chapter 2	Promote Human and Social Development	73	60
Chapter 3	Reduce Vulnerabilities and Protect Purchasing Power	37	26
Chapter 4	Increase Income-earning Ability	11	9
Chapter 5	Modernize Agriculture and Agribusiness	8	8
Chapter 6	Revitalize Industry	31	28
Chapter 7	Reinvigorate Services	7	7
Chapter 8	Advance Research and Development, Technology, and Innovation	16	14
Chapter 9	Promote Trade and Investments	8	6
Chapter 10	Promote Competition and Improve Regulatory Efficiency	20	1
Chapter 11	Ensure Macroeconomic Stability and Expand Inclusive and Innovative Finance	38	23
Chapter 12	Expand and Upgrade Infrastructure	30	23
Chapter 13	Peace and Security, and Administration of Justice	30	23
Chapter 14	Good Governance and Bureaucratic Efficiency	10	2
Chapter 15	Accelerate Climate Action and Strengthen Disaster Resilience	16	13
Total		**335**	**243**

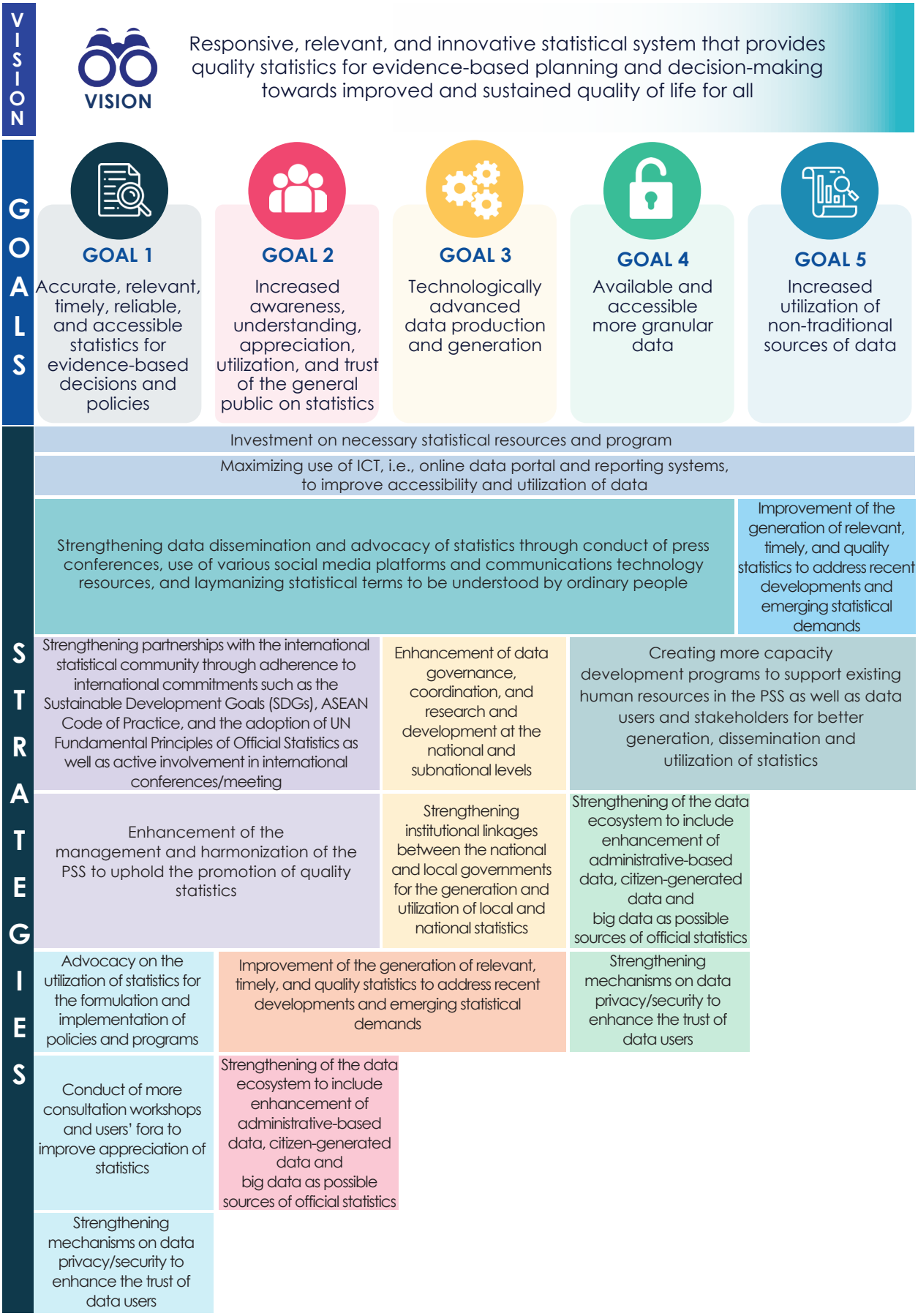


International Development Partners of the PSS

In addition to the PSS member agencies which have provided support for the formulation of the PSDP 2023-2029 both at the national and local levels, the PSS also benefited from technical assistance from various international development partners, namely:

- United Nations Children's Fund for the development of the methodology to measure multidimensional poverty index among children
- United Nations Population Fund for the 2020 Census-Based Population Projections
- United States Agency for International Development for the conduct of the 2022 NDHS
- International Monetary Fund for providing technical assistance in the compilation of:
    a. Full sequence of accounts;
    b. Chain volume measurements of GDP;
    c. Social Accounting Matrix
- United Nations Statistics Division and the ASEANStats for providing technical assistance in the:
    a. Compilation of the 2023 Supply and Use Table (SUT);
    b. Compilation of the 2023 Input-Output Accounts; and
    c. Overall revision of the Philippine System of National Accounts
- Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations through the following projects:
    a. FAO-PSA Project on Strengthening Agricultural Statistics Through the Review and Assessment of Agricultural Indicators System and Supply Utilization Accounts/Food Balance Sheet; and
    b. Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP) on Strengthened Capacity to Regain Progress Towards the SDGs through an Improved Evidence Base (Use of Earth observation data)
- ASEAN Food Security Information System (AFSIS) for sponsoring various trainings

Strategic Framework



Strategic Priorities



Key Priorities Considered in the Formulation of the PSDP 2023-2029



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PSA Board

PSDP Steering Committee

Technical Committees/Interagency Committees/ Sectoral Working Groups/Regional Statistics Committees

CBMS Council

PSDP Management Committee

PSDP Consultant/Resource Persons

PSDP Coordinators

PSDP Secretariat



Management and Coordination of the PSS

01

The Philippine Statistical System (PSS) provides the government, businesses, and the public with data about the economic, demographic, social and environmental conditions of the country. These data/statistics produced by the PSS are called official statistics.

The Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA), as the central statistical authority of the government on primary data collection, and the PSA Board as the highest policy-making body on statistical matters lead the management and coordination of the PSS.

The management and coordination of the PSS is guided by the United Nation's Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (UNFPOS)[1] and the 2021 edition of the UN Handbook on Management and Organization of National Statistical Systems.[2]

At the forefront of the management and coordination of the PSS is the development of Information technology (IT) which is pushing statistical work at an accelerated pace with better outputs from data collection, processing and analysis up to data dissemination and storage. Despite these developments , the dissemination of data and access to data is affected by poor, slow, and costly internet connection.

The PSS could also be affected by crisis or pandemics such as the Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) pandemic which could adversely affect statistical activities.

[1] *https://unstats.un.org/unsd/dnss/gp/FP-New-E.pdf*
[2] *https://unstats.un.org/capacity-development/handbook/index.cshtml*



In view of the aforementioned, the management and coordination of the PSS shall cover the following activities and plans for the Philippine Statistical Development Program (PSDP) 2023-2029:

Digital Compilation and Production of Quality and Timely Official Statistics

The PSS shall compile and produce statistics that are useful to users from unbiased sources, using scientific standards and methods. The data may be drawn from censuses, surveys, administrative data, or other sources.

Electronic data collection method will be employed with full consideration for benefits in quality, timeliness, and costs. Individual data of natural or legal persons will be protected and be used exclusively for statistical purposes.

Coordination and collaboration in the PSS on the development of digital, harmonized, and integrated data systems

Interagency and geo-spatial coordination will be improved to generate digital, harmonized, and integrated data systems. This will produce more reliable and timely statistics and indicators on economic and social concerns encompassing the Philippine Development Plan 2023-2028, Sustainable Development Goals, Community Based Monitoring System (CBMS), Civil Registration and Vital Statistics, and other key sectoral and geo-spatial data. Moreover, the response burden to respondents will be reduced.

These collaborations will generate more comprehensive and detailed data coverage for a more objective and comprehensive data analysis that can provide advance insights on evolving trends and issues.

Modernization of the PSS Information Infrastructure and Human Resources to improve PSS capabilities

Infrastructure modernization involves upgrading the hardware and software of the PSA and the entire PSS to the latest available and most efficient technology to generate fast and reliable data, disseminate data more efficiently, and improve data security. This will be complemented by a workforce fully equipped to handle the future needs of the PSS, which would involve hiring a good combination of talents in statistics, IT and other fields, strong and comprehensive training and mentoring, and attendance in statistical and IT conferences and seminars.

The efficiency and impact of the modernization of the PSS however, also depend on the improvement of internet connections in the country.

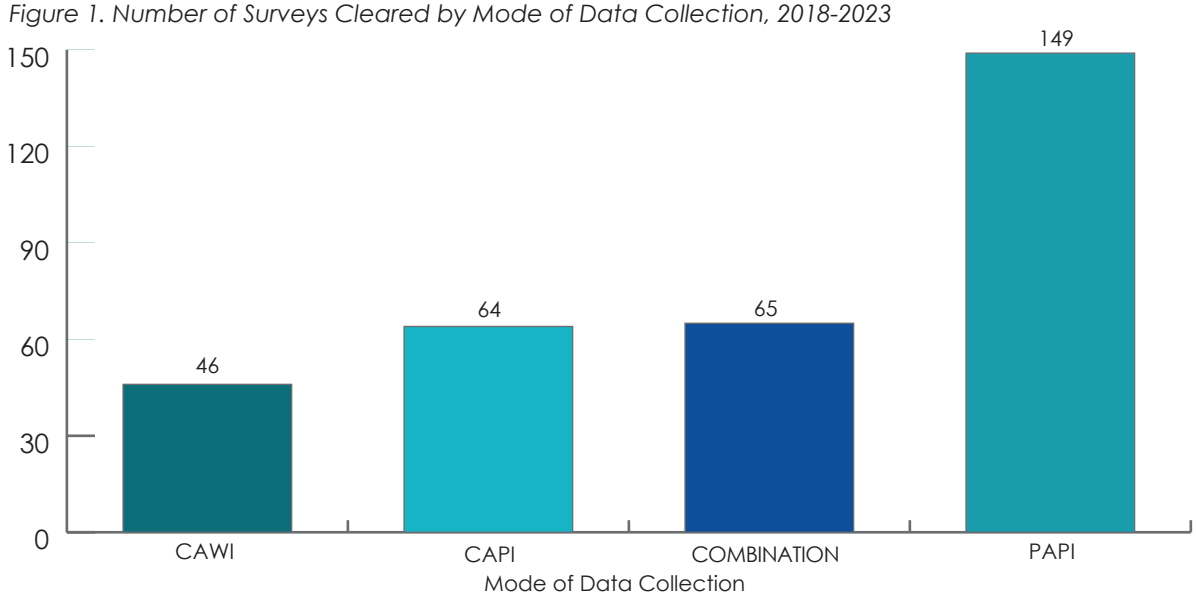
Development of statistical frameworks and promotion of international statistical standards and cooperation

The PSS shall pursue the development of national statistical frameworks in accordance with international statistical concepts, classifications and standards. In this regard, there is a need to continue to master the understanding and applications of international concepts and methods in the national frameworks, data collection, processing and analysis, including the estimation of key indicators.

To keep the PSS abreast and part of international statistical work, the PSA and other government agencies within the PSS shall actively participate in bilateral and multilateral statistical development activities with international bodies as well as with various countries.

Where We Are Now...

Figure 1. Number of Surveys Cleared by Mode of Data Collection, 2018-2023



Digital Data Collection for the country's census/surveys and administrative data

In recent years, the PSS experienced challenges. One of these is the COVID-19 pandemic which started in 2020. Data collection was severely affected due to restrictions brought about by community quarantines and lock downs. However, this global phenomenon became an opportunity for the PSS to innovate and improve business processes to face the challenges especially in the production of statistics. In the conduct of censuses and surveys, the PSS has extensively adopted the information and communications technology (ICT) in the collection and management of data. From 2018-2023, out of the 326 surveys cleared under the Statistical Survey Review and Clearance System (SSRCS) 46 used Computer-Assisted Web-Based Interview (CAWI); 64 adopted Computer-Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI); 65 used a combination of two or more data collection methods.

Government agencies have established data reporting systems to facilitate the dissemination of data from administrative sources such as Crime Information, Reporting and Analysis System of the Philippine National Police, Knowledge Management Information Technology Service of the Department of Health, and Electronic Invoicing/Receipting System of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, among others.

One of the biggest statistical activities in the country, the 2020 Census of Population and Housing, was conducted at the height of the pandemic and there were limitations in terms of manpower and access to transportation. Other surveys were also conducted despite these difficulties, such as the 2019 Annual Survey of Establishments, 2021 Family Income and Expenditures Survey, 2019-2020 Survey on Research and Development Expenditures and Human Resources, and the monthly conduct of Labor Force Survey.

Online Coordination and Collaboration through Hybrid Events

Another innovation done by the PSS is the hybrid conduct of events, which encourages wider participation, minimizes cost and provides flexibility to the organizers and attendees. Among the events that were held using this method were the Opening Ceremony of the 31st National Statistics Month and the celebration of the 3rd World Statistics Day. Moreover, to continually address statistical issues, various statistical committees within the PSS convened through various online meeting platforms, such as Zoom, Google Meet, and Webex.

Completion and approval of three statistical frameworks and training on two Philippine standard classifications

In terms of policies, the PSA Board approved three new statistical frameworks: a) Statistical Framework for the Science, Technology, and Innovation Sector (Resolution No. 10, series of 2021); b) Philippine Social Protection Statistical Framework, (Resolution No. 12, series of 2021); and c) Statistical Framework for the Investment Sector (Resolution No. 9, series of 2022).



Capacity development on the use of the Updated Philippine Standard Industrial Classification among LGUs in Region X.

To harmonize data at the national and subnational levels, the PSA conducted capacity development on the use of Philippine Standard Industrial Classification (PSIC) and Philippine Standard Geographic Code (PSGC) to 354 local government units (LGUs) in five regions in 2021 and 342 LGUs in 11 regions in 2022.

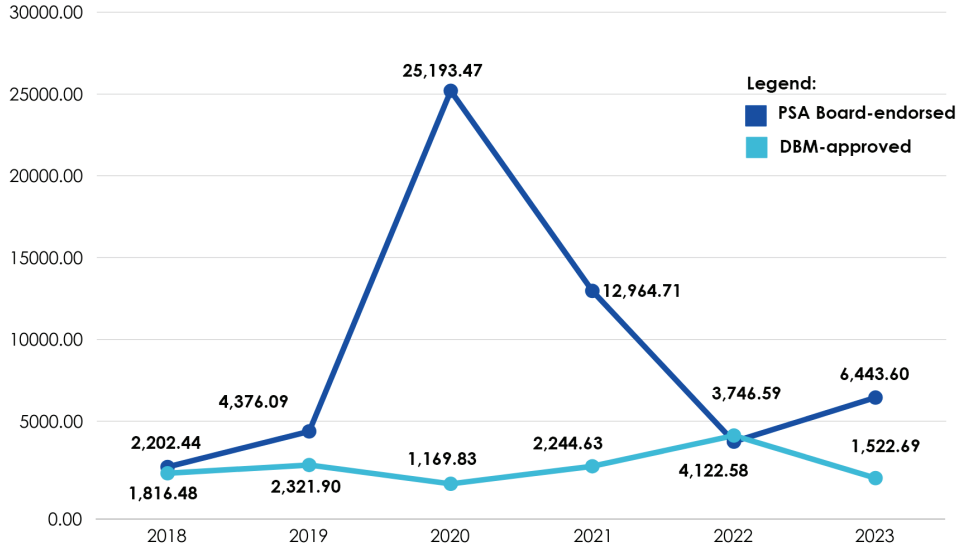
Table 1. Number of Trainings Conducted to LGUs, 2021-2022

Year	Region	No. of LGUs Trained
2021	National Capital Region (NCR)	13
	Region X (Northern Mindanao)	71
	Region VII (Central Visayas)	125
	MIMAROPA Region	42
	Region IV-A (CALABARZON)	103
	Sub-Total	**354**
2022	Region III (Central Luzon)	70
	Region XII (SOCCSKSARGEN)	48
	Region XI (Davao Region)	47
	Region VI (Western Visayas)	96
	Region II (Cagayan Valley)	42
	Region I (Ilocos Region)	39
	Sub-Total	**342**
	Total	**696**

Statistical Performance Ranking of the PSS

The PSS continually aims to be relevant to the needs of its stakeholders and is working hard to be at par with the National Statistical Offices in other countries. At the global level, the Philippines consistently ranked second among Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Countries in the World Bank's Statistical Performance Indicators (SPI) for 2016-2022. Of the five pillars of the SPI, the Philippines performed well in pillar 1 - data use, with a score of 100, and pillar 2 – data services with a score of 90.63. However, the country needs to improve on pillar 5 – data infrastructure which covers hard infrastructure (legislation, governance, standards) and soft infrastructure (skills, partnerships) as well as the financial resources to deliver useful—and widely used—data products and services, where the country garnered a score of 55 only.

Figure 3. PSA Board Endorsed vs Department of Budget and Management Approved Budget, 2018-2023 (in million pesos)



While these accomplishments can be considered as significant considering the health and environmental hurdles brought about by the pandemic, there are still issues that need to be addressed and challenges to surmount to continually improve the management and coordination of the PSS. Among the areas to be enhanced are the following:

- Budget for the conduct of statistical activities;
- Continuous modernization of data collection to facilitate release of official statistics;
- Use of administrative records to supplement data from surveys and other emerging data sources;
- Statistical quality standards and classification systems to promote a culture of quality in the PSS;
- Provisions of Executive Order (EO) No. 352 "Designation of Statistical Activities That Will Generate Critical Data for Decision-Making of the Government and the Private Sector"; and
- Personnel to do data collection, processing, and data analytics in both statistical and non-statistical agencies.

Next Steps

While some of the management and coordination mechanisms have already been institutionalized and a number of statistical policies have been issued to improve the PSS, there is a lot more to be done on the following:

Digital Compilation and Production of Quality and Timely Official Statistics

- Modernization of business processes and operations through digitalization and breakthrough innovations for major surveys, such as the use of CAPI, CAWI, Artificial Intelligence (AI), remote-sensing, for better quality, more timely and cost efficient statistics;

- Development and adoption of production and generation of data on emerging needs (e.g. digital economy, creative economy, Philippine Ecosystem and Natural Capital Accounting. System (PENCAS), provincial product accounts, disaster stats, etc.) to address data gaps, harmonize data collection and facilitate accounting of their contributions to the economy; and

- Promotion of data interoperability to cover data sharing, data collection and integration among data producing agencies, e.g. Implementation of a harmonized and shared migration data through the Shared Government Information System for Migration.

Coordination and collaboration in the PSS on the development of digital, harmonized, and integrated data systems

- Strengthening/Establishing and improving the local statistical planning and coordination structures (Regional/Provincial/City Statistics Committees/Interagency Committees/ Technical Working Groups, Coordination Boards). These Statistical Committees/ Boards serve as open doors for the cascading of statistical policies and programs to PSS member agencies; and

- Strengthening and institutionalizing partnerships and linkages in the data ecosystems through data-sharing agreements, technical, and financial assistance both at the national and local levels;

Modernization of the PSS Information Infrastructure and Human Resources to improve PSS capabilities

- Enhancement of PSA Data Archive (PSADA): overall webpage enhancement, continuous updating of content-metadata and microdata, continuing capacity building of staff for documentation and webpage maintenance and improvement;

- Decentralization of PSA Data Enclave which aims to enable a positive environment to access open and free data and to centralize its data dissemination channels;

- Strengthening of the SSRCS by the development of the SSRCS portal to track status of applications for survey clearance;

- Advocacy Forum on Philippine Statistical Quality Assurance Framework (PSQAF) and Registers and Administrative Reporting System (RARS);

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

- Conduct of capacity development activities for LGUs on the adoption of standard classification systems;

- Conduct of capacity development activities for LGUs on the implementation, data privacy, analysis and use of CBMS data;

- Conduct of training on manual/machine processing of LGU business registers to fully adopt the revised PSIC and PSGC in the Business Permits & Licensing System;

- Enhancing competency of statisticians and non-statistical personnel handling statistical functions, such as the Regional Orientation on Data Management and Information Technology;

- Accreditation of training for field data collectors/enumerators;

Development of statistical frameworks and promotion of international statistical standards and cooperation:

- Development and/or enhancement of data quality assurance mechanisms to improve quality, timeliness and coherence of data, and to promote efficient use of government resources:

  1. SSRCS
  2. PSQAF
  3. RARS

- Development or updating of statistical classification systems to ensure consistency of data collected and increase relevance of classification systems at the subnational, national and international levels:

  1. Statistical Classification System for Environmental Activities and Functions
  2. Creative Statistical Classification Systems
  3. Statistical Classification System on Green Jobs
  4. Revision of the of 2019 Updates to the 2009 PSIC

5. Operational definitions and statistical classification systems to measure gig statistics
6. Operational definition and statistical classification systems related to the digital economy

- Review and updating of the Inventory of Statistical Standards in the Philippines to ensure the adoption of updated standards, concepts, and definitions by data users;
- Improvement of the System of Designated Statistics (SDS):

  1. Overall review of the EO and the list of Designated Statistics
  2. Monitoring of the SDS

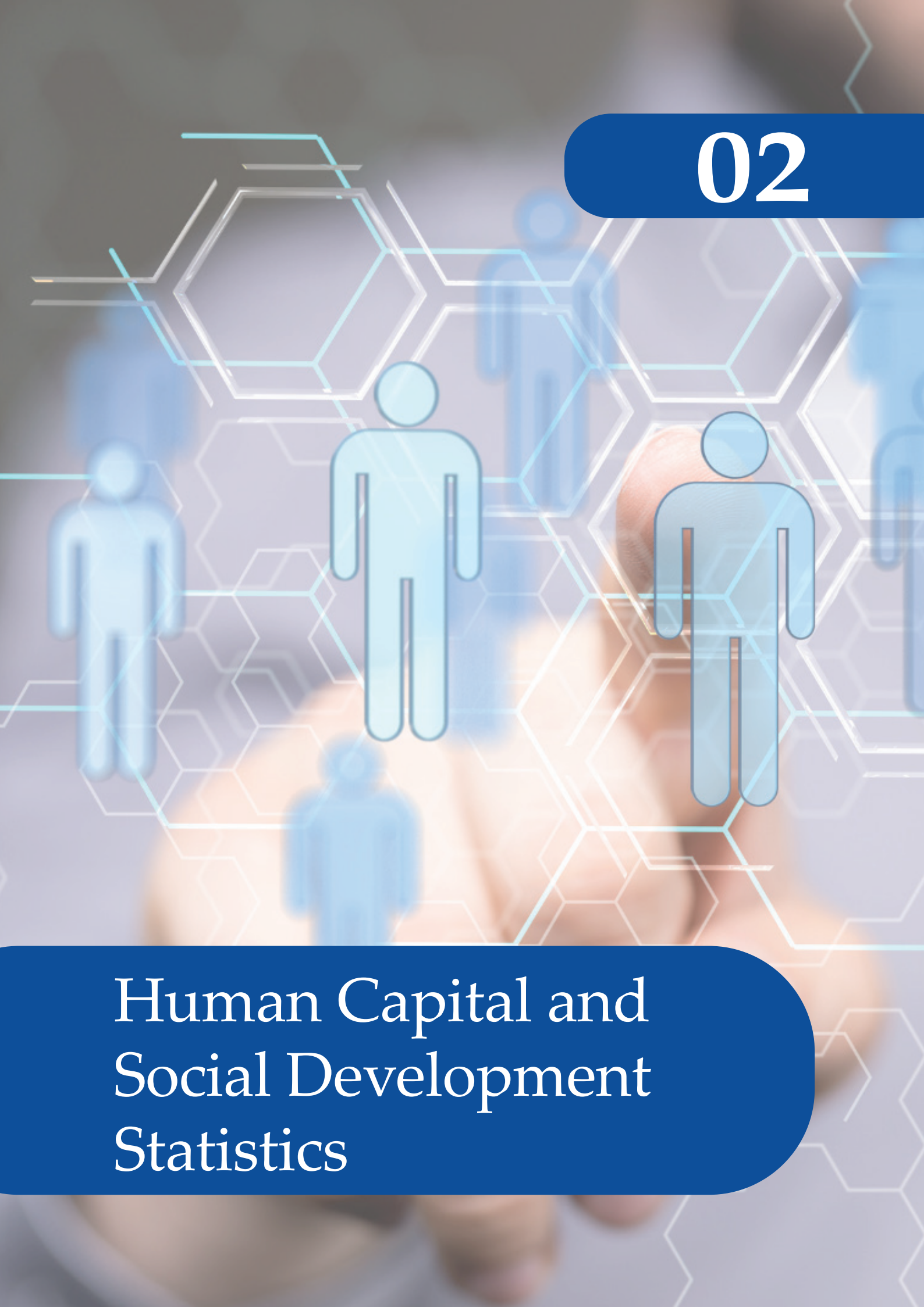
- Development of the legal framework on data sharing;
- Participation and engagement in the international conferences, trainings, workshops, meetings, for the development of quality statistics.

After Seven Years...

- The PSS has been able to provide quality statistics needed to measure the progress of medium-term development plan and comply with the countries international commitments;
- Shorter time lag for data releases especially the designated statistics as the agencies have fully adopted digitalization in data production, processing and dissemination;
- Local level data, such as the CBMS, as well as administrative-based data, are used for the formulation of plans and programs at the national level as these are already consistent, reliable and have met quality standards. These data can be used to complement major censuses and surveys;



- Stakeholders have more access to official statistics and other available data in the government because of data interoperability;
- With the increased public trust in official statistics, more data users will be dependent on official statistics for policy- and decision-making thus, encouraging more funding support for statistical activities from the government; and
- There are more competent statisticians/personnel handling statistical positions at the non-statistical NGAs and all local government units.



02

Human Capital and Social Development Statistics



2.1 Health and Nutrition Statistics

Health is an essential component of human capital and social development that every country should invest in. The health sector budget reached PhP 299 billion in 2023[1], an increase by about eight percent from 2022 total budget of PhP 277 billion. According to the Department of Budget and Management proposed 2023 national budget, a big chunk of this allotment was allocated for projects, activities, and programs that safeguard public health, that is, improvement of the capacity of healthcare systems, investment in health technology, research and development, and promotion of supportive and inclusive healthcare systems. For this reason, the Philippine Statistical System has been continuously improving its monitoring mechanism on various health programs and strategies; and developing and institutionalizing methodologies to come up with sound and robust indicators to measure progress in the country's health care and services system.

The Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2023-2028 envisions Filipinos to enjoy longer and healthier lives. To achieve these, four strategies were identified as follows: (a) social determinants of health improved; (b) healthy choices and behavior enabled; (c) access, quality, and efficiency of health care improved; and (d) health systems strengthened.

[1] *Department of Budget and Management. (2023). People's Proposed Budget. https://www.dbm.gov.ph/images/pdffiles/2023-Peoples-Proposed-Budget.pdf.*



The first two strategies are non-medical factors that influence health outcomes, i.e., a person's health and well-being. Examples of these social determinants listed by the World Health Organization (WHO) are: income and social protection, education, unemployment, and job insecurity, working life conditions, food insecurity, housing, basic amenities and the environment, early childhood development, social inclusion and non-discrimination, structural conflict, and access to affordable health services of decent quality. Research shows that these social determinants affect people's health condition significantly by as much as 30-55%. Meanwhile, healthy choices and behavior include getting regular physical activity, maintaining a normal body weight, consuming no alcohol or moderate amounts, non participation in smoking, and obtaining sufficient sleep (7-8 hours), among others.

Figure 1. Social Determinants of Health, WHO



The last two strategies pertain to medical aspects of health. Access, quality, and efficiency of health care depend on appropriate programs and services, sufficient facilities, health insurance coverage of the population and financial assistance to indigents. Finally, a strong health system means having enough/new health professionals, digital infrastructure, hospitals, facilities, and equipment to meet present and future demands for health services, including resilience to upsurge on medical needs due to pandemics, environmental and natural disasters.

The National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS) provides data support for monitoring and evaluation of the first two health strategies of the PDP 2023-2028 as it generates data on household wealth, education, employment, nutrition of children and women, fertility and family planning, early childhood development, water sanitation, women's empowerment, and violence against women. It also provides information on the knowledge of households regarding healthy choices or the lack of it which causes non-communicable diseases like cardiovascular disease, diabetes, Human Immunodeficiency Virus and Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome, pneumonia, liver, kidney, and other respiratory diseases. Moreover, the NDHS also provides data on medical care utilization and financing supporting in part the health Strategies 3 and 4 of the PDP 2023-2028. Further, the NDHS provides parameter estimates of two key health outcomes: infant and child mortality rates.

The third and fourth health strategies identified by the PDP although supported in part by the NDHS data, remain largely a data gap. Access, quality, and efficiency of health care

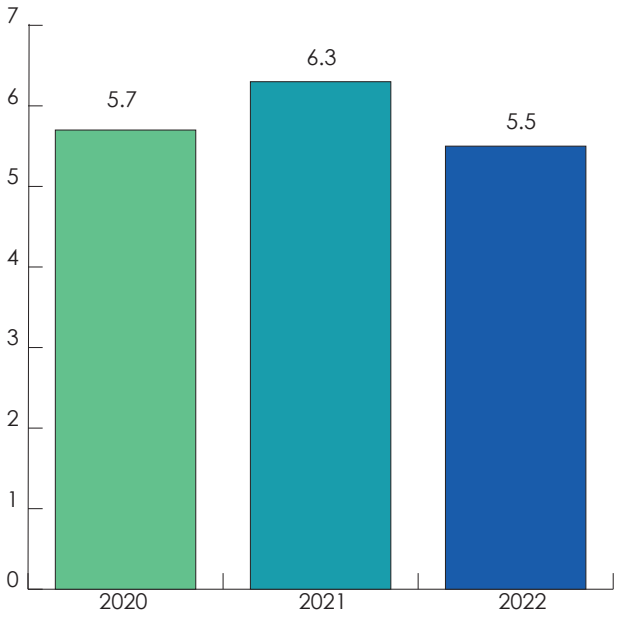
indicators are still under development even at the global level. For instance, to measure quality of health care presupposes standards of quality that will have to be defined and measured. Likewise, the efficiency of health care as well as a strong health system will follow specific criteria/standards of measurement that will have to be developed and measured using scientific statistical methods. These indicators are crucial for health development planning as they provide the inputs on the conditions on the strengths and weaknesses of the country's health care services and system—manpower organization, and infrastructure.

Recognizing the need for a more frequent conduct of the NDHS, this chapter highlights the plans to change the frequency of conduct of the NDHS to every midterm and end term of the administration.

The Health Statistical Program of the Department of Health (DOH) will enhance their data collection system in the health sector. Collaboration with various agencies such as Philippine Health Insurance Corporation (PhilHealth), the Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT), the concerned Local Government Units (LGUs), and Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA), among others are taking place to provide support for this program. Digitalization will upgrade the data collection system and address challenges/issues faced by the existing Field Health Service Information System (FHSIS). The FHSIS is the DOH-designated nationwide facility-based recording and reporting system that generates public health services data for decision-making relative to the implementation of public health programs in the country. It provides health surveillance data on infectious diseases, mortality, immunization, nutritional supplementation, and other health-related data gathered from the local health facilities (e.g., barangay health stations, health clinics) through various reporting forms and tools in a monthly, quarterly, and annual basis to the regional offices. The DOH Central Office consolidates and analyses these administrative data to come up with the FHSIS Annual Report and disseminates it on the DOH website. The FHSIS report serves as basis for decision-making both at the local and national level related to the management and implementation of public health programs.

To provide policymakers with the country's health expenditure data, the PSA established the Philippine National Health Accounts (PNHA) based on the System of Health Accounts (SHA) 2011. The PNHA-SHA presents data on the country's health spending, health financing, and health management over time. PNHA is compiled and published on the PSA website annually. The household out-of-pocket health expenditure as percentage to the total health expenditure is one of the indicators crucially monitored to decrease by 28.1 percent in the PDP 2023-2028 targets. The latest development of the PNHA was done in 2020 with overall revisions of PNHA from 2014 to 2018. To provide a more accurate estimate of the indicators in the PNHA, continuous improvement of the compilation of the PNHA is highlighted in this Philippine Statistical Development Program (PSDP) chapter on health.

Figure 2. Share of Total Health Expenditure (THE) to Gross Domestic Product (GDP): 2020-2022 (in percent)



Where We Are Now...

With the close collaboration among member agencies of the Interagency Committee on Health and Nutrition Statistics (IACHNS), the period 2021-2023 generated a pivotal development in health and nutrition statistics. Let us walk through the major accomplishments/milestones of the health and nutrition sector.

The PSA took the challenge to push for the early conduct of the 2022 NDHS in time for the crafting of the PDP 2023-2028 for inclusive and equal opportunities for all Filipinos. The NDHS also served as a major source of data for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with 28 indicators being supplied out of the total 53 SDG indicators on health and nutrition.

As a result of the successful implementation of the 2022 NDHS, two (2) major dissemination forums were conducted, the Key Indicators Dissemination Forum in November 2022 and the National Data Dissemination Forum for the Final Report in June 2023. The PSA Regional Statistical Services Offices also conducted the 2022 NDHS Regional Data Dissemination Forum from June to July 2023, which highlighted the regional results of specific indicators in their area.

The 2022 Annual Poverty Indicators Survey (APIS) was also conducted by the PSA in June 2022. The data collected in APIS serves as input to the development of the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI). Information from APIS served as input to SDGs 1 and 6. Information gathered includes the percentage of families with basic drinking water services and the percentage of families with: a) basic sanitation services and b) hand-washing facilities with soap and water.

Despite the onset of the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic, the PSA continued its implementation of household surveys, which includes the successful nationwide conduct of the 2021 Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS). It is the country's primary source of data on adult tobacco use and control. The 2021 GATS in the Philippines was the third round held every five years since 2009. The GATS is implemented in collaboration with the DOH and with technical assistance from the WHO and the US Center for Disease Control and Prevention. The 2021 GATS Data Dissemination Forum was conducted a year after its data collection in December 2022.

The Food and Nutrition Research Institute of the Department of Science and Technology (FNRI-DOST) implemented the Expanded National Nutrition Survey (ENNS), a three-year rolling survey that ran from 2018 to 2021, excluding 2020. The ENNS adopted the 2013 Master Sample of the PSA as its sampling design, covering 117 provinces/highly urbanized cities (HUCs) as domains. The ENNS provides empirical data on the nutritional and health status of Filipinos for nutrition planning and program



National Data Dissemination Forum for the Final Report of the 2022 National Demographic and Health Survey held last 06 June 2023



National Data Dissemination Forum for 2021 Global Adult Tobacco Survey last December 2022

development as well as timely policy decisions at the national and provincial/HUCs levels. Data on malnutrition, stunting, wasting, and obesity, are crucial in crafting the Philippine Plan of Action for Nutrition 2023-2028. They also serve as inputs to the crafting of the PDP. The 2021 ENNS results were successfully disseminated in November 2022.

Apart from the surveys, the PSA proposed a new methodology to estimate Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) using data from the civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS). Aside from the interim MMR estimate, a new methodology from Vital Statistics Division of PSA has been proposed, yet recommendation from the Interagency Committees on the methodology is still being discussed for approval of the PSA Board.

The IACHNS also spearheaded the signing of the Joint Administrative Order (JAO) between the DOH and the PSA on the Guidelines for Making all Health, Nutrition, and Demographic-related administrative and Survey Data Publicly Available and Accessible.

One of the issues and challenges in the statistical development of the health sector is the lack of disaggregated data by special population groups, like (i) disability data and (ii) by gender or sex, to support health programs.

Also, there is a need to address the data gaps in health and nutrition indicators in support of the PDP and SDG indicators classified as Tier 3 and Tier 2 in the national goals. These data gaps in PDP and SDG need further studies and budgetary requirements to come up with sound methodology and data collection.

For the administrative-based data, one major challenge is to mitigate under-coverage and increase the compliance rate of the administrative reporting system collected from the FHSIS of the DOH. Also, delay in reporting data goes hand in hand with untimely decision-making in improving the health system. Untimely and suboptimal data quality has been a persistent issue in the data provided by the FHSIS despite various revamps; hence, a need for an intensive redesign.

Next Steps

The PDP 2023-2028 chapter on health envisioned that by 2028, Filipinos throughout the country will enjoy longer and healthier lives because they live, work, and learn in communities, workplaces, and schools that better support their well-being; they are guided to make healthy choices; and they are assured access, with financial protection, to quality health services when needed. In support of the PDP, the PSDP 2023-2029 includes major statistical development programs and specific statistical activities including new developments or emerging activities.

The major statistical development programs are, as follows:

- **Monitor the implementation of the National Health Insurance Program (NHIP) under the Universal Health Care (UHC) law as follows:**
  1. Registration of Filipinos under the NHIP/PhilHealth;
  2. Profile of registered Filipinos by sex/age/area/income group;
  3. Matching of registrations with DSWD's Listahan; and
  4. Amount of medical benefits.

- **Development of the FHSIS as a database system of medical cases from all health units including both LGU and DOH hospitals as well as private hospitals.** Create a dashboard showing profile of diagnosed diseases/ morbidities by area, by age group, and by sex on a monthly basis to serve as early warning of health risks both at the national and local levels. Improve reporting compliance of LGU hospitals and health units, DOH accredited private hospitals, medical institutions, and clinics, and DOH hospitals and clinics;

- **Conduct studies for the development of indicators on the access, quality, and efficiency of health services, as well as indicators/standards for a strong health system;**

- **Develop and conduct survey on food insecurity to measure hunger and nutrition deficiency;**

- **Conduct of a mid-term NDHS by 2025 to provide up-to-date estimates of basic demographic and health indicators**, especially those being monitored for the PDP and related indicators for the attainment of the SDGs;

- **Institutionalize child discipline questions in the NDHS** to provide data on SDG indicator 16.2.1 or the proportion of children aged 1-14 who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month;

- **Conduct of the 2026 GATS to monitor adult tobacco use and track key tobacco control indicators as well as the conduct of 2023 and 2028 Global Youth Tobacco Survey;**

- **Conduct the APIS every non-Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES) years** to generate information on WaSH indicators for the SDGs specifically on Goal 1: End Poverty and all its forms and Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all;

- **Improve the PNHA.** Data on health spending by financing schemes, health care functions, and health providers, among others are bases in the formulation and implementation of policies in supporting the UHC Act;

- **Conduct the National Nutrition Survey (NNS) every 5 years** to assess and update the food consumption, health, and nutritional status of Filipino households;

- **Implement the Updating Survey of the Nutritional Status of Filipino Children and Other Population Groups** by the FNRI-DOST in 2025. This is to provide midterm assessment of nutritional status of Filipino households conducted every two and half years preceding the NNS;

- **Conduct the Health Promotion and Literacy Longitudinal Study** by the DOH to establish the systems and mechanisms for the Health Promotion Framework Strategy Monitoring and Evaluation Framework through routine assessment of the behavioral outcomes of the priority areas;

- **Conduct of the FHSIS at the local level** while the conduct of Routine Information and Statistics for Enhancement of Public Health (RISE PH) is being reconsidered;

- **Conduct of Drug Availability Survey between 2024 and 2027** to be spearheaded by the DOH to monitor and determine the extent of the essential drug availability in public health facilities in the Philippines;

- **Conduct the National Tuberculosis Prevalence Survey** by the DOH in collaboration with Foundation for the Advancement of Clinical Epidemiology, Incorporated and the Philippine Council for Health Research and Development to monitor the prevalence of tuberculosis in the Philippines and track key indicators in tuberculosis control program;

- **Development and improvement of methodology for SDG indicators in Tiers 2 and 3** to address data gaps for indicators in SDGs 1, 2, and 3;

- **Development of methodology for estimating MMR using CRVS data**;

- **Compile and generate selected Food Security Indicators**

- **Implementation of the JAO on the Guidelines on Making All Health, Nutrition, and Demographic related Administrative and Survey Data available and accessible** to the public through a PSA Board Resolution enjoining all government agencies and instrumentalities adopting the said guidelines;

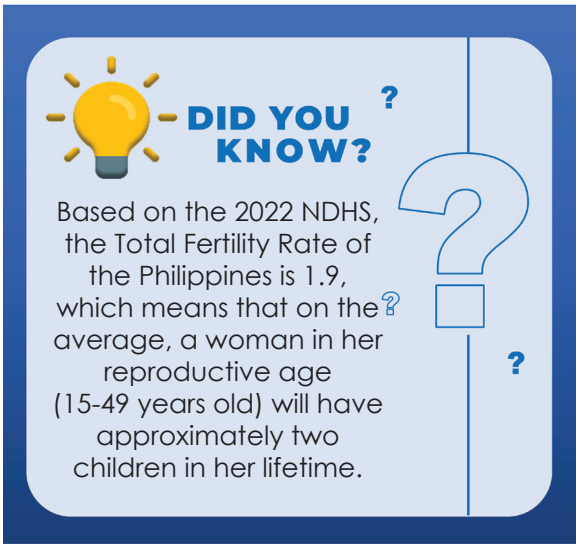
- **Implementation of the JAO on the Guidelines for the submission and access of health, nutrition, and demographic related administrative and survey data through the National Health Data Repository system**. This repository system will integrate all health-related data into one repository that can be accessed by the public through a web portal. This program is spearheaded by the DOH, with PhilHealth serving as integrator, in collaboration with DICT, PSA, and all national government agencies concerned;

- **Institutionalize the DOH Health Statistical Program** which highlights the development and implementation of RISE PH as an upgrade to the existing FHSIS;

- Capacity Development through participation and engagement in local and international conferences, trainings, workshops, and meetings for the development of quality and comprehensive health and nutrition statistics including SDGs and other related concern.

After Seven Years...

By 2029, the DOH's revamp of their health statistical system will generate an improved information statistical system with clearer data sharing and open data policies, guided by globally adopted data governance principles and localized data governance framework. The implementation of RISE PH will deliver a more accurate and complete reporting of administrative-based health data that can generate national and sub-national level data.



Meanwhile, the implementation of various surveys and improved collection systems for the administrative-based data shall provide up-to-date, transparent, accurate, and useful data aligned in the crafting of policies and programs especially inputs to PDP for the next medium term of the coming administration. Through the development and adoption of sound and robust methodologies for health and nutrition indicators, appropriate and timely policy actions will be achieved for better health-related outcomes.



2.2 Education and Cultural Statistics

The Philippine Development Plan 2023-2028 envisions its citizens to smarter and more innovative by substantially addressing learning poverty as well as providing accessibility to high quality lifelong learning opportunities. This chapter covers statistics that measure the performance and contribution of the education and culture sector for economic and social development.

Statistics on education include measures on participation, literacy, learner performance assessments, Technical Vocational Education and Training and adult learning, lifelong learning, schools and institutions, and human and financial resources invested in education. Statistics on culture fall under different cultural and related domains, such as cultural and natural heritage, performance and celebration, visual arts and artisan products, books and press, audio, visual, broadcast, and interactive media, creative services, tourism, and sports and recreation. The codependence of education and culture is fundamental to human capital and social development of the country in a cross-cutting way.

Where We Are Now...

The Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) pandemic greatly affected the education sector, as evidenced by school closures, decreased enrollment, and changes in the delivery of teaching and learning. These led educational institutions to shift from traditional teaching to online learning, and the implementation of various learning delivery modalities to ensure that education continues even during the pandemic.

A year after, enrollment in basic education significantly recovered from the decline experienced in School Year (SY) 2020-2021. In SY 2021-2022, enrollment in formal education including the Alternative Learning System recorded around 28 million learners surpassing the pre-pandemic enrollment figures. This increased to 28.4 million learners in SY 2022-2023, due to the reintroduction of the in-person classes nationwide.

A totally different enrollment procedure was also implemented for basic education known as remote enrollment where parents/legal guardians may enroll their children through online or digital platforms, drop-box enrollment, and SMS/text. Undeniably, online, and digital platforms play an important role in fast-tracking the collection of the Learner Enrollment and Survey Form that captures crucial information on capacity of households in managing distance learning, availability of internet and gadgets, family profile and income.

Continuity in the data collection remains unhampered with the existence of the Learner Information System (LIS) and Basic Education Information System (BEIS) that enable the basic education sector to obtain vital information about learners, school related data, facilities, and others, that supports evidence-based decision making. This ensures that learners can continue learning and teachers can deliver instruction in a safe work and learning environment.



The Functional Literacy, Education and Mass Media Survey (FLEMMS) provides baseline information on education and literacy status of the Philippines.[1]



The UNESCO Thematic Indicators for Culture is a framework of thematic indicators to measure and monitor culture's enabling contribution to the national and local development.[2]

[1] *https://psa.gov.ph/statistics/education-mass-media*
[2] *https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000371562*





Despite these challenges brought by the COVID-19 pandemic, the Philippine Statistical System (PSS) is still committed to provide statistical measures on the performance and contribution of the education and culture sector to economic and social development. Some of the major accomplishments for education and culture is the release of the Functional Literacy, Education and Mass Media Survey (FLEMMS) data in 2019 and the on-going implementation of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Culture 2030 Indicators in the Philippines particularly in Baguio City.

The 2019 FLEMMS provides baseline information on education and literacy status of the population in the formulation and monitoring of policies and programs related to education and literacy. The implementation of UNESCO Culture 2030 Indicators in the Philippines, particularly in the City of Baguio with the support and partnership of the National Commission for Culture and the Arts and the Baguio City government, provides a framework of thematic indicators purpose of which is to measure and monitor culture's enabling contribution to the national and local implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The country's education system is trifocal. In 1994, the Commission on Higher Education (CHED) and the Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA) were created, to supervise tertiary degree programs and non-degree technical-vocational programs, respectively. The trifocal approach led to the Department of Education's (DepEd) focus on basic education covering elementary, secondary, and non-formal education, including culture and sports. CHED focused on tertiary education while TESDA administered the post-secondary and middle-level manpower training and development. The challenge with this trifocal education system is the lack of a harmonized information system to track learners' movement on the three levels of education, namely, basic education, technical-vocational education and training, and higher education. In 2019, the PSA Board approved the resolution enjoining the adoption of Learner Reference Number which will serve as a common reference number in the integration of information systems among the DepEd, CHED and TESDA.

In view of this, upon the recommendation of the Interagency Committee on Education Statistics (IACES), the PSA issued Memorandum Order No. 04, s. 2023: Creation of a Technical Working Group on crafting the guidelines of the integration of information systems in the trifocal education system.

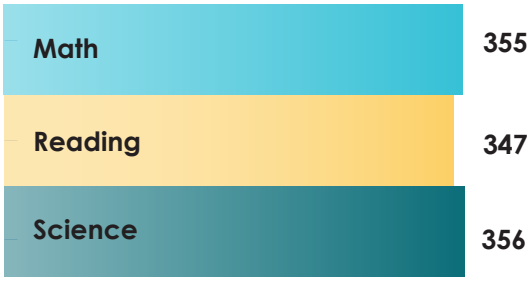
While some of its major statistical programs were reprogrammed, the PSS, in close coordination with the IACES, has developed new programs and strategies to assess the effects of the pandemic in the education and culture sector. These programs are enumerated in the following section.



Next Steps

The education sector faces increasing challenges. More data are needed to understand the country's weak performance in Reading, Science, and Math. While the FLEMMS results depict more than 90 percent literacy rate among Filipinos, results of the National Achievement Test administered to Grade 6, Grade 10, and Grade 12 students "gravitate towards the low proficiency levels in Science, Mathematics and English. Likewise, the latest results of the Programme for International Student Assessment of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) administered to a representative of 15-year-old students to test their proficiency in Reading, Science, and Mathematics reveal that Filipino learners ranked last among the 79 participating countries and near last in Science and Mathematics. These among other related concerns led to the development of new programs and strategies to address data gaps. Moreover, the adoption of online classes and modular learning as new methods of instruction forced both the learners and teachers to adapt to new learning technologies.

Figure 1. PISA Scores of the Philippines, 2022



Source: OECD, PISA 2022

Due to these rapid developments, the change of frequency in the conduct of FLEMMS, possibly from every five years to every three years is proposed, to enable policymakers and education agencies to make timely policy decisions and programs related to literacy and education. Further, since the results of the FLEMMS do not fully align with the country's performance in international large-scale assessments, it is recommended that both the FLEMMS questionnaire and the Philippines' definition of functional literacy be reviewed.

The COVID-19 outbreak also had an adverse impact on the learners. School closures limited the social interactions of students and significantly led to learning loss. Additionally, the pandemic increased stress, anxiety, and even led to depression among some learners. In response, the Basic Education proposed to enhance their Information Systems to capture data on mental health prevalence and other emerging education-related concerns.

The following are the statistical development programs proposed for education and culture sector:

- **Integration of information systems across all levels of education** through the adoption of common reference number to facilitate tracking transition and mobility of learners across different levels of education. The program aims to establish a harmonized education information system among the education agencies: DepEd, TESDA, CHED and Early Childhood and Care Development (ECCD) Council.
- **Development of methodology on how to measure school-to-work transition**. This is in collaboration with the Interagency Committee on Labor and Productivity Statistics which aims to improve tracking of learner's progress and employability.
- **Formulation of methodology on how to measure learning poverty rate in the country** as part of the national program aimed to provide baseline and annual data by region/district.

- **Enhancement of statistical framework for education**.

- **Development of official concepts and definitions for statistical purposes for culture sector.**

- **Development of a statistical framework for ECCD**. There is a need to develop established methodology to capture ECCD indicators.

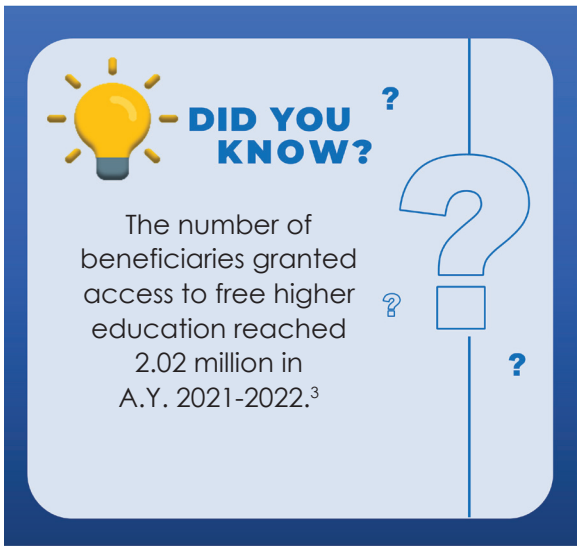
- **Development of cultural indicators measuring the outcomes of programs promoting Philippine culture.** A continuing program which aims to develop cultural indicators that measure outcomes of programs promoting Philippine culture.

- **Conduct of capacity building programs on Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)** which aim to provide common understanding on the KPIs and data disaggregation.

- **Enhancement of the existing BEIS and LIS**. The enhanced systems will address delayed and incomplete submission of data. It will also provide additional features and updated datasets.

- **Continuous improvement and updating of the Philippine Cultural Statistics Portal**. The goal of the system is to ensure dissemination of timely and relevant cultural statistics.

- **Provision of statistical mapping to stakeholders** in aid of legislation and policymaking. Timely and accurate statistical mapping of higher education data with the use of ArcGIS software.



After Seven Years...

Data is becoming increasingly important in the education and culture sector as it will be used to identify challenges, track progress, and evaluate programs, policies, planning, and decision-making. In the next seven years, the education sector in the Philippines is expected to undergo significant changes. The COVID-19 pandemic has accelerated the adoption of "blended learning" – a learning approach that combines face-to-face instruction with online learning – and this method of instruction is likely to continue. In addition, the government is investing heavily in education reform, and this will lead to improvements in the quality of education. Likewise, the formulation of culture indicators will help measure and monitor culture's enabling contribution to national development.

[3]*https://unifast.gov.ph/infographics.php*



2.3 Population, Housing, and Migration Statistics

Population, housing, and migration statistics play a pivotal role in the country's data collection system. These statistics include data on the number and characteristics of the population – age, sex, marital status, household composition, family characteristics, household size, and migration information. It also covers housing information on the number of housing units in the country, their geographic location, structural characteristics, and selected facilities. By leveraging timely and comprehensive data on population and housing, policymakers in their planning and policy decision, can address the specific concerns and services needed by different segments of the population (e.g., children, youth, voters, older persons, women of reproductive age, and migrants) and foster social progress, resource efficiency, urban development, infrastructure support, and economic growth.

On one hand, this sub-chapter covers statistics on population and housing generated through censuses, surveys, and demographic frameworks. This outlines the programs of the Interagency Committee on Population and Housing Statistics (IACPHS) for generating and disseminating quality demographic, housing, and other related statistics.

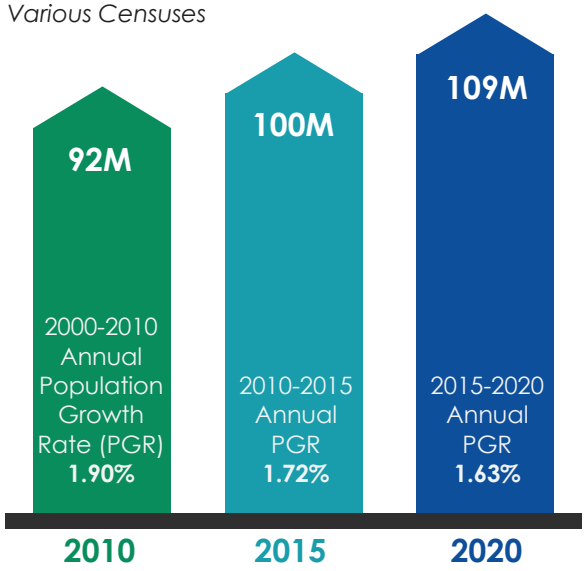
Through decennial and mid-decade censuses, the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) conducts a complete enumeration of the population and gathers information on the stock of housing units for the entire country. The census serves as a bedrock in monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly, Target 11.1 on ensuring access to adequate, safe, and affordable housing and basic services and upgrading slums. From 2015 to 2020, the Philippine population grew at an annual rate of 1.6 percent and the number of occupied housing units increased by 12.4 percent.



As of 01 May 2020, the country had a total population of 109.04 million persons while 28.50 million housing units were listed. Among household population aged five years old and over, 29.87 million were lifetime migrants. Moreover, immigrants or movers coming from foreign countries comprised 173,863 persons.

On the other hand, the scope and coverage of migration sector is broad and interdisciplinary in nature – it covers both internal and international migration. Various initiatives toward comprehensive, harmonized, reliable, and timely Philippine migration data took off since the establishment of the Interagency Committee on Migration Statistics.

Figure 1. Population of the Philippines based on Various Censuses



As recognized in the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2023-2028, Overseas Filipinos (OFs) are among the population segments who need special social protection. Of these OFs, only 88.9 percent are legally documented according to the Department of Foreign Affairs. The amended operational framework on counting OFs and international migrants, and the official concepts and definitions on internal and international migration for statistical purposes are some of the basic tools for the improvement and harmonization of existing administrative-based data collection forms.

Where We Are Now...

The Philippines was among the few countries in the world that pushed through with the conduct of the decennial census in 2020, amid the unprecedent challenges brought about by Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19).

In addition to the 2020 Census of Population and Housing (2020 CPH), the key milestones of this sector include the conduct of various surveys, such as the 2018 Longitudinal Study on Ageing and Health in the Philippines, 2021 Young Adult Fertility and Sexuality Survey, and the 2022 National Demographic and Health Survey, as well as the dissemination of the results of the 2018 National Migration Survey (NMS).

The IACPHS conducts discussions on the estimation procedure for housing needs and harmonization of urban-rural and informal settler definitions. Moreover, the Interagency Working Group on Population Projections (IAWGPP) was created in November 2022. Their task is to prepare inputs and generate the 2020 Census-Based Population Projections (2020 CBPP). The CBPP is a key input for planning and anticipating future demographic trends, both on a national and local level.



For migration statistics, the major challenge is the lack of harmonized administrative-based international migration data produced by national agencies on a regular basis. The key step to address data gaps and achieve linkage of the administrative databases from agencies that collect migration data (e.g., DFA, CFO, BI, DMW, etc.) is the utilization of the Philippine Identification System (PhilSys) Card Number (PCN) on the PhilID. This will materialize when the registration of Filipinos in the PhilSys has been completed. Further, the registration of foreign nationals who intend to stay in the country is another step toward having information on in-flow migration.

Next Steps

Technology-aided data collection in the census holds great potential when adopted nationwide. Additionally, the integration of administrative data into census processes can streamline the census process, reducing the response burden on households and maximizing the use of existing information.

With regard to housing statistics, methodologies will be developed to generate accurate estimates to enable policymakers to make informed decisions, plan, and allocate resources effectively. Better understanding and planning for the housing needs of the population will ensure adequate and sustainable housing options for all.



Training Workshop on the Demographic Analysis and Population Projection System (DAPPS) on 01-11 August 2023 at the University of the Philippines Population Institute

Efforts will be made to harmonize the definition of urban and rural areas, ensuring consistent and comparable data across regions. This will enable better understanding of the dynamics between urban and rural areas and facilitate targeted development strategies.

Moreover, the concept and methodology on the Degree of Urbanization (DEGURBA) will likewise be explored to define cities, towns and rural areas and classify an entire territory along the urban-rural continuum. The DEGURBA primarily aims to generate internationally comparative data on urban-rural areas and improve the quality of urban and rural statistics in support of national policies and investment decisions. Specifically, the DEGURBA will be helpful in coming up with urban and rural indicators for SDGs.

Additionally, efforts are geared toward understanding informal settlements more effectively. By gathering data and adopting and providing a clear definition of informal settlements, a lot of information can be deduced about these areas at the national and sub-national levels. Moreover, ways to improve the living conditions of those living in these areas can be put in place. The goal is to create better communities and ensure that everyone has a safe and comfortable place to live.



2nd Meeting of the Interagency Working Group on Population Projections (IAWGPP) on 30 March 2023

The IAWGPP will continue to conduct workshops and meetings to generate the population projections at the national and sub-national levels.

- **Generation of projected population at the national, regional, provincial, and city/municipal levels with 2020 population as base, for the year 2021 to 2055;**

- **Conduct of the Mid-decade Census of Population** to have an updated population count at the barangay level and Demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the population;

- **Development of Methodologies and Operation Definition related to population and housing as follows:**

  1. Development of Framework for Estimating the Housing Needs for the Period of 2023-2028;
  2. Harmonized Urban-Rural Definition;
  3. Definition and framework of the generation of informal settler statistics; and
  4. Implementation of framework and adoption of methodology on DEGURBA

- **Generation and improvement of migration statistics;**

  1. Conduct of the NMS and its institutionalization
     - 2025 NMS
     - Designation of the NMS to be conducted every mid-decade year (e.g., 2025, 2035, 2045, and so on)
  2. Enhancement of the methodology for estimating the Stock of Overseas Filipinos
  3. Review and updating of the Shared Government Information System for Migration
  4. Implementation and adoption of a harmonized set of data items (i.e., the Migrant Information Sheet) developed and agreed upon by relevant agencies that collect data on migration

- **Conduct of advocacy activities**:
  1. Dissemination of Mid-decade Census Population result
  2. Data Dissemination Forum on NMS
  3. Data Dissemination for the 2020 CBPP

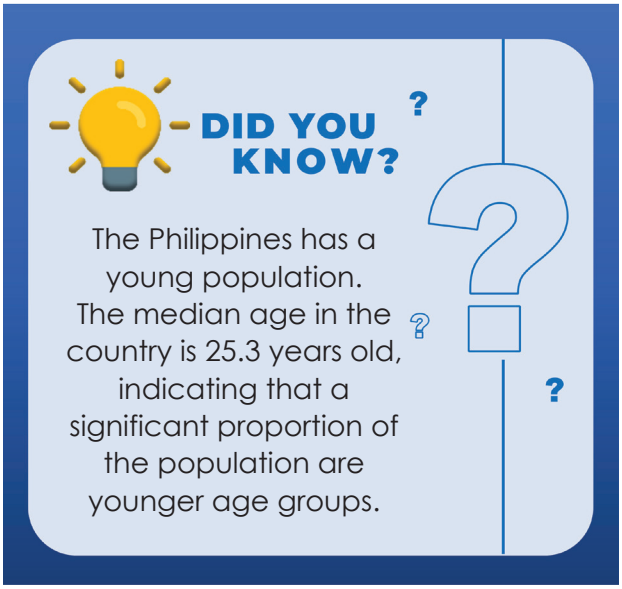
- **Collaboration with concerned agencies** (national government agencies, local government units, and other stakeholders)

- **Capacity development activities on the revised guidelines and new forms on the harmonized migration data system** (for trainers and for officials and staff in concerned agencies)

After Seven Years...

The integration of administrative data into census processes will make data collection more efficient and accurate.

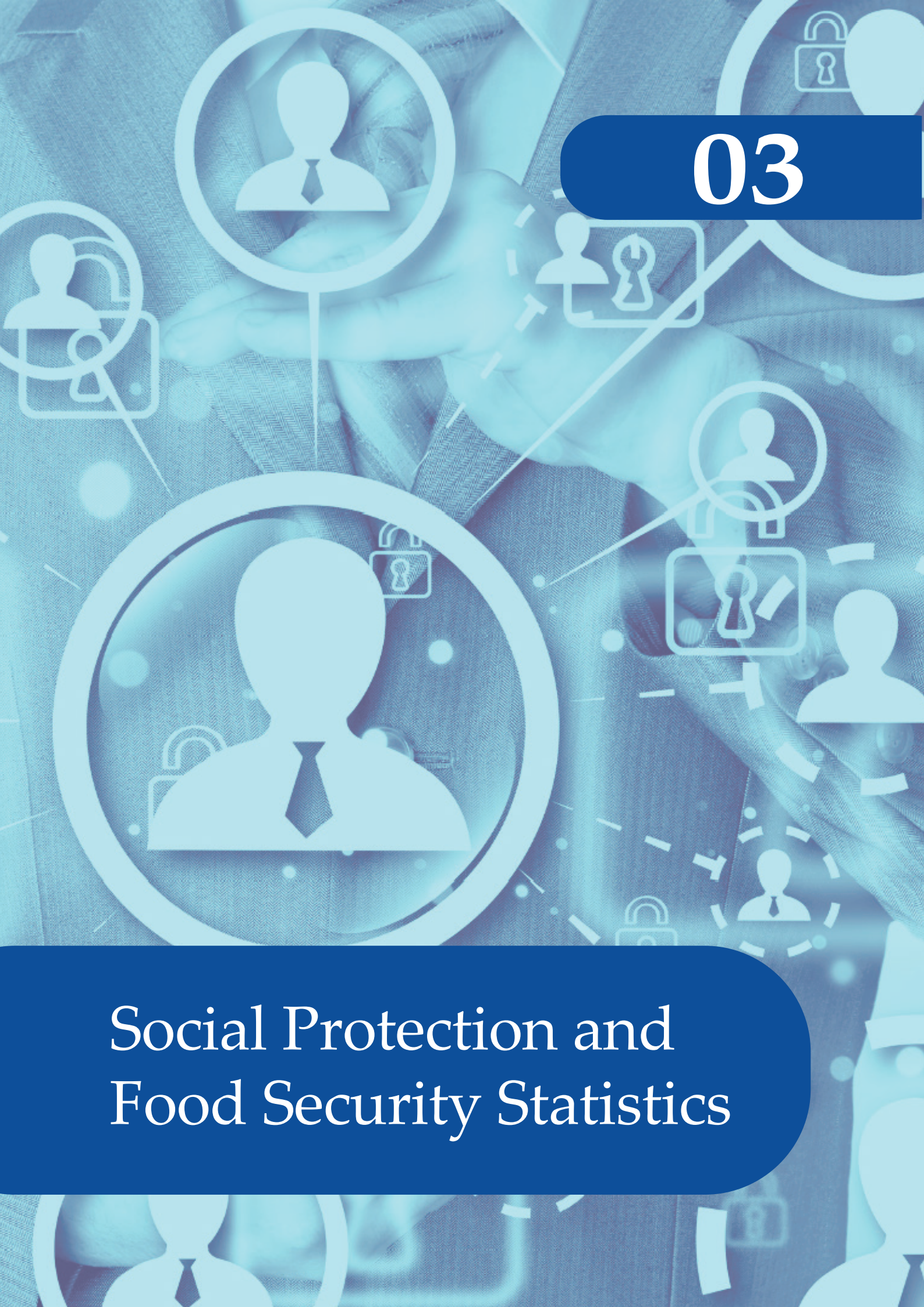
The harmonization of urban and rural definitions and the adoption of the DEGURBA methodology, on the other hand, will facilitate targeted development strategies in urban and rural areas, while efforts to address informal settlements will improve living conditions and create better communities for all. These initiatives bring about positive changes, enhancing the overall well-being of the population.



Population projections will enable policymakers to anticipate future demographic trends, leading to effective resource allocation and development of sustainable housing options.

There will be improved quality data on stock estimates of OFs as well as regular and available periodic estimates on migration – immigration, emigration, in-migration, and out-migration. International migration will be efficiently monitored based on harmonized administrative data/statistics as base for the formulation of policies and programs on migration.

With the institutionalization of the NMS, there will be regularity and availability of migration data on the residence five years ago and additional indicators to supplement the data captured in the CPH.



03

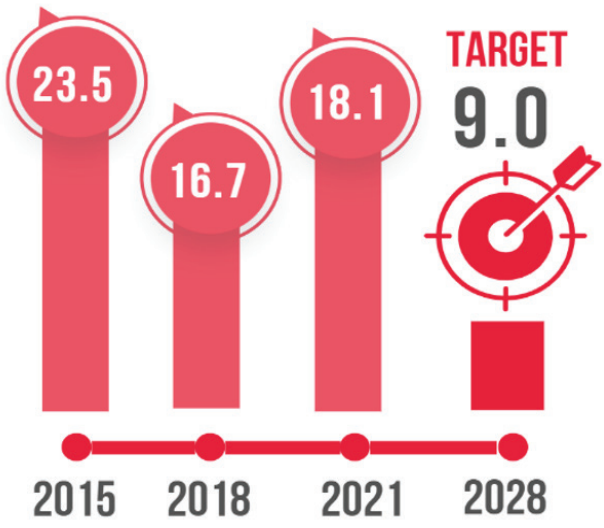
Social Protection and Food Security Statistics



3.1 Income, Poverty, and Hunger Statistics

The Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2023-2028, which was anchored on the AmBisyon Natin 2040 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), served as the guidepost of the Philippine government towards improving the lives of every Filipino thru an attainable vision of eradicating poverty and ensuring an inclusive economic growth in the near future.

Figure 1. Poverty Incidence Among Population



This chapter on income, poverty, and hunger statistics includes income and expenditure statistics, monetary and non-monetary based poverty estimation, and development of poverty estimation methodology to ensure availability of poverty-related statistics for special population groups. Since the Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) pandemic, the significant decline of the national poverty incidence between 2015 and 2018, from 23.5 to 16.7 percent, was reversed as the poverty incidence slightly increased to 18.1 percent in 2021. With sustained economic growth, the national government is aiming to reduce poverty incidence to 9 percent by 2028.

Where We Are Now...

Based on the latest results of the Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES) conducted in 2021, the proportion of Filipino families with incomes that are not sufficient to buy their minimum basic food and non-food needs or the poverty incidence among families in 2021 was estimated at 13.2 percent. Among Filipinos, the poverty incidence was 18.1 percent in 2021 or 19.99 million poor Filipinos. This information serves as useful inputs to poverty reduction programs. With this, the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) continues to lead the statistical developments towards improved generation of statistics for income and poverty related indicators. Thus, the need to have a comprehensive poverty monitoring and indicator system.

The Philippine Statistical System, together with the PSA, has been developing methodologies in generating statistics to ensure availability of more timely and frequent income and poverty statistics in support of the country's efforts to eradicate poverty and have an efficient social protection system. The PSA initiated these developments by proposing to conduct the FIES biennially starting in 2021 with about 180,000 sample families to ensure that more reliable estimates can be generated at the national,

POVERTY INCIDENCE

is the proportion of families or individuals with per capita income less than the per capita Poverty Threshold to the total number of families or individuals.

AMONG POPULATION

18.1% of Filipinos were poor in 2021,

which translates to

19.99 MILLION poor Filipinos

AMONG FAMILIES

13.2% of Filipino families were poor in 2021,

which translates to

3.50 MILLION poor Filipino Families



Preparatory activities for the conduct of the FIES 2023 Visit 1.

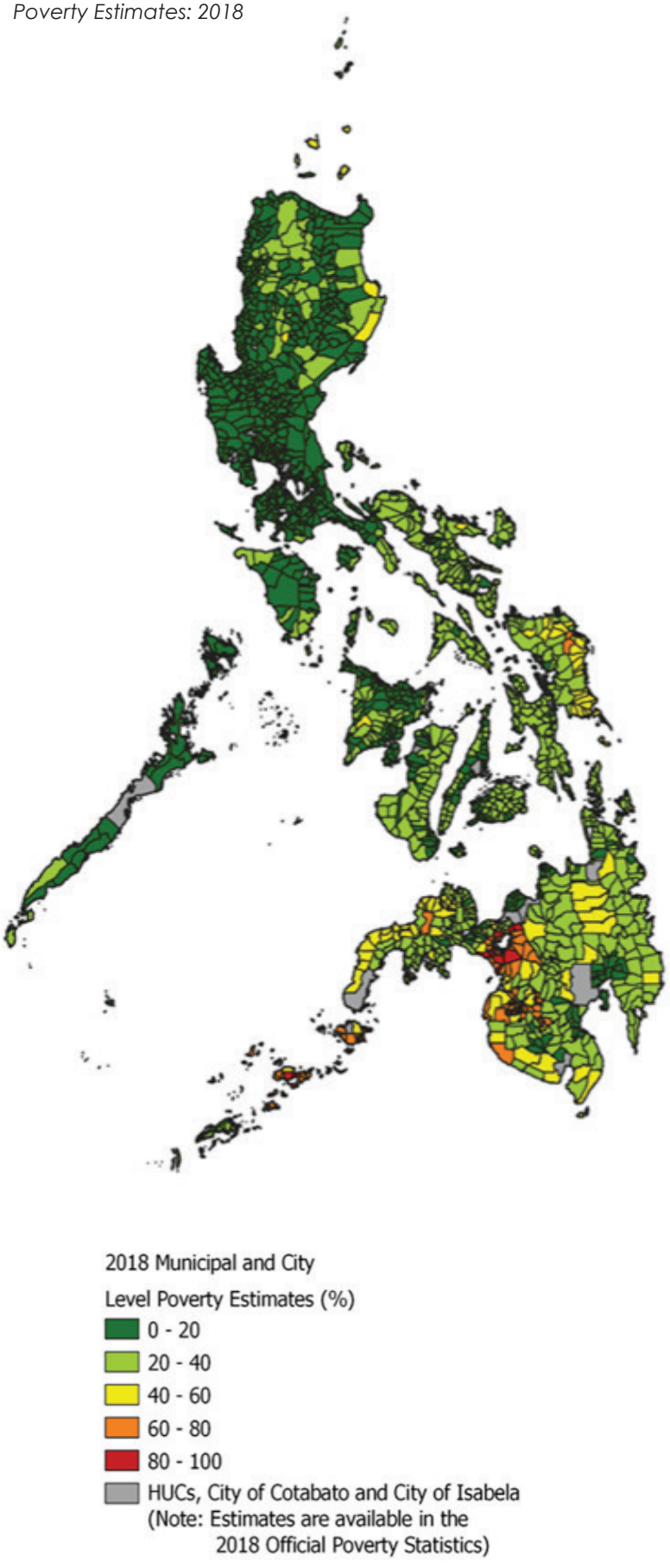
regional, provincial, and highly urbanized cities levels. Further, the 2021 FIES utilized the Computer Aided Personal Interview (CAPI) system for the first time and replaced the traditional Paper and Pencil Interview (PAPI) used in previous survey rounds of the FIES, which resulted in the early release of FIES and poverty statistics.

On the review of the official poverty estimation methodology, it may be noted that per then National Statistical Coordination Board Resolution No. 9, Series of 2011, which approved the refinements in the official poverty estimation methodology, the Technical Committee on Poverty Statistics (TC PovStat) was tasked to review the methodology every 10 years to ensure relevance and address issues that may arise while using the methodology. Currently, the review of the existing food bundle for the estimation of the food threshold with the Food and Nutrition Research Institute (FNRI) and review of the non-food component for the estimation of the poverty threshold are being undertaken by the TC PovStat.

One of the key issues and challenges in the generation of income and poverty statistics is the clamor for lower disaggregated data specifically on better quality and more relevant data. In addition, there is still a need to develop methodologies to generate more disaggregated income and poverty measures among special sector groups and across dimensions. There are also demands to generate statistics for the vulnerable population such as the transient and chronic poor. Recognizing the needs and resource constraints, the PSA has been conducting a project on estimating city and municipal level poverty estimates using the small area estimation (SAE) technique.

SAE is a statistical methodology that allows the estimation at lower levels of disaggregation by combining information collected from a survey with data from other sources, such as the census. A variant of this methodology, called the Elbers, Lanjouw and Lanjouw Method, has been used by PSA in the Project with the Census

Figure 2. Map of Municipal and City-level Small Area Poverty Estimates: 2018



of Population and Housing (CPH), FIES and January Round Labor Force Survey (LFS), List of Establishments and recently, nighttime lights, as data inputs. The results of the SAE, which goes back to 2000, has been used as input by the government in various plans and programs towards poverty reduction, including the development of municipal economic profiles for program and policy planning.

Further, there is a demand to develop indicators for the monitoring of poverty-related programs under the Magna Carta of the Poor (MCP). The MCP or the Republic Act 11291 calls on the government to establish a system to provide the requirements, conditions and opportunities for the full enjoyment of the rights of the poor. Thus, the National Anti-Poverty Commission is currently finalizing the National Poverty Reduction Plan (NPRP), crafted to set the targets to be achieved by the government for each of the recognized rights of the poor. Under the MCP, the TC PovStat is tasked to develop a set of indicators that will be used to monitor developments for each of the fundamental rights of the poor, which will serve as the basis for NPRP. Relative to this, there is a global initiative to measure the multidimensional poverty index (MPI), comprising of non-income-based indicators of deprivations and intense of poverty. Recently, the United Nations Development Programme and the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (2023) published the 2023 Global MPI from 110 countries including the Philippines. Currently, the PSA is in the process of crafting its own MPI methodology.

Furthermore, there is a demand to possibly look at the following more specific disaggregation of poverty and related indicators:

a. Poverty among women and children
b. Poverty among senior citizens/elder
c. Poverty among indigenous people
d. By type of employment
e. By city/municipality
f. By industry/sector

Next Steps

Knowing that the well-being of an individual requires monitoring across various sectors for policy and program interventions, this chapter sheds light on various developmental measures of poverty statistics based on income and non-income, such as the MPI.

The Philippine Statistical Development Program activities identified in this chapter intend to improve the use of the statistics for evidence-based policy making and program planning, particularly for more effective assessment/monitoring of anti-poverty policies and programs using different types/levels of disaggregation.

- **Conduct of the FIES every two years starting 2021**;

  The COVID-19 pandemic highlighted the need to have available income and expenditure data more frequently to monitor the income and expenditure pattern of Filipinos and be able to craft appropriate programs to mitigate poverty. Hence, PSA proposes to conduct FIES every two years;

- **Review of the FIES;**

  To study the feasibility of reducing the length of the questionnaire and the interview time to reduce the respondent's fatigue and the budget in conducting the FIES;

- **Generation of poverty statistics among the basic sectors** (such as women, children, senior citizens, self-employed and unpaid family workers) including the indigenous people and to be released every two years;

In the previous releases, poverty statistics were only generated for 9 out of the 14 basic sectors (Per Republic Act 8425 or the Social Reform and Poverty Alleviation Act). Starting January 2024, question on indigenous people (IP) will be included in the LFS, so that poverty statistics among IPs will be generated starting 2023.

- **Refine/Review of the Official Poverty Estimation Methodology;**

  The proposed refinements/ updates in the official poverty estimation methodology is targeted to be presented for approval to the PSA Board in 2023.

- **On the generation of the MPI, the PSA has been continuously conducting technical exercises to address various considerations in the indicators, weights, and cut-off to be used.** Additionally, the MPI methodology is also slated to be presented to the PSA Board for approval in 2023;

- **Study the possibility of collecting panel data from household surveys to generate vulnerability data such as insights on chronic and transient poverty.** This type of information, however, can only be generated if we have a panel data in the household surveys. Having panel data in household surveys, however, may have implications in the sample as there can be attritions through time;

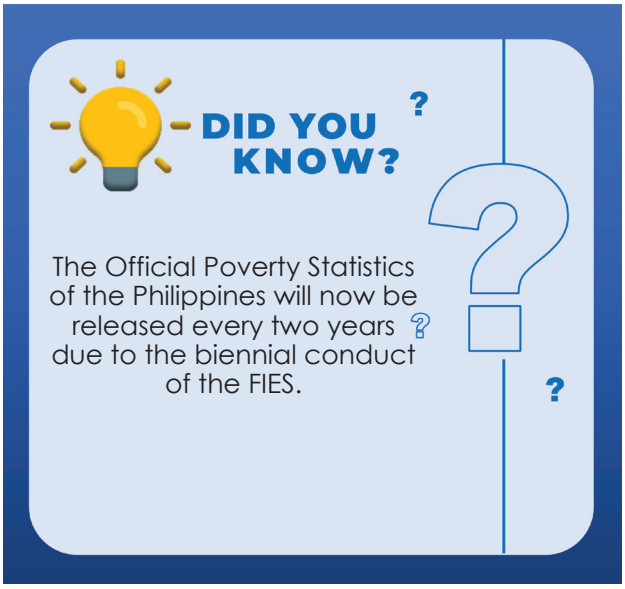
- **Development of Indicators for the monitoring of poverty-related programs under the MCP; and**

- **Development of methodology to generate MPI among children;**

  The latest data on poverty statistics among the basic sectors showed that children remain as one of the poorest sectors in 2021. Thus, the generation of the MPI among children, which takes into consideration the various rights of a child, will serve as useful input to the policy makers in crafting interventions that are tailor fit to the needs of the children.

After Seven Years...

The PSS is committed to implement the identified SDPs to achieve the national target of the Philippine government, which is to attain a single-digit poverty incidence by 2028 aligning with the AmBisyon Natin 2040 and the SDG Goal 1, to eradicate all forms and dimensions of poverty by 2030.





3.2 Social Protection Statistics

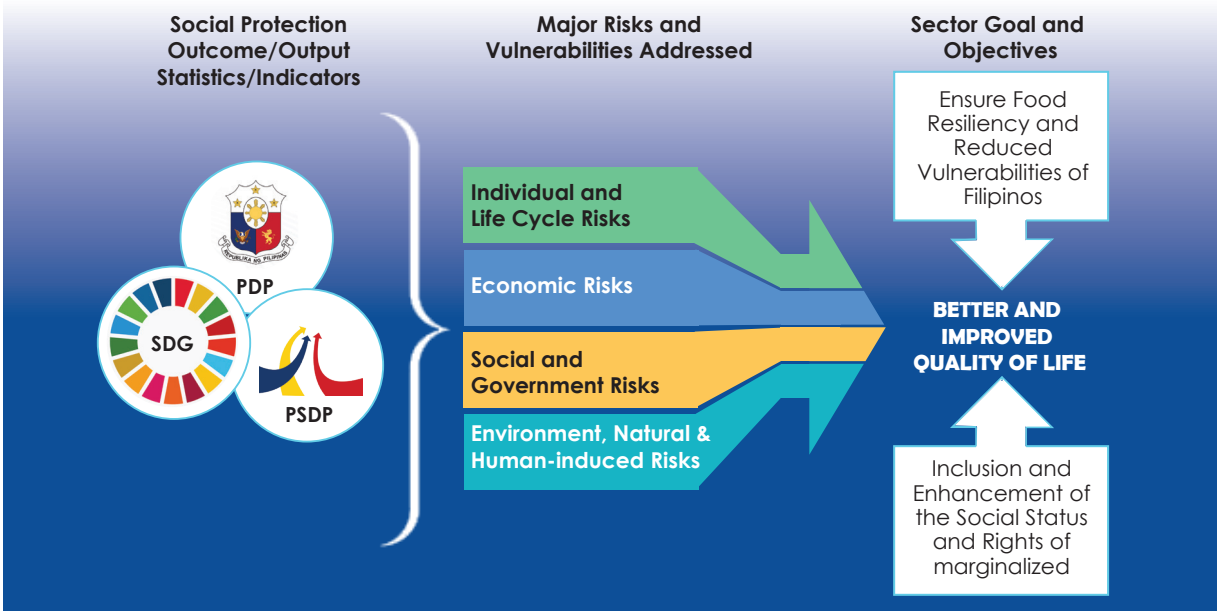
Social protection constitutes policies and programs that seek to reduce poverty and vulnerability to risks and enhance the social status and rights of the marginalized by promoting and protecting livelihood and employment, protecting against hazards and sudden loss of income, and improving people's capacity to manage risks.[1]

Relevant to the Philippine Statistical Development Program (PSDP)'s vision, this chapter is committed to and responsive in providing quality statistics for evidence-based planning and decision making towards protecting the people from the risks of inadequate incomes associated with unemployment, ill health, invalidity, old age, parental responsibilities, loss of a spouse or parent, among others. Also included are statistics on pension beneficiaries, social security schemes, and social protection expenditure.

[1]*National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) Social Development Committee (SDC) Resolution No. 1, series of 2007- Adopting a Philippine Definition of Social Protection.*

Where We Are Now...

Figure 1. The Philippine Protection Statistical Framework



At present the Philippines reached institutional consensus on the necessary criteria and components that measure social protection indicators at the national level. This is because the Philippine Statistics Authority Board supported by the Interagency Committee on Social Protection Statistics approved the Philippine Social Protection Statistical Framework (SPSF) with identified potential social protection indicators grouped into: a) Individual and Life Cycle Risks, b) Economic Risks, c) Social and Governance Risks, and d) Environment, Natural, and Human Induced Risks.

Moreover, it is important to account the need to update the list of poor households for better targeting of social protection program this is addressed by the national and regional launching of the National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction or the Listahanan 3, that successfully assessed a total of 15,487,655 households of which 5,599,091 households were identified as poor.[2]

This undertaking is accomplished in 2022 within the program period of the preceding PSDP 2018-2023, thus making the Listahanan timely and relevant.

Further, Listahanan's data serves as basis for social protection benefits/programs such as the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program, the Sustainable Livelihood Program, and the Targeted Cash Transfer Program covering 2021 to 2023 period.

Social protection as event dependent, recognizes that the role of social safety nets intensifies when individuals face circumstances like unemployment, illness, disability, and other vulnerable situations, such as natural disasters. These events can upend lives and create a pressing need for support. Social protection programs and policies offer a shield against life's uncertainties.

This is where Social Protection Floors comes in, which are nationally defined sets of basic social security guarantees aimed at preventing or alleviating poverty, vulnerability, and social exclusion. The guarantees should ensure at a minimum that, over the life cycle, all in need have access to essential health care and to basic income security which together secure effective access to goods and services defined as necessary at the national level.[3]

[2]*Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD).(2023).The Philippines' National Profile of the Poor. https://listahanan.dswd.gov.ph/listahanan3/*
[3]*ILO Recommendation No. 202*

Further, in the latest Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2023-2028, a subchapter is provided specifically to strengthen social protection as the country recovers from the impact of the Coronavirus Disease pandemic.

Next Steps

Social Protection as a national development strategy is set in place since 2007. The approval of the Social Protection Plan and the Enhanced Social Protection Operational Framework in 2020 and the SPSF in 2021, allowed for an organized and institutionalized approach in developing various programs to support its different components addressing various kinds of risks.

Further, listed below are the major statistical development programs or the specific statistical activities of Chapter 3.2 which also includes new developments/emerging activities in the social protection sector.

- **Development of the Philippine Social Protection Index (PSPI);**

  Data assessment and implementation of recommendations of social protection statistics/indicators based on the available level of disaggregation vis-a-vis disaggregation of the vulnerable groups.

- **Conduct of special studies towards regular generation/compilation of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Tier 2 indicators on social protection**;

- **Conduct of research towards the generation of SDG Tier 3 indicators on social protection**;

  SDG 1.3.1: Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/ systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable

- **Review and update the methodologies on vulnerability index computation;**

- **Review and update the existing methodology on Social Protection Budget Tagging; and**

- **Development of official concepts and definitions for vulnerable sector, informal sector, and social protection floor.**

After Seven Years...

Guided by the PSDP 2023-2029, along with its diverse and dynamic chapters supported by the Philippine Statistical System and valued stakeholders, social protection policies and statistics are institutionalized, harmonized, and continually enhanced as social protection statistics becomes an integral part of policymaking for the Filipino People.



[4]Development Academy of the Philippines (DAP).(2020, Oct. 2). LISTAHANAN/NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD TARGETING SYSTEM FOR POVERTY REDUCTION (NHTS-PR). https://coe-psp.dap.edu.ph/compendium-innovation/listahanan-national-household-targeting-system-for-poverty-reduction-nhts-pr-2/
[5]Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD).(2022, Aug. 1). DSWD launches Listahanan 3 result. https://www.dswd.gov.ph/dswd-launches-listahanan-3-result/



Labor and Employment Statistics

04

The emergence of new skills and occupations notwithstanding the increasing demand in the labor market, the development of the Filipino workforce, provision of adequate employment opportunities and having a shared social responsibility are some of the agenda under Chapter 4 – Increase Income-earning Ability of the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2023-2028.

Strategies were identified to increase workers employability through accelerating their skills development by upgrading/modernizing the basic, technical and vocational education and training and higher education curriculum that are benchmarked with international standards.

Strengthening all employment facilitation services and career development support through the Public Employment Service Offices, investing in dynamic labor market information systems, and intensifying programs for the youth, marginalized, disadvantaged, vulnerable sectors will enable opportunities for employment available and accessible to all workforce.

This chapter identifies programs centered on the development and improvement of statistical methodologies and generation of labor and employment indicators that are essential in policy and program formulation and implementation to achieve the country's agenda of increasing the income earning ability of the Filipino workforce.

Inclusiveness of all sectors, vulnerable groups (e.g. informal employment, child labor) and emerging occupations/new work modes (e.g. digital/platform workers, workers under alternative work arrangements, green jobs) and adoption of the resolutions concerning statistics of work, employment, and labor underutilization based on the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) Resolution.

Furthermore, active engagement of government, industries and social partners play an important aspect to have an effective shared labor market governance that promotes and implements employment and skills development policies and plans. Business sector initiatives on skills development and employment surveys will complement government employment statistics.

Where We Are Now...

Despite the challenges brought about by the pandemic and other factors, production of timely, relevant and reliable labor market statistics, where information is vital during the said period, was one of the major achievements for this chapter.

Conduct of the Monthly Labor Force Survey

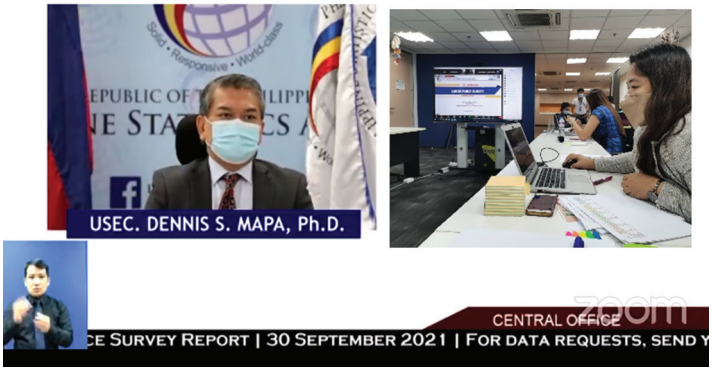
To respond to the need for a more frequent and flash labor market information during the Coronavirus Disease pandemic as bases for policy setting and decision making, the monthly (from quarterly) conduct of the Labor Force Survey (LFS) was implemented starting February 2021, based on the approved Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) Board Resolution No. 8, series of 2020.



Members of the Technical Working Group on Informal Employment during its First Organizational Meeting

Regular Conduct of Press Conference on the Results of the Labor Force Survey

There was a notable development in disseminating labor and employment statistics to the public. Starting 2020, the PSA conducted stand-alone press conferences to disseminate and highlight the results of the LFS.



NSCRG and Undersecretary Claire Dennis S. Mapa, PhD and PSA Central Office personnel during one of the Press Conferences of the Monthly Labor Force Survey.

Methodologies to improve the measurement of official statistics, and to measure emerging concerns in the national context, were likewise started.

Study on Annualizing Hours Worked for the Official Methodology on the Computation of Labor Productivity Statistics

Adoption of an official methodology in the measurement of labor productivity using hours worked was also one of the major areas of concern during the implementation of the plan period 2018-2023. In the absence of a methodology to annualize hours worked from the LFS, the Philippine Statistical



Special meeting on the Study on Annualizing Hours Worked for the Computation of Labor Productivity Statistics.

Research and Training Institute lead the study and had proposed several formulas to the committee. With the inclusion of the question on the actual days worked in the LFS starting 2021, the actual hours worked can now be derived and be inputted to the formula. The methodology is being finalized prior to endorsement of Interagency Committee on Labor and Productivity Statistics to the PSA Board.

Creation of a Technical Working Group on Informal Employment

Another milestone was the establishment of a Technical Working Group (TWG) on Informal Employment that is tasked to develop the operational framework and official concepts and definitions on informal employment aligned with the 19th ICLS and that can be operationalized in the Philippine setting. The TWG is currently undertaking a review of related literature/materials to compare all the methodologies in measuring informal employment.

Next Steps

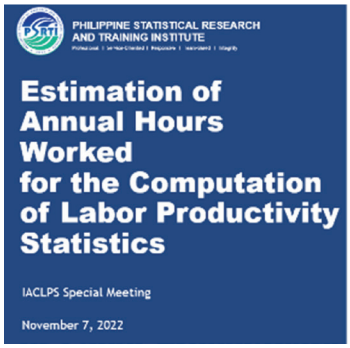
With the implementation of the Philippine Statistical Development Program 2023-2029, statistical programs and activities were listed to address the issues and concerns on labor and employment statistics.

- As a key measure of national and industry competitiveness, the Adoption of New Methodology in the Computation of Labor and Productivity Statistics using Hours Worked will be implemented starting 2024 upon approval of the PSA Board.

Informal Employment Statistics

In the absence of official concept, definition and measurement of informal employment which will serve as basis to help transition to formal employment, the following programs were identified:

- Adoption of the methodology on measuring informal employment at the national context in accordance with international standards and best practices; and





Background

PSA Board Resolution No. 2 Series of 2014
"Approving and Adopting the Official Methodology for Generating Labor Productivity Statistics"

- **Current LP methodology**

$$LP_{emp} = \frac{Gross\ Value\ Added\ (GVA)}{Total\ Employed\ Persons}$$

- **Proposed methodology to be adopted after 2016**

$$LP_{hrs} = \frac{Gross\ Value\ Added\ (GVA)}{Total\ number\ of\ Hours\ Worked}$$

- Generation of statistics on informal employment based on the approved methodology.

Child Labor Statistics

Measure child labor through the provision of comparable estimates based on national laws and international standards with the following Statistical Development Programs (SDPs):

- Adoption of official methodology to measure Child Labor Statistics; and

- Designation of the generation of Child Labor Statistics.

Green jobs monitoring

- Addressing the data gaps and to support the implementation of Republic Act (RA) No. 10771 or the Green Jobs Act, measurement of green jobs at the national/Philippine context is enrolled as one of the SDPs;

- In order to generate data on green jobs, conduct of pilot surveys in establishments and household based in collaboration with partner agencies is included.

Wages and Benefits of Domestic Helpers

- Inclusion to the LFS of the employment, working conditions and wage, and other benefits given to domestic workers, as households are not covered by the Department of Labor and Employment inspection framework for the formulation of policy and program intervention to protect domestic workers and promote compliance to RA 10361 "Batas Kasambahay."

Statistical Collaboration with the Business Sector on new and emerging jobs and skills development

- Generation of statistics on emerging occupations & industries like digital jobs (online jobs and gig work) through the LFS to address the data gaps on digital/ platform workers;

- Statistical collaboration and networking with the private sector on new and emerging jobs and conduct of skills training;

- Measurement of school to work transition of high school graduates, and college graduates thru the LFS, and Technical Education and Skills Development Authority graduates from administrative data is a vital activity to provide programs for training, employment facilitation and career guidance to high school and college graduate. Integration of labor and employment statistics.

Development of a platform to integrate labor and employment data

Integrate information/data generated from government surveys, private business surveys, administrative based data, training institutions, and in-house training programs using a digital platform.

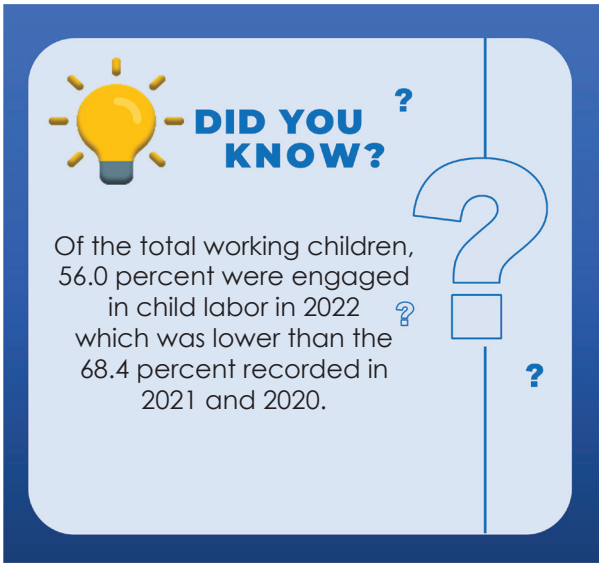
- Training on the 19th ICLS' New Concept of Work and its measurement at the national context will address various PDP and SDG indicators which are sourced from the LFS. The training will lead to better appreciation on the new concept in order to classify work according to international standards.

After Seven Years...

With the fulfillment of the SDPs identified under this chapter, a more strengthened and accessible labor market information that is internationally comparable shall be made available and will be vital in crafting pertinent program and policy interventions not only for the government but also for the private entities.

As the betterment of the workforce is the major thrust of the activities of this chapter, information generated will aid in building up competitive and resilient workers adopting to the challenges and changes in the field of work.

The measurement of the vulnerable sectors and new forms of work will create a clearer picture of the whole labor market and leaving no one behind.





Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries Statistics

05

The Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries (AFF) sector is important to millions of Filipinos as it is their source of food supply, employment, and livelihood. In 2022, AFF employed a total of 10.84 million Filipinos, accounting for about a quarter of total employment. While the sector remained as the least contributor to the country's Gross Domestic Product at 8.9 percent in 2022, still, the AFF as a portion of a larger agri food system is considered as one of the key drivers in the attainment of growth and development.

The AFF statistics are constantly challenged and faced with dynamic issues as the sector needs to keep up with increasing and varied demands for data emerging from the concerns of the AFF sector. In the recent months, the need for the timely assessment of the supply-demand situation and prevention of spikes in the prices of key food commodities were among the major concerns. Essential to this is the availability of timely, updated, and accurate data critical to decision making.

The Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2023-2028 and the current administration's 8-Point Socioeconomic Agenda envision to modernize agriculture and agribusiness, and ensure food security and proper nutrition. Key to measuring indicators towards the attainment of the vision are the statistics on AFF which should be improved and strengthened to carry on with the data demands of the sector.

This chapter covers data and statistical indicators that describe the characteristics, activities, and outputs of the economic units in the AFF sector. Statistics include data and indicators generated from censuses, surveys, monitoring, and administrative systems.



The Gross Value Added (GVA) in AFF increased by

0.5%



Employment in AFF

10.84

million persons



AFF conttibution to GDP was down to

8.9%



Share of AFF employment in the national employment

23.1%

Selected Statistics on Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries: 2022

Where We Are Now...

Generation of agriculture and fishery statistics is well placed in the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) with its existing line up of censuses, surveys and statistical activities geared towards supporting data and information needs of stakeholders in the sector. Presently, it has an established data system from data collection, data processing, data review and validation, and data dissemination. Meanwhile, forestry statistics are part of the mandated functions of the Forest Management Bureau of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources.

The PSA being the official source of agriculture and fishery statistics continuously innovates as it improves statistical methods, data collection strategies, and data quality measures to address the demands in the sector. Looking back from 2018 to 2023, improvements in the sector were focused on increasing the reliability of statistics through the development and implementation of new sampling designs for the following surveys:

- **Palay Production Survey and Corn Production Survey**. These quarterly surveys are the main sources of data on production, area harvested, and yield for palay and corn, respectively.
- **Backyard Livestock and Poultry Survey.** The survey is conducted quarterly and is the main source of data on supply and disposition of farm animals such as chicken, duck, swine, cattle, carabao and goat.
- **Commercial Livestock and Poultry Survey**. This quarterly survey is the main source of data on supply and disposition, and other related data on livestock and poultry commodities from establishments such as carabao, cattle, swine, goat, sheep, layer, broiler, and duck.
- **Quarterly Commercial Fisheries Survey**. This survey is the main source of data on volume and value of commercial fisheries production.
- **Quarterly Municipal Fisheries Survey.** This survey is the main source of data on volume and value of municipal fisheries production.
- **Quarterly Aquaculture Survey**. This survey generates data on volume and value of production per aquafarm type.

- **Quarterly Inland Fisheries Survey**. This is the main source of data for volume and value of inland fisheries production by specie, and by quarter.

- **Rice and Corn Stocks Survey: Commercial**. This is a monthly survey which aims to assess the current rice and corn stocks inventories in the commercial warehouses, wholesalers, and retailers across the country, and provides data on commercial stocks inventory at the national level.

These surveys are regularly conducted by the PSA to generate data on volume and value of production, and as inputs in the compilation of the Gross Value Added in Agriculture and Fishing. Furthermore, the data are also used by the Department of Agriculture, National Economic and Development Authority, and other stakeholders in the agriculture and fisheries sector in forecasting the supply and demand situation of selected agriculture and fishery commodities.

Further, to produce timely statistics, development and adoption of data collection system using Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) for agriculture and fisheries surveys began during the period.

The **2022 Census of Agriculture and Fisheries (CAF)** is a large-scale government undertaking that is geared towards the collection and compilation of basic information on the agriculture and fishery sectors in the country. Groundwork for the 2022 CAF started in previous years, with PSA's commitment to improve systems and procedures of the census which will commence this September 2023. Along this line, state-of-the-art technology in mapping and area estimation of selected crop/ aquafarm areas was likewise explored through the Artificial Intelligence for CAF Project.

In 2022, the PSA started the planning for the conduct of the **2023 Updating of the List of Aquaculture Farms (ULAF)**. The 2023 ULAF is a nationwide activity that aims to develop a statistical sampling frame that contains an



Increasing the reliability of agriculture and fishery statistics through the implementation of new sampling designs for surveys on agricultural statistics.



Conduct of Pilot Census for the 2022 Census of Agriculture and Fisheries (CAF)

updated list of aquaculture farms. The current sampling frame used for the quarterly aquaculture surveys was still based on the 2017 ULAF. All provinces will be covered for the 2023 ULAF except cities under NCR I and NCR II. As the PSA is currently engaged in improving the conduct of aquaculture surveys in the country, sampling frame updating is necessary to keep up with the fast-changing aquaculture sector prior to the implementation of the redesigned surveys.

Following the overall revision and rebasing of the System of National Accounts to base year 2018, the value of production in agriculture and fisheries was likewise revised and rebased to capture the recent structure of the agriculture and fishery sector, both at the national and regional levels. In 2021, efforts to bring down the level of disaggregation of agriculture and fishery accounts started with the compilation of the provincial value of production in agriculture and fisheries.

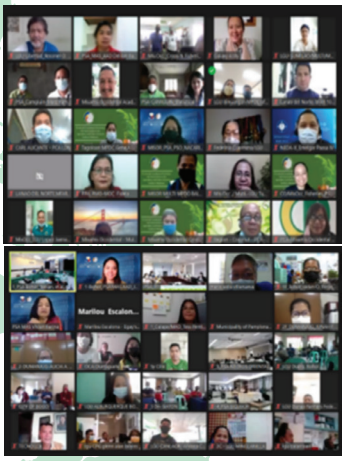
Consultation-workshops with stakeholders of the sector were undertaken which became valuable venues in gathering information and soliciting inputs for the identification of top agriculture and fishery commodities to be highlighted in the compilation. The provincial value of production is a vital input in the generation and institutionalization of Provincial Product Accounts by the PSA.

Moreover, in 2022, the PSA, in collaboration with the Department of Agriculture — Bureau of Agricultural Research, conducted the Survey on Costs and Returns of Palay Production, to provide updates on the palay production cost structure and to generate indicators of profitability.

The PSA also placed premium on statistical research and capacity development which contributed to further advancing the AFF statistics. These were among the key accomplishments highlighted in the previous plan period.

Provincial Consultation Workshops with Stakeholders in the Agriculture and Fishery Sector in Nine (9) Pilot Regions as Input in the Compilation of Provincial Product Accounts (PPA)

- **MIMAROPA REGION**
- **CENTRAL VISAYAS**
- **NORTHERN MINDANAO**
- **CAR**
- **CALABARZON**
- **WESTERN VISAYAS**
- **EASTERN VISAYAS**
- **DAVAO REGION**
- **SOCCSKSARGEN**



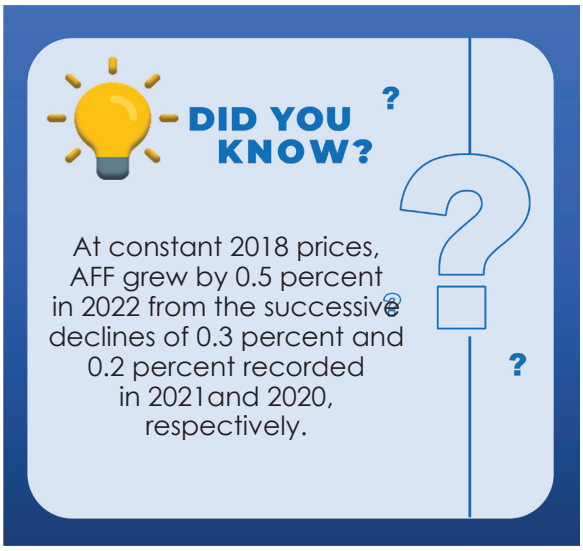
Next Steps

In recognition of the current and emerging data needs of the sector, the following statistical development programs and activities shall be implemented to ensure the reliability of statistics, and to support the data needs for monitoring of indicators identified under the PDP 2023-2028 and the Administration's 8-Point Socioeconomic Agenda:

- **Development and implementation of new sampling design for the Crops Production Survey**;
- **Implementation of the new sampling designs** on Rice and Corn Stocks Survey: Household; Rice and Corn Stocks Survey: Commercial; and Commercial Livestock and Poultry Survey;
- **Monthly assessment of inflation and outlook for key agriculture and fishery commodities** (i.e., Conduct of monthly production surveys for key agriculture and fishery commodities, etc.);

- **Conduct of Survey on Costs and Returns of Selected Agricultural Commodities Production (corn, hog, and chicken);**
- **Conduct of Survey on Food Consumption for Agricultural Commodities;**
- **Conduct of overall revision and rebasing of value of production in agriculture and fisheries (national, regional, and provincial);**
- **Improvement in the processing systems towards the generation of Value of Production in Agriculture and Fisheries;**
- **Institutionalization of the generation/ compilation of Provincial Value of Production in Agriculture and Fisheries;**
- **Roll out of Automated Statistical Reporting System on Forestry;**
- **Implementation of Mobile Price Monitoring System on Forest Products;**
- **Development/Enhancement and Implementation of Information Technology enabled Assessment System for Agrarian Reform Communities;**
- **Conduct of 2022 CAF and agriculture and fisheries surveys using CAPI;**
- **Compilation and generation of selected Food Security Indicators;**
- **Study of data holdings for the generation of Tiers 2 and 3 Sustainable Development Goals indicators related to agriculture and fishery; and**
- **Conduct of appreciation seminar/ briefing with stakeholders on agriculture and fishery statistics.**

After Seven Years...



Throughout the plan period, the statistical development programs identified for implementation serve as the foundation in the generation of more accurate and precise AFF statistics.

It is envisioned that at the end of the plan period, the statistical activities programmed have been implemented and mainstreamed with regular budgetary support as these activities generate critical statistics and indicators on AFF.

Through the availability of 2022 CAF results which already captures the recent structure of the agriculture and fisheries sector, availability of latest and updated sampling frame for use in the production surveys on agriculture and fisheries is ensured, thereby generating more accurate and reliable data.

In the years to come, a more responsive AFF statistical system is foreseen as the provider of timely data and information needed as bases for food security planning and policy formulation in the AFF sector. The goal is the availability of quality AFF statistics for the stakeholders of the sector and that ultimately uplift the lives of the farmers and fisherfolk relying on it.



Industry, Trade, and Services Statistics

06

Industry, Trade, and Services comprise of business establishments operating in the country. They are the growth drivers of the economy. These firms generate employment, redefines product and service quality, improves quality of life, and provide various avenues for growth for the entire economy. The industry and services (including Trade) sectors, on average from 2020 to 2022, accounted for 28.9 percent and 61.2 percent of the Philippine Gross Domestic Product at current prices, respectively.

Moreover, the gross value added at current prices for the industry sector on average from 2020 to 2022, amounted to PhP 5.71 trillion while the services sector reached PhP 12.12 trillion. The industry and services sectors, on average, increased at an annual rate of 3.6 percent and 4.7 percent, respectively for the past three years.

Based on the results of the 2021 Annual Survey of Philippine Business and Industry (ASPBI), services dominated the formal sector of the economy in terms of the total number of establishments with 248,812 or 88.5 percent of the 281,153 formal establishments in the country. Of the services sector, wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles posted the highest number of 121,880 establishments or 49 percent of the total services sector. The industry sector, on the other hand, recorded 29,445 establishments or 10.5 percent of the total for the same period. Manufacturing reported the highest number of establishments at 25,279 or 85.9 percent of the total for the industry sector.

Meanwhile, Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing registered 2,896 establishments or 1.0 percent of the total.

In terms of total revenue, services generated the highest with PhP 12.24 trillion or 60.6 percent of the PhP 20.19-trillion total revenue posted in 2021. Also, wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles with total revenue of PhP 6.20 trillion (50.6 percent) was the biggest contributor for the services sector.

In contrast, the total revenue for the industry sector in 2021 amounted to PhP 7.67 trillion or 38 percent of the total. The total revenue generated by the manufacturing sub-sector, which reached PhP 5.47 trillion accounted for 71.3 percent of the total revenue of the industry sector.

In 2021, the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector posted a total revenue of PhP 0.28 trillion or 1.4 percent of the total.

By employment grouping,[1] micro establishments contributed the highest share at 197,952 or 70.4 percent to total number of establishments in 2021. This was followed by small establishments with 76,005 establishments (27 percent) and medium establishments with 3,208 establishments (1.14 percent). Together, the micro, small and medium establishments (MSME) represent 98.6 percent of the total number of establishments.

On the other hand, in terms of total revenue, small establishments generated PhP 5.92 trillion or 29.3 percent of the total revenue earned by all formal establishments in 2021 valued at PhP 20.19 trillion. The total revenue of the micro and medium establishments amounted to PhP 2.17 trillion (10.7 percent) and PhP 2.13 trillion (10.6 percent), respectively. Together, the MSME represents 50.6 percent of the total revenue in 2021.

Meanwhile, large establishments recorded 3,985 establishments or 1.4 percent of the total number of

INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE STATISTICS
January - September 2023

BoT-G
BALANCE OF TRADE IN GOODS
$-39.82
BILLION FOB VALUE

TOTAL TRADE
$148.90
BILLION FOB VALUE

EXPORTS
$54.54
BILLION FOB VALUE

IMPORTS
$94.36
BILLION FOB VALUE

TOP 3 COMMODITY GROUPS WITH HIGHEST SHARES TO TOTAL EXPORTS

Electronic Products
$30.92B

Other Mineral Products
$2.85B

Other Manufactured Products
$2.43B

[1]*Employment grouping includes micro (total employment of less than 10), small (total employment of 10 to 99), medium (total employment of 100 to 199) and large (total employment of 200 and over) establishments.*

establishments in 2021. On the contrary, large establishments posted the highest revenue with PhP 9.96 trillion, which accounted for 49.4 percent of the total generated revenue in 2021.

This chapter presents an overall plan for the improvement of trade, industry, and services establishment statistics in support of Philippine Development Plan 2023-2028 on expanding domestic market and supplies base, moving up the value chain, and enhancing linkages of businesses across sectors. Moreover, to drive industrialization forward, monitoring accessibility, particularly of MSME, to a dynamic science, technology, and innovation ecosystem. It also deals with statistics on trade (exports and imports of goods and services), industry (mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, steam, water and waste management, and construction), and services (wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, transportation and storage, accommodation and food service activities, information and communication, financial and insurance activities, real estate and ownership of dwellings, professional and business services, public administration and defense; compulsory social activities, education, human health and social work activities, and other services) data and indicators that describe and measure characteristics, activities, and outputs of formal as well as informal business establishments in the sectors. It also includes improvements in data generation for domestic and international transactions undertaken by the sectors.

Where we are now...

The following are the achievements of the Trade, Industry and Services sector during the period 2018-2023.

- The **adoption of the 2019 Philippine Standard Commodity Classification (PSCC)** in classifying trade in goods (exports and imports) was implemented starting 2021 transactions. The 2019 PSCC was aligned with the 2017 ASEAN Harmonized Tariff Nomenclature. The use of this PSCC was in consideration of the

TOP 3 COMMODITY GROUPS WITH HIGHEST SHARES TO TOTAL IMPORTS



Electronic Products
$20.10B



Other Mineral Products
$9.11B



Other Manufactured Products
$4.35B

TOP 3 COUNTRIES WITH HIGHEST SHARE TO TOTAL EXPORTS



United States of America
$8.42B



People's Republic of China
$9.11B



Japan
$7.87B

TOP 3 COUNTRIES WITH HIGHEST SHARE TO TOTAL IMPORTS



People's Republic of China
$21.79B



Indonesia
$8.66B



Japan
$7.68B

significant changes on the relative importance of various exported and imported commodities in the country that have taken place since the use of the 2015 PSCC.

- The completion and approval of the **rebasing of production and sales indices from base year 2000 to 2018** and the estimation of the average capacity utilization rate generated from the Monthly Integrated Survey of Selected Industries (MISSI) in 2020 through Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) Board Resolution No. 13, Series of 2020. The 2018-based series was released and posted in the PSA website on 09 March 2021.

- The adoption of the **modified early dissemination on Foreign Trade Statistics (FTS) and MISSI** indices and indicator for a timely release. Starting 2021, the FTS was released every 40 days after the reference month from 45 days. Likewise, MISSI was released every 37 days after the reference month from 40 days.

- The **harmonization of the divergence of the trends of trade in goods and trade in services** of Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas – Balance of Payment (BOP) and the PSA – System of National Accounts through a series of bilateral meetings conducted.

- In accordance with the Overall Revision and Rebasing of the National Accounts of the Philippines (NAP) which was released in 2020, a series of **technical discussions on the Divergence of BOP and NAP** were conducted in 2019 and 2020 by the BSP and PSA. The topics discussed include the reconciliation of the Exports and Imports of Goods, Exports and Imports of Services, and Net Primary Income of the BOP and NAP. Improvements and agreements during the bilateral technical meetings and discussions were implemented by both agencies. The improvement of reporting system that provides details of residents' foreign currency and peso transactions with non-residents and permits proper classification of data in the BOP and alignment with the Financial Reporting Package (FRP) and BPM6 was also done by the BSP in 2021 for the enhancement of BOP detailed data.

HIGHEST SURPLUS AMONG MAJOR TRADING COUNTRIES



$4.79B

BILLION FOB VALUE

Hong Kong

HIGHEST DEFICIT AMONG MAJOR TRADING COUNTRIES



$-13.55B

BILLION FOB VALUE

People's Republic of China

- The preparation of **Memorandum of Agreement on data sharing between PSA and the Securities and Exchange Commission** for the enhancement of the use of administrative data in the generation of establishment-based statistics.

With all the efforts done in the past years, there are still issues and challenges to be addressed such as:

- The under coverage of domestic trade statistics. Currently, it only covers air and water transport systems;

- The discrepancy of trade data between the Philippines and partner countries. For example, the export data of a certain commodity from a partner country vis-a-vis the Philippine import data of the same commodity;

- The non-availability of required data to compile Foreign Affiliates Trade Statistics (FATS);

- The non-availability of required data to compile Trade-in-Services by partner country;

- The non-automation of some export transactions at Bureau of Customs;

- The estimation of the revenue generated, and expenses incurred by Philippine multi-national companies outside the country;
- The classification of MSME in terms of total employment and total assets of establishments;
- The respondents' fatigue in responding to various surveys which overlap in the conduct schedule;
- The exclusion of informal establishments in the coverage of establishment-based census and surveys.

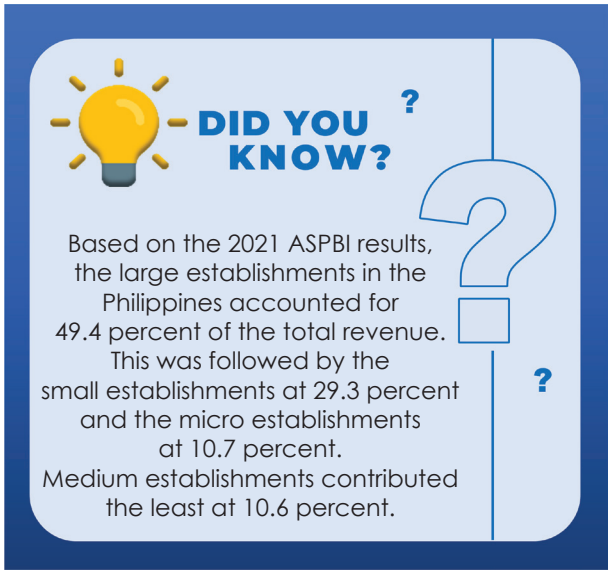
Next Steps

This section includes major statistical development programs and specific statistical activities of the sector including new developments and emerging activities in accordance with the goal it addresses.

- **Regular compilation of the System of National Accounts.**
- **Use of mirror analysis to check the trade data of the Philippines and partner countries.**
- **Conduct of study to determine data requirements related to FATS** and to include these in existing survey instruments.
- **Regular compilation of the International Merchandise Trade Statistics (IMTS) and International Trade-in-Services.**
- **Conduct of Commodity Flow Survey via Road Transport.** This is to expand the scope and coverage of the domestic trade statistics to include road mode of transport.
- **Enhancement of the International Transaction System** to capture more granular data for BOP purposes and ensure consistency across bank reports and incorporate an application programming interface to limit manual intervention.
- **Inclusion of informal establishments in the coverage of the Census of Philippine Business Industry.**
- **Conduct of training on new classifications** (i.e. PSCC, Philippine Standard Industrial Classification, etc.).
- **Conduct of various data dissemination forums for IMTS, ASPBI, and MISSI.** This is to inform the public of the latest results of these undertakings.
- Continuous coordination with BOC for the full automation of export transactions and addition of data items that are needed for submission to ASEANstats and comparability with other ASEAN member states.
- Attendance and participation in international conferences, workshops, and meetings and Technical Working Groups to adhere to international standards and comparability of data.

After Seven Years...

Over the next seven years of the implementation of the statistical development programs, the trade, industry and services sectors statistics are expected to continue its significant contribution in sound and efficient policy formulation and decision making.





Tourism Statistics

07

Tourism activities generate income, employment, and foreign exchange earnings. It benefits both the urban and rural areas. As more tourists go to different places in the country, they help boost the local economies' transportation services, hotels, and other accommodations, food services, infrastructure, and ancillary services. Tourism also serves as an opportunity for cultural exchange between the tourists and the locals. In 2019, the share of tourism to the economy peaked at 12.9 percent of our Gross Domestic Product (GDP). This share shrank to 5.1 percent in 2020 and recovered albeit slowly to 6.2 percent share to GDP in 2022 (see Figure 1).

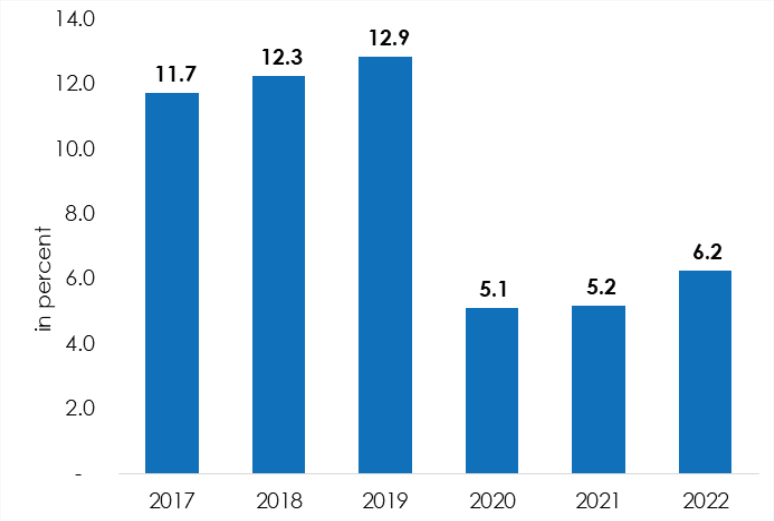
Figures show that tourism could significantly boost economic growth, but the pace of recovery indicates the need to increase the competitiveness of the sector to address the impact of changes in travel decisions due to the impact of the Coronavirus Disease pandemic. In view of this, current data being generated, e.g., the number of visitor arrivals, regional distribution of travelers, length of stay, tourism expenditures, and the tourism satellite accounts will be enhanced for more innovative customer-based tourism development plans, services, promotion, and marketing.

In addition, more detailed and updated data are necessary as we identify current trends and utilize advanced technology to position the country's tourism industry at the forefront. Among these data are: 1) health and safety concerns of visitors, including the use of contactless payments and virtual assistants inside hotel accommodations and tourist spots, healthy cuisines, and healthy environment; 2) improvements on attractions, accommodations, and recreation such as ecotourism, local culture experience on food,

[1] *2022 Philippine Tourism Satellite Accounts, https://psa.gov.ph/statistics/tourism/node/1684059873*

clothing, and festivals; personalized travels including information medium – web based listing, tourism maps, brochures, books, virtual reality travel videos and other multi-media presentations; 3) conduct of educational conferences and seminars; 4) availability of artificial intelligence and other Internet of Things (IoT) for ease of travel arrangements; 5) information on the development of new tourism products targeting specific sectors and genre; and 6) cost of travel and tour packages.

Figure 1. Percent Share of Tourism to GDP, at current prices, 2017 to 2022



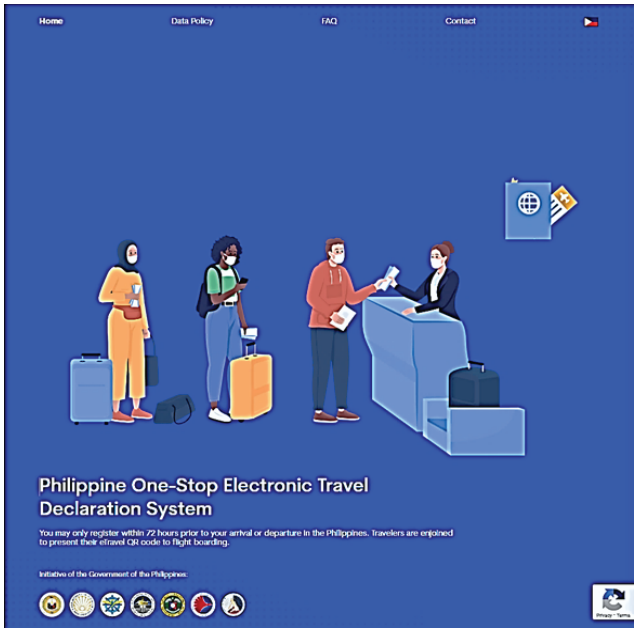
Tourism data encompasses both international (inbound and outbound) tourism and domestic tourism. Monitoring the developments of Philippine tourism involves inbound tourism relative to that of the rest of the world and likewise, domestic tourism vis-à-vis outbound tourism.

Where We Are Now...

The e-travel system is the source of data on the number of international visitors: inbound and outbound.

In April 2023, the Bureau of Immigration launched the Philippine One Stop Electronic Travel Declaration System or e-Travel which replaced the paper-based Arrival/Departure Cards for inbound and outbound travelers to and from the Philippines. Monthly data on the number of inbound travelers and their country of origin are produced from the e-travel registration of visitors. Likewise, monthly data on the number and country of destination of outbound travelers are generated from the e-travel registration of departing Filipino residents. These are processed and published by the Office of Tourism Development Planning, Research, and Information Management, of the Department of Tourism (DOT). Other information which could be generated from the e-travel system are age, sex, nationality, and purpose of visit.

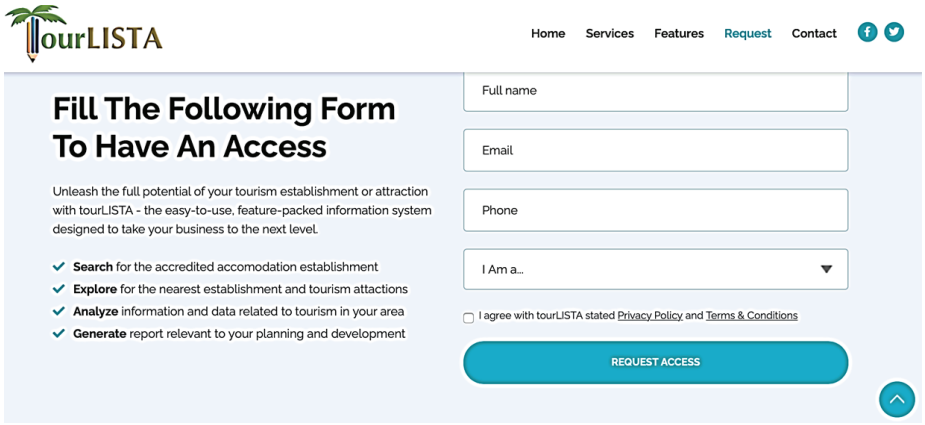
The e-travel system provides more complete and accurate real time statistics for inbound and outbound travelers resulting to efficient data generation and real time data access.



eTravel website (https://etravel.gov.ph/)

Estimates on the number of domestic travelers in a given period come from the reports of accommodation establishments

Meanwhile, statistics on the number of domestic tourists by region and province are generated from the data on volume of visitors submitted by accommodation establishments to local tourism offices and consolidated by the regional tourism offices and the central office of the DOT.



Two surveys provide regular data on income, expenditures, and profile of visitors

The annual Visitor Sample Survey (VSS) conducted by the DOT generates data on the expenditures, income, and profile of departing inbound tourists, while for domestic and outbound tourists, said data come from the triennial Household Survey on Domestic Visitors (HSDV) jointly conducted by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) and the DOT.

A survey on tourism establishment is being conducted by PSA

The Survey of Tourism Establishments in the Philippines generates economic statistics used to measure the progress of tourism industry in the country. Among the data generated by the survey are employment, facilities/amenities and usage, transport facilities, solid waste type and disposal, revenue, and plans for future expansion and renovation.

The Philippine Tourism Satellite Accounts provides a comprehensive picture on the contribution of tourism to the economy

The PSA compiles the Philippine Tourism Satellite Accounts (PTSA) annually. The PTSA measures the contribution of tourism industries to the Philippine economy. Serving as the main tool for the economic measurement of tourism, the PTSA follows the TSA: Recommended Methodological Framework 2008 (TSA:RMF 2008)[2] developed by the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), Statistical Office of the European Union (EUROSTAT), and the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD). The 2008 TSA identified 10 major tables to be generated as follows:

- Inbound tourism expenditure;
- Domestic tourism expenditure;
- Outbound tourism expenditure;
- Internal tourism expenditure;
- Production accounts of tourism industries;
- Gross Value Added (GVA) and GDP attributable to tourism;
- Employment;
- Investment;
- Government consumption; and
- Non-monetary indicators.

In the 2020 revision of the PTSA, 34 tables following the above 10 categories were generated from 2000 to 2022 except for non-monetary indicators pertaining to number and capacity of accommodations and number of domestic visitor trips which is available through the DOT. Thus, the PTSA provides a comprehensive set of data on the contribution and impact of tourism to the country's economic development.

The TourLISTA is a web-based tool that integrates tourist arrivals, attractions and accommodations in a given location

The DOT partnered with the Department of Science and Technology in developing the Tourism Live Inventory and Statistics of Tourist Arrivals (TourLISTA). TourLISTA is a web-based information system that functions to consolidate data on tourist arrivals in

[2]*Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework (TSA:RMF) 2008, https://unstats.un.org/unsd/publication/Seriesf/SeriesF_80rev1e.pdf*

tourist attractions (TAs) and accommodation establishments (AEs) in a given area. TourLISTA is also capable of analyzing the statistics of the encoded data and can easily generate reports based on the requirements of the DOT. Moreover, the TourLISTA has a geographical information system which can provide the location of all registered AEs and TAs in the area for the benefit of tourists and other users. Currently, the TourLista has been adopted in MIMAROPA Region.

The Philippine Statistical System strives to provide relevant, accurate, and timely tourism statistics as it aims to address the data gaps and challenges through engagement and partnership with other national government agencies, local government units, associations, academe, and other stakeholders. Moreover, participation and collaboration with international partners like the UNWTO are continuously strengthened.

Next Steps

This section includes major statistical development programs and specific statistical activities of the tourism sector. These programs and activities are in line with the goals of the PSDP 2023-2029.

- Development and adoption of the **TourLista as a web-based application for the integrated information system** on the collection of administrative-based tourism statistics at the local and national level;

- Capturing demand for emerging tourism activities and attractions through a regular conduct of **tourism environmental scanning and customer satisfaction surveys**;

- Generation of **outbound tourism statistics** using the e-travel system and enhancements on the HSDV;

- Improvement of data collection mechanism to **gather local level information and indicators on tourism** (e.g., tourism revenue, daily expenditure of tourists, and average length of stay, environmental and social impacts of tourism, among others);

- Conduct of **trainings and engagement** with local government units, regional or provincial tourism offices, and tourism establishments;

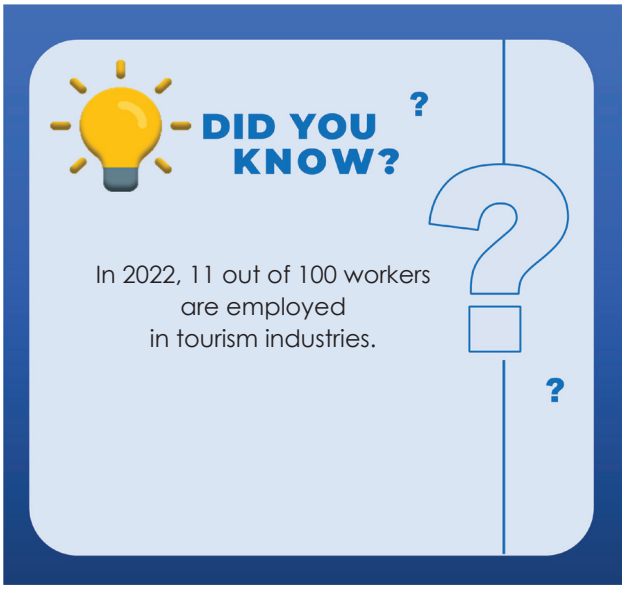
- Standardization of official statistical frameworks for **Measuring the Sustainability of Tourism** including ecotourism and green accounting;

- Development of **Tourism Satellite Accounts at the subnational level**; and

- Improvement on the data collection and processing through the **use of web-based surveys**.

After Seven Years...

The expected outcomes of the tourism sector include automated and real-time access to complete and reliable statistics, timely release of reports, and better implementation of plans and programs. With the initiatives to develop tourism accounts and statistics at the local level, it would be easier to track and to evaluate the economic and social contribution of tourism in the municipalities and cities of the country.





08

Science, Technology and Innovation, and Information Society Statistics



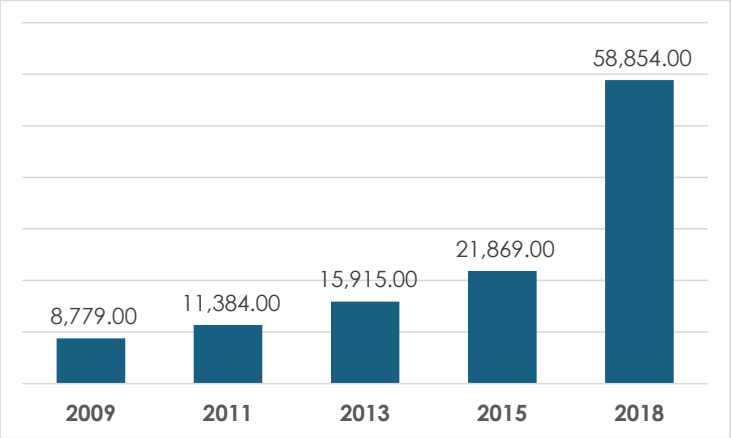
8.1 Science, Technology, and Innovation Statistics

Science, Technology, and Innovation (STI) is increasingly viewed as a key solution provider towards addressing many of society's challenges such as speeding up industrial development, promoting sustainable agriculture, developing renewable energy, reducing and managing disaster risks, addressing impact of climate change, and narrowing social and economic gaps. The STI policy for development should be consistent with the global development framework wherein economic growth, social inclusion, and environmental sustainability support and reinforce each other (Trade and Development Brand, Investment Enterprise, and Development Commission, UNCTAD 2018). The statistical framework for STI was formulated and approved for adoption, in view of STI's role to the country's long-term and inclusive growth, by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) Board in 2021, upon recommendation of the Interagency Committee on Science, Technology, and Innovation Statistics (IAC-STIS). The STI Statistical Framework will be used to systematize the development of statistics and to strengthen open collaboration among actors in the STI ecosystem.[1] Under the approved statistical framework, the STI statistics and indicators cover Research and Development (R&D), Scientific and Technological Services, Scientific and Technical Education and Training, Innovation Activities, STI environment and global competitiveness ranking.

[1] *STI Statistical Framework, Philippine Statistics Authority, https://psa.gov.ph/system/files/psa-board/PSA%2520Board%2520Reso%2520No.%252010.pdf*

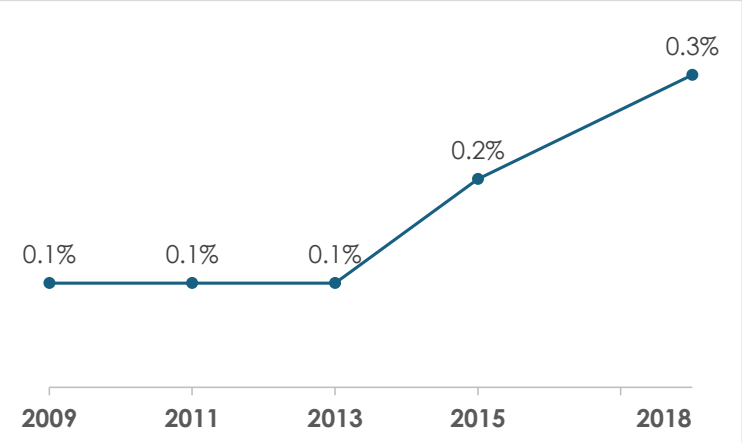
The STI sector commits to contribute to the achievement of the overall goals and to the strategic priority outcomes of the government as stated in the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2023-2028, primarily focusing on strengthening basic R&D and knowledge creation, advancing market driven and customer centered R&D, scaling up technology adoption, utilization, and commercialization, and accelerating innovation and entrepreneurship. Moreover, STI plays a key role in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly in targets that concern human well-being, such as health, clean water and sanitation, climate change, clean energy, decent work, and responsible production, among others. It provides the necessary information in monitoring the SDG indicators 9.5.1 or the research and development expenditure as a proportion of the GDP, and 9.5.2 or the number of researchers (in full time equivalent) per million inhabitants.

Figure 1. National Gross Expenditure on R&D (GERD), 2009-2018



(current prices, in million pesos)

Figure 2. Percent Share to Gross Domestic Product, 2009-2018



(GERD as % of GDP)

Two key indicators in the STI statistical framework are the amount and share of gross expenditure on R&D (GERD) to the GDP. These were estimated at 0.1 percent in 2009 and 0.3 percent in 2018, based on the Survey on R&D Expenditures and Human Resources in Government, Higher Education, and Private Non-Profit Sectors of the Department of Science and Technology[2] and the Annual Survey of Philippine Business and Industry of the Philippine Statistics Authority. Out of the GERD in 2018, the government sector shared 39.0 percent while the private sector contributed 61.0 percent. In the government sector, the public R&D expenditures includes expenditures of government agencies and state universities and colleges while in the private sector, the private R&D expenditures includes expenditures of private industries, private universities and private non-profit institutions. The same surveys covered the collection of data on R&D human resources. Position categories of R&D Personnel are the researchers, technicians and auxiliary or support staff. In 2018, there were a total of 18,519 researchers engaged in R&D in various sciences. Hence, there were 175 researchers (in FTE) per million population in 2018, a significant increase from 81 researchers per million population in 2009.

[2]*Survey on R&D Expenditures and Human Resources in Government, Higher Education, and Private Non-Profit Sectors, Department of Science and Technology, https://www.dost.gov.ph/knowledge-resources/downloads/file/6780-survey-on-research-and-development-expenditures-and-human-resources-public-higher-education-sector.html*

Table 1. Human Resources Engaged in R&D, 2009-2018 (in full-time equivalent)

	2009	2011	2013	2015	2018
R&D Personnel	10,369	11,079	14,765	14,037	44,981
Researchers	7,506	8,083	11,157	10,791	18,519
Number of researchers per million population	81	85	114	105	175

R&D statistics in terms of expenditures and human resources are among standard indicators used to measure the state of science and technology of a country. Science and Technology contributes to the following pillars identified in the Global Innovation Index: 1) human capital and research, 2) infrastructure, 3) business sophistication, 4) knowledge and technology outputs, and 5) creative outputs.

This chapter aims to promote and strengthen the STI sector by producing and improving its data and indicators which will help monitor the development and evaluate the programs, policies, and activities for the sector.

Where We Are Now...

By virtue of Republic Act No. 11293 or the Philippine Innovation Act, the National Innovation Council was established and formulated the National Innovation Agenda and Strategy Document 2023-2028 which outlines the country's ten-year vision and long-term goals – including priorities and strategies - for improving innovation governance.

From the latest results of the Global Innovation Index (GII), Philippines ranked 56th in 2023 among 132 economies in the world, an improvement from ranking since the decline in rankings from 2022 (59th) and 2021 (21st) after the country reached its highest rank of 50th in 2020. This is mainly due to the country's improved performance in terms of innovation inputs climbing seven notches higher from 76th in 2022 to 69th in 2023. However, the country's performance in innovation outputs, which now ranked 52nd, is a continued decline since 2021(40th) and 2022 (51st). Despite the country's lower ranking in 2022, the country gained recognition for its ability to perform above expectations for its level of development as it continues to be one of the economies with the fastest innovation catch up, performing above the regional average among its neighboring countries in Southeast Asia, East Asia, and Oceania.

Figure 3. Proportion of Innovation Activity (in percent) by Industry, 2021

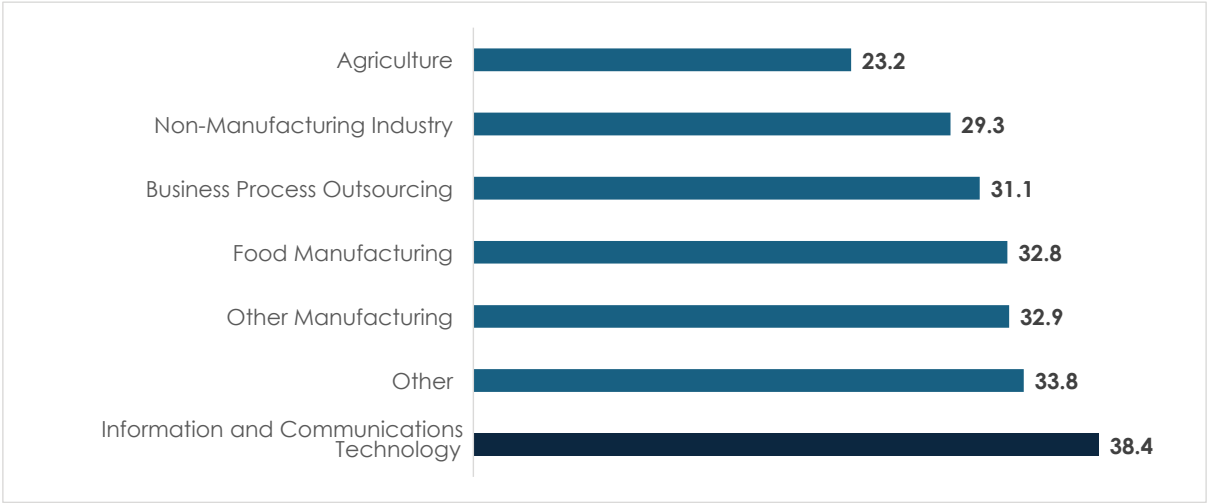
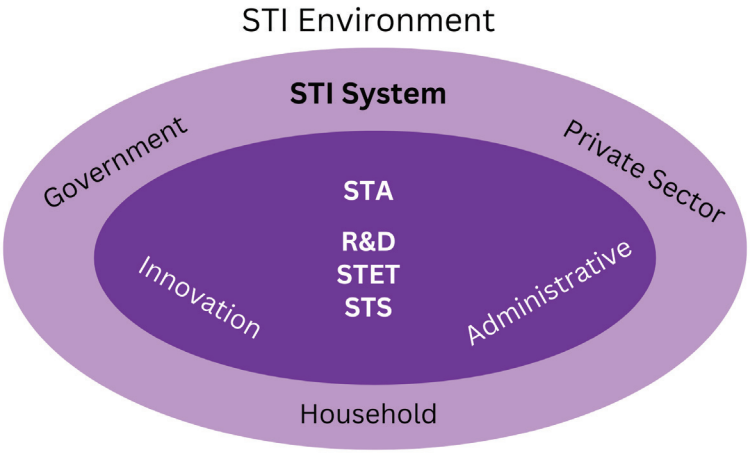


Figure 4. Statistical Framework for the STI Sector



Based on the 2021 Survey of Innovation Activities of Establishments, 33.6 percent of the establishments are considered innovation active.[3] Among industries, Information and Communication Technology had the highest share of establishments that are innovation active with 38.4 percent. On the level of technology use, it revealed that there is a low utilization of technology among manufacturing firms based on the 2019 Survey on Technology Utilization conducted by the Department of Trade and Industry.

In relation to the approved STI Statistical Framework, the IAC-STIS started the assessment and updating of STI indicators vis-à-vis the emerging demands and concerns of the sector, as aligned to the approved STI Statistical Framework.

Relatedly, the IAC-STIS initiated the development of the Statistics Web Portal intended to consolidate, document, and disseminate all available relevant data and indicators.

Next Steps

This section includes major statistical development programs and specific statistical activities of the sector.

- **Conduct and institutionalization of the following surveys**:

    1. Survey focusing on innovation activities of businesses, industries, and the government sector every three (3) years;
    2. Survey on technology adoption, utilization, and commercialization every three (3) years; and
    3. Survey on R&D expenditures and human resources annually.
        - Survey of R&D Expenditures and Human Resources in Government, Higher Education, and Private Non-Profit Sectors
        - Rider questions on R&D expenditures and personnel in the ASPBI for the private or business Industry sector)

- **Conduct of a research study on the harmonization and integration of existing and/or proposed STI-related surveys** to ensure relevance, consistency, and comparability of data;

[3]*Innovation active means having done any of the following: a) introduced new or significantly improved products in the market, b) used process innovations that introduces new or significantly improved methods, logistics, delivery, distribution, or support activities, c) engaged in innovation projects that are either not yet complete or abandoned, and d) spent on innovation activities.*

- **Continuous conduct of data assessment of new indicators and updating/revisiting of the statistical framework;**

- **Use of innovations (e.g., digitalization) in collecting data** and ensuring consistency, accessibility, and availability of adequate and timely statistics on Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises;

- **Development and adoption of the scope and coverage, official definition, and classification for the capturing of the contribution of the creative economy;**

- **Conduct of research studies, surveys, and other data collection mechanisms** as inputs for the compilation of the Philippine Creative Economy Satellite Account;

- **Conduct of capacity building activities**:

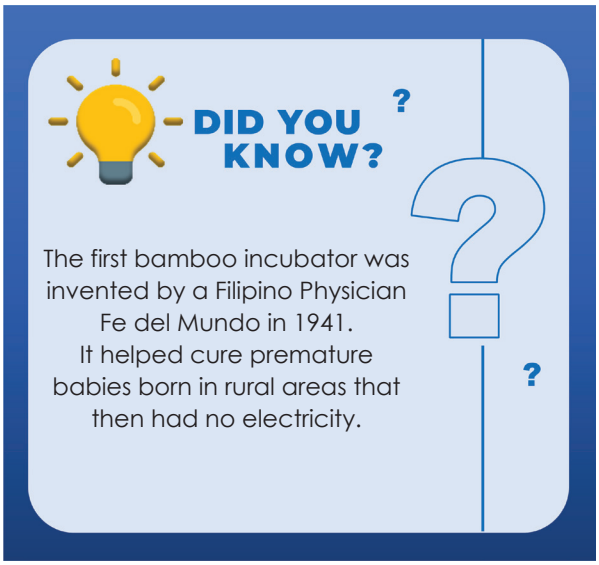
  1. Training on statistics and related course for personnel engaged in the collection, management, reporting, dissemination, and analyses of STI statistics
  2. Statistical capability building for the establishment of information systems

- **Conduct of advocacy and promotion activities on STI statistics** like forum/ engagement with stakeholders (e.g., Science, Technology, and Innovation Summit); and

- **Continuous improvement of STI Statistics Web Portal** to consolidate, disseminate, and improve all available relevant STI statistics and indicators and to provide a sound and reliable information base for a more informed formulation of effective policies and programs optimizing the benefits of STI in a knowledge-based economy.

After Seven Years...

The programs and activities of the STIS chapter for the next seven years focuses on addressing the data gaps and emerging concerns of the sector to provide a comprehensive picture on the status of the STI sector in the country. These are in support of the government's targets to achieve 1.0 percent share of GERD to total GDP and to advance the GII ranking of the Philippines in the top 43rd in 2028.[4]



[4]*Philippine Development Plan 2023-2028, National Economic and Development Authority*



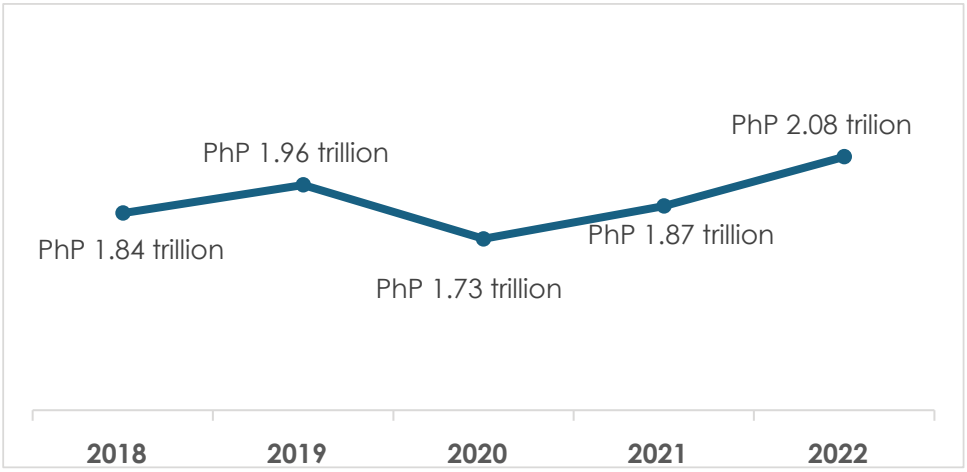
8.2 Information Society Statistics

The chapter on Information Society Statistics is highly correlated with the Information and Communication Technology (ICT) sector. This sector includes the following: (a) ICT goods and services (products), (b) ICT infrastructure (investment and services), (c) ICT producers (industries), (d) ICT users and uses (e.g., internet and e-commerce, etc.), and (e) Social and economic factors affecting ICT use and development.

Statistics on information society are continuously being compiled as developments in ICT increased exponentially in recent years. These statistics and relevant ICT indicators are critical in the development of policies, programs, and strategies to address concerns in the said field. The Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) pandemic which affected all economies in the world led to many advancement opportunities for developing countries like the Philippines. According to the latest Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2023-2028, the COVID-19 served as a catalyst for fueling a wave of digitalization for the private and public sectors.

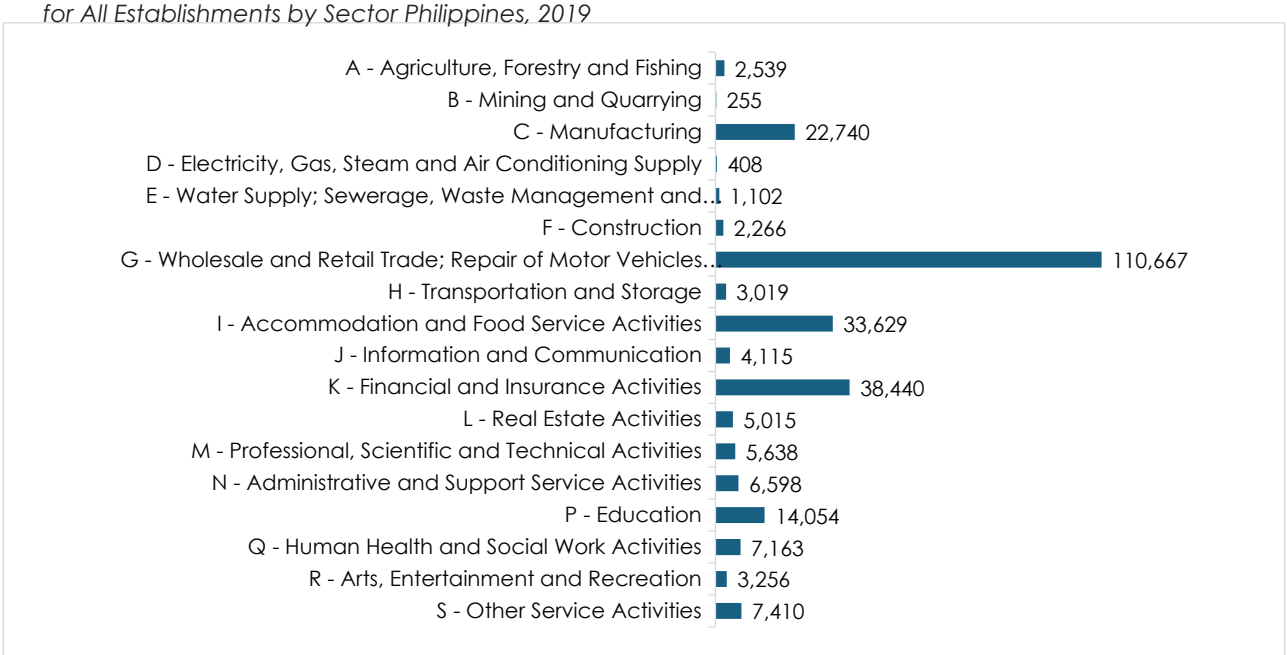
Based on the latest report of the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA), the Philippine digital economy managed to grow by 11.0 percent in 2022 amounting to PhP 2.08 trillion. This accounted to 9.4 percent share of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at current prices during the period. Digital transactions on Telecommunication services, Professional and business services, E-commerce have the highest shares across the series which started in 2018.

Figure 1. Gross Value Added of Digital Economy at Current Prices, 2018-2022



Moreover, the results of the Women and Information and Communications Technology Development Index (WIDI) Survey showed that in 2022, the smartphone was the most common ICT device present in the household with a share of 84.9 percent. Likewise, in the 2019 Survey on Information and Communication Technology (SICT) for all establishments, 268,314 establishments or 94.9 percent owned and used computers and communication equipment in their business operations. The sector with the highest share was Wholesale and retail trade; and the repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles sector with 110,667 establishments or 41.2 percent. This was followed by Financial and Insurance Activities sector with 38,440 establishments or 14.3 percent and Accommodation and Food Service Activities sector with 33,629 establishments or 12.5 percent of the total. Similarly in the 2019 National ICT Household Survey (NICTHS), 99.8 percent of households are using computers, laptops, tablets, and others. Most of households are using computers and other communication equipment such as cellphones for internet browsing, social media, entertainment, studies, and work or business.

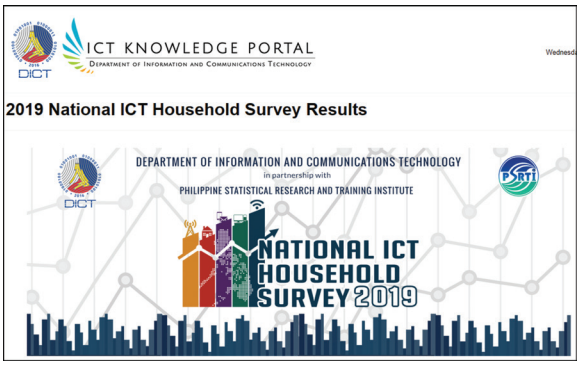
Figure 2. Number of Establishments that Owned and Used Computers and Communication Equipment for All Establishments by Sector Philippines, 2019



Given all these, inequalities due to globalization and the emergence of various technologies are to be monitored and studied. The emergence of these technologies, like the Artificial Intelligence (AI), may pose a major disruptions to the labor market and may also affect consumption patterns.

Where We Are Now...

Despite the pandemic, this sector achieved several milestones from 2018 until the first half of 2023.



One of the major accomplishments was the conduct of the 2019 NICTHS and the release of its results in June 2020. This was spearheaded by the Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT) together with the Philippine Statistical Research and Training Institute. The main objective was to collect ICT data at the household level to continuously support the monitoring of performance indicators in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), PDP results matrix, and other international benchmarking indices.



The Data Dissemination Forum of the WIDI Survey was held in December 2022. The survey was conducted to indicate the extent of ICT use for education, employment, livelihood, and entrepreneurship among women and girls. It was also done to provide a more granular information particularly the disaggregation by demographic characteristics, ICT access, use and skills, cybersecurity, data privacy and online safety, digital economy, and e-commerce.

Relatedly, the study on the contribution of Digital Economy started in 2019 as part of the project of World Bank and the PSA. Despite the absence of an internationally agreed framework in capturing digital economy, the PSA built on earlier initiatives of other institutions such as Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, US Bureau of Economic Analysis, and Australian Bureau of Statistics, and the experiences and insights gained through these initiatives.

In 2020, the World Bank released the Philippines Digital Economy Report with initial estimates providing the share of digital economy to GDP. The first official release of the PSA on the contribution of digital economy to the GDP was in 2022.

Lastly, the National Government Agencies – Local Government Unit (NGA-LGU) ICT Readiness Survey is an on-going activity of the DICT. The main objective of this undertaking was to determine the capacities of NGAs and LGUs in providing online services and state of ICT infrastructure, respectively.

Next Steps

This section includes major statistical development programs and specific statistical activities of the information society sector. These programs and activities are in line with the goals of the PSDP 2023-2029.

- **Institutionalization of the NICTHS of DICT, PSA, and Department of Trade and Industry (DTI)** to generate local level statistics on the household use of ICT (e.g. percentage of households with computer, percentage of individuals with cellphone, etc.);

- **Establishment of the Digital Economy Framework** of PSA, DICT, and DTI;

- **Completion of the NGA-LGU ICT Readiness Survey** to generate local level indicators statistics/indicators relevant to e-readiness enhancing education through ICT, developing ICT workforce for private businesses, and government interoperability of DICT;

- **Establishment of the ICT Indicators Toolkit** to generate local level statistics (e.g., core indicators of the ITU ICT Development Index specifically those that pertain to telecommunications and ICT indicators on the supply side as well as percentage of population covered by certain connectivity (3G, 4G, 5G), mobile cellular subscriptions and among others) of PSA, DICT, and DTI;

- **Impact Assessment on emerging technologies** particularly on the labor market of DTI, Department of Labor and Employment, DICT, and PSA;

- **Advocacy promotions of ICT-related activities and programs** through the conduct of various focus group discussions, forums, conventions, among others of IACICTS member agencies;

- **Establishment of the Information/Data Security and Protection Mechanism** for the Information Systems Security (ISS) of DICT, PSA, and Cybercrime Investigation and Coordinating Center;

- **Capacity Development on ICT Statistics** of IACICTS member agencies and the whole government;

- **Enhancement of knowledge of ICT experts involved in the generation of ICT Statistics** of IACICTS member agencies; and

- **Conduct of advocacy or campaign activities to colleges and universities** to promote statistics and its uses of IACICTS member agencies.

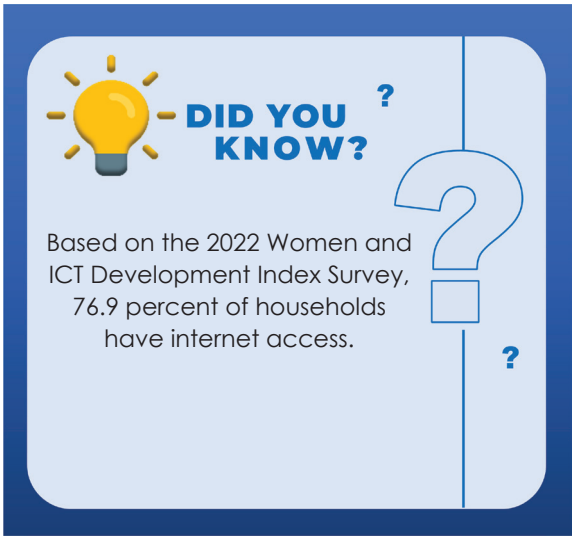
After Seven Years...

Recognizing that the generation of statistics and relevant indicators on information society is not simple and not an easy task, still, the production of relevant and reliable quantitative information on ICT is imperative. The institutionalization of the NICTHS would be critical in generating local level information on the adoption and use of ICT by households and local communities that would give both the national and local planners indicators and bases for crafting programs and policies for the Information Society growth among households.

Technology advancement is vital in the development of a country particularly for the Philippines. However, the possible threat of emerging technologies should be properly addressed. The conduct of business and household surveys aims to establish a baseline data to assess the impact of ICT in the labor market.

Moreover, the rising inequality due to emerging technologies requires close attention, but this should be addressed by generating more detailed, granular, and inclusive set of ICT statistics vis-à-vis Information Society's growth and development.

In line with the PDP 2023-2028, digital transformation is seen to be one of the priority areas. In fact, The Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement supports ICT enabled transactions. Not only the private sector should be adaptive to such trend, but the public sector should take the lead in transforming the government to a more digitally-enabled environment. Investments and infrastructures to support such initiative should be put in place the soonest possible so that the thrust of the government will be realized and will be felt in the grassroots.



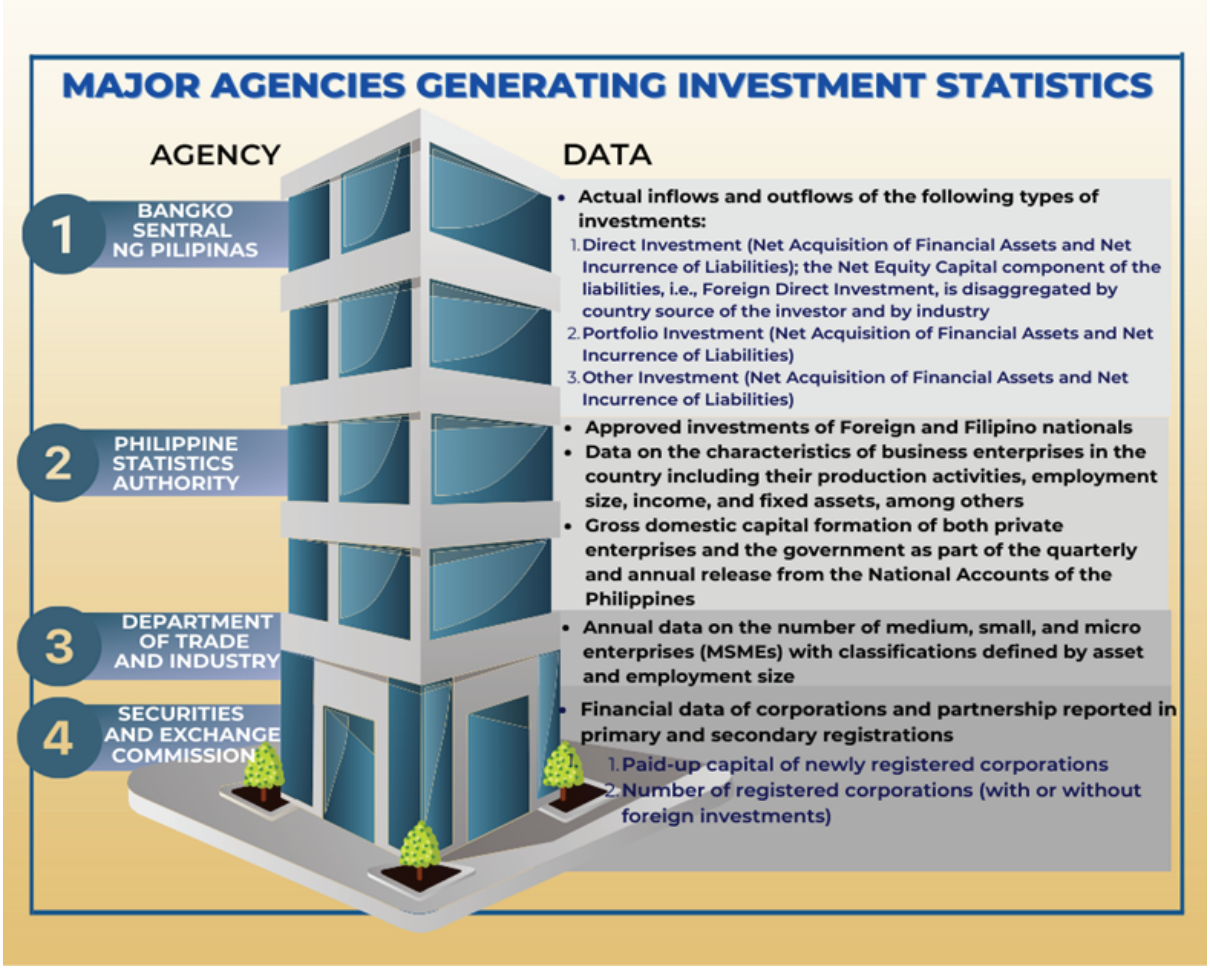


Investment Statistics 9

Based on the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2023-2028, the investment sector will play a significant role in the nation's economic development in the medium-term. Much in the way of continuing improvements in our country's foreign investment policies and public and private sector partnerships that spur jobs creation, skills enhancement, and poverty reduction. Investment statistics covers both inward and outward investments. Inward investments comprise of all investments entering the Philippines from non-residents or from other economies, while outward investments refer to investments of Philippine residents in other countries.

Following the approved statistical framework on investment, there are four sources of investment supply: 1) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), 2) Private Domestic Investment, 3) Government Investment, and 4) Portfolio and Other Investments. The first three sources of investment supply are direct investments in form of equity and loans. Portfolio investments refers to investments in equity or debt securities other than those included in direct investments (e.g., stocks, mutual funds, corporate bonds, and government bonds). Other investment is a residual category for investments other than those which could be classified as direct investment, portfolio investment, financial derivatives and employee stock options, and reserve assets. In the case of FDI and private domestic investments, (unlike portfolio and other investments) investors have a significant degree of control or influence in the management of the recipient domestic business enterprises.

Investment statistics are being compiled and reported by different agencies based on their respective mandates. The major agencies generating investment statistics are as follows:



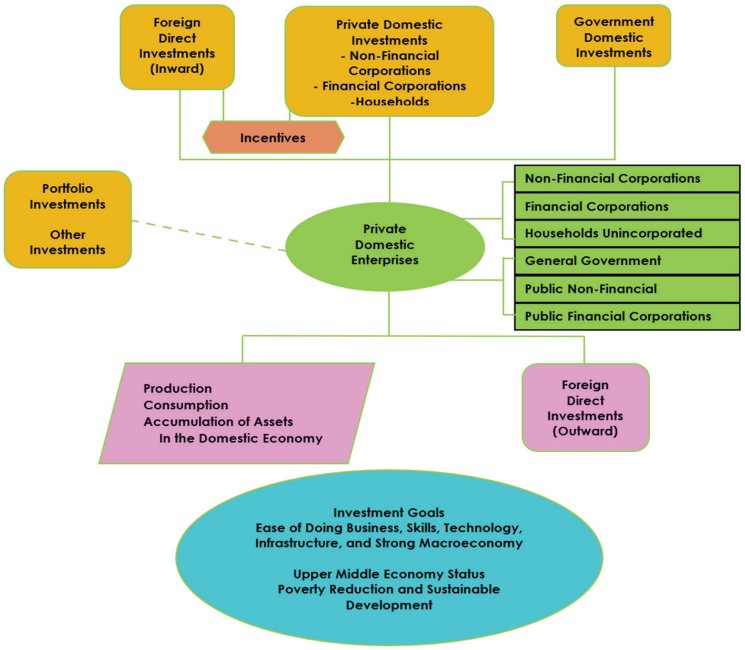
Where We Are Now...

The investment sector took a persistent effort to affect the development of an integrated statistical framework, which finally came into fruition in 2022. Its adoption was approved by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) Board on 12 August 2022.[1] The statistical framework, however, is still for full implementation of concerned members of the Philippine Statistical System. A follow-up work Project[2] to capture and generate realized investment statistics is being spearheaded by the PSA in collaboration with the members of the Interagency Committees (IACs), namely, 1) Board of Investments (BOI), 2) National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), 3) Philippine Economic Zone Authority (PEZA), 4) Public-Private Partnership Center of the Philippines, 5) Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), and 6) PSA, headed by the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) as the chair of the IAC.

[1] *PSA Board Resolution 9, Series of 2022, "Endorsing the Adoption of the Statistical Framework for the Investment Sector", https://psa.gov.ph/system/files/psa-board/PSA%2520BOARD%2520RESOLUTION%2520NO.%252009-%2520SERIES%2520OF%25202022.pdf*

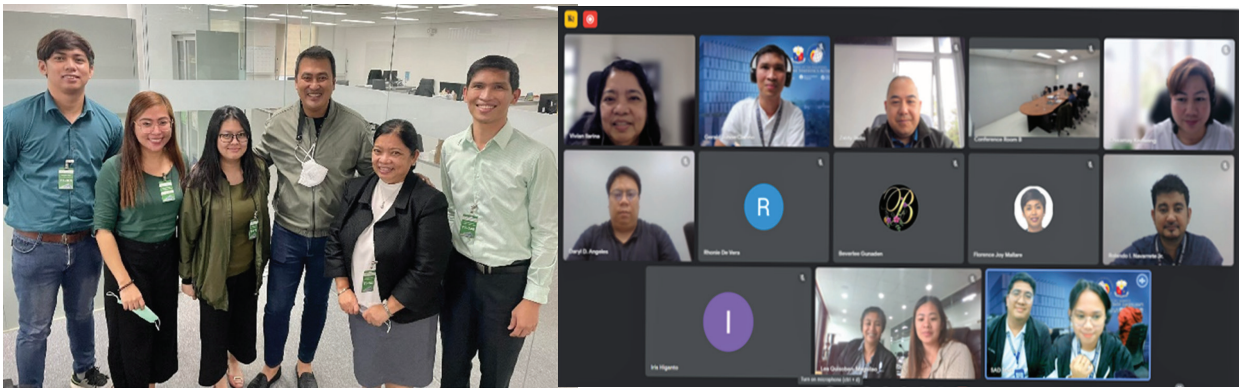
[2] *Development of a System for the Compilation of Realized Investment is a project of PSA through the assistance of a Highly Technical Consultant*

Figure 1. Integrated Investment Statistical Framework



The PSA is mandated to compile and report the quarterly Approved Investment (AI) in partnership with the different Investment Promotion Agencies (IPAs) of the country. Prior to 2022, the following IPAs are regularly submitting data to PSA: 1) Authority of the Freeport Area of Bataan (AFAB), 2) BOI, 3) BOI-Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BOI-BARMM), 4) Cagayan Economic Zone Authority (CEZA), 5) Clark Development Corporation (CDC), 6) PEZA, and 7) Subic Bay Metropolitan Authority (SBMA).

To improve the coverage of the AI Report, PSA conducted an online Roundtable Discussion with the IPAs on 08 March 2022, followed by bilateral meetings with Clark International Airport Corporation (CIAC) on 13 April 2023, Zamboanga City Special Economic Zone Authority (ZCSEZA) on 21 June 2023 and Bases Conversion and Development Authority (BCDA), and John Hay Management Corporation (JHMC) on 07 August 2023.



(Left photo) PSA-TIEZA Bilateral Meeting held on 29 June 2022. (Right photo) PSA-BCDA-JHMC Multilateral Meeting held on 07 August 2023.

Figure 2. Approved Investment from Foreign and Filipino Nationals: 2017-2022

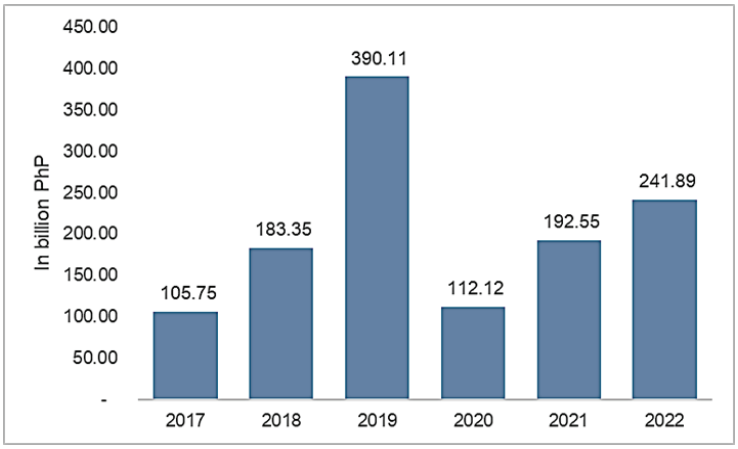
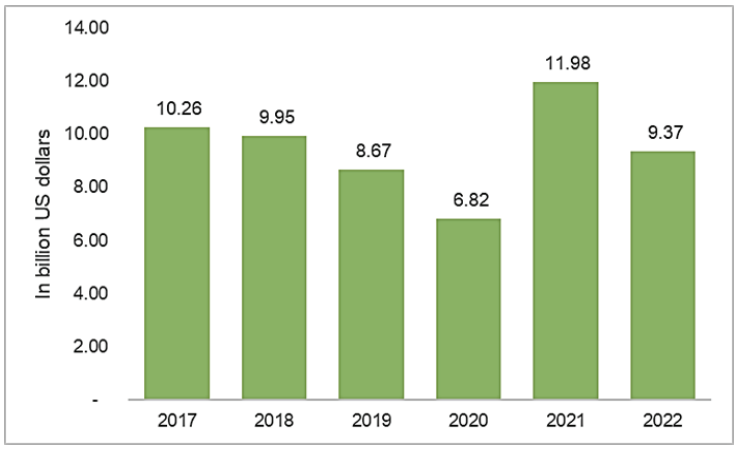


Figure 3. Foreign Direct Investments in the Philippines: 2017-2022



These efforts resulted in the addition of six IPAs that submit quarterly approvals to PSA, namely, 1) Poro Point Management Corporation (PPMC), 2) Tourism Infrastructure and Enterprise Zone Authority (TIEZA), 3) CIAC, 4) ZCSEZA, 5) BCDA, and 6) JHMC.

Three years prior to the onset of the Coronavirus Disease pandemic, approved investments[3] registered upward trend from 2017 to 2019 posting an average growth rate of 93.1 percent. Although its level declined to PhP 112.1 billion in 2020, it recovered in 2021 and 2022, recording PhP 192.5 billion and PhP 241.9 billion, respectively.

Chapter 9 (Promote Trade and Investments) of the PDP 2023-2028 expects the following outcomes: a) global position of Philippine export sectors restored, sustained, and strengthened; and b) total investments increased and targeted to boost trade, skills upgrading, and sustainability with the following enabling factors:

1. Approval of the Corporate Recovery and Tax Incentives for Enterprises (CREATE) Law on 26 March 2021 which aims to improve the country's fiscal incentives system by attracting more investments in the Philippines; and
2. Amendments to Foreign Investments Act of 1991 and Public Services Act which would allow foreign investors to set up and fully own domestic enterprises (including micro and small enterprises) in the Philippines

[3]*Approved Investment represents investment commitments and pledges by Filipino and foreign nationals regardless of the percentage of ownership of the ordinary shares, and as registered and approved by Investment Promotion Agencies (IPAs).*

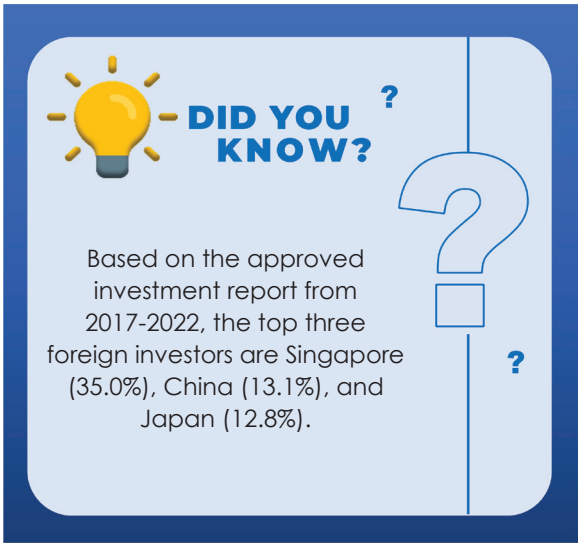
Next Steps

This section includes major statistical development programs and specific statistical activities of the investment sector.

- **Generation of a more disaggregated FDI data** (i.e., at the five-digit level following the 2019 Updates of the 2009 PSIC);
- **Compilation of National Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Project data;**
- **Conduct of a survey on PPP companies with FDI** to expand/improve the coverage of the Coordinated Direct Investment Survey;
- **Development and adoption of a system for the compilation and generation of statistics on realized investment** (and actual employment created);
- **Development of a database on the registry of number and location of stores and status of operation;**
- **Improvement of the Quarterly Approved Investment Report in the Philippines;**
- **Development and monitoring of a comprehensive business register;**
- **Study on the development of a system for the generation and reporting of Environmental, Social, and Governance investments;**
- **Conduct of advocacy activities to promote the relevance of investment statistics among data producers and various stakeholders;**
- **Capacity building for the compilation and analyses of investment statistics, including study visits; and**
- **Capacity Development through participation and engagement in local and international conferences, trainings, workshops, and meetings** for the development of quality and comprehensive investment statistics including Sustainable Development Goals and other related concerns.

After Seven Years...

By 2028, it is expected that the investment sector will be well adapted to the integrated investment statistical framework. Moreover, the integrated measure and system of capturing and generating realized investments statistics is expected to be already in place.





Statistics on Children, Youth, and Gender and Development

10

Of the 108.67 million household population in the 2020 Census of Population, 49.4 percent or 53.65 million Filipinos are women. To fully support the country's commitment in leaving no one behind, the Philippine government developed strategies for vulnerable sectors such as women, children, among others by reducing people's exposure to risks and vulnerabilities through increasing adaptive capabilities.

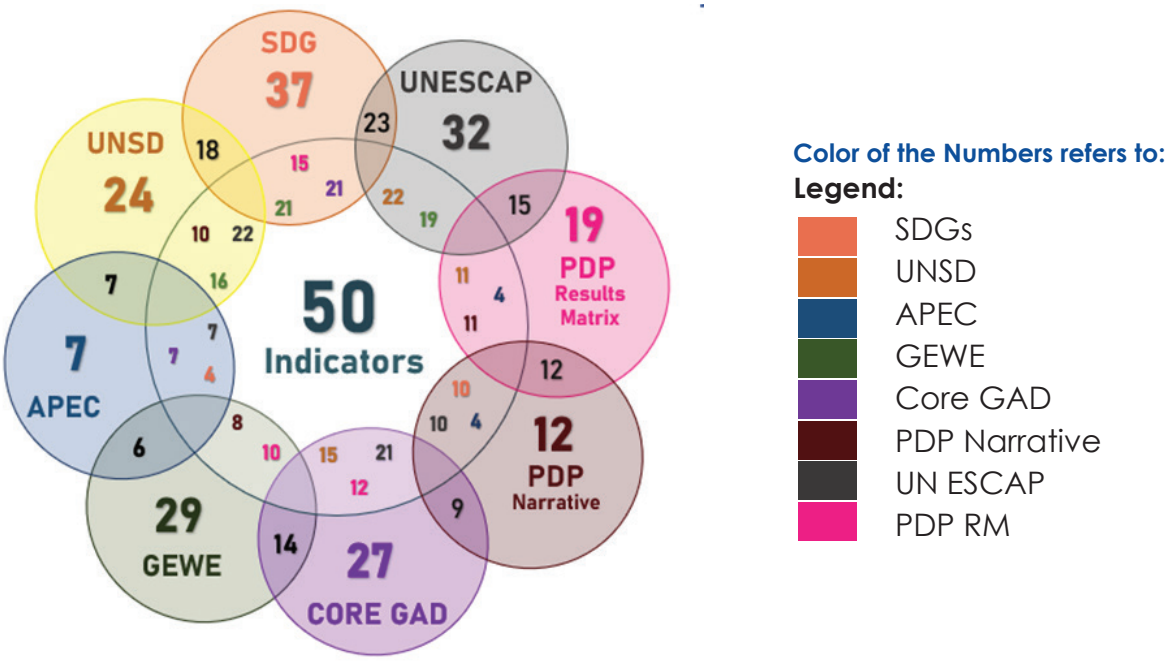
Goal 5 of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) aims to promote and monitor gender equality and empowerment of women and girls. It is composed of 44 gender related indicators which are critical inputs in the development of policies and programs for children, youth, women, and men.



As one of the challenges, vulnerable groups' concern are cross cutting on the Philippine Development Plan Chapters and the clamor remains for specific and visible chapter on vulnerable sectors including women.

Where We Are Now...

Figure 1. Venn Diagram of Seven Indicator System[1]



Various Indicator System used as basis for the PSA Board Resolution No 08 Series of 2021 on the updated Philippine Core GAD Indicators (Source: https://psa.gov.ph/gender-statistics)

To streamline the local and international data concerns on gender, the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) updated the Philippine Core Gender and Development (GAD) Indicators and was approved by the PSA Board in 2021. It serves as the foundation for the collection and analysis of gender and development indicators in the country. There are fifty (50) indicators under 11 areas of concerns: Education and Training; Economy (Employment, Income, Family and Household Chores); Health; Poverty; Power and Decision-Making; Violence Against Women/Girl Child; Human Rights; Institutional Mechanism; Media; Environment; and Social Protection, identified relevant and emerging in seven various local and international indicator systems (see Figure 1). The list of indicators will be reviewed every five years as emerging issues arise and appropriate committees should be developed to monitor gender issues.

In 2022, the core set of GAD indicators approved through PSA Board Resolution No. 8, Series of 2021, was adopted in the Annual Fact Sheet on Women and Men and in the Statistical Handbook produced by PSA and posted in the PSA website. All concerned government agencies were enjoined to provide necessary and appropriate data support for the production and regular monitoring of these indicators. Data gaps continuously exist and specifically, lacking in the environment and economic sectors such as the Tier 2 SDG indicator, average time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex.

In support to Republic Act 9710 known as the Magna Carta of Women, section 37b, mandating all government agencies to establish GAD Database with sex-disaggregated data and promote the availability of gender statistics, the PSA and the Philippine Commission on Women (PCW), with technical assistance from the UN Women, developed the Guidelines on Establishing and Maintaining an Online GAD Database.

[1]*Indicators from the Narrative Report and Results Matrix of the Philippine Development Plan were considered as one indicator system.*

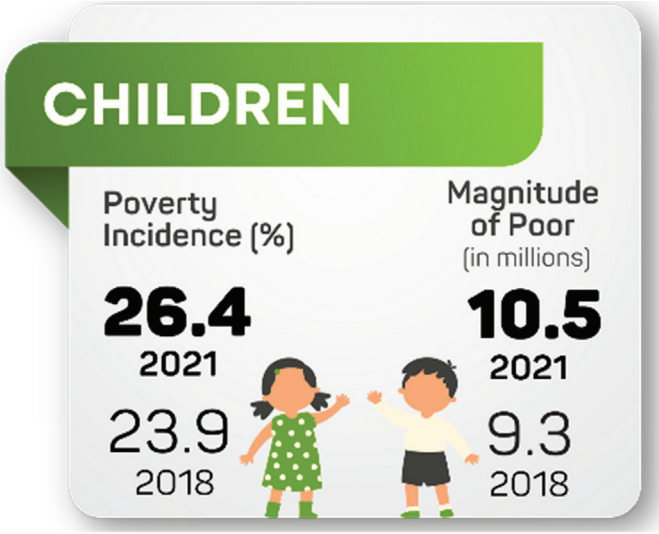


IACGCYS presentation of the Guidelines on Establishing and Maintaining Gender and Development (GAD) Statistical Database to the PSA Board.

The guidelines were approved through PSA Board Resolution No. 12, series of 2023 "Enjoining Agencies to Promote Gender Concerns in the Generation of Statistics." The roll out of the implementation of the Guidelines on Establishing and Maintenance of GAD Database will be a collaboration among the PSA, PCW and the Philippine Statistical Research and Training Institute .

Meanwhile, the National Database on Child Poverty and Equity-Focused Profiles[2] was launched in 2018 in collaboration with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

Figure 2. Poverty Incidence among Children, one of the indicators in the National Database on Child Poverty and Equity Focused profile



The National Database provides access and utilization of disaggregated information on children at the national and subnational levels in the following sectors: Population and Housing; Income, Poverty and Deprivations; Social Protection; Education and Literacy; Health and Nutrition; Labor and Employment; Macroeconomic Accounts; and Sustainable Development Goals. Moreover, in 2023 the Development of the Statistical Framework on Children form part of the workplan of the newly established Technical Working Group on Children and Youth Indicator System (TWG-CYIS). This will be used as the basis for the generation of children statistics and updates of children statistical database.

The Interagency Council on Violence Against Women and Children (IACVAWC) led the development of the VAW intake form to harmonize the data collection of reported incidents of VAWC.

On 23 to 25 May 2023, a workshop on the harmonization of VAW and Violence Against Children (VAC) cases has been conducted. As part of the agreement, the agencies adopted the VAW Client form and its implementation in their own agencies including all the questions in the questionnaire.

The implementation of the VAWC intake will be a multi-agency action to harmonize the collection of data on violence against women and children coming from various

[2]*National Database on Child Poverty Database – https://openstat.psa.gov.ph/Featured/National-Database-on-Child-Poverty*

service providers like the Philippine National Police (PNP), National Bureau of Investigation (NBI), Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), Department of Health (DOH), hospitals, prosecution office, and the Barangays, among others.

Concern on possible data duplication on VAWC Statistics (see Figures 3 and 4) remains a challenge among agencies that collects this information.

Figure 3. Number of Reported Cases on Violence Against Women: 2000 to 2022

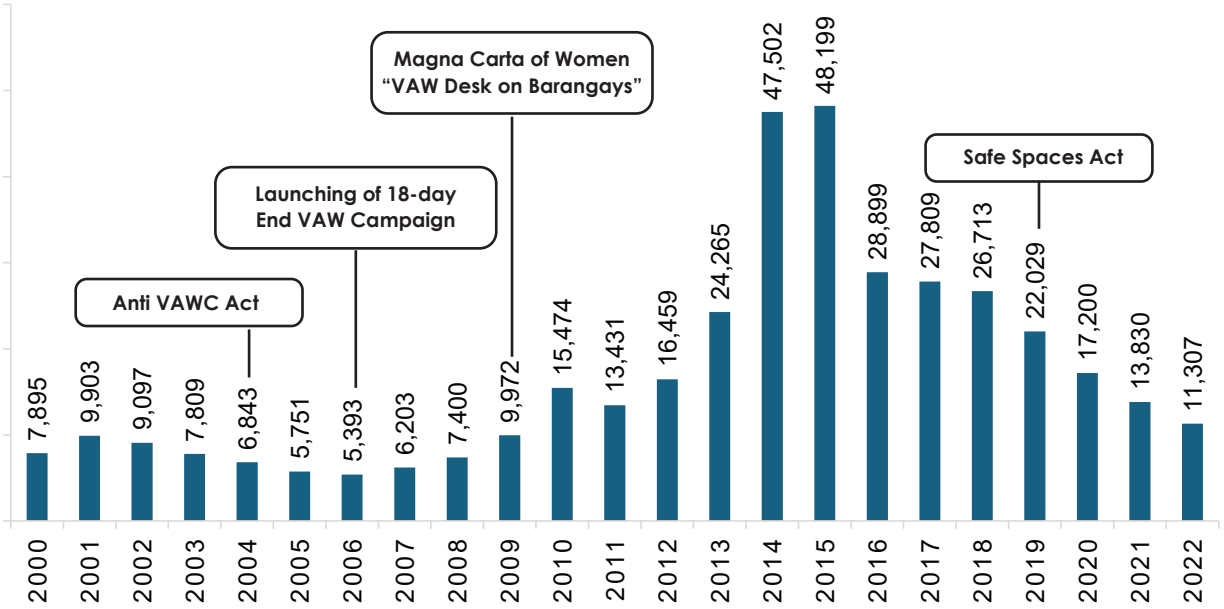
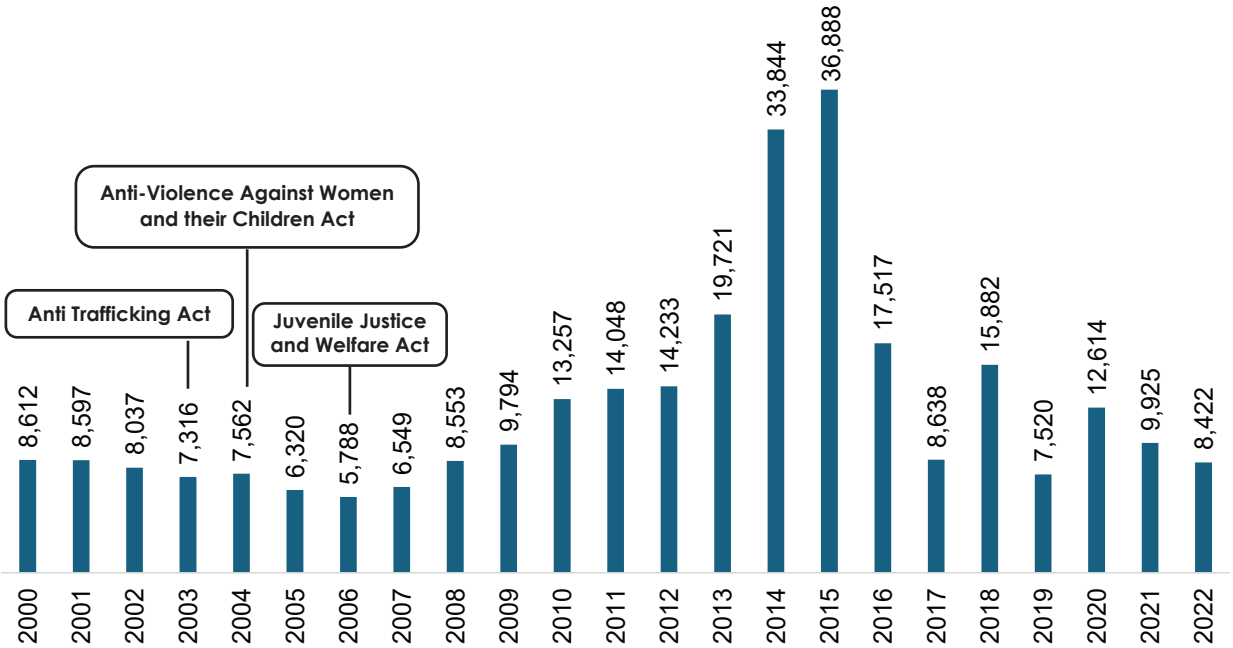


Figure 4. Number of Reported Cases on Violence Against Children 2000 to 2022

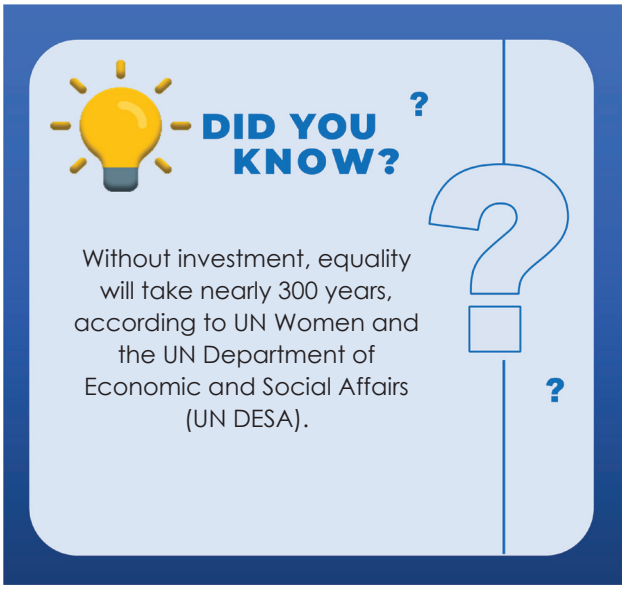


Next Steps

- **Implementation of the Guidelines on the Development and Establishment of a Statistical GAD Database** among government agencies to promote data availability of gender statistics;
- **Development of statistical framework on children** that will serve as basis for the generation of statistics on children;
- **Conduct of study on Tier II and III indicators on gender, children, and youth-related SDGs;**
- **Development of the methodology to generate Child Multidimensional Poverty Index;**
- **Updating of the Philippine Youth Development Index methodology;**
- **Generation of average time spent on unpaid care and domestic work** (SDG 5.4.1). To account the invisible work of women in unpaid care and domestic work;
- **Conduct of the Longitudinal Cohort Study on the Filipino Child;**
- **Enhancement of Gender Database;**
- **Development of Youth Database;**
- **Harmonization and integration of data on violence against women and children** from PNP, DSWD, NBI, DOH and other government agencies; and
- **Development of the Statistical Framework for children and identification/development of statistical indicators for the monitoring of the National Action Plan for Children.**

After Seven Years...

The Philippine Statistical System have developed the statistical framework on children, harmonized data on VAWC, closed urgent emerging statistical concerns and data gaps on women, children and youth including the monitoring of all the relevant gender related SDGs, and produced more data and statistics which will served as valuable inputs in crafting evidence-based policies, programs, and interventions.



11

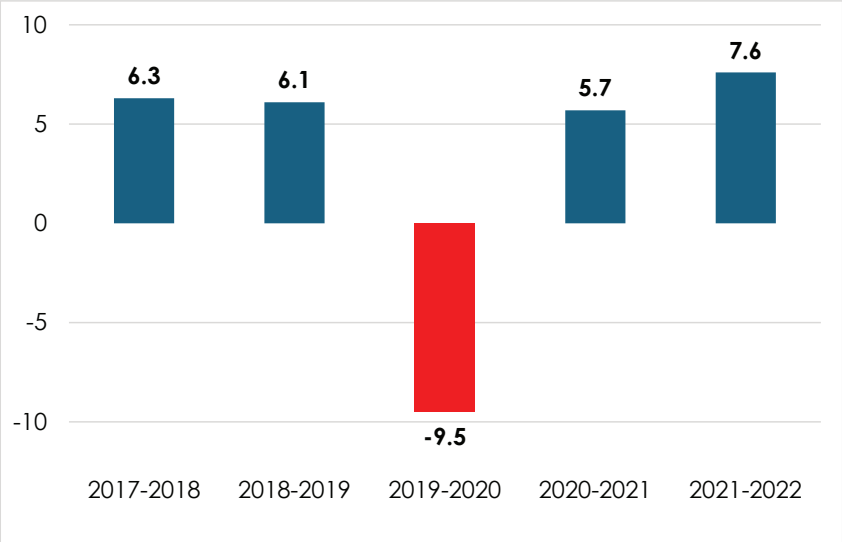
Macroeconomic, Price, Monetary, Financial, and Government Finance Statistics

11.1 Macroeconomic Statistics

One of the overarching goals of the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2023-2028, which was anchored on the *AmBisyon Natin* 2040 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), is to steer the economy back on the high growth path and allow it to expand by 6.5 percent to 8.0 percent in 2028. This target is part of the headline indicators in the PDP 2023-2028.

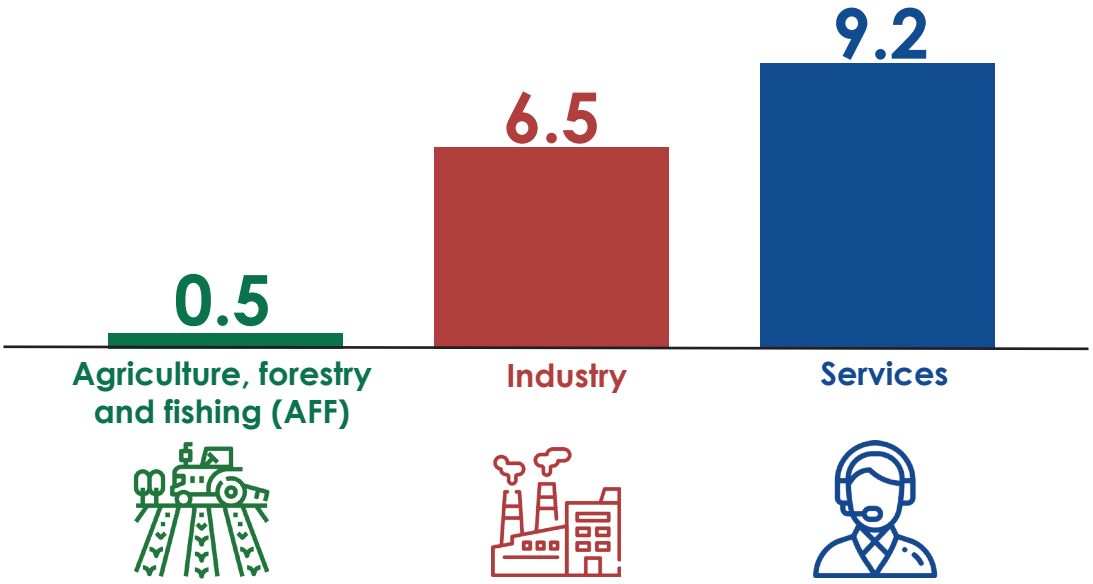
The continuing recovery from Coronavirus Disease is evident as the Philippine Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew by 7.6 percent in 2022 (Figure 1). This was an acceleration coming from a contraction of 9.5 percent in 2020 and a 5.7 percent growth in 2021.

Figure 1. GDP Growth Rates at Constant 2018 Prices, 2018 to 2022



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, National Accounts of the Philippines

Figure 2. AFF, Industry, and Services Growth Rates at Constant 2018 Prices, 2022[2]

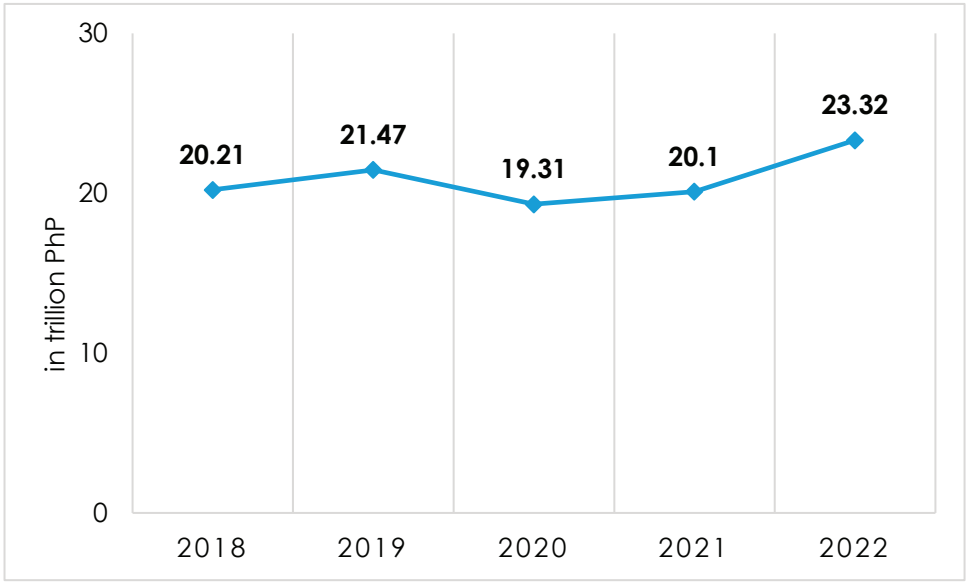


Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, National Accounts of the Philippines

Chapter 11 of the PDP 2023-2028 ensures macroeconomic stability and expands inclusive and innovative finance. It states that by 2040, the Philippines is envisioned to be a prosperous, predominantly middle-class society where no one is poor. One of the measures to check whether we could achieve the middle-income class status is through the per capita Gross National Income (GNI), which is also included as a major headline indicator.

GNI in 2022 was valued at PhP 23.32 trillion at current prices. This was higher than the previous year with PhP 20.10 trillion and with the pre-pandemic period in 2019 with PhP 21.47 trillion (Figure 3).

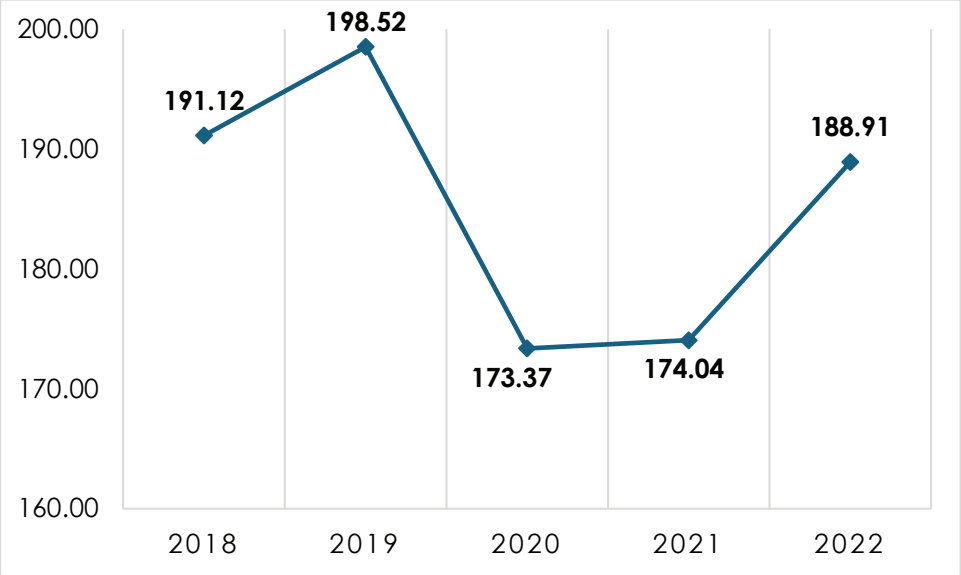
Figure 3. Gross National Income Levels (in trillion Php) at Current Prices, 2018 to 2022[3]



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, National Accounts of the Philippines

Meanwhile, the GNI per capita in 2022 amounted to PhP 209.04 thousand, higher than 2021 GNI per capita of PhP 182.41 thousand (Figure 4).

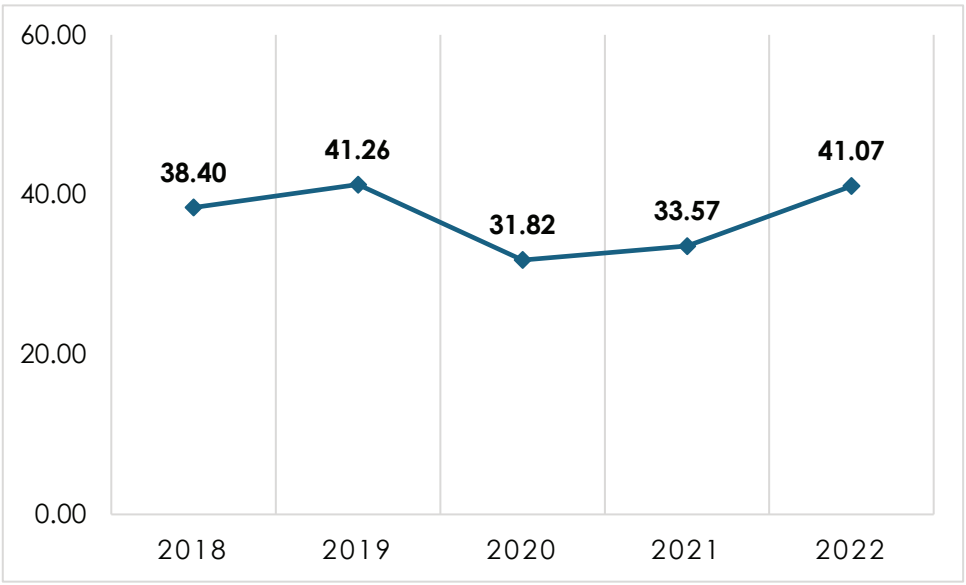
Figure 4. Gross National Income Per Capita (in thousand PhP) at Current Prices, 2018 to 2022



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, National Accounts of the Philippines

The Balance of Payments (BOP) is also one of the major macroeconomic statistics that will support the PDP in promoting an inclusive, innovative, and healthy financial sector. Several targets under this include the increase in Merchandise exports and Services exports. Based on the BOP data, Services exports in 2022 was at USD 41.07 billion, which was higher than the previous year at USD 33.57 billion, but slightly lower compared with the pre-pandemic year in 2019 at USD 41.26 billion (Figure 5).

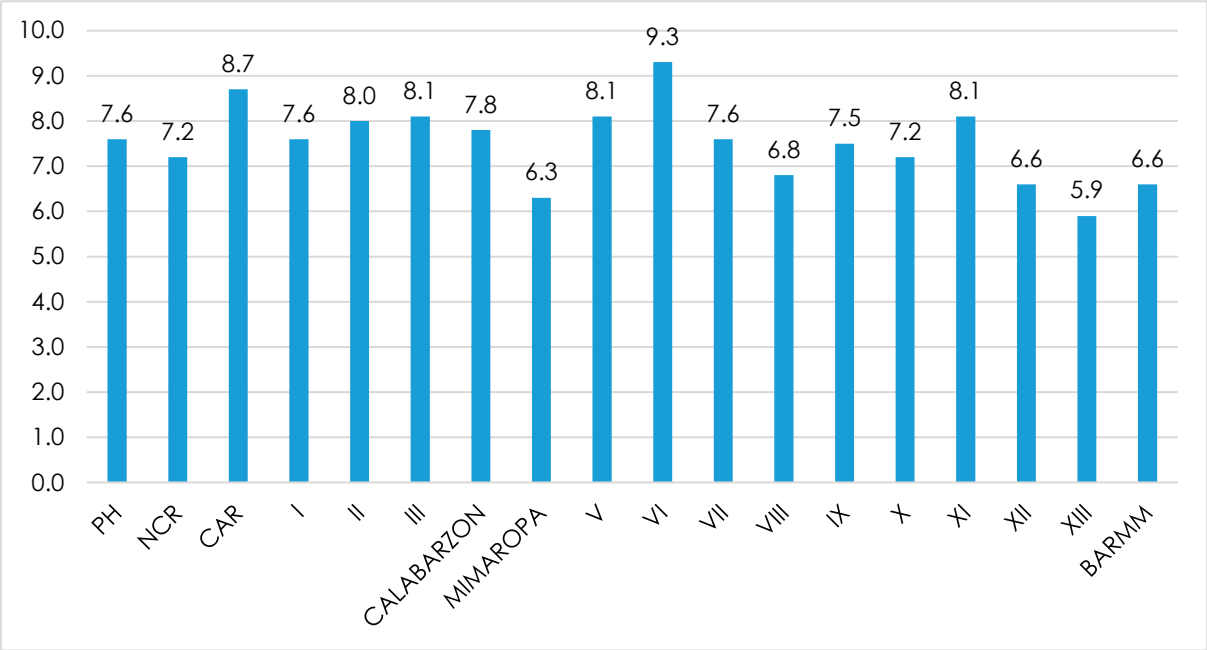
Figure 5. Services Exports Levels (in billion USD), 2018 to 2022



Source: Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas

Based on the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP), all economies of 17 regions recorded positive growths in 2022. Western Visayas (Region VI) posted the fastest growth at 9.3 percent in 2022. This was followed by the Cordillera Administrative Region at 8.7 percent and by Davao Region (Region XI) at 8.1 percent (Figure 6).

Figure 6. Gross Regional Domestic Product Growth Rates of the 17 regions, 2022



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Macroeconomic accounts and statistics are important measures to determine the overall performance of the economy especially when the country was struck by the COVID-19 pandemic. The scope of the macroeconomic accounts and statistics include the following: (1) National accounts, which includes quarterly and annual national accounts (e.g., GDP, GNI, etc.), regional and provincial accounts, satellite accounts, input-output accounts, and institutional sector accounts; and (2) Financial statistics related to macroeconomic accounts such as BOP, International Investment Position Statistics, Flow of Funds, Balance Sheet Approach, among others.

These accounts and statistics help the policymakers, planners, and legislators in crafting crucial plans and strategies to address pressing issues such as economic recovery, sustainable economic growth amidst high inflation, employment rate, global conflicts, among others.

Meanwhile, there is also rising inequality due to globalization and the emergence of new technologies. The emergence of these new technologies (e.g., Artificial Intelligence or AI) may affect the labor market. It is imperative to address not only the wellbeing of the economy but also the wellbeing of the people and the environment.

In general, good quality macroeconomic statistics aid the private sector to make better decisions in terms of production of goods and services, consumption patterns, savings, and investment.

Where We Are Now...

Despite the effects of the pandemic, several major statistical development programs were still conducted and met for the period of 2018 until the first half of 2023. One of the major milestones was the overall revision and rebasing (ORR) to 2018 of the Philippine System of National Accounts (PSNA) that includes the following time series:

- Quarterly National Accounts (Q1 1981 to Q4 2022 for major industries and expenditure items; Q1 2000 to Q4 2022 for 16 industries, 12 expenditure items, and the Net Primary Income)
- Annual National Accounts (1946 to 2022)
- Regional Accounts of the Philippines (2000 to 2022)
- Consolidated Accounts, and Income and Outlay Accounts (2000 to 2022)



The BSP and PSA discuss the divergence of BOP and NAP during one of the technical discussions conducted in 2019.

Aligned with the ORR, a series of technical discussions on the Divergence of BOP and National Accounts of the Philippines (NAP) were conducted in 2019 and 2020. The ORR was benchmarked through the Compilation of the 2018 Supply and Use Table (SUT) and 2018 Input Output (IO) Accounts. The 2018 IO Tables with dimensions of 16x16, 80x80, and 240x240 were released on 09 December 2021. Relatedly, the Benchmark 2018 SUT was also released by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) through their website.

Aside from this, the GRDP and Gross Regional Domestic Expenditure (GRDE) were simultaneously released through a press conference for the first time in October 2020. Compilation, updating, and dissemination of metadata including methodological changes consistent with international recommendations were done through Sources and Methods on the Quarterly and Annual National Accounts, Seasonally Adjusted National Accounts, and Backcasting Methods.



Briefing with Stakeholders Towards the Compilation of the Provincial Product Accounts in MIMAROPA Region conducted in 2021.

By providing a more appropriate measure and assessment of a province's economic performance, the Provincial Product Accounts (PPA) is seen to strengthen the planning and decision-making of provincial policymakers and stakeholders. A Scoping Study on PPA was initiated and completed by the National Economic Development Authority (NEDA) in 2020 which identified priority areas on local-level accounting. PSA Board Resolution No. 04 Series of 2021 entitled "Enjoining Government Agencies, Local Government Units and Private Sectors to Provide Data Support in the Generation of PPA" paved the way for the compilation of the PPA for the provinces and highly urbanized cities (HUCs) in the Philippines.

In 2021, PPA estimates for the three pilot regions namely MIMAROPA, Central Visayas, and Northern Mindanao, were generated. The proposed institutionalization of the PPA is slated in 2025 with the completion of all the PPA of the 82 provinces and 33 HUCs including the National Capital Region (NCR).

Coordination and partnership with the Interagency Committee on Macroeconomic Accounts Statistics (IACMAS) members is done regularly. This served as regular venue for continuing discussion of issues and developments in the compilation of macroeconomic and related accounts and statistics.

Some major concerns in the generation of the macroeconomic accounts and statistics include the following:

- Lack of official delineation of responsibilities in terms of the compilation of relevant statistics;
- Data granularity needed for analysis;
- Inadequate resources for the conduct and implementation of statistical activities;
- Economic uncertainty due to geopolitical risks and high inflation globally; and
- Rising cybersecurity threats and data breaches.

Next Steps

To ensure macroeconomic stability as the overarching goal of the PDP Chapter 11, and to respond to one of the budgetary thrusts to have more granular data, the following major statistical development programs will be conducted from 2023 to 2029:

- **Enhancement of enterprise level data collection** through the development of an online database system of the PSA and the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC);

- **Generation of corporate sector statistics** of PSA and SEC;

- **Conduct of field visits of PSA for the improvement of data and parameters** being used in the estimation of the national, regional, and provincial accounts;

- **Reconciliation of the external account** as well as sectoral savings and fixed capital estimates of the BSP and PSA;

- **Capacity development through participation and engagement in local and international conferences, training, workshops, and meetings** for the development of quality and comprehensive macroeconomic statistics including SDGs and other related concerns of all IACMAS member agencies;

- **Compilation/updating and dissemination of metadata** including methodological changes consistent with international recommendations of PSA;

- **Enhancement of the International Transaction Reporting System** to capture more granular data for BOP purposes and ensure consistency across bank reports and incorporate an application programming interface (API) to manage manual intervention;

- **Capacity development activities on the generation of data inputs for local level accounting** of PSA and IACMAS member agencies;

- **Conduct of a National and Regional Survey Research to Estimate a Quality of Life Index for the Philippines** by the NEDA;

- **Compilation of the 2023 Supply and Use Table** of PSA;

- **Compilation of the 2023 Input-Output Accounts** of PSA;

- **Compilation of Social Accounting Matrix** of PSA;

- **Compilation of full Sequence of Accounts** of PSA and BSP;

- **Development of Sectoral Balance Sheets** of PSA, BSP, and SEC;

- **Compilation of the PSA of chain volume measurements of GDP;**

- **Compilation and institutionalization of the PPA**;

- **Overall revision of PSA of the PSNA**[1] in accordance with the new 2025 System of National Accounts (SNA) Manual:

    1. Quarterly and Annual National Accounts;
    2. Regional Accounts; and
    3. Consolidated Accounts and Income and Outlay Accounts

- **Generation of accessible and reliable fiscal data** (e.g., national government cash operations (total revenue), national government expenditures, subsidy, national government debt, etc.) as inputs to various social and economic indicators of the Department of Finance

After Seven Years...

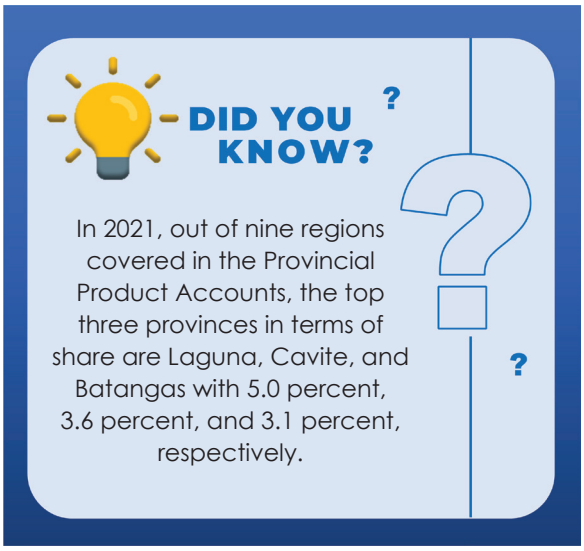
The generation of macroeconomic statistics in the Philippines is envisioned to be more detailed, granular, inclusive, and accessible to public. The institutionalization of the PPA will provide an economic measure of development and would implement targeted local level policies and statistical development programs in the long run.

Generation of online database for the enterprise level data as well as the generation of the corporate sector database will provide information and inputs in the generation of macroeconomic accounts and related indicators e.g., Sequence of Accounts.

Updated economic structure and parameters to capture the emerging concerns and economic developments will be captured in the new and updated Input-Output Accounts, revised and rebased national and regional accounts, the Social Accounting Matrix, and the Chain Volume Measurements of GDP.

Measurement of welfare and wellbeing of the Filipino people through the Quality of Life Index (QLI)[2] provides monitoring tool for the long term vision or *Ambisyon Natin 2040*.

Enhanced ITRS will provide complete and more granular information which will be major inputs to the generation of macroeconomic accounts and statistics. Relatedly, accessible and reliable fiscal data will ensure that data support compilation of important interagency data requirements are provided.



[1]*The System of National Accounts (SNA) is an internationally agreed standard set of recommendations on how to compile measures of economic activity in accordance with strict accounting conventions based on economic principles.*
[2]*Quality of Life Index (QLI) is a supplementary or complementary measure to the GDP and/or GNI that can more adequately depict welfare or wellbeing of Filipinos as well as monitor the country's progress towards achieving the long-term vision.*



Price Statistics

11.2

Price Statistics is a subchapter under the Macroeconomic, Price, Monetary, Financial, and Government Finance Statistics. This section provides a context for the major price indices that are direct indicators of the purchasing power of the peso in various types of transactions and other flows involving goods and services. These major price indices include the Consumer Price Index (CPI), Producer Price Index (PPI), Wholesale Price Index (WPI), Retail Price Index (RPI), and other relevant price statistics used in the analysis of wage, fiscal, monetary, and trade policies.

As articulated in *AmBisyon Natin* 2040, the Filipino people desire a stable and high level of well being where they are secure in the knowledge that they have enough to provide for their wants and needs and can prepare for their own and their families' futures. The primary objective is to ensure the stability and affordability of both food and overall costs. The country intends to achieve this by containing food and overall inflation rates within a range of 2.0 to 4.0 percent, a target set by the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP). This will lead to a corresponding reduction in the incidence of subsistence living to a range of 2.5 to 3.5 percent. Based on the Philippine Statistics Authority's (PSA) latest report on inflation, the year to date inflation as of August 2023 on Food alone is 8.5 percent for All Income Household.

Despite multiple threats to food security from both global and domestic sources, the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2023-2028 underscores collective action that will keep food prices within the reach of every Filipino. To address Food Security and Proper Nutrition, along with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 2.c.1, the Indicator of Food Price Anomalies, the PSA ensures that the CPI market basket continues to capture goods and services commonly purchased by households over time through the conduct of rebasing activities. Moreover, the release of timely and relevant price statistics will provide policymakers with a comprehensive and up to date basis for analyzing inflation trends and their impacts on various income groups.

Where We Are Now...

Price Statistics made significant strides from 2018 to 2023, resulting in the advancement of the different statistical developments in this sector.

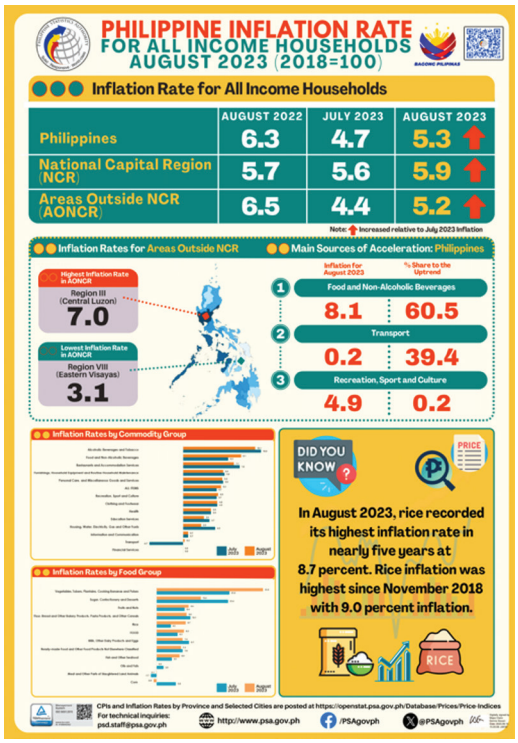
One notable achievement during this period was the introduction of the monthly press conference on inflation, which began in September 2018. This regular event has played a vital role in disseminating crucial information on inflation trends to the public and key stakeholders.

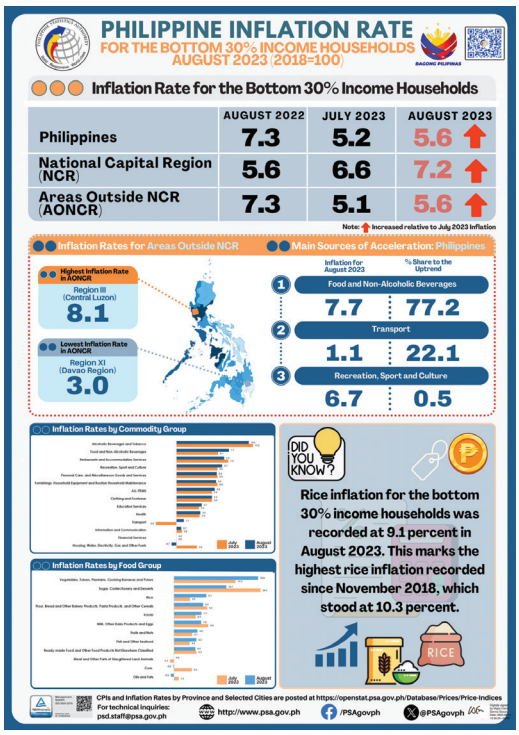
The increased transparency and accessibility of this data have facilitated better informed decision making across various sectors of the economy as well as the public users.



Undersecretary Claire Dennis S. Mapa delivers report on inflation during the Press Conference on Inflation

The monthly report on the inflation for All Income Households, Bottom 30 percent Income Households, and Seasonally Adjusted CPI are accessible to the public through the PSA official website for viewing and downloading.





Another significant accomplishment was the updating of the CPI market basket through two separate surveys: the 2021 Survey of Key Informants or SKI, and the 2022 Commodity and Outlet Survey (COS).



Conduct of the 2022 COS in Bantayan Island, Sta Fe, Cebu on 07 April 2022

The SKI ensured that the CPI remained relevant and reflective of the changing consumption patterns among different income groups, which contributed to the rebasing of the CPI for All Income households to the base year 2018.

Meanwhile, the COS focused on the Bottom 30 percent Income Households, leading to the rebasing of the CPI for this consumer group. These efforts have resulted in a more accurate representation of price dynamics among different income groups, allowing for targeted policy interventions.

The generation of the 2018-based series on CPI for All Income Households and the Bottom 30 percent Income Households has been a significant achievement. By understanding the effects of inflation, policymakers can design more effective policies to address economic inequalities.

The active participation in the 2021 International Comparison Program (ICP) Round has made a significant contribution in terms of international comparisons. ICP is the largest worldwide data-collection initiative with the goal of producing purchasing power parities (PPPs), which are vital for converting measures of economic activities to be comparable across economies. Along with the PPPs, the ICP also produces Price Level Indices (PLIs) and other regionally comparable aggregates of Gross Domestic Expenditure (GDE).



Participation in the 20th ICP-Technical Evaluation and Review Workshop Series, Bangkok Thailand on 29 June to 01 July 2023

By providing international price and volume comparisons of Gross Domestic Product and its component expenditures, this participation has enhanced the PSA's understanding of the nation's economic performance and competitiveness on the global stage. It has also facilitated benchmarking and identified areas for potential improvement.

These achievements in price statistics from 2018 to 2023 have provided a comprehensive understanding of inflation trends, consumption patterns, and international price comparisons, thereby supporting evidence-based decision making.



Participation in the 20th ICP-Technical Evaluation and Review Workshop Series, Bangkok Thailand on 25-31 May 2023

Next Steps

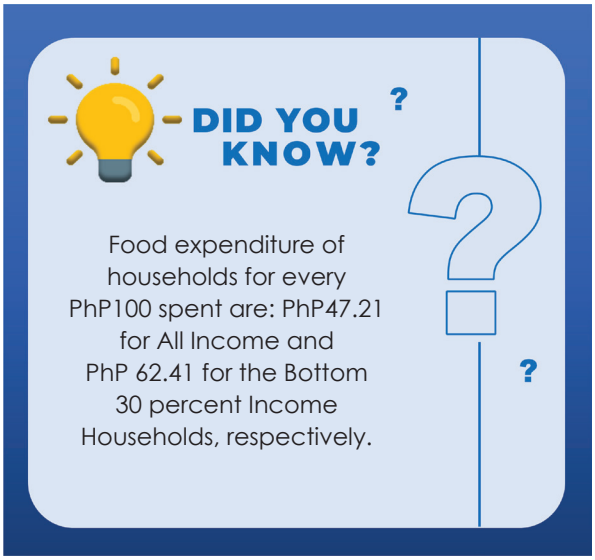
This section includes major Statistical Development Programs (SDPs) and specific statistical activities of the sector including new developments/emerging activities.

- **Rebasing of Construction Materials Wholesale Price Index (CMWPI) to Base Year 2018;**
- **Generation of Commercial Property Price Index (CPPI);**
- **Refinement of the Residential Real Estate Price Index (RREPI);**
- **Rebasing of General Wholesale Price Index (GWPI) to Base Year 2018;**
- **Rebasing of Construction Materials Retail Price Index (CMRPI) and General Retail Price Index (GRPI) to Base Year 2018;**
- **Rebasing of CPI to base year 2024;**
- **Conduct of 2025 COS;**
- **Rebasing of CMWPI to Base Year 2024;**
- **Rebasing of GWPI to Base Year 2024;**
- **Rebasing of CMRPI and GRPI to Base Year 2024;**
- **Conduct of methodological studies to address data gaps/improve quality of price statistics;**
- **Modification in the schedule of dissemination of the General Retail Price Index** from 35 days after the reference month to 30 days after the reference month;
- **Conduct of Trainings on the compilation of price statistics/indices; and**
- **Participation in ICP.**

After Seven Years...

Implementing the SDPs over the next seven years is expected to have a significant contribution to better economic analysis, policy formulation, and decision making by providing more reliable, comprehensive, and timely price statistics.

Specifically, the Rebased Price Indices will result in more accurate and up to date measures of inflation and price changes, providing a better understanding of the economic landscape.





11.3 Monetary, Financial, and Government Finance Statistics

Monetary statistics cover the stocks and flows of assets and liabilities of the resident financial corporations (FCs) sector with respect to all other resident institutional units and nonresidents. Financial statistics cover the stocks and flows of assets and liabilities between all sectors of the economy and between the sectors of the economy and nonresidents.[1] Key statistical outputs generated are the Philippine Flow of Funds, Balance Sheet Approach, Depository Corporations Survey, Other Financial Corporations Survey (OFCS) and Financial Soundness Indicators, among others. Monetary and Financial Statistics (MFS) are key to understanding how the financial sector works in relation with the other sectors and analyzing the impact of policies, such as monetary, financial and fiscal policies, on economic growth, inflation, and financial stability.

Meanwhile, government finance statistics (GFS) refer to statistical data on government financial operations, which are essential in fiscal analysis. The GFS includes statistics on revenue, expense, transactions in non-financial assets, and financial assets and liabilities as well as on stocks of assets and liabilities of general government and its subsectors.[2]

The statistical development programs under the Monetary, Financial, and Government Finance Statistics (MFGFS) aim to provide reliable and timely data as inputs to strengthen the country's monetary and financial system as well as the general government and public sectors.

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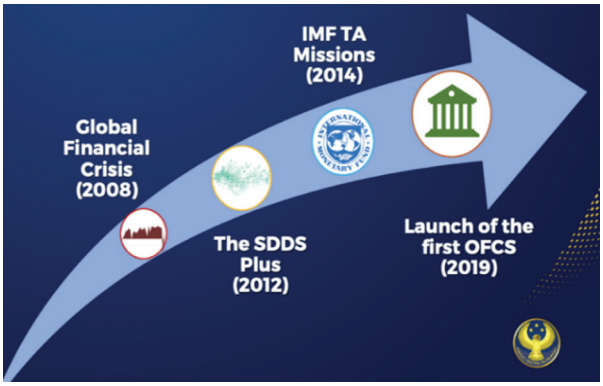
[1]*International Monetary Fund's (IMF) Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual and Compilation Guide (2016). Financial corporations include deposit taking institutions (i.e. Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas and other depository corporations) and other financial corporations.*
[2]*IMF's Government Finance Statistics Manual (2014)*



The BSP released the first OFCS on 04 October 2019, covering the periods Q1 2017 - Q1 2019.

Where We Are Now...

The country's MFGFS continues to evolve as more and more information is needed for decision-making, policy-formulation, and research purposes. It is towards this end that an Interagency Committee (IAC) on MFGFS was created to oversee the continuous development of these statistics in the Philippines, among others. Through the IAC on MFGFS, these government agencies constantly collaborate on statistical initiatives and activities to improve the generation and dissemination of MFGFS in the country, such as the adoption of digital data collection platforms to shorten the processing times needed to generate statistics and reports. Meanwhile, government agencies continue to enhance their information platforms to ensure that the statistics that they produce are readily available and accessible to the general public.

Alongside the generation and dissemination of MFGS, the country adheres to the IMF's Compilation Guides relevant to these statistics and the Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS). In 2012, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) established the SDDS Plus, the highest tier in the Fund's Data Standard Initiatives which builds on the progress achieved under the SDDS. At present, five (5) out of the nine (9) SDDS Plus data categories have been complied with already, while the remaining four (4) are still under development.[3]



Source: International Monetary Fund

[3]*The nine (9) SDDS Plus data categories are: 1) Sectoral Balance Sheets, 2) General Government Operations, 3) General Government Total Gross Debt, 4) Debt Securities, 5) OFCS, 6) Financial Soundness Indicators, 7) Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey, 8) Coordinated Direct Investment Survey, and 9) Currency Composition of Official Foreign Exchange Reserves. The first four items are currently under development, while the last five items are being generated and disseminated already.*

Next Steps

To respond to the emerging needs of decision makers for a more granular and higher frequency data, and in view of the country's commitment to adhere to the SDDS Plus, the following major statistical development program are expected to be carried out from 2023 to 2029:

- **Compilation of data in compliance with international data initiatives:**
  1. Inclusion of health maintenance organizations (HMO) and pension funds in the current coverage of the OFCS
  2. Regular publication of Debt Security Statistics

- **Streamlining of BSP Surveys** to avoid duplication of data collection on the financial condition of households and the inclusion of adults in the Consumer Finance and Inclusion Survey to be conducted on an annual basis;

- **Strengthening of stakeholder relationships** to enhance the MFGFS through the conduct of advocacy activities;

- **Development of data inventory on sex-disaggregated microinsurance data** for granularization;

- **Conduct of advocacy activities on the importance of MFGFS** in policy formulation, decision-making and research among various stakeholders;

- **Development of an interactive Financial Inclusion Dashboard;**

- **Enhancement of data dissemination of available insurance, pre-need and HMO data compiled by IC; and**

- **The implementation of interactive databases** will also enable easier and faster access to information among the data users. This will foster awareness and appreciation of the relevance of MFGFS, and in turn, will encourage cooperation among data providers.

After Seven Years...

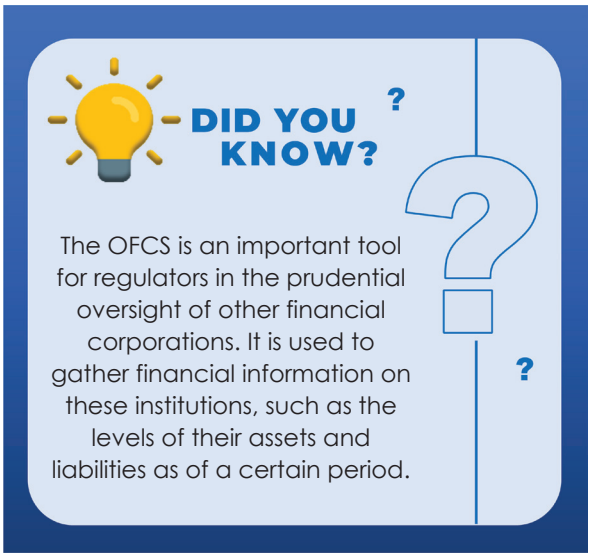
The country envisions an even stronger financial system that is resilient to financial stresses and ensures the efficient allocation of financial resources, which is essential in boosting overall economic growth.

The country is expected to be fully adherent to the SDDS Plus, the highest IMF standard in the generation and dissemination of economic and financial data to the public.

Adherence to the international standards and frameworks and compilation guides such as the System of National Accounts. GFS, MFS Compilation Guide, and the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual will be further intensified to ensure the consistency, quality and relevance of statistical data used by various stakeholders in decision-making, policy formulation and research.

Continued collaboration among the data compilers is expected to harmonize the statistical reports of the different agencies.

Meanwhile, maximizing the use of technology will streamline the data collection and processing for more accurate, relevant, timely, reliable and accessible statistics.



12



Energy, Transportation, and Infrastructure Statistics



Energy and Water Statistics

12.1

Energy and water are basic resources supporting the country's economic activities. Energy and water provide a wide range of benefits across all industries and in every household. Electricity, a secondary energy source, and water are used by various industries to produce goods and services as well as by households for their own consumption.

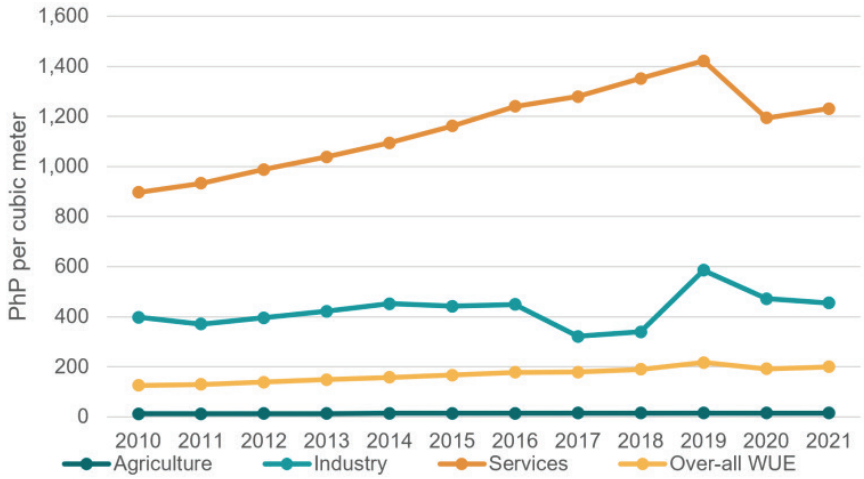
During the Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) outbreak in 2020, the energy and water sectors safeguarded the uninterrupted operations of industries including households. Water supply is essential for hydration, sanitation, and hygiene. Meanwhile, the energy supply supported most employees of the government and private sectors who had to work from home.

One of the key developments in the energy sector was the compilation of the Energy Asset Accounts of the Philippines, specifically, physical and monetary asset accounts for coal, oil, natural gas, and condensate. According to the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA), in 2021, the total monetary value of Class A[1] coal, oil, natural gas, and condensate reserves reached PhP 241.99 billion, a 68.4 percent increase compared to PhP 143.57 billion recorded in 2020.[2] However, in physical terms, all four energy resources, i.e., coal, oil, natural gas, and condensate declined by 4.1 percent, 2.0 percent, 68.6 percent, and 36.3 percent, respectively.

[1]*Class A reserves are commercially recoverable energy resources that are confirmed to be economically viable by a defined development project or operation (United Nations Framework of Classification (UNFC) 2009).*
[2]*Philippine Statistics Authority. 24 November 2022. https://psa.gov.ph/statistics/environmental-accounts/energy/node/168391.*

In addition to the Energy Asset Account, the PSA also compiles the Water Accounts of the Philippines which provide information on the supply and use of water resources in the country. Based on the 2022 PSA report, the country's water use efficiency (WUE) increased from Php 192.25 per cubic meter of water in 2020 to Php 200.06 per cubic meter of water used in 2021.[3]

Figure 1. Water Use Efficiency by Major Sector, 2010 to 2021



Moving forward, the continuing improvement of the energy and water accounts as well as the compilation and monitoring of energy and water statistics will provide the data support for the sustainability of energy and water resources in the country.

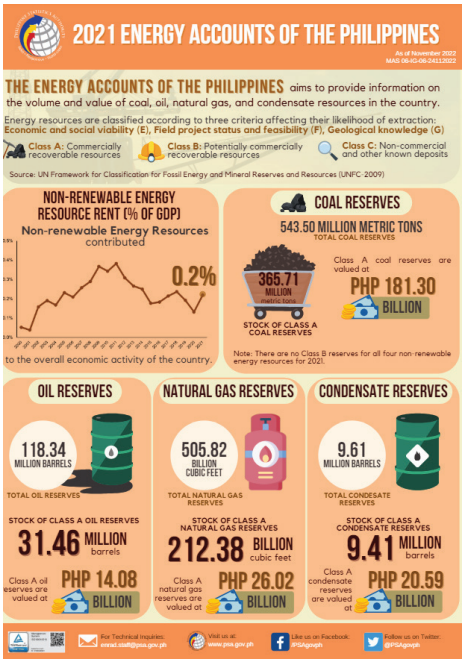
Where We Are Now...

Energy Indicators and data will cover the compilation of the Energy Asset Accounts of the Philippines as well as the monitoring of three energy indicators which are important for of the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2023-2028 and six indicators of the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) No. 7.

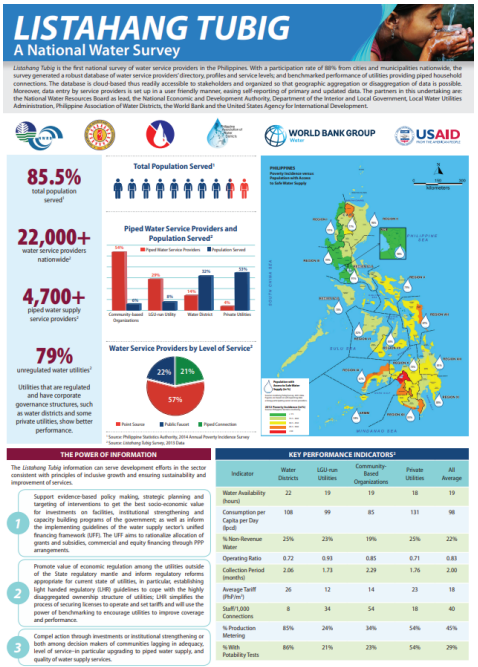
Access to and affordability of electric power and the development of renewable energy are important elements of sustainable and inclusive growth. Three indicators of these concerns are: a) proportion of households with access to electricity; b) electricity consumption per capita (kilowatt-hour/ person); and c) share of renewable energy in the power generation mix. These three indicators were reiterated in the SDG Goal 7. Other indicators cited in the said SDG Goal are increasing the percentage of the population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology; and decreasing the ratio of global total energy supply per unit of Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Likewise, data on water resources will consist of the compilation of the Water Accounts, plus the three water indicators from the PDP 2023-2028 and the 11 SDG 6 indicators. Safe water, sanitation and zero open defecation are necessary for sustainable and integrated growth. These concerns/indicators are also present in SDG 6. The other indicators are: proportion of domestic and industrial waste water flows safely treated; proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality; change in water use efficiency; fresh water withdrawal as a proportion of available fresh water resources; degree of integrated water resources management; proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation; change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time; amount of water and sanitation related official development assistance (ODA) that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan; and proportion of local administrative units with established and

[3]*Philippine Statistics Authority. 06 October 2022. https://psa.gov.ph/statistics/environmental-accounts/water/node/168210.*



Infographic. 2021 Energy Accounts of the Philippines.



Infographic. Listahang Tubig.

operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management.

In order to promote access to safe water, a memorandum of agreement on Listahang Tubig was signed by and among the National Water Resources Board (NWRB), the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) and the Local Water Utilities Administration (LWUA) last October 2014. The Listahang Tubig or Water Register is a national survey of all water service providers covering all service levels. The collected data could be used to increase access to drinking water supply, improve the performance of water utilities, and the regulation of water resources in the country.

Meanwhile, the Department of Energy (DOE) published several reports and publications for information dissemination such as the Philippine Energy Plan, Power Development Plan, Key Energy Statistics, Energy Supply and Demand Situationer, Primer on the Energy Balance Table of the Philippines, and the Compendium of Philippine Energy Statistics and Information.

Next Steps

The PSA in collaboration with the DOE will conduct the annual Household Energy Consumption Survey (HECS). This supports the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2023-2028 indicator on regional and residential energy consumption including the proportion of households with access to electricity.

Research and development on Energy Flow Accounts of the Philippines is also being conducted. This aims to provide statistics on the supply and use of energy in the country. This could help in addressing the depleting energy supply of the country which may result in rotational blackouts/brownouts.

The regular updating of the List of Provinces of the LWUA with Inventory of Water Service Providers (Listahang Tubig) from 2023 to 2028 could provide information on access to improved drinking water supply, particularly of the poor, improve performance of water utilities, and improve regulation of water sources in the country.

Moreover, the improvement in the compilation of the Water Accounts of the Philippines by the PSA would provide a more comprehensive view of the water sector in the country. Data on the stock of freshwater for a given territory at the beginning and end of an accounting period, as well as the changes that happened may be gathered. The accounts would inform various areas of water policy, particularly, the management of water supply and demand and improvement of the state of the environment and water resources.

- **Estimation of the proportion of cities/ municipalities served by sewerage or septage management facilities to the total number of cities/municipalities and percentage of the population.** This activity aimed to have a quarterly report on the Operational Plan for the Manila Bay Coastal Strategy that will generate statistical data on the coverage of water service, sewer, and sanitation and served population.

- **Improvement in the compilation of Water Accounts of the Philippines.** The water asset and flow accounts data will include both the SDG target 6.4 increase water-use efficiency and ensure freshwater supplies and PDP Chapter 12.

- **Updating the List of Provinces with Inventory of Water Service Providers (Listahang Tubig).** This activity will target indicators on access to improved drinking water supply, performance of water utilities, and improved regulation of water resources.

- **Updating and improvement of the Energy Balance Table.** This project will produce energy account indicators and other relevant indicators that will be used to monitor SDG 12 ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all.

- **Conduct of 2023 Household Energy Consumption Survey.** The conduct of the activity will result in generating indicators for the estimation of regional energy consumption of the household sector.

- **Improvement in the compilation of a complete set of Energy Accounts of the Philippines.** Energy asset and flow accounts will be used to help achieve SDG Goal 7 of goal ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all.

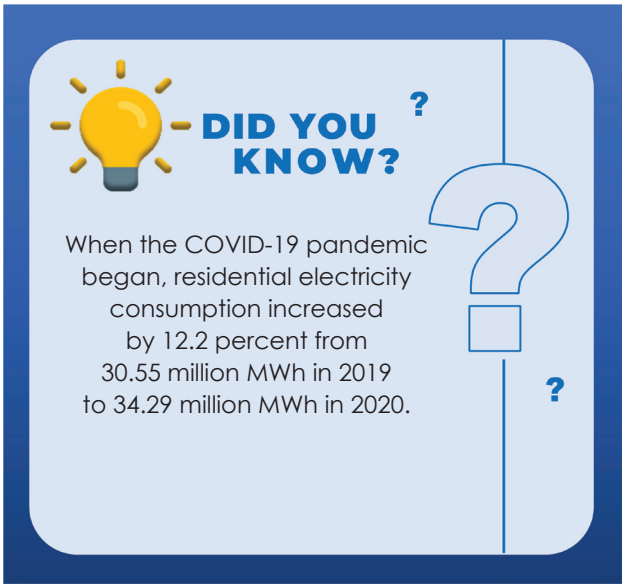
- **Conduct of IECs on Energy Accounting 101, Energy 101, etc.** The program aims to increase data and information dissemination by raising public awareness of energy data and information.

- **Publication of Philippine Key Energy Statistics, Energy Supply and Demand Situationer, Other Energy Reports, Materials, and Manuals.**

- **Conduct of Energy Modelling Training Workshop** for the improvement of the methodologies for data collection, processing, and dissemination.

After Seven Years...

The datasets and indicators for the PDP 2023-2028 goals as well as for the SDG Goals 6 and 7 on energy and water resources will be available for an integrated analysis on the situation of energy and water resources and services throughout the country.





Transportation and Infrastructure Statistics

12.2

Transportation and infrastructure play a significant role in the country's economic development. They serve as pillars for inclusive growth and development goals. The availability of transportation services and roads enable greater and faster movement of people and goods from one place to another, making remote areas accessible for businesses development such as tourism, industrial parks, commercial centers, and technology hubs.

Transportation statistics encompasses air, rail, road, railway, and maritime statistics. Physical and social infrastructure includes construction, such as public works, agriculture-related infrastructures (including irrigation), education and health facilities, waste management, and housing construction. This is aligned with the 2023-2028 Philippine Development Plan (PDP) to expand and upgrade infrastructure as well as the administration's 8-point socioeconomic agenda to improve transportation.

Moreover, the latest data from Census of Philippine Business and Industry (CPBI) of the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) shows that the transportation and storage industry in the Philippines recorded a total revenue of PhP 738.6 billion in 2018. The industry, comprising a total of 3,377 establishments (Figure 1), employed 206,024 individuals.

In 2022, infrastructure spending was equivalent to 5.8 percent of the country's gross domestic product and accounted for about 20 percent or more of the recorded PhP 5.16-trillion government disbursements (2022 DBM Annual Report). To accelerate the development of the transportation sector in the country, the current administration launched the "Build Better More (BBM)" program to expand the previous administration's "Build Build Build" program to address the inadequacies of the country's infrastructure which hinders national development.

Some of the key infrastructure BBM projects in the pipeline for 2022 include the Davao City Bypass Construction Project, Samar Pacific Coastal Road; construction, maintenance, rehabilitation, and widening of bridges such as Paguil Bay, Pasig River, Marikina River and Manggahan Floodway Bridges Construction Project, among others; improvement of rail network such as North-South Commuter Railway, Metro Manila Subway, LRT Line 1 Extension, National Railways South Long Haul Project, Subic-Clark Railway; rehabilitation and improvement of airports such as Catbalogan Airport, Ormoc Airport, Tandag Airport, Itbayat Airport, and maritime infrastructure programs such as the Sorsogon Roro Terminal Expansion Project and Cebu International Container Port Project *(DBM Technical Notes on the 2022 Proposed National Budget)*.

Where We Are Now...

One of the major thrusts of the administration is to sustain the momentum of building more infrastructure flagship projects to improve transportation. This is evident from the report of the online web portal of National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) which shows a total of 197 infrastructure projects with an indicative total project cost of PhP 8.7 trillion (Figure 2) as of 08 November 2023 of which PhP 4.1 trillion are ongoing, and PhP 4.1 trillion are approved for implementation by 2023 and beyond (for a more updated and detailed information on flagship projects please visit https://neda.gov.ph/infrastructure-flagship-projects/).

One of the major accomplishments of the sector is the development of Geographic Information System (GIS) Web Applications for Infrastructure Programs. The Roads and Bridges Inventory Application (RBIA)[1] (Figure 3) launched by

Figure 1. Selected Statistics and Indicator for Transportation and Storage Establishments: Philippines, 2018 CPBI[2]

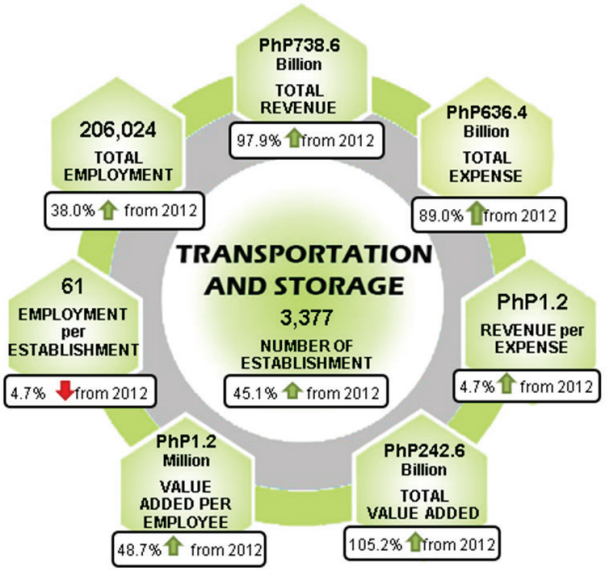
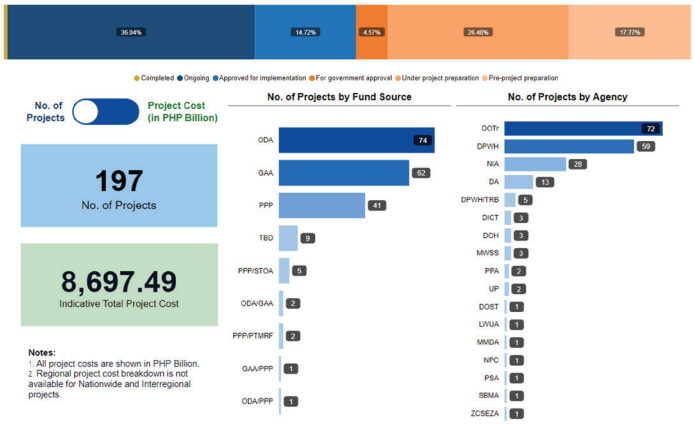


Figure 2. Distribution of Projects by Status/Milestone[3]



the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) is a GIS web application which displays the location of the national roads and bridges and its basic inventory such as Section ID, Road Name, Surface Type, Road Width, Bridge Type and Bridge Width.

The web-based application contains layers consisting of latest road classification, road condition, surface type, bridges, kilometer post, carriageway width, surface type, year of last resurfacing, number of lanes, municipal boundaries, engineering district boundaries,

[1] *https://www.dpwh.gov.ph/DPWH/gis/rti*
[2] *https://psa.gov.ph/statistics/transp-stge-comm/cpbi*
[3] *https://neda.gov.ph/infrastructure-flagship-projects/*

congressional boundaries, provincial boundaries, and regional boundaries. The road and bridge data are collected annually by the RBIA District Coordinators and the Accredited Bridge Inspectors, respectively.

The RTIA and Road and RBIA are some of the existing GIS Web Applications that will be updated and improved to cater to the broader data needs of users. Currently, the RTIA provides visualization of the kilometer posts, annual average daily traffic, traffic survey sites, and road network in the entire country. These applications will be updated to provide timely, relevant, and reliable statistics on physical and social structures. Data generated from RTIA as of 14 October 2022 shows that the total length of road built in the Philippines were 65.0 percent concrete (22,343.04 km), 33.9 percent asphalt (11,654.2 km), 0.9 percent gravel (334.1 km), and 0.01 earth (21.1 km) (Figure 4). In terms of bridge infrastructure, the total number of bridges built is 8,752 linear meter comprising of 81.9 percent concrete (7,173), 17.8 percent steel (1,557), 0.2 percent timber (20), and 0.01 percent bailey (2) (Figure 5).

Meanwhile, domestic passenger movement in 2022, recorded about 20.5 million passengers travel by air, 59.2 million passengers embarked on ship, and 31.6 million people took the train via light railway and 8.2 million people through national railway (Figure 6). This indicated a significant increase compared to the volume of passengers in previous year due to loosening of travel restriction of post-pandemic.

The development and upgrading of the GIS database are aggravated by the lack of access to location-based

Figure 3. Road Traffic Information Application[4]

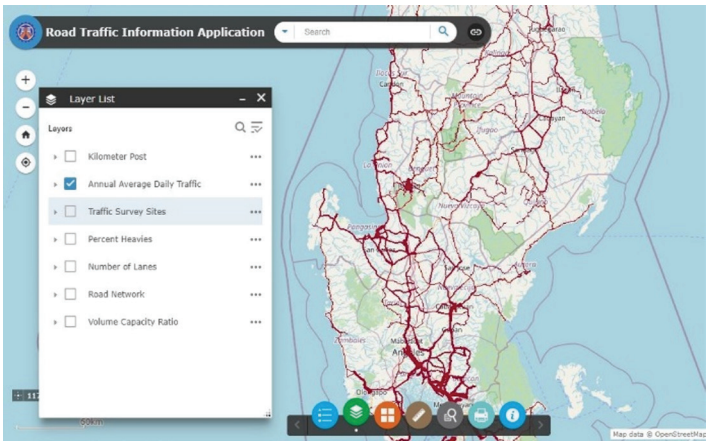
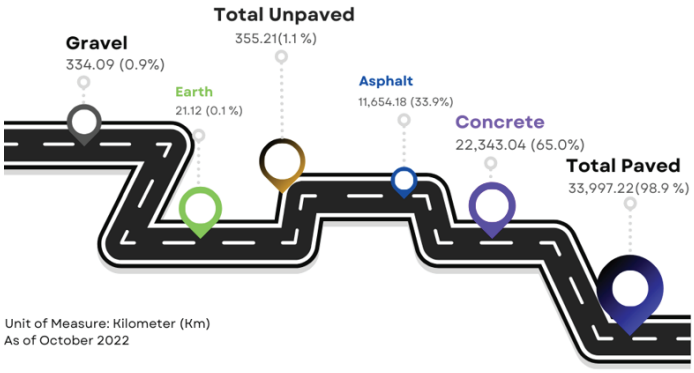


Figure 4. Length and Percentage of National Roads by Surface Type, 2022[5]

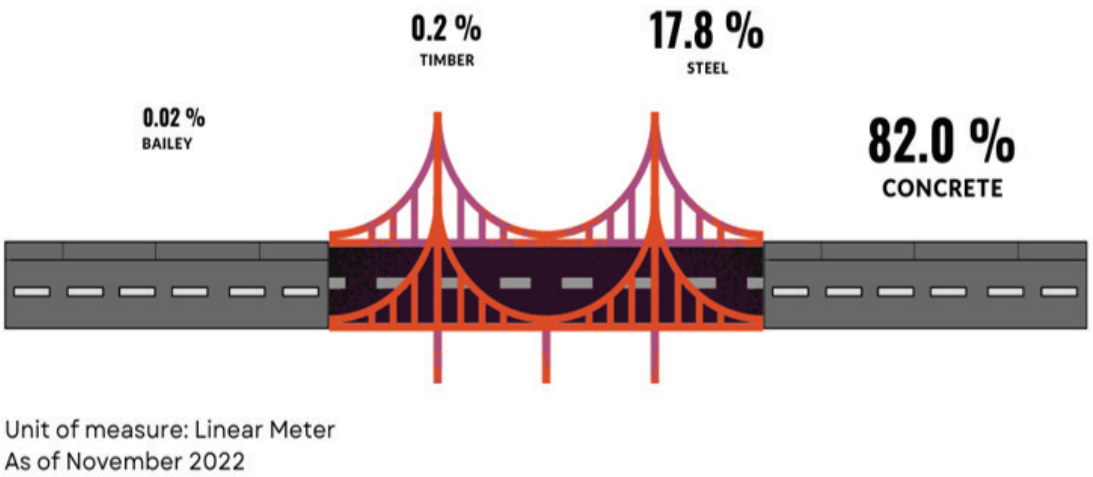


datasets, the integrity of data from the stakeholders, and lack of advanced technology to provide the required output. The current administrative data reporting and information systems are also inadequate and require improvement, and there is a need to identify new data collection/generation methods to obtain essential transport data.

The Metro Manila Accident Reporting and Analysis System (MMARAS) generates official statistics for the transportation sector. This system provides information to monitor and support all road safety policies and regulations in National Capital Region (NCR). In 2023, the indicators generated from MMARAS are limited to fatality and damage. The results are classified according to cities and the month by which the accident took place. In PSDP 2023-2029, the sector will pursue preparing indicators generated from MMARAS by

[4]*https://www.dpwh.gov.ph/DPWH/gis/rti*
[5]*https://www.dpwh.gov.ph/dpwh/DPWH_ATLAS*

Figure 5. Percentage of Bridges by Type, 2022[6]

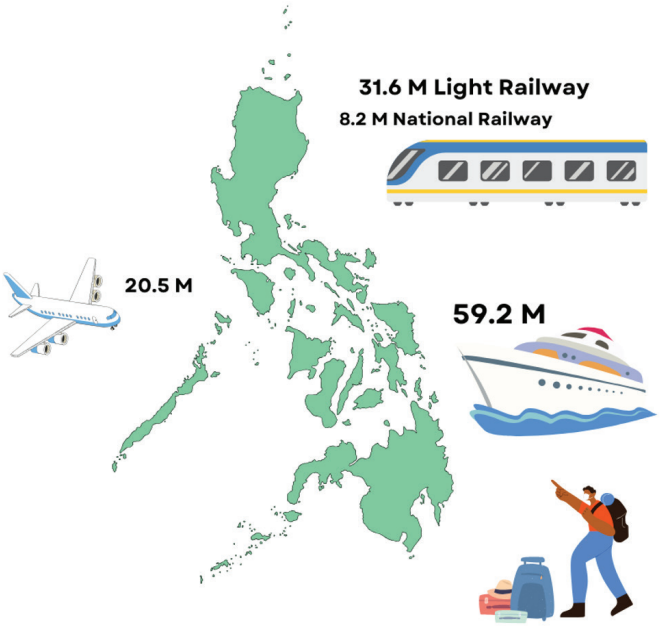


municipality/city, by type of vehicle, and by major thoroughfares.

There are limitations in generating statistics on transportation and infrastructure due to the narrow scope of existing surveys, limited information databases, and insufficient budget allocation for the conduct of proposed programs, among others.

Moreover, some issues and challenges encountered in implementing the statistical development program are the difficulty in gathering information due to lack of an established knowledge management system and confidentiality concerns in sharing information with other stakeholders. There are also differences in information requirements per agency which may lead to inconsistencies. The limited financial and human resources to implement the program/activity makes it more challenging to develop infrastructure information databases within the agencies concerned.

Figure 6. Domestic and Land Travel by Number of Passengers, 2022[7]



[6]*https://www.dpwh.gov.ph/dpwh/DPWH_ATLAS*

[7]*CAAP Annual Accomplishment Report, PPA Port Performance, PNR Annual Audit Report, LRTA Key Performance Indicator*

Next Steps

The following activities will be put in place to generate key statistics/indicators on transportation and infrastructure:

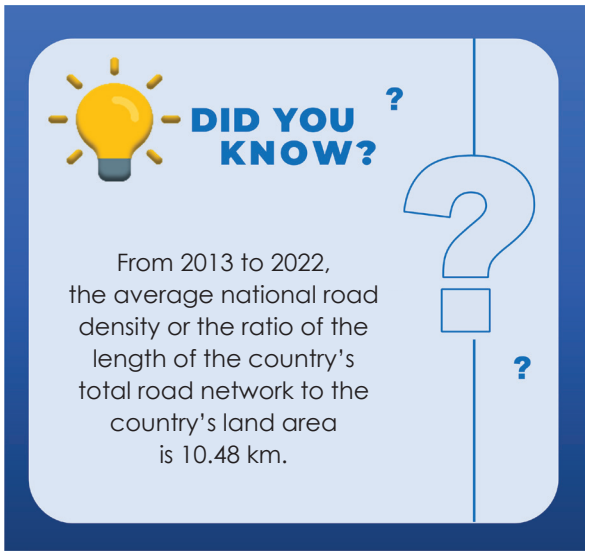
- **Establishment of the National Transportation Database Management System;**
- **Review of the PSA Annual Poverty Indicators Survey to include questions/items that can be potentially added to generate SDG indicator 11.2.1** on the proportion of the population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age, and persons with disabilities;
- **Establishment of methodology and regular generation of SDG indicator 9.1.1** on the proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road;
- **Frame/List Development through the expansion of coverage of existing establishments-based survey CPBI generating transport and infrastructure statistics** to cover both formal and non-formal establishments;
- **Establishment/strengthening of institutional data sharing arrangements and their implementation among data compilers (users) and data sources/counterpart agencies (producers)** through a memorandum of agreement towards a more regular, timely, and effective data collection/ exchange process, leading to the development of Infrastructure Database Management System and;
- **Coordination with Regional Offices for the compilation of local-level infrastructure data/statistics to form part of the Infrastructure Database Management System.**
- **Development of GIS Mapping Dashboard of ICT Infrastructure;**
- **Conduct of Workshop on the Development of Data Templates and Processing of Data for ICT Infrastructure statistics; and**
- **Cooperation with the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) in developing the technical concepts for ICT Infrastructure.**

After Seven Years...

The National Transportation Database Management System and the Infrastructure Database Management System shall be implemented. It will record the financial, operating, and asset conditions of transit systems. The sector's statistics will be generated and readily available to the public and stakeholders.

There will be a memorandum of agreement with concerned agencies on data sharing and harmonization of transportation and infrastructure statistics and reporting.

The generation of statistics for transportation and infrastructure will be coming from government agencies who will work together to ensure that the data needs of the sector are met. The expansion of the generation of statistics will be supported by the Annual Survey of Philippine Industry (ASPBI), CPBI, National Information and Communication Technology Household Survey (NICTHS), and the Survey on Information and Communication Technology (SICT).





Security, Justice and Peace Statistics

13

Chapter 13 of the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2023-2028 recognizes that ensuring peace and security and enhancing the administration of justice, are crucial in achieving the country's *AmBisyon Natin* 2040 where every Filipino aspires to enjoy a "*matatag, maginhawa at panatag na buhay.*"

Likewise, Goal 16 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) aims to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all, and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.

Both Chapter 13 of the PDP 2023-2028 and Goal 16 of the SDGs define the coverage and development of security, justice and peace statistics and indicators in the country.



The coverage of security, justice and peace statistics is as follows:

Security Statistics

- number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population
- crime rate
- police-to-population ratio
- proportion of families that feel safe walking alone where they live at night
- unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population
- total cost of relief assistance provided to Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) affected by natural and human-induced disasters and emergencies

Justice Statistics

- average caseload per prosecutor
- court case disposition rate
- number of indigent persons provided with free legal assistance in criminal, civil, administrative, labor, and other quasi-judicial cases
- settlement rate of alternative dispute resolution (ADR) cases by the Katarungang Pambarangay
- number of reported abuses and injustices committed against Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) acted upon
- compliance rate to acquisition of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) of affected Indigenous Cultural Communities (ICCs)/Indigenous Peoples (IPs)

Peace Statistics

- conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population
- number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention, and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists, and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months
- incidence of grave child rights violations in situations of armed conflict
- number of successfully negotiated and implemented peace agreements with all internal armed conflict groups
- number of Payapa at Masaganang Pamayanan (PAMANA) Project beneficiaries in conflict-affected and conflict-vulnerable areas
- percentage of women participation in peace process

Where We Are Now...

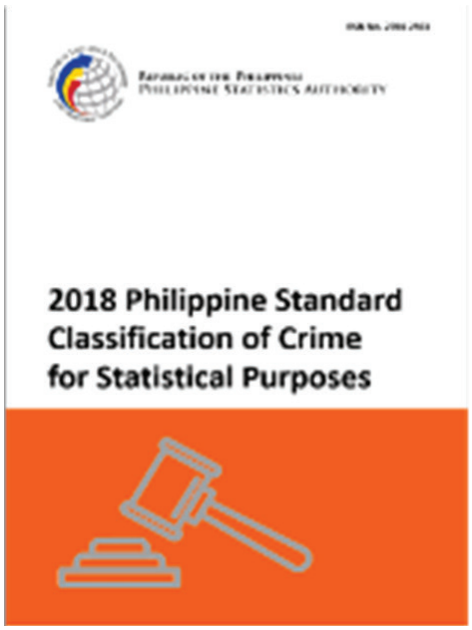
The milestones and major achievements of the sector for the program period 2018-2023 were accomplished through close collaboration among member agencies of the Interagency Committee on Security, Justice and Peace Statistics (IACSJPS). It is composed of nine agencies collectively working for the enhancement of security, justice and peace sector in terms of data generation, processing, analysis, dissemination and use, namely: Commission on Human Rights (CHR), Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG), Department of Justice (DOJ), Department of National Defense (DND), Office of the Presidential Adviser on Peace, Reconciliation and Unity (OPAPRU), Philippine National Police (PNP), Supreme Court of the Philippines (SCP), National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), and Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA).

Among the significant milestones achieved by the sector from 2018 to 2023 were:

Implementation of Philippine Standard Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (PSCCS)

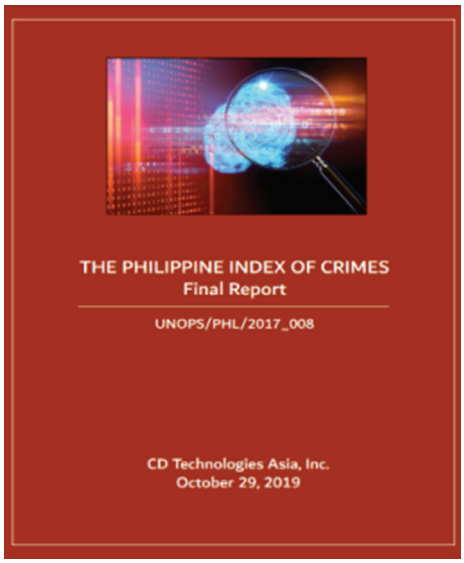
Developed by the PSA, the PSCCS is now accessible online through the PSA website and e-Classification mobile app which can be downloaded for free at the Google Play Store.

The PSA is in charge of the development and maintenance of the first crime classification in the Philippines while the IACSJPS, a Committee of crime experts, provided valuable inputs in the formulation and adoption of the PSCCS.



Development and adoption of the Philippine Index of Crimes (PHILIC)

The PHILIC is an inventory of all crimes with their corresponding penalties that is matched with the PSCCS. The PSCCS is aligned with International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes which was developed by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. The Department of Justice (DOJ) has turned over the PHILIC to the University of the Philippines Law Center (UPLC) through a memorandum of agreement. Based on the agreement, the DOJ will maintain the index while the UPLC will be responsible for its updating.



Next Steps

For 2023-2029, the IACSJPS identified various statistical development programs (SDPs) which the member agencies would strive to accomplish at the end of program period. Accordingly, the status of implementation of these SDPs will be regularly monitored and evaluated to determine their significant contribution to the overall improvement of the sector.

- **Expansion and full implementation of e-Courts System (Version 2.0)**

The SCP will undertake the above activity aligned with the High Court's Strategic Plan for Judicial Innovations (SPJI) 2022-2027 with the following policy uses:

1. Reduction of court staff's administrative workload;
2. Easy access to case information of lawyers and litigants; and
3. Increased public access to information

- **Development of a methodology to generate human rights data** towards regular compilation and monitoring of SDGs Tier 2 indicators under Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

The CHR, in collaboration with the PSA, will undertake a study on the development of a methodology to generate human rights-related SDG indicators, namely:

a. 16.1.2 - Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population;
b. 16.10.1 - Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months; and
c. 16.b.1 - Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law.

The above activity is part of the ongoing collaboration between the CHR and the PSA related to the implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) executed by the two agencies on operationalizing human rights-based approach to data.

- **Updating of Crime Information Reporting and Analysis System (CIRAS)/ Enhanced e-Blotter System**

The CIRAS, developed by the PNP, is a web-based system capable of real time monitoring and mapping of crime incidents nationwide which is designed to facilitate identification of crime hot spots where high police visibility and resources are required for improved peace and order situation.

Relatedly, there is a need for continuous enhancement of existing administrative reporting systems of criminal justice agencies to improve the generation, processing, analysis, dissemination and use of data and indicators in the security, justice and peace sector.

- **Conduct of Crime Victimization Survey (CVS)**

The proposed conduct of CVS by the PSA in 2026-2027 aims to respond to the following concerns:

1. Need to address data gaps on unreported crimes or those incidents not captured by police records;
2. Need to address the data requirements of the PDP and SDGs related to the regular generation and monitoring of the SDG indicator 16.1.4 proportion of families that feel safe walking alone around the area they live at night

- **Expansion of National Justice Information System (NJIS)**

The NJIS is a continuing program of the DOJ specifically designed to facilitate management and exchange of vital information across law enforcement and justice sector agencies harnessing the full potentials of information and communications technology towards a holistic approach to crime prevention and resolution. It focuses on systems that enhance government capacity to deter crimes, track down criminals, monitor criminality, and administer justice.

- **Revisiting and enhancing the statistical framework for security, justice and peace sector**

With an approved and adopted official statistical framework for security, justice and peace sector, the Committee hopes to resolve the following issues:

- need to allocate statistical responsibilities among government agencies by designating the statistics to be collected by them;
- need to reflect changes in the framework over time, i.e., emerging statistical information demands such as alternative dispute resolution, transnational crimes, among others.

- **Updating and expansion of the list of commonly used terms in statistical work for the security, justice and peace sector**

  An official concepts and definitions for statistical purposes for the security, justice and peace sector would help harmonize and standardize terminologies used for consistency and comparability in the generation of official statistics across national and international boundaries.

- **Review of SDG indicators for monitoring in the Philippines under Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions**

  To assess the country's performance vis-a-vis the 2023 Agenda for Sustainable Development, it is crucial to regularly monitor indicators under Goal 16 in support of global commitment to peaceful, just and inclusive societies.

- **Development of legal frameworks on data sharing through forging of MOU between the CHR and the Bangsamoro Human Rights Commission (BHRC)**

  With the exclusion of BARMM, data generated will not be representative of the total population at the national level. To address the issue of underreporting, shared info on alleged human rights violations will be established through an MOU between the CHR and the BHRC.

- **Conduct of collaborative undertaking between the CHR and DND-Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP), DILG-PNP and OPAPRU**

  To address data gaps towards regular compilation and monitoring of SDGs Tier 2 indicators, the CHR will collaborate with the DND-AFP, DILG-PNP, and the OPAPRU through an MOU to share information on alleged human rights violations in the Philippines.

- **Accomplishment of United Nations Survey on Crime Trends and Operations of the Criminal Justice Systems (UN-CTS)**

  There is a need to enhance the knowledge and capacity of the PSS on internationally recommended standards, methodologies, and best practices to strengthen relations and networking with the international statistical community.

- **Expansion and Re-Engineering of the SCP Statistical Reports Division**

  To augment the SCP's institutional capacity to undertake statistical activities, the agency will undertake expansion and re-engineering of its Statistical Reports Division.

After Seven Years...

With high optimism that the identified priority programs and interventions will be implemented at the end of program period 2023-2029, the security, justice and peace sector is envisioned to be more proactive in contributing significantly to achieve the government's overarching goal of bringing a stable, comfortable and secure life to all Filipinos.





Governance Statistics

14

The Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2023-2028 underscores that good governance entails bolstering public accountability and integrity and deepening participatory governance by the marginalized sectors in all stages of public decision-making. Moreover, bureaucratic efficiency involves government rightsizing, reengineering systems and procedures, accelerating digital transformation, and raising the productivity of government agencies as well as competencies of public servants. Chapter 14 of the PDP 2023-2028, which pertains to good governance and bureaucratic efficiency, identified four governance outcomes with corresponding statistical indicators and five international governance indices.

In addition, part of the country's commitment to the United Nations' 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), is the 16th SDG goal, which aims to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels.

There are several governance indicators coming from the PDP 2023-2028 Result Matrices and the SDGs. Table 1 shows the SDG 16 Governance indicators. However, due to the lack of an established statistical framework, the borders and dimensions of Philippine governance data remain undefined. As can be seen from Table 1, the PDP and SDG goals and indicators are two separate (not integrated) sets of governance indicators. There are also other areas which may be included in a governance statistical framework such as sound fiscal management, modern infrastructure, and the administration of justice.

Table 1. SDG Goal 16 Governance Sub-goals and Indicators

SDG 16 Governance Sub-Goals	SDG 16 Governance Indicators
16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	**16.5.1** Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months **16.5.2** Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months
16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	**16.6.1** Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar) **16.6.2** Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services
16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	**16.7.1** Proportions of positions in national and local institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups **16.7.2** Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group
16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance	**16.8.1** Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations

Where We Are Now...

Many of the activities were put on hold when the Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) outbreak first started, which was a significant barrier to the success of the sector's initiatives. Despite the fact that the majority of the anticipated operations were delayed, some initial steps were nevertheless done to strengthen the sector. These achievements include the endorsement of the Interagency Committee on Governance Statistics (IACGovStat) on the permanent inclusion of the questions on "Access to Government Services" espoused by the Office of the Ombudsman (OMB) to measure the SDG indicator 16.5.1 and assess the extent of bribery at the household level. These questions on measuring the extent of bribery in the country are included as rider questions in the Annual Poverty Indicators Survey (APIS) (see Figure 1).

Volunteerism helps improve the way people are governed by promoting transparency, information access, and participation (based on the results of United Nations' studies on volunteerism in 2014). Relative to this, to generate and address the need for a comprehensive volunteerism statistics, survey questions from the Philippine National Volunteer Service Coordinating Agency

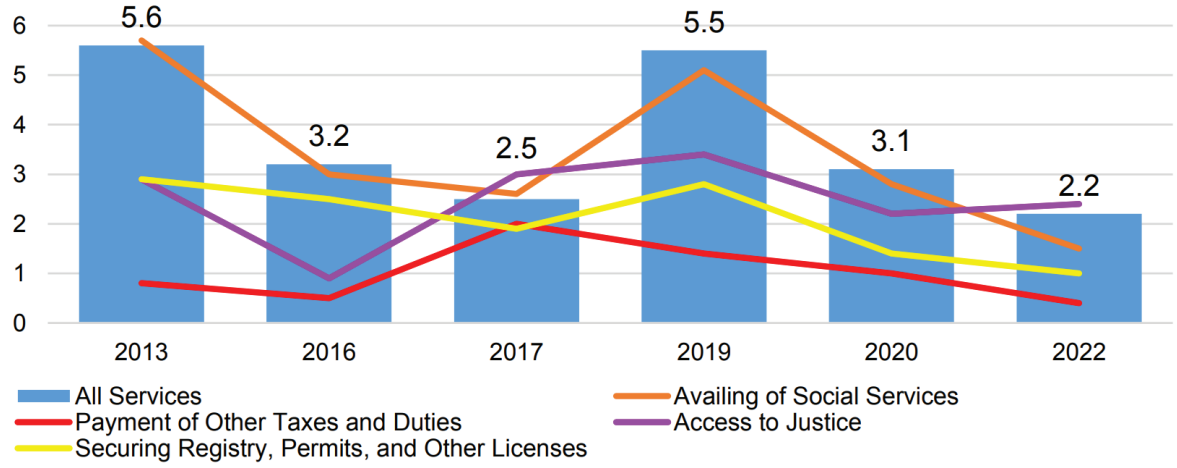
(PNVSCA) were included in the Community-Based Monitoring System pilot areas. Some of the results show that volunteerism is present in the pilot areas but the percentage of households involve in volunteer work vary from as low as 1.2 percent in Samal Bataan to as high as 16.2 percent in San Gabriel, La Union (see Figure 3).

Figure 1. Questions on Access to Bribery in the Annual Poverty Indicators Survey (APIS

QN	GOVERNMENT SERVICES	H1. From **July 2021 up to present**, did you or any member of your family **see or visit any person working in the government-run agency, institution, or facility** for any of the following reasons or purposes?	H2. Did anybody working in that government-run agency, institution or facility **ask or oblige you or any member of your family to give** money, gift, donation, favor or anything of value for any of the following reasons or purposes?	H3. Did you or any member of your family **give** money, gift, donation, favor or anything of value to that person in order **to speed-up the service (facilitate) or avoid problems** in any of the following reasons or purposes?	H4. If **YES in H3**, how much is the **worth** of money, gift, donation, favor or anything of value given to that person?
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
ACCESS TO JUSTICE					
A	Filing a complaint or seeking assistance from law enforcers like from the police, barangay, NBI, PDEA, etc.	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → GO TO B	YES ..... 1 NO 2	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → GO TO B	Amount
B	Going to the fiscal's office or public attorney's office in connection with cases	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → GO TO C	YES ..... 1 NO 2	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → GO TO C	Amount
C	Going to court in connection with cases	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → GO TO D	YES ..... 1 NO 2	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → GO TO D	Amount

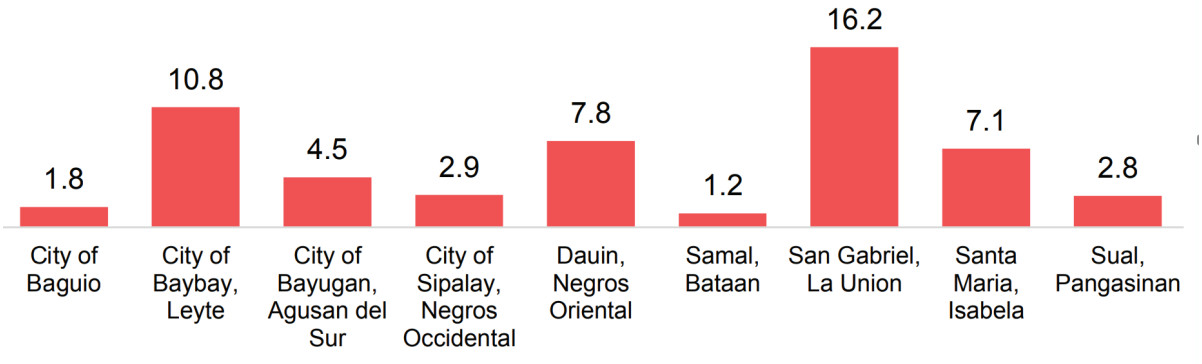
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, APIS

Figure 2. Percentage of Families Who Have Bribed or Were Asked For a Bribe By At Least One Public Official in the Past 12 Months, By Type of Service, for Available Years, Philippines: 2013-2022



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, CBMS

Figure 3. Percent of Household Members Who Rendered Volunteer Work, by Pilot Area



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, CBMS

Next Steps

As we recover from the effects of the pandemic, the following statistical activites will be carried out to address issues and challenges in the creation and dissemination of timely, accurate, and relevant governance statistics:

- **Development of a National Governance Index (NGI) with the following sub-activities**:

  1. Data scoping and mining of governance statistical data;
  2. Development of a Statistical Framework on Governance Statistics;
  3. Establishment of methodology on NGI; and
  4. Formulation of official concepts, operational definitions, and indicators.

- **Institutionalization of questions in existing activities for the generation of corruption indicators in the APIS or other household-based surveys of the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)**, which measures SDG 16.5.1 (see Table 1);

- **Enhancement in the generation of statistics on the public's experience with government services** (SDG 16.6.2, Table 1) through the Client Satisfaction Measurement Report. This activity will be led by the Anti-Red Tape Authority;

- **Conduct of research/study towards generation of SDG Tier 3 indicators on governance**. Specifically, the Inclusion of questions on Access to Government Services by the business sector in the Annual Survey on Philippine Business Industry (ASPBI) measuring SDG 16.5.2 which is spearheaded by OMB (see Table 1);

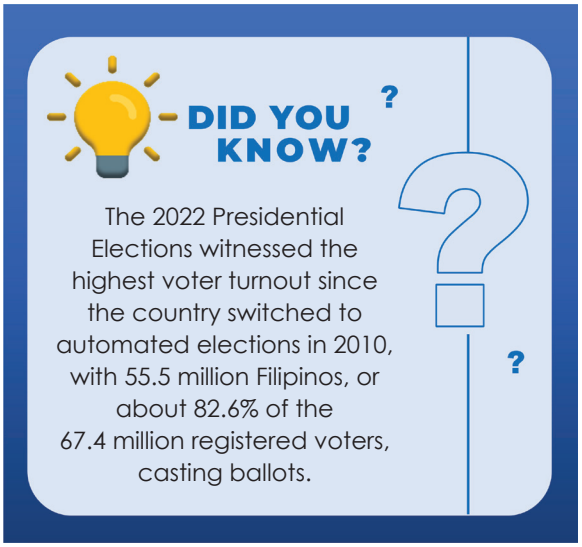
- **Generation of Volunteering Work/ Volunteerism Statistics from PNVSCA through the inclusion of Module on Volunteer Work as rider to the Labor Force Survey (LFS);**

- **Conduct of rider module on the use of Philippine Identification in the various relevant surveys or censuses of PSA (i.e. LFS, APIS, etc.); and**

- **Establishment of a portal on election statistics.**

After Seven Years...

The governance indicators will have a more robust foundation through the help of an established framework that will integrate the PDP and the SDG 16 indicators. Ultimately, the generation of the NGI will epitomize the country's governance situation for a more up-to-date, fruitful, and effective policy formulation, and decision-making.





Environment and Natural Resources Statistics

15

The environment delivers essential ecosystem services that benefit the economy and society at large. These ecosystem services include provisioning, regulating, supporting, and cultural services. The provision of these indispensable services can only be sustained through the maintenance and improvement of environmental conditions and the health of ecosystems.

Furthermore, with the alarming changes in climatic conditions around the globe, the country also aims to progressively promote sustainable production and consumption and at the same time strengthen the society and economy's resilience to climate risks and disasters.

The generation of quality, timely, and relevant statistics on environment and natural resources is imperative in the formulation of programs and policies and to measure our progress in national and global development agendas. The goal of Chapter 2.3 of the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2023-2028 is to establish livable communities while Chapter 15 aims to accelerate climate action and strengthen disaster resilience. Similarly, Goal 13 of the United Nations 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) calls for urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts. Other relevant SDGs include Goal 12, which emphasizes sustainable consumption and production patterns, Goal 14, which focuses to conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development, and Goal 15, which aims to protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainable manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss. Other unifying global actions on the environment are the Paris Agreement on Climate Change and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

Where We Are Now...

In response to the growing demand for information on the environment and natural resources (ENR) sector, several activities resulting in data collection and generation have been conducted. These activities include the launching of the Mobile Price Monitoring System (MPMS) on Forest Products, which was developed to improve the collection, consolidation, and analysis of price data on forest products; the Annual Asian Waterbird Census 2021, which is an integral part of the global waterbird monitoring program that aims to obtain information of waterbird populations at wetlands; the Annual Tamaraw Population Count and Data Consolidation; and the national implementation of Enhanced Forest Information System (eFIS), which is a web-based database integrated forestry application system that provides efficient management of forest data.



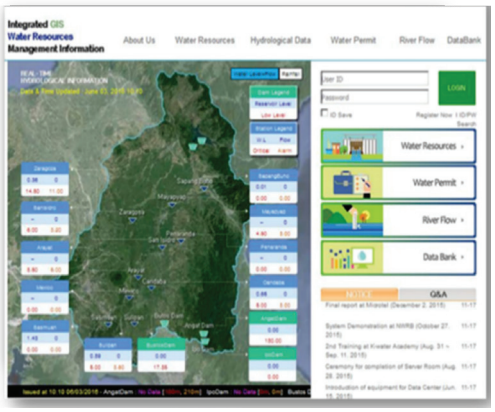
DENR Secretary Maria Antonia Yulo-Loyzaga delivering her message during the Launch of the PAP4SCP and Roadmap to Institutionalize NCA in the Philippines for PDP 2023-2028 Chapter 15: From Plan to Action, 14 February 2023

The major statistical-environmental projects are: (a) Vulnerability and Risk Assessment (VRA) with the updating of the 1:10,000 scale Geohazard Maps and Karst Subsidence Hazards Assessment, which provides risk exposure information to the local government units in the updating and revision of their respective Comprehensive Land Use Plans (CLUPs) as well as project development plans and disaster preparedness, management, and mitigation programs; and (b) establishment of Groundwater Monitoring Wells in groundwater critical areas in the Philippines, which aims to establish long-term groundwater level and water quality monitoring system.

Publications, such as the PSA's Compendium of Philippine Environment Statistics, FMB's Philippine Forest at a Glance, and DENR's Compendium of ENR Statistics, are regularly updated and released to disseminate ENR statistics to a wider range of users.

Statistical capacity development activities, such as trainings on statistical analysis, basic and advanced mapping using Geographic Information System, System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA), and Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics, among other topics, were conducted.

In 2022, the Interagency Committee on Environment and Natural Resources Statistics approved the Roadmap to Institutionalize Natural Capital Accounting (NCA) in the Philippines. The Roadmap provides strategic guidance on the national implementation of NCA from 2022 to 2040. NCA is a tool that aims to mainstream the contribution of natural capital, composed of individual natural resource assets and ecosystem services, to traditional economic accounts. To support the implementation of the NCA, there is a need to strengthen not only the generation and production of statistics but also to improve the mechanisms for data sharing and inter-operability.



A snapshot of the Integrated GIS Water Resources Management Information System for the Pampanga River Basin

Next Steps

The following strategic measures will be undertaken towards the development of ENR statistics from 2023 to 2029:

- **Enhancement of the DENR Statistical Reporting System (SRS).** The SRS is a prescribed system to ensure well-coordinated data collection and reporting activities in the central and regional operations and to facilitate the delivery of statistical information on time.

- **Integrated data collection of disaster-related statistics following the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.** This activity aims to generate data that will address the needs of SDG indicator 1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons, and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population.

- **Regular compilation of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Inventories following the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Guidelines.** Total and sectoral GHG emissions can be used as a guide in the formulation of sectoral mitigation measures.

- **Compilation of financing data on climate change through Climate Change Expenditure Tagging (CCET).** This provides information on the government's allocation and spending on climate change adaptation and mitigation. Also, this program will address PDP indicators such as percent share of the national budget and percent share of the total annual investment program.

- **Implementation of the Natural Capital Accounting Roadmap**

  1. Development and compilation of asset accounts for natural resource assets as well as ecosystem assets
  2. Roll out of the NCA for Forestry Procedural Guidelines

- **Adoption and implementation of the Lawin Forest and Biodiversity Protection System.** The purpose of the program is to enhance the transparency and accountability of forest and biodiversity monitoring, as well as promote the participation of local communities in forest and biodiversity conservation.

- **Mapping of land cover and conduct of land cover change analysis**. This provides critical information in monitoring and managing land use and land cover change, guiding land use planning and conserving ecosystems and biodiversity.

- **Implementation of the Enhanced Forest Information System (eFIS).** Issues related to forest management and conservation, including forest monitoring, inventory, planning, protection, and biodiversity conservation will be improved by this activity.



The NCA Roadmap was developed by the Technical Working Group on Natural Capital Accounts, composed of NEDA, PSA, and DENR.

- **Forest Resources Assessment (FRA)**. This process collects, analyzes, manages, and makes available information about forest resources, their management, and use. The information will be used for Philippine FRA reports which will be submitted to Food and Agriculture Organization and other international reporting commitments.

- **Development of a one-stop shop national ENR database** containing both non-spatial and spatial data. The goal of this project is to establish, operate and maintain a national environment and natural resources database in the DENR. This will be useful for the improvement of the Compendium of ENR Statistics to include spatial data, integration of data and information produced by various ENR sectors, and development of data visualization.

- **Development of Natural Capital Accounting Database Management System.** This will ensure the availability and accessibility of NCA data and information. This is useful, not only for the compilers of natural capital accounts, but also for various stakeholders in research, planning, and policymaking.

- **Continuous capacity-building on the SEEA Central Framework, SEEA Ecosystem Accounting, and Framework** for the Development of Environment Statistics. This activity will enhance the knowledge of compilers and facilitate sharing among different expertise. This will also provide appreciation to stakeholders in the use of the ecosystem account in research, planning, policy, and decision-making.

After Seven Years...

After the target implementation period, it is envisioned that the natural capital accounts prescribed by the NCA Roadmap have been developed and regularly updated. This would be possible through seamless data sharing and strengthened coordination between key data providers and accounts compilers.

This would allow the progressive integration of NCA into the national accounts and its macroeconomic indicators and its use in development policies and plans.

In addition to natural capital accounts, coordinated and integrated data collection on climate change and disaster-related data will also aid in evidence-based policies on mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction.

These statistics, accounts, and indicators will also support the reportorial requirements of the country's international commitments, such as the SDGs, Paris Agreement on Climate Change, and Sendai Framework, among others.

There will also be an increased appreciation of environment and natural resources statistics through effective information, education, and communication materials. This will include the presentation of ENR data both in tabular and map forms. Increased awareness and appreciation of ENR statistics will result in more research studies focused on the environment as one of the three pillars of sustainable development.

These collective and collaborative actions are necessary to guide policies and measures to advance the transition towards a green economy and to effectively address the challenges posed by climate change.





16 Statistical Capacity Development

"Statistical capacity is a nation's ability to collect, analyze, and disseminate high quality data about the economy" (World Bank Metadata Glossary). The relevance of country's quality statistics is essential for all stages of evidence-based decision making, particularly in generating social and economic indicators for guiding government as well as business plans, investment decisions, and strategies.

Statistical capacity can be defined as "the ability of a country's national statistical system, its organizations and individuals to collect, produce, analyze and disseminate high quality and reliable statistics and data to meet users' needs" (Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21), 2018:4).

The statistical capacity covers management and development of human resources such as training, recruitment of statistics graduates, promotion of statistical profession as a career path in universities' and colleges' curricula, professional/career program for statistician, and cross-posting.

Following the aforementioned conditions, PARIS21 identified the following area of staff training:



Following the PARIS21 guidelines on developing statistical capacity, the PSS recognizes the importance of investing in the development of its pool of human resource across multiple fields and areas of expertise to enhance its capacity to deliver quality statistical information and services to the public and collaborate with other government as well as the private sector data providers. To address the Human Resource Development (HRD) needs of the PSS, continuing various initiatives and programs are being formulated, planned, and implemented.

Statistical Research and Development (SR&D) is also a part of the statistical capacity which encompasses research and development, statistical research agenda, institutional development in the PSS (e.g., organizational and staffing strategy, performance evaluation of statistical agencies and units in government); engagement of users/stakeholders (i.e., capacity building of data users and data providers) as well as the practical use of combining multiple data sources (including big data, citizen-generated data, etc.) with the purpose of producing experimental and official statistics: methodological issues, covering quality concerns and fitness for purpose, legal, and other issues in respect of access to data source. Through statistical research, the PSS will be able to generate new knowledge and insights that can inform policy-making and decision-making.

PARIS21, in its Guidelines for Developing Statistical Capacity, pointed out that statistical activities are no longer produced exclusively by designated statistics organizations. The expansion of technologies has empowered private companies, civil society organizations (CSOs), and citizens themselves as data providers, blurring the lines between user and provider.

The Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) needs to adapt to these radical changes through better coordination within and outside the organization, with other government agencies and private sector data development providers in the above context, updating statistical plans and programs, developing advocacy strategies for high quality statistics, and co-producing data with CSOs using standard definitions and best practices.

Where We Are Now...

Human Resource Development

In pursuit of its mandate as the leading training agency for the improvement of the quality of statistical information generated by the country's statistical system, the Philippine Statistical Research and Training Institute (PSRTI) has conducted a total of 388 training programs with 16,419 participants from both statistical and non-statistical government agencies from 2018 to 2022.



Customized Training Course on Effective Presentation Skills and Techniques for Philippine Fiber Industry Development Authority personnel conducted on 07 to 11 March 2022

The PSRTI conducted two types of training programs: the Regular Training Program (RTCs) and the Customized Training Program (CTCs). These training programs aim to improve the knowledge of statistical personnel and data providers in expanding and upskilling the statistical human resource of government agencies, private institutions, and the academe.

The RTCs, which make up 52 percent of the PSRTI's total training programs, are non-degree training courses that are regularly offered to support the needs of the PSS. From 2018 to 2022, the PSRTI provided the following RTCs:

1. Advanced Statistical Tools for Impact Evaluation of Projects;
2. Basic Statistics 1: Descriptive Statistics;
3. Basic Statistics 2: Estimation and Hypothesis Testing
4. Data Visualization Using Infographics (with the Use of the Internet);
5. Effective Presentation of Statistical Reports;
6. Microsoft Excel for Data Management;
7. Regression Analysis;
8. Sampling Methods and Design-based Estimation;
9. Statistical Tools for Impact Evaluation of Projects;
10. Statistics for Financial Literacy;
11. Statistics for Policy Analysis;
12. Survey Operations and Questionnaire Design;
13. Technical Writing Course on Statistical Reports;
14. Time Series Analysis & Basic Forecasting; and
15. Webpage Development for the Dissemination of Statistics.

The CTCs are customized training programs on specific topics on statistics upon request of other government agencies, private organizations and/or academe, accounting for around 48 percent of the total training programs carried out by the PSRTI. These customized training programs are as follows:

1. Advanced Statistical Analysis;
2. Basic Statistical Methods Using R Commander;
3. CD4.0 Pilot Project Stakeholder's Workshop;
4. Compilation of Regional Accounts by Transforming the Data to Accounts;
5. Cost-Benefit Analysis;
6. Data Production and Management for Gender Statistics;
7. Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) Estimation;

Table 1. Total number of training programs and beneficiaries or participants by type of training program conducted by PSRTI from 2018 to 2022

Year	Training Program			Beneficiaries/Participants		
	Regular	Customized	All	Regular	Customized	All
2018	31	55	86	1,381	1,327	2,708
2019	47	75	122	1,444	1,668	3,112
2020	30	14	44	1,502	720	2,222
2021	53	18	71	4,001	539	4,540
2022	40	25	65	3,100	737	3,837
Total	**201**	**187**	**388**	**11,428**	**4,991**	**16,419**

Source: Philippine Statistical Research and Training Institute

8. Importance of Gender Statistics in Policy Making;
9. Money Management Amidst the COVID-19 Pandemic;
10. News Writing/Media Relations;
11. Selected Descriptive Statistics, Basic Survey Concepts, and Selected Standard Classifications;
12. Unit Level Matching Procedure; and
13. Use of R Commander for Advanced Statistical Analysis.

The Philippine Statistical Association, Inc. (PSAI) also conducted 18 training programs with 461 participants in 2018 to 2022. This is to encourage and promote the proper application and interpretation of statistics in all fields of learning and endeavors, as well as the improvement of statistical literacy and education at all levels.

Relatedly, the PSA conducted 158 training programs which enabled its 7,814 personnel to become more adept in statistics that will be generated from 2018 to 2022. These training programs mostly dwells on the following topics:

1. Data Disaggregation using Small Area Estimation and Big Data Analytics;
2. Estimation of the annualized Labor Force Survey (LFS) at the provincial level;
3. Geo-Enabled Master Sample;
4. Python Programming Language and Quantum Geographic Information System (QGIS);
5. Stratification Techniques Using R;
6. Time Series Analysis; and
7. Enhancement of the Survey Design of the Backyard Livestock and Poultry Survey (BLPS), Commercial Livestock and Poultry Survey (CLPS), Corn Production Survey (CPS), Palay Production.

Furthermore, the Department of Science and Technology-Science Education Institute (DOST-SEI) also conducted six regular statistical training courses benefitting 24 DOST-SEI personnel from 2018 to 2022.

The PSA, in coordination with PSRTI and Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA), also spearheaded the Data Collection National Certification II for Data Collector/Enumerator. The program aims to upgrade the status of the data collectors/enumerators.

Moreover, the PSS recognizes the importance of investing in the training and development of their employees through research and thesis grants for graduate students. The PSA and PSRTI provided opportunities as well as financial support to employees pursuing master's and doctoral degrees in Statistics or other relevant fields. This thesis and dissertation program is made available primarily to upgrade the overall quality of statistical manpower in the country. Thus, it gives priority to graduate students whose studies are focus on the improvement of the PSS. There are a total of 23 thesis and dissertation grants from 2018 to 2022.

Among the theses and dissertations were:

1. An Autoregressive Distributed Lag-Bounds Testing Approach in Determining Impacts of Climate Change Indicators to the Rice Production Yield of Central Luzon;
2. A Proposed Procedure in the Estimation of Small Area Estimates of Philippine Poverty Incidence;
3. Bayesian Modelling of Missing Data in Longitudinal Studies;
4. Constructivism as a Paradigm in Teaching Research with Statistics;
5. Development of a Survey Strategy for Estimating the Economic Value of Unpaid Housework in the Philippines; and
6. The Senior High School Career Track System: A Neural Network Web-based Classifier and Recommender Application.

For the period 2023-2029, the PSS will focus on capacitating and training the personnel of statistical agencies at the national and local levels regarding data collection, processing, analysis, and dissemination, leadership, change management, advocacy, and networking.

Statistical Research and Development



Archive Repository of the PSRTI Research Studies retrieved from https://archive.psrti.gov.ph/

The PSS promoted innovation in statistics via SR&D. The following were key developments on SR&D during the period 2018-2022.

The PSRTI, PSA, DOST-SEI, and TESDA completed a total of 176 statistical researches from 2018 to 2022. Majority of these research studies focused on improving survey designs, developing estimation procedures, as well as studies that will ensure accurate information for policy-making purposes and aid in tracking progress toward national goals. The following were a few of these research studies:

1. Big Data in the Philippines: How do we actually use them?;
2. Development of Framework and Methodology to Estimate a Quality of Life Index in the Philippines;
3. Development of Geo-enabled Master Sample for Household-based Survey;
4. Labor Force Survey Annualization of Provincial Estimates (Weighted Average of Bootstrap Estimates);
5. Leading Economic Indicators of the Philippines;
6. Multidimensional Poverty Index;
7. Nowcasting Official Poverty Statistics in the Philippines (Phase 2);
8. Redesigning of Semi-Annual Survey of Dairy Enterprises;
9. Study on the E-Commerce Activities of Individuals in the Philippines; and
10. Web Scraping for Price Statistics in the Philippines (Phase 3).



23rd SFCon held at Crowne Plaza Hotel on 03 October 2022 retrieved from https://instat.uplb.edu.ph/research/instat-participates-in-the-23rd-faculty-student-conference-on-the-statistical-sciences/

To widely disseminate the completed SR&D, these were presented in different conferences and forums, such as National Convention on Statistics (NCS) spearheaded by the PSA, and the annual National Student-Faculty Conference on Statistical Sciences (SFCon) organized by the University of the Philippines School of Statistics (UPSS), UP Los Baños Institute of Statistics (UPLB INSTAT), and PSRTI.

The PSAI, in cooperation with the UPSS and the PSA conducted the 2022 PSAI Annual Conference on 04 October 2022. The conference serves as a venue for the young generation to engage, be capable of harnessing the emergence of new technology, and share insights on how the country would move towards post-pandemic economic recovery.

The PSRTI holds an annual Research Forum that highlights the results of PSRTI's research and training activities, with the overarching goal of encouraging the development of national policies backed by sound statistical evidence. The recently concluded 2022 PSRTI Research Forum focuses on research studies that explore the measurement of indicators under the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The SDGs represent the global roadmap for a better and more sustainable future for all, addressing various worldwide issues, such as poverty, hunger, and access to healthcare, among others.



PSRTI Research Forum conducted on 24 October 2022 via Zoom, which carried the theme "Advocating sustainable development through data-driven decisions and better policies".

Table 2. Total number of completed statistical researches by agency from 2018 to 2022

Year	Agencies			
	PSRTI	**PSA**	**DOST-SEI**	**TESDA**
2018	12	6	-	11
2019	14	-	3	22
2020	14	4	2	16
2021	14	5	2	19
2022	12	1	3	16
Total	**66**	**16**	**10**	**82**

Next Steps

The PSS aspires to build and develop the statistical capacity to enable the generation of reliable and timely data for planning. Capacity Building and Statistical Researches for evidence-based decision-making were identified to enhance the knowledge of PSS employees. This will eventually lead to long-term development outcomes that not only benefit PSS agencies, but also other stakeholders, and the list of identified statistical development programs (SDPs) will address the data difficulties that are prevalent now between 2023 and 2029.

Human Resource Development

- **Capacity Building Program on Data Analytics for Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) and for the Staff of the Senate of the Philippines**

  One of the SDPs under SCD for HRD is the Capacity Building Program on Data Analytics for the BARMM to be implemented by the PSRTI.

  The Capacity Building Program for the BARMM is composed of 4-module ladderized program aimed at strengthening the data analytical skills of the region's technical staff for enhanced evidence-based decision-making.

  Database Management Using MS Excel and Data Visualization Using Infographics will be conducted in 2025, while the succeeding 2 training courses will be: (1) Statistics for Program and Project Monitoring and Evaluation and Techniques; and (2) Technical Writing Course on Statistical Report to be conducted in 2026.

  Meanwhile, the statistical capacity-building program for the technical staff of the Senate is proposed as a special project under PSRTI's agency budget and this program will be a three-year ladderized capacity building program to capacitate personnel on data analytics. This program will be implemented from 2024 to 2026.

- **Capacity Building on Basic Statistics and Economic Statistics for the Diplomats of the Department of Foreign Affairs (PSRTI)**

  This statistical capacity-building program is a training initiative designed to equip Diplomats of the DFA with the essential skills for generating accurate and reliable official statistics. This program will cover topics on fundamental statistical concepts and techniques, economic trends, among others.

- **Capacity Building on Key Performance Indicators for Central Office, Regional Policy, Planning, and Research Division (PPRD), and Quality Assurance Division (QAD) Personnel**

  This SCD program by the DepEd was proposed due to the need for a harmonize interpretation of the key performance indicators among the DepEd personnel.

- **Capacity Building on the Enhancements in the Learner Information System (LIS)[1] and Basic Education Information System (BEIS)[2] for School Year 2023-2024**

  The PSRTI will also carry out the following capacity building activities in order to empower individuals to contribute to evidence-based decision-making and strengthen their ability to address complex problems in various sectors.

[1]*The LIS is an online facility that provides for the registration of learners enrolled in schools run or licensed by the DepEd in the Philippines. It is the national registry of all learners in Basic Education.*
[2]*The BEIS serves as the primary Management Information System (MIS) of the DepEd. The BEIS processes and generates the data needed for planning, budget preparation, resource allocation and performance indicators. It is used to process quick summaries on total enrolment, number of nationally funded teachers, instructional rooms and school furniture.*

- **Capacity Building on the following**:

  1. National accounts;
  2. Governance;
  3. Health;
  4. Science, Technology & Innovation;
  5. Peace, Order, and Justice.

- **Capacity Building on various ICT sources;**

- **Capacity Building on research, management, leadership, and coordination**

- **Training Requirements for government statistics workers and private sector data providers and users**

- **Regional Orientation on Data Management and Information Technology**

- Proper cascading on how to report the data generated by the Enhanced LIS and BEIS is required. Thus, the DepEd will conduct a Regional Orientation on Data Management and Information Technology.

  Implementation of the Training and Certification Program – Data Collection National Certification II for Data Collector/Enumerator organized by the PSA, PSRTI, and TESDA.

Statistical Research and Development

The PSA will conduct the following series of research on addressing the need to integrate emerging data sources to complement official statistics. These studies will serve as a foundation for the development of novel methodologies that complement official statistics by utilizing big data.

- **Research on Bridging Big Data and Sampling Methodology**:

  1. Simulation on the impact of the inclusion of Least Accessible Areas in household surveys;
  2. Analysis of closed businesses in 2022 based on List of Establishment;
  3. Processing the data to estimate inflation by quintile

  The PSRTI will conduct studies that will serve as the foundation for the development of novel methods that complement official statistics and sustainable development goals by utilizing big data with improved visualization through statistical mapping, and an ongoing improvement of current training courses as follows:

  1. Technical Capacity Advancement on Big Data and Statistical Mapping; and
  2. Development of Statistical Training Module.

- **PSAI Annual Conference**;

- **PSRTI Research Forum**;

  The PSRTI Research Forum highlights new research papers on SDGs employing localized approaches, as well as diverse statistical research studies that leverage innovative data sources or methodologies to improve the PSS. Furthermore, one of the ways forward that will be explored during the course of this Research Forum is the Development of the localized SDG indicators.

- **SDG Stakeholder's Forum – Indicators' Research Direction to be conducted by the PSRTI**

  As various scoping studies on SDG Indicators have suggested, stakeholders for particular goals must have a venue for them to discuss the current status of the pertinent indicators and the role each stakeholder must play in the generation of the indicator's value. Thus, the SDG Stakeholders Forum will be conducted.

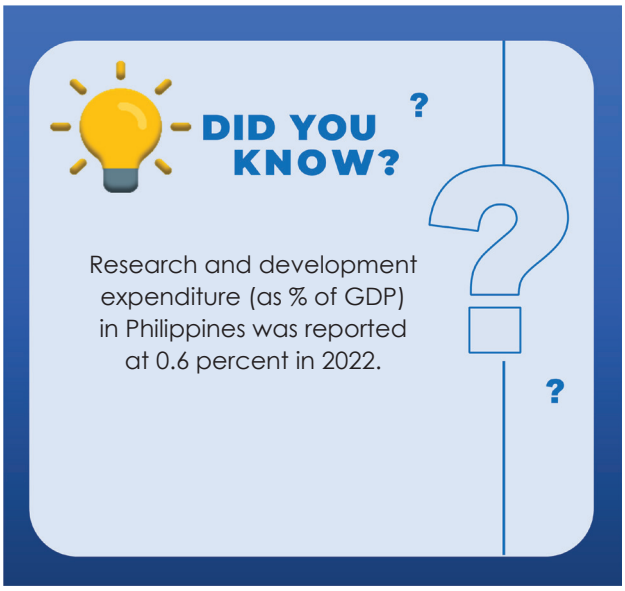
  The SDG Stakeholders Forum, which will be held from 2025 through 2029, will serve as a venue for stakeholders to discuss indicators relevant to their agency/ organization and agree on their respective responsibilities.

After Seven Years...

The PSS agencies would have completed statistical researches that will be used in evidence-based planning. Employees will have more knowledge on statistics and may have a pool of trainers that will achieve the goal of building a strong and sustainable statistical system.

This will strengthen the PSS and other institutions capacity in gathering, processing, and disseminating statistical data. PSS would have become more effective in fulfilling its mandate to produce high-quality data statistics through capacity-building activities like training seminars, technical help, and institutional support.

Another key achievement of these initiatives is the result of the research on the methods of integration of emerging data sources, such as big data to complement official statistics.





Statistical Information Management and Dissemination

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The availability of timely, relevant, and reliable statistics enables both the government and the private sector to address a wide range of policy issues amid an ever-evolving social, economic, and political landscape in the country and the increasing global competitiveness.

Much of Philippine data comes from the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA), other government agencies, and the private sector. The accessibility and reliability of data depend on how the data from different government agencies or companies are collected, processed, stored, documented, and disseminated.

Despite data being available from different agencies, making statistics accessible to those who need it remained a challenge in the Philippine Statistical System (PSS). Thus, the Statistical Information Management and Dissemination (SIMD) sector exerts efforts to establish an effective mechanism through statistical programs and activities to harmonize and integrate all national data in a single portal that is needed for evidence-based policymaking that would address the social, economic, and political issues of the country.

This chapter provides a range of strategies to improve data collection mechanisms, processing, and documentation for effective and efficient management and dissemination of statistical information toward a more comprehensive and rational use of statistics.

Where We Are Now...

The quality and effectiveness of data depend on how the data from different government and private sectors are collected, processed, stored, documented, and disseminated. The Interagency Committee on Statistical Information Management and Dissemination (IACSIMD) is tasked to provide a mechanism that will enhance the data management and dissemination of statistical information in the PSS.

The following are the key developments and milestones of the Sector from 2018 to 2023.

- **Development and enhancement of statistics web portal** to facilitate consolidation, sharing, and dissemination of available data, metadata, and digitized publications in the PSS, namely:

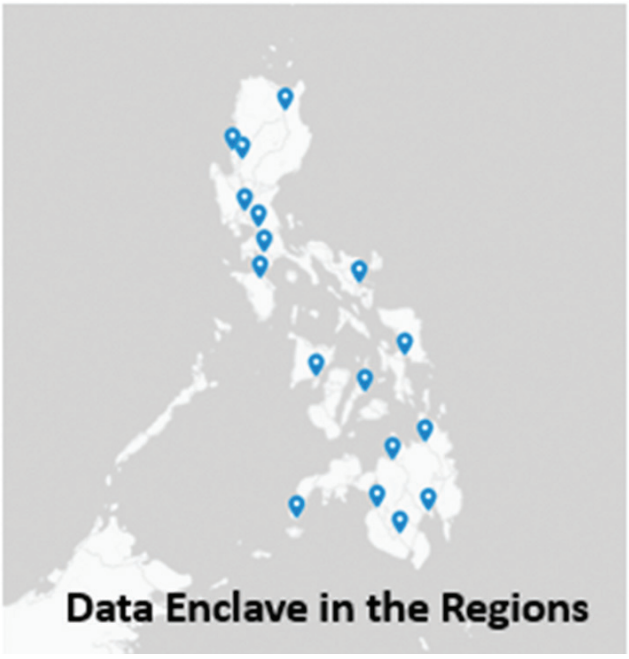
  a. The **PSA Data Archive (PSADA)**, serves as both a repository and a catalog library system for the PSA's data collection and statistical activities. The enhanced PSADA is designed to provide micro-level datasets of selected censuses and surveys conducted by the PSA including the metadata and technical notes. This portal utilizes the National Data Archive platform that aims to document, disseminate, and preserve public use files and their metadata, ensuring the availability and accessibility to the agency's clients and stakeholders while promoting rational use and interpretation of the statistics. Moreover, this initiative streamlines the PSA's procedures in open data – reducing the chance of duplication in data collection and dissemination efforts, enabling collaboration between the agency, its stakeholders, and other agencies, particularly in conducting research in consideration of data privacy and security concerns. The establishment of the portal enables the users to download the datasets without sending requests through email. Further, security concerns are addressed directly with enhanced measures, safeguarding both user data and the platform's integrity. The website's fortified structure ensures a robust defense against potential threats.



  b. The **PSA Digital Library** is a virtual version of the PSA's physical library (Information Center) that serves as a repository of digitized information and knowledge generated from its products and outputs. It provides information accessible to everyone anytime and anywhere which contains digitized records, manuscripts, convention papers, and publications on the results of censuses, surveys, and other administrative-based statistics.

- **Continuous adoption and implementation of technological innovations into data collection and statistical compilation**. The use of Computer Assisted Web Interviewing (CAWI), Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI), and Electronic Fillable Forms (eFFs) to collect data for surveys and censuses not only improved the accuracy and efficiency of data collection but also made the process of participation more accessible and user-friendly for respondents and enhanced the security of data.

- One of the undertakings of the PSA in providing access to free data and centralizing data dissemination channels is the **establishment of Data Enclave Centers** in the central and regional offices. The centers provide significant developments in data management and security of establishment-based censuses and surveys. It enables researchers and stakeholders to access confidential data through a memorandum of agreement between the agency and data users. The centers are equipped with secure, offline computers and strict security measures.

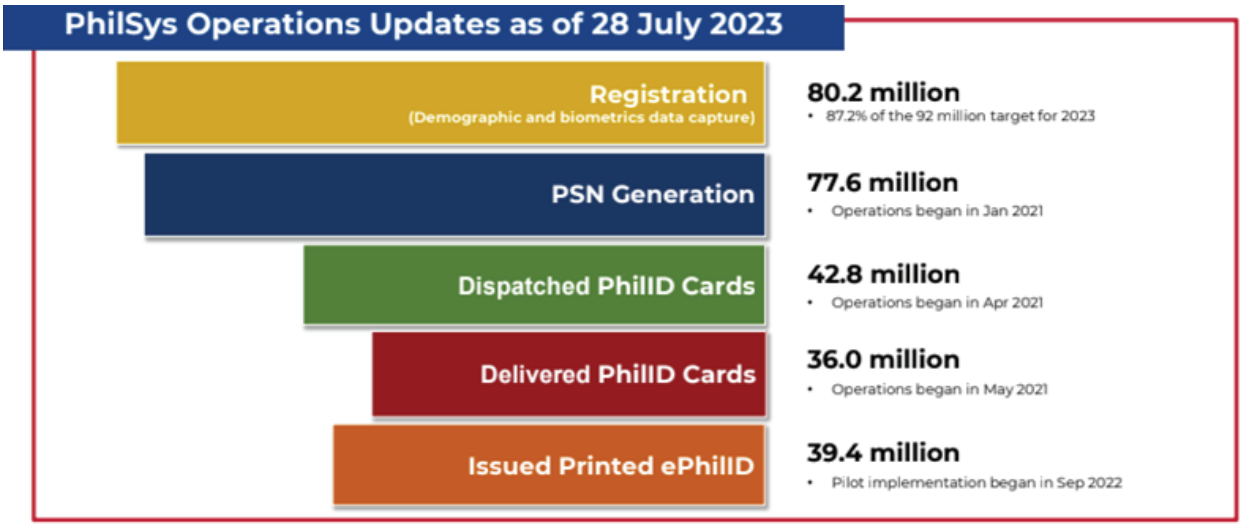


- The **Annual Media Forum** was considered a viable route and a constant partner of the PSS in disseminating information to its various stakeholders. Understanding figures or statistics is one of the common dilemmas in writing an article, hence, the conduct of the forum provides an avenue that will enable them to understand statistical compilation methodologies and terminologies making them appreciate the essence and the meaning the statistics want to project.

- **Establishment of a single national Identification System**. As of 28 July 2023, a total of 80,194,464 Filipinos have already completed registration. The accomplishment is 87.2 percent of the 92-million target for registration in 2023. As of 28 July 2023, 39,386,039 printed ePhilIDs were already issued/delivered to the registrants and 1,251,573 of them have downloaded their ePhilIDs online. In addition, a total of 75,405,045 physical PhilID cards and ePhilIDs (printed and downloaded) have been issued to registrants. The accomplishment is 82 percent of the 92-million target. Pilot authentication services commenced on 26 April 2023 for applicants requesting Civil Registry Documents (CRD). The pilot is being conducted at the Civil Registry System (CRS) Central Outlet in East Avenue, Quezon City, and is only limited to applicants who present a PhilID/ePhilID with a permanent address in NCR. As of 28 July 2023, out of the 5,926 applicants that underwent biometric authentication, 5,783 were successfully authenticated. This accounts for a robust authentication success rate of 97.6 percent for all transactions.

- **The DOST-FNRI developed and managed the eNutrition website**. It is the data warehouse of the National Nutrition Survey (NNS) providing electronically accessible information on an individual's growth and body composition, biomarkers, food and nutrient intake, health, and other related indicators which are useful inputs in crafting and/or reviewing policies and programs on food, nutrition, health, agriculture, and social services. It contains reports, such as Facts and Figures of the different survey years, the Monographs of the Expanded National Nutrition Survey (ENNS), the slide presentations used during the Nutrition Summit, and the Public Used Files of the NNS.

- The DOST-FNRI developed the **Electronic Data Collection System or eDCS** to assist in collecting data on food, nutrition, and health-related indicators during the conduct of nutrition surveys. It is a tool that employs CAPI functionalities. To date, there are three subsystems namely, Anthropometry, Biochemical, and the Dietary. The DCS was first deployed in the conduct of the



2013 NNS. Continues improvement on the system is being implemented to include the following:

- **Creation of subsystems with working transmission systems** for ease of use and efficiency of its users, development of a system for the creation and update of survey questionnaires, and automation of data validation to include checking and editing of errors to produce accurate data.

- **DOST-FNRI used Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) during the conduct of the Rapid Nutrition Assessment Survey (RNAS)** from 03 November to 03 December 2020 among households covered in the 2019 ENNS to compare the status of household food security before and during the pandemic. This methodology of data collection was employed because the researchers were restricted from doing the face-to-face interviews.

- The DOST-FNRI conducted the **Nutrition Summit** to disseminate the key findings and results of the nutrition survey. This is usually scheduled six months to one year after the data collection.

Next Steps

The following are the major statistical development programs and activities for 2023-2029:

- **Conduct research on using CATI for censuses and surveys** to enhance efficiency in real-time data collection;

- **Invest resources in various data storage solutions**, such as data marts, data lakes, and data warehouses for optimally hosting the data;

- **Apply data science, machine learning, and artificial intelligence techniques in data production;**

- **Use of big data and advanced data analytics methods** to fill data gaps in statistical compilation and develop new relevant indicators;

- **Expand the network of Data Enclave Centers** to increase accessibility for researchers and stakeholders, ensuring a wider reach and facilitating more comprehensive analyses;

- **The PSA, in partnership with the DICT, will develop a data-sharing platform** that is imperative to promote efficiency in dissemination and sharing among users and producers from the public and private sectors;

- **Enhancement of data portals** to include data visualizations, storytelling, story maps, interactivity, and GIS features;

- **Invest in advanced data visualization techniques** to make statistical information more accessible and understandable. This could include interactive dashboards, infographics, and other visual aids to cater to users with varying levels of data literacy;

- **Establish a feedback mechanism to gather input from users** on the usability, accessibility, and relevance of the statistical data. This can aid in continuous improvement and refinement of data collection and dissemination processes;

- **Establishment of a robust IT security mechanism** (data security, physical, environment, etc.) to provide data owners confidence in storing, processing, and disseminating data;

- **Establishment of a press corps/pool of media practitioners in agencies** to promote understanding of the use of statistics generated by government agencies;

- **Use of privacy-enhancing technologies**, such as data masking/anonymization and synthetic data generation, to share confidential data with the government, academia, and other research institutions;

- **Explore the integration of emerging technologies** such as Artificial Intelligence (AI) and machine learning to analyze data trends, identify patterns and provide predictive insights, enhancing the value of statistical information;

- **Formulation of policies, plans, and strategies** to engage government agencies, private sectors, academe, and other data providers in the development and improvement of data management and dissemination;

These will include:

- **Setting a data ecosystem for the government and private sector** through an interagency committee to address the digital divide between businesses and government services in terms of accessibility. This will include the establishment of a data governance framework;

- **Formulation of a Data Dissemination and Communication Policy on Official Statistics**, which will include provisions on data interoperability and data sharing by the PSA;

- **Formulation of a Communication Plan for data users** such as government, and private sectors including individual users needed for evidenced-based policymaking;

- **Preparation and issuance of a joint Memorandum Circular regarding the development and implementation of a single data portal for all government agencies and the private sector by PSA and DICT.** The Memorandum Circular mandates agencies to share their data and highlights the value of sharing government data to a single government data portal;

- **Expansion of data sources through data-sharing agreements among government agencies (e.g., MOUs);**

- **Formulation of policies, and implementation plans** to standardize the file formats, data structures, and codes for the single data portal by the PSA and DICT;

- **Formulation and issuance of a Memorandum Circular enjoining and encouraging LGUs to share data with national government agencies** towards mainstreaming the BPLS data into regular statistics by PSA, in coordination with DILG;

- **Conduct regular impact assessments to measure the effectiveness and societal impact of statistical data in informing policies and decision-making processes;**

- **Strengthen mechanisms for data quality assurance** through regular audits, validation processes, and collaboration with relevant stakeholders. This ensures the credibility and reliability of the statistical information provided. Enhance competencies of personnel in the field of statistics/data science/data engineering by participating in courses on data science and analytics (e.g., data management/data engineering), in partnership with institutions of higher learning and other research and training institutions;

- **Enhancement of IT systems** to ensure secured transmission, processing, and storage of data;

- **Capacitating media practitioners through webinars or media forums** in communicating and using official statistics;

- **Develop and implement training programs for users, including researchers, policymakers, and the public,** to enhance their understanding of statistical methodologies and promote effective use of the available data;

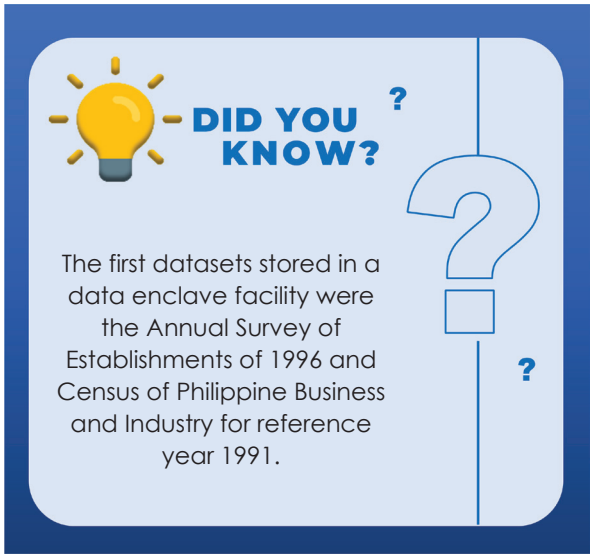
- **Regular participation in international meetings and conferences on data management and dissemination among the PSS Members; and**

- **Continued membership and engagement of the PSA in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Working Group on Data Sharing and Analysis.**

After Seven Years...

The SIMD has already established and implemented the data governance framework that will enable the sector to attain the following goals:

1. Standardization of file structures, and data formats for a single data portal.
2. Implementation of a single data portal.
3. Establishment of a data-sharing platform to enable agencies to share data to a single data portal and among themselves.





Civil Registration and Vital Statistics

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According to the World Health Organization, "A well-functioning civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS) system registers all births and deaths, issues birth and death certificates, and compiles and disseminates vital statistics, including cause of death information. It may also record marriages and divorces."

This chapter covers the enhancements in the CRVS system which include digital transformation, civil registry documents' security features, operational policy issuances/ guidelines, statistical advocacy programs, capacity development, and registration processes of vital events such as births, deaths, and marriages. These enhancements also cover the following statistical development programs:

- Improvement of vital statistics through conduct of birth registration assistance project for marginalized sector including Muslim Filipinos and Indigenous Peoples (IPs);
- Improvement in the generation of vital statistics through the use of new techniques and technologies;
- Establishment of official methodologies to improve generation of vital statistics;
- Implementation of statistical advocacy programs on CRVS at the national, regional and provincial level;
- Conduct of capacity development programs on civil registration and vital statistics; and,
- Implementation of contingency plan in case of pre-termination of contract.

Overall, these improvements are expected to boost registration coverage and provide more accurate and timely vital statistics data.

Where We Are Now...

Since 2018, significant milestones were reached by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) on the CRVS. The programs and activities that manifested the progress of improvements of the system are discussed accordingly.

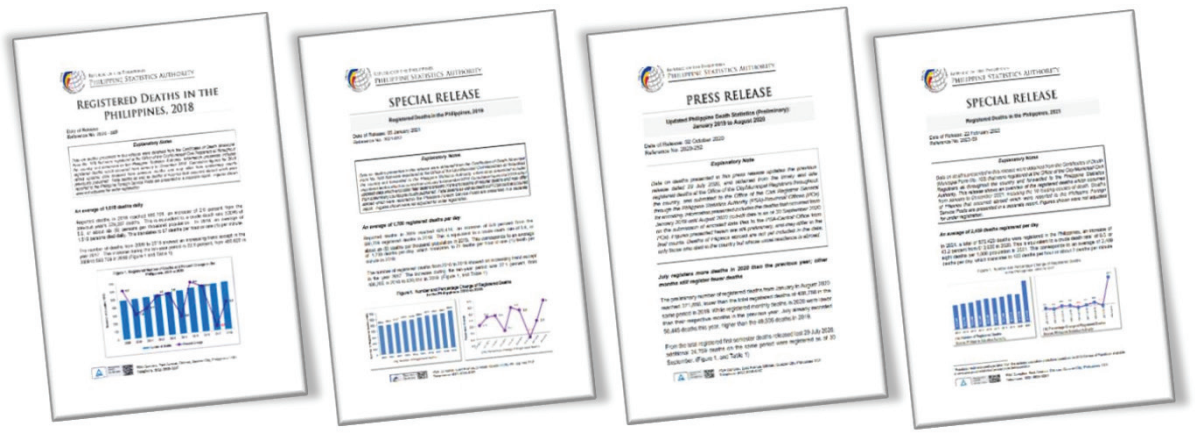
On Improving Statistics

One of the PSA's most innovative programs was the introduction of the IRIS System[1] in the processing of the causes of death statistics in September 2016, in partnership with Bloomberg Data for Health Initiative (D4HI) and with assistance from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). The IRIS full implementation in coding the causes of death was in 2018 using the 2017 death registration data. Using IRIS, the PSA was able to release vital statistics data in less than two (2) years after the reference period (See Figure 1).

The use of the IRIS computerized coding system for causes of death resulted in the timely release of death statistics which are crucial inputs in guiding public health interventions at improved speed, efficiency, and consistency. Before its implementation, the processing of certificates of death is at least 3 years before it could be converted to usable vital statistics. In the advent of IRIS, the processing of certificates of death has significantly improved. This gain in timeliness was reflected in PSA Board Resolution No. 19, Series of 2021, which modifies the schedule of release of vital statistics from the Civil Registration System (CRS) from two years after the reference year to: a) 11 months for marriage; 12 months for births; and 13 months for deaths.

To further improve the production and dissemination of vital statistics, dissemination of the first ever quarterly release of provisional counts on births, marriages, and deaths was initiated in the form of infographics and statistical tables by region, province, and city/municipality. Furthermore, due to the Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) pandemic, reporting of Vital Statistics through daily updates in June 2020 was implemented, and became weekly in September, aside from the weekly updates on death counts as a response to the need of the Inter-Agency Task Force and the National Economic Development Authority (NEDA) for death data. The same was also done for Birth and Marriage Statistics for a more timely release of other vital events and it was released on a monthly basis since 2021.

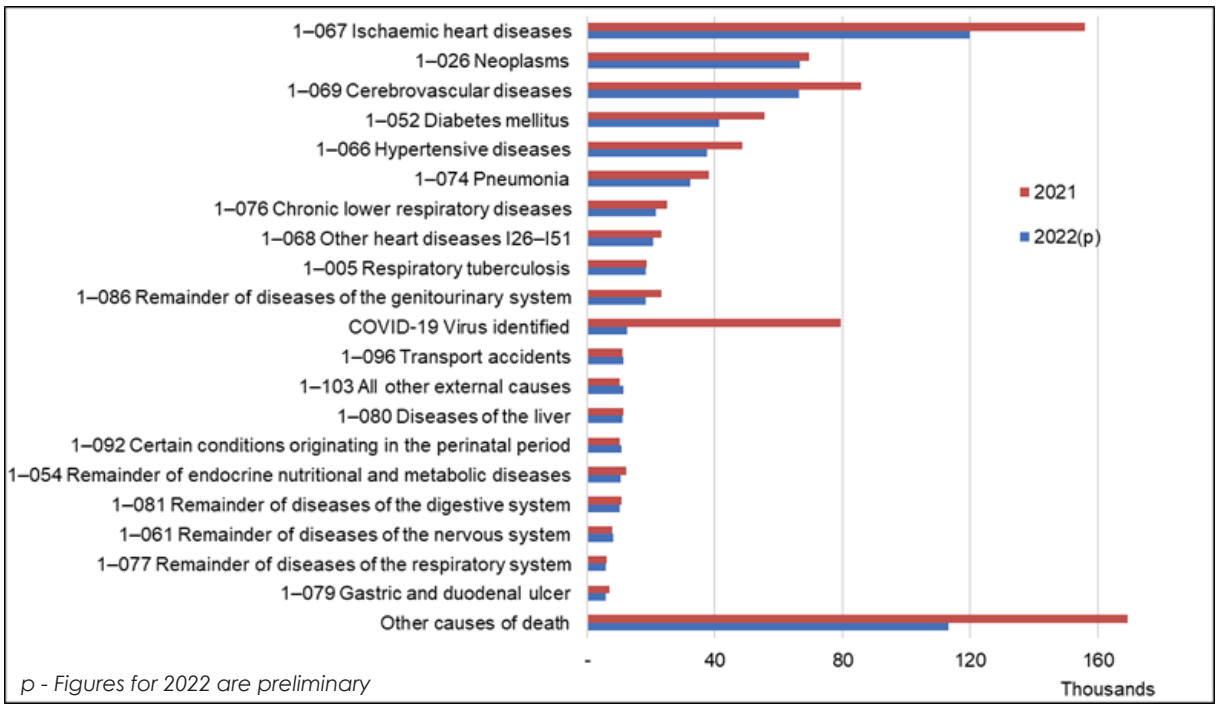
Figure 1. Various Vital Statistics Publications



Source: https://www.psa.gov.ph/statistics/vital-statistics

[1]*The IRIS System is an interactive coding software developed by the German Institute of Medical Documentation and Information (DIMDI) for coding multiple causes of death and selecting the underlying cause of death.*

Figure 2. Top 20 Causes of Mortality in the Philippines for Years 2021 and 2022 (In Thousand Deaths) (as of 31 March 2023)



p - Figures for 2022 are preliminary

Digitalization of CRVS through the Civil Registry System-Information Technology Project Phase II (CRS-ITP2)

One of the major projects of the PSA is the CRS-ITP2 under a Public Private Partnership with a total cost of Ph1.5 billion. The Project involves the computerization of the civil registry operations of the PSA and is designed to collect, access, store, maintain, and manage civil registry documents and the specimen signature of the municipal and city civil registrars using imaging technology. This includes the production of vital statistics and provision of the civil registry services nationwide through the CRS Outlets and authorized PSA partners. The contract with Unisys Managed Services Corporation (Unisys) was signed on 30 September 2016 and will run for 12 years.

The PSA pilot tested/ran the CRS-ITP2 on 11 July 2022 at the CRS Central Outlet in East Avenue, Quezon City in preparation for full deployment nationwide.

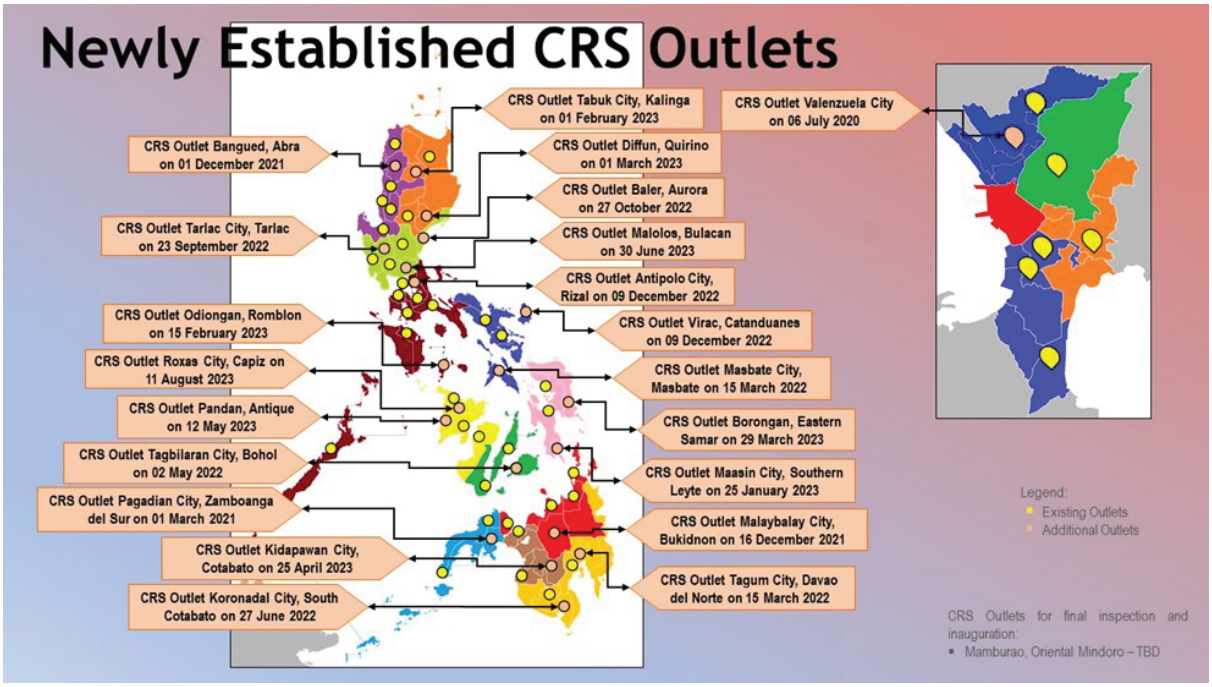
In relation to this, the PSA announced the new features of the security paper (SECPA) being issued, which shall include the Quick Response (QR) Code on every page of the civil registry document to verify its authenticity. Other features included are unique transaction number per document, serial number, the assignment of Birth Reference Number (BREN), Marriage Reference Number (MREN), and/or Death Reference Number (DREN), whichever is applicable.



Inauguration of PSA CRS Outlet in Tabuk, Kalinga on 01 February 2023

[2]*Symptoms, signs, and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00-R99) are not included in the analysis due to the unspecified nature of these causes.*

Figure 3. Newly Established CRS Outlets All Over the Philippines as of August 2023



As of 29 August 2023, the Beta Version of the CRS-ITP2 System was deployed and became operational to 62 CRS Outlets nationwide. The total number is composed of 41 existing and 21 newly established CRS Outlets. (See Figure 3)



Inauguration of the PSA CRS Outlet in Tagbilaran, Bohol on 02 May 2023

Court Decrees and Legal Instruments (CDLI) Extension Outlet

Launching of the CDLI Extension Outlet in response to the directive of the President's State of the Nation Address Directive No. 2018-0001 dated 01 August 2018 also helped to improve the PSA's service. This outlet allowed clients to secure an appointment from the PSA via email in filing requests for annotated and unconverted documents. This was also the pilot implementation of an appointment system to facilitate the processing of request within three to seven working days, depending on the classification of the transaction, whether easy or complex.

CRS Outlets "Look and Feel"

The enhancement of frontline civil registry services started in 2018 following the "Look and Feel" design of PSA CRS Outlets to assert the agency's corporate image. Alongside the "Look and Feel" facelift, other improvements in the outlets done were:

1. Multi-functional tasks for the Collecting Officers;
2. Screener and Collecting Officer as one person to streamline the process;
3. Checklist for CDLI requirements;
4. Separate windows for multiple requests;
5. Separate windows for document owners and representatives; and
6. Approved policy guidelines and business processes under the CRS-ITP2 Project. The new CRS system was also developed, in which various testing was done such as the System Integration Testing (SIT) and User's Acceptance Testing (UAT).

RD Rosalinda C. Apura and CRS personnel during the pilot implementation of DeCAP in Caraga Region



RD Apura approves the first annotation processed through DeCAP.



CRS personnel and DeCAP processor with RD Apura shows the first printed civil registry documents processed through DeCAP.

Decentralized Copy Annotation Project (DeCAP)

Decentralized Copy Annotation Project (DeCAP) is a system that enables the Regional Serbilis Outlets to cater to requests for copy issuance of annotated civil registry documents affected by administrative proceedings such as Republic Act (RA) No. 9048, RA 10172, and Supplemental Reports.

The implementation of the DeCAP is an effective mechanism in improving the civil registration system as it addresses the problem of the high volume of transactions at the PSA Central Office by bringing service closer to the people. The DeCAP also reduced the processing time of requests for copies of annotated civil registry documents from 10-15 working days to seven working days which complies with the Ease of Doing Business and Efficient Government Service Act of 2018 (RA 11032). Likewise, the communication with the clients, and City/Municipal Civil Registrars were improved.

As of 31 December 2022, the PSA Civil Registration Service conducted 23 trainings to capacitate the 15 Regional Statistical Services Offices (RSSOs).

Also, a total of 149,557 documents were processed and approved through DeCAP at the RSSOs which were forwarded to the PSA Central Office for archiving.



https://appointment.psa.gov.ph

CRS Appointment System

The PSA has implemented in the CRS Outlets the CRS Appointment System in partnership with the Pilipinas Teleserv Inc. Born during the height of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, the system aimed to provide guidance to the CRS Outlet personnel in monitoring the volume of clients applying for the copy issuance of civil registry documents and certifications including authentication from the outlet on a particular day and time. The system also made the CRS Outlet queuing system more efficient and effective by employing a faster or simpler appointment procedure.

The appointment system also ensured compliance with the Inter Agency Task Force for the Management of Emerging Infectious Diseases (IATF-MEID) on pandemic health and safety protocols. The system was first deployed in the CRS Outlets in

Metro Manila on 15 October 2020, and was later deployed in all outlets nationwide in 2021.

This innovation reflected the strategy of the PSA to further improve the delivery of its civil registration and vital statistics services with the use of digital technology.

CRVS Capacity Building and Other IEC Projects

To strengthen the uplifting of the CRVS, Information, Education and Communication (IEC) projects were pushed to build up the understanding of PSA Field Office employees and Local Civil Registrars on civil registration matters and further appreciation of vital statistics data. Some of these projects and activities:

1. Conduct of trainings on Basic CRVS Concepts and Procedures (CRVS 101);
2. Virtual Conduct of the 1st National Convention on CRVS on 01 to 03 September 2021; and
3. Conduct of the 2nd National Convention on CRVS held at Sofitel Philippine Plaza Manila on 06 to 07 October 2022.

Birth Registration Initiatives

1. Aklan Birth Registration Project – This baseline project aims to register a total of 10,000 unregistered births of IPs and the poorest sector of the cities/ municipalities in the province of Aklan. This is the pilot project in the implementation of the PhilSys Birth Registration Assistance Project (PBRAP).



1st National Convention on Civil Registration and Vital Statistics on 01-03 September 2021 via Video Conferencing.



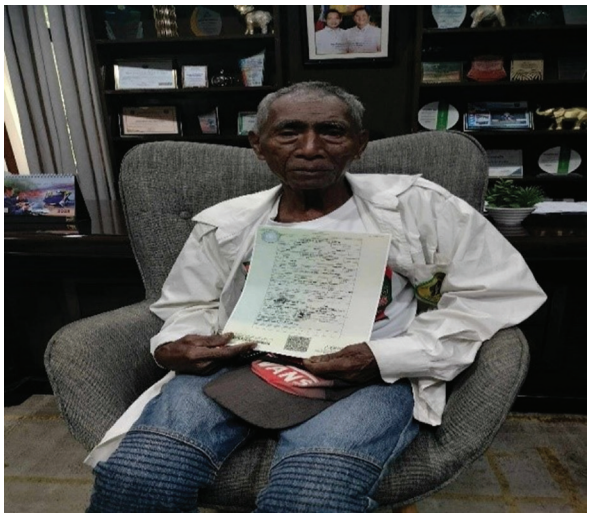
2nd National Convention on Civil Registration and Vital Statistics on 06-07 October 2022 at Sofitel Philippine Plaza Manila.



PBRAP Beneficiaries from RSSO X receives their COLBs in Security Paper and PHP100,000 cash gift from LGU.

11,590 Birth records verified

5,345 Certificates of Live Birth were issued in security paper



Lolo Marcelo C. Villanueva from Negros Oriental finally receives his birth certificate at the age of 106 years old.



Regional Director Wilma Perante, RSSO VIII interviews a family of palm tree worker during the Special Consular Mission in Sandakan, Sabah in November 2022.



PSA Civil Registration Team delegates during the Special Consular Mission in Sandakan, Sabah in November 2022.

2. PBRAP aims to increase the level of registration especially among the marginalized communities such as members of the IPs, Muslim Filipinos, and the poorest sector in the country, and ensure that they have their PhilID which they can use to claim their social benefits and legal identity. Since this is a nationwide activity, the full support and cooperation of the different City/ Municipal Civil Registrars is necessary to ensure the smooth implementation and success of this Project so that the two million target registrants will have their birth certificates and subsequently claim their PhilIDS.

- Registration of Undocumented Filipinos in Sabah – Special Consular Mission in partnership with Department of Foreign Affairs and the Philippine Embassy in Kuala Lumpur for registration of more than 10,000 undocumented Filipinos workers in Sabah and their families in the palm plantations in Sabah.

Policy Issuances for CRVS

The Office of the Civil Registrar General issued two Office Memoranda and 54 Memorandum Circulars from 2018 to 2022. These issuances serve as guide for the uniform implementation of the CVRS System in all civil registration offices. These can be accessed at https://psa.gov-.ph/memo-circulars.

Issues and Challenges

- Inability to maintain trained and experienced personnel;
- Lack of funding resources for civil registration services including system servers for vital statistics data processing and safekeeping;
- Implementation of the CRS-ITP2 is still in transition and its adjustment phase is slow due to the changes of IT systems being used in the PSA Central Office and Field Offices;
- Duplication of records;

- Missing/inconsistent information in delayed registration (e.g. residence, dates of birth/registration, etc.); and,
- Delayed submission of documents/ data files from the PSA Field Offices and Local Civil Registry Offices.

Next Steps

The PSA has the following programs and activities to ensure the continuous improvement of the CRVS system through the next seven years:

Establish the following official methodologies to improve generation of vital statistics:

- Birth registration completeness level at the national, regional and provincial levels;
- Death registration completeness level at the national, regional and provincial levels;
- Estimation of the proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority that is comparable with the Census estimate;
- Estimation of Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) at regional and provincial levels;
- Generation of the crude birth and death rates adjusted for completeness of registration;
- Generation of infant mortality rate, under 5 mortality rate, total fertility rate adjusted for under-registration;
- Conduct of study on misclassification of maternal deaths; and
- Conduct of study on redistribution of ill-defined/garbage causes of death

Statistical advocacy programs on CRVS at the national, regional and provincial level

- Conduct of national, regional and provincial data forum on CRVS;
- Conduct of National Convention on Civil Registration for Solemnizing Officers, Civil Registrars and other stakeholders; and
- Passage of Philippine CRVS Omnibus Bill.

Capacity Development on CRVS

- Conduct of trainings/ workshops on CRVS such as Medical Terminology Training (for improvement of cause of death statistics), Analysis of National Causes of Death for Action (ANACONDA), International Classification of Diseases (ICD-11), IRIS; and
- Conduct of trainings/workshops on RA 11909, RA 11642, RA 11767 and other civil registration-related laws and procedures

Improved the vital statistics through conduct of birth registration assistance project for marginalized sector including Muslim Filipinos and IPs

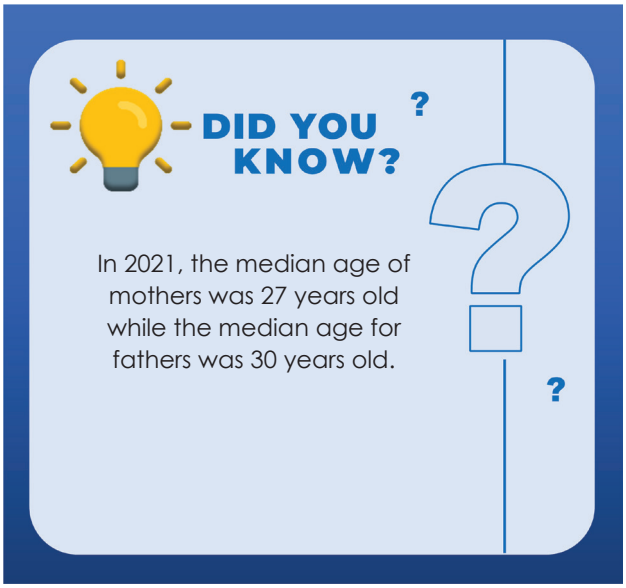
- Birth registration assistance project;
- Registration of unregistered Filipinos in Sabah and other countries; and
- Conduct of study to determine the estimated number of unregistered Filipinos residing abroad.

Improved generation of vital statistics through the use of new techniques and technologies.

- Digitalization of Philippine CRVS System integrating PhilSys;
- Development of an ePHILCRIS for foreign registered vital events at Philippine Foreign Service Posts (PFSPs);
- Development of Virtual Viewing Facility for the implementation of permanent validity of civil registry documents (birth, marriage and death) under RA 11909;
- Digitalization of RA 9048 and RA 10172 petition processing;
- Development of Enhanced Solemnizing Officers Information System; and
- Continuous updating of IRIS system for cause of death processing

Implementation of contingency plan in case of pre-termination of contract

- Provision of budget for additional manpower, equipment and other resources in preparation for the takeover of the project by the PSA;
- Provision of budget for knowledge transfer of IT component of the project; and
- Provision of additional plantilla of IT personnel for the CRS-ITP2 implementation



After Seven Years...

At the end of the program period, the PSA would have implemented the full digitalization and online platform implementation of almost all activities of the CRVS System. More efficient and a more timely processing and improved service to clients are achieved such that produced data are useful, relevant, and parallel to the present situation and conditions of certain areas.

Improving the CRVS is a challenge, but through the good plans and cooperation of stakeholders, there is high chance for obtaining the desired outcomes of the SDP.

Local Statistics Development

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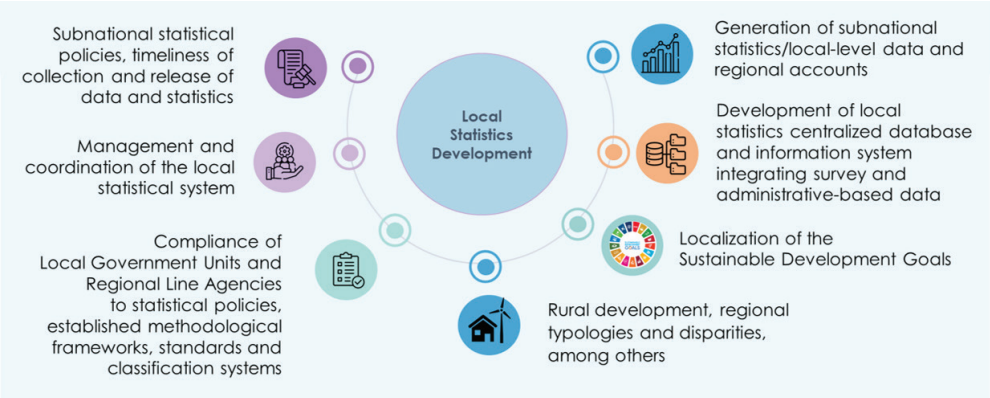
A strong local statistical system is crucial for effective local governance, regional development and evidence-based decision-making. It helps address regional disparities, promote inclusive growth, and improve the overall well-being of communities at the subnational level. Local statistics development covers the following:

Figure 1. Coverage of Local Statistics Development



The development of local statistics provides accurate, relevant, and timely data. It supports evidence-based local development planning as well as the country's efforts towards the effective implementation of PDP 2023-2028 which is anchored on the administration's 8-Point Socioeconomic Agenda and ultimately the attainment of Ambisyon Natin 2040. It also helps strengthen our commitment to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Correspondingly, alignment of national and local policies is necessary to ensure that policies are responsive to the needs of different regions and localities within the country.

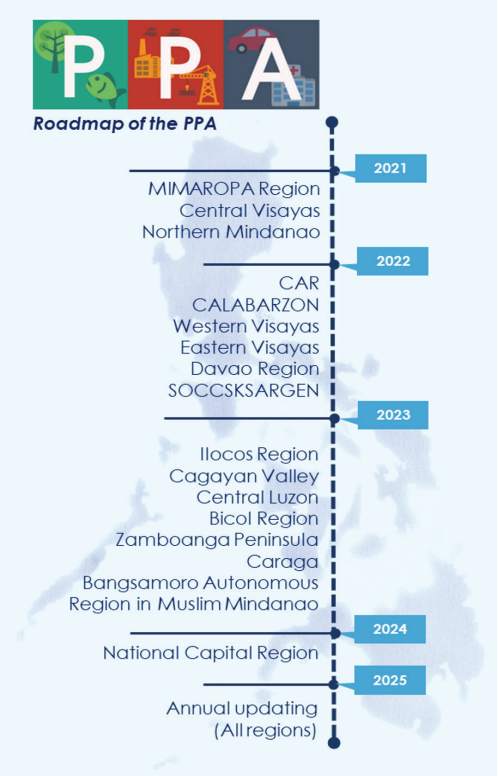
Where We Are Now...

Legislators, planners, researchers and private organizations/individuals, among others, rely extensively on locally disaggregated data. With the enormously increasing demand for local-level data, steps have been taken to make them available to users.

One of these is the compilation of the Provincial Product Accounts (PPA) which supplements the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at the national and regional levels. The estimation of the PPA began in 2021 with three pilot regions and additional six regions in 2022, covering a total of nine regions, namely, Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR), CALABARZON, MIMAROPA, Western Visayas, Central Visayas, Eastern Visayas, Northern Mindanao, Davao Region, and SOCCSKSARGEN. In 2023, the PSA started the compilation of the PPA in Ilocos Region, Cagayan Valley, Central Luzon, Bicol Region, Zamboanga Peninsula, Caraga, and BARMM.[1]

With this development of provincial-level data, more accurate information relevant for economic planning, programming and policy formulation will become available for use by the local government units (LGUs) and other stakeholders. The key variables that will be estimated through the PPA includes: 1) GDP, by Province; 2) Per Capita GDP; and 3) Gross Value Added by Industry, by Province, which are all available annual at current and constant prices. The GDP at the provincial level can identify how fast the province or region is growing. Growth of industries by province can also be identified as it covers 16 industries, such as agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying; and, manufacturing, among others. In addition, the value of production in agriculture and fisheries by province will also be prepared as input to the estimation of the PPA. (See Chapter 5 Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Statistics)

Figure 2. Number of regions which started estimation of PPA (by year)



Another initiative is the compilation of the subnational Tourism Satellite Accounts (TSA). Among the regions, the CAR was the first to estimate the subnational TSA. In 2021, Baguio City accounted for the highest inbound tourism expenditure in CAR with a share of 77.8 percent.[2]

Meanwhile, Section 10 of Executive Order No. 138, s. 2021 instructs all LGUs to formulate and prepare their Devolution Transition Plans (DTPs) to guide them in their full assumption of the devolved roles and responsibilities. Among the other laws assigning additional functions to the LGUs includes RA No. 11315, or the "Community-based Monitoring System (CBMS) Act," which features the establishment and institutionalization of CBMS in every city and municipality as an economic social tool towards the formulation and implementation of specific, targeted, and response poverty alleviation and development programs. In relation to this,

[1] *https://psa.gov.ph/content/psa-expands-compilation-provincial-product-accounts-seven-additional-regions-2023*

[2] *https://rssocar.psa.gov.ph/content/cordillera-administrative-region-tourism-satellite-accounts-car-tsa-inbound-tourism*

LGUs are required to create City/Municipal statistician and the PSA was mandated to create statistical positions at the provincial level. The implementation of the CBMS was formally launched in August 2022. (See Chapter 20 Community-Based Monitoring System Statistics)

Republic Act No. 7160
"Local Government Code of 1991"

Pursuant to Section 2(a) of Republic Act (RA) No. 7160 or the Local Government Code of 1991 (LGC), the State shall provide for a more responsive and accountable local government structure instituted through a system of decentralization whereby local government units (LGUs) shall be given more powers, authority, responsibilities, and resources.

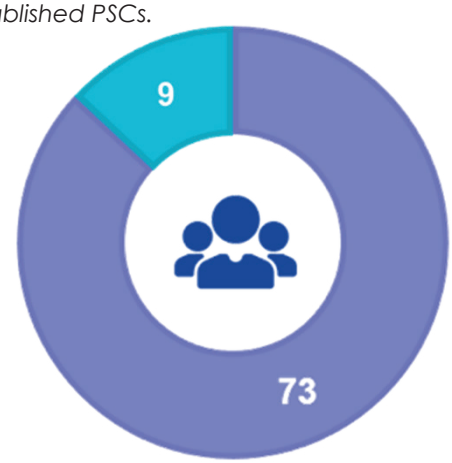
Executive Order No. 138
"Full Devolution of Certain Functions of the Executive Branch to Local Governments, Creation of a Committee on Devolution, and For Other Purposes"

Section 4 of Executive Order No. 138 states that the functions, services, and facilities which shall be fully devolved from the National Government (NG) to the LGUs no later than the end of FY 2024, shall include those indicated under Section 17 of RA 7160 (Basic Services and Facilities) and other existing laws which subsequently devolved functions of the NG to the LGUs.

Recently, various technological advancements such as the introduction of big data and artificial intelligence, information systems, and even the implementation of statistical data hubs have revolutionized local statistics development. Among these are: 1) the use of Computer-Assisted Personal Interview in censuses and surveys; and 2) the Tourism Live - Inventory and Statistics of Tourist Arrivals also known as "TourLISTA," a web-based tool for monitoring tourist arrivals in Department of Tourism (DOT) accredited hotels and accommodation establishments, offering real-time updates, advanced data visualization tools, and comprehensive GIS-type directory of tourist spots and establishments in different parts of the province to empower businesses and other tourism stakeholders. The TourLISTA[3] was first established by the DOT in the MIMAROPA region in partnership with Department of Science and Technology. These technologies are now being leveraged to collect, analyze, and disseminate datasets at a faster pace, leading to more accurate, more timely and more accessible statistics.

Further, the presence of statistical committees like the Regional Statistics Committees (RSCs), Provincial/City Statistics Committees (P/CiSCs), Census and CBMS Coordinating Boards plays an important role in the local statistical system as it strengthens interagency partnerships and coordination and facilitates data sharing and collaborations of various statistical activities and operations, data collection, data dissemination, and resolutions of issues at the local level.

Figure 2. Number of provinces which have already established PSCs.



As of March 2023, PSCs have already been established in 73 out of 82 provinces.

While efforts to improve local level statistics from 2018 to 2023 have been undertaken, data gaps in some regions remain an issue in some sectors, i.e., culture, environment and gender and development, among others. These have been attributed to the lack of funds, inadequate training and capacity development activities for personnel involved in the compilation of statistics, as well as the absence of statistical positions in some LGUs and Regional Line Agencies.

[3] *https://www.tourlista.dostmimaropa.ph/*

Next Steps

In the years to come, the main areas of focus will be on improving data collection techniques, expanding statistical capacity, and creating a more inclusive data ecosystem—centralized database and information system that is accessible to everyone through reliable and available internet services.

As for the compilation of PPA, additional provinces and Highly Urbanized Cities (HUCs) will be added until 2024. As part of the activities of the PPA, capacity development activities on the generation of data inputs to local level accounting will be provided to the LGUs.

Meanwhile, the development and improvement of the Tourism Satellite Accounts (TSA) at the subnational level is slated for this program period. In relation to this, the TourLista is programmed for adoption in other regions.

In line with the DTP of the Commission on Population and and Development (CPD), one of the functions and strategies to be devolved to LGUs is the tracking and managing of internal migration. Relative to this, one of the identified programs is the digitalization/updating of the database system of the Registry of Barangay Inhabitants and Migrants (RBIM) that CPD has developed.

To further improve the generation and analysis of local level statistics, various statistical capacity development activities are programmed to be conducted:

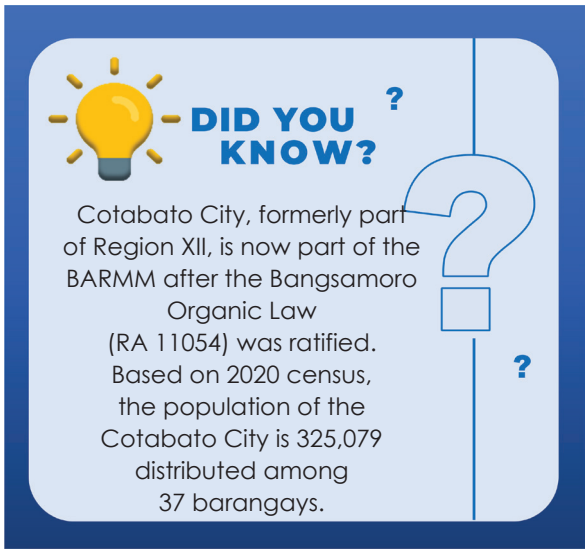
a. Data management and presentation, infographics, data analysis, among others, to RSC members which will be implemented by the Philippine Statistical Research and Training Institute;
b. Generation of data inputs to local government accounting;
c. Adoption of standards and classification systems in subnational statistics; and
d. Institutionalization of Integrated Business Permit Licensing System.

After Seven Years...

It is anticipated that local level statistics will be strengthened to serve as a foundation for well-informed decision-making and effective community engagement. Likewise, more granular and timely local level data is expected to be generated.

By the end of the program period, the compilation of all PPA will be institutionalized covering all LGUs including HUCs in NCR. Likewise, TSA data on measuring regional tourism industry performance will be available quarterly in all regions.

It is worthy to note that the development of and access to local statistics involves more than just gathering data, but also about understanding the pulse of the people in the communities and providing insights and information to the local people on the opportunities to improve their income, learn new skills, and expand their market. Thus, contributing to the achievement of our long-term vision for a *matatag, maginhawa, at panatag na buhay* for all Filipinos and ensuring the fulfillment of Sustainable Development Goals' promise of leaving no one behind.





Community-Based Monitoring System Statistics

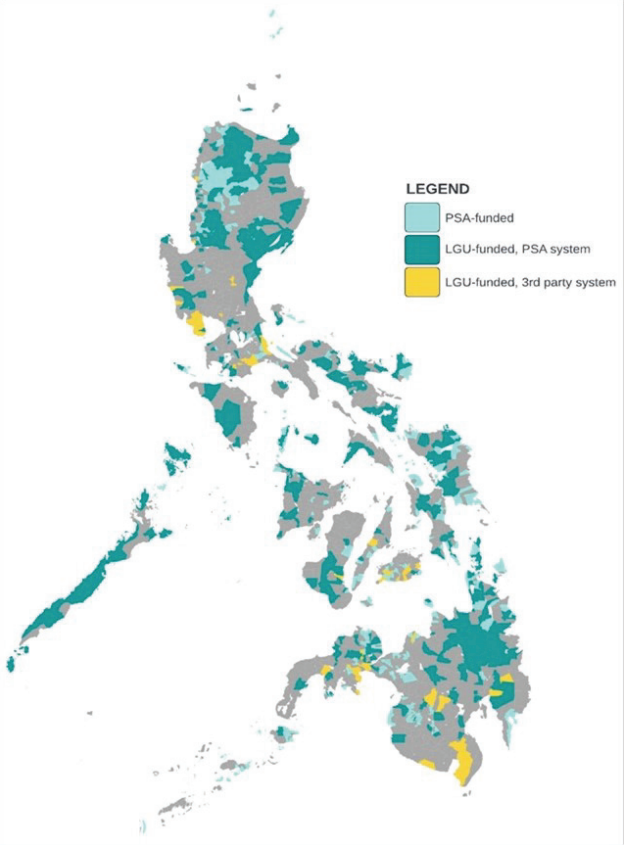
20

The Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS), also known as Republic Act (RA) No. 11315, which was signed into law on 17 April 2019, mandates the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) to implement the CBMS. The CBMS is an organized technology-based system that collects, processes, and validates disaggregated data, which can be used for local planning, program implementation, and impact monitoring while empowering communities to participate in the process. Accordingly, the Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) of the CBMS Act was approved on 20 May 2020.

A CBMS synchronized conduct across cities and municipalities in the country is mandated every three (3) years. Despite various limitations, 643 of the 1,634 local government units (LGUs) were able to conduct the CBMS in 2021 and 2022 implementing the PSA standard protocols. In 2022, through the leadership of the PSA, the national government funded the CBMS operations in 323 LGUs categorized as 5th and 6th income classes, as well as cities and municipalities not yet classified covering 4.26 million households. Meanwhile, 312 LGUs, categorized as 1st to 4th income classes, invested in their own CBMS operations with technical assistance from the PSA that same year, bringing the total to 634 municipalities/cities.

This chapter covers the following topics: 1) coordination of implementation of CBMS; 2) generation of local level data and statistics from CBMS; 3) utilization of CBMS for planning and implementation of social protection programs; and 4) statistical capacity development for LGUs.

The CBMS plays a crucial role in supplying necessary data for the country's social protection programs to promote inclusive, sustainable, and equitable development in the Philippines. It is aligned with and covers data support for the LGUs on various key development concerns and programs, as outlined in the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2023-2028, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and the current administration's 8-Point Socioeconomic Agenda, namely:



- Poverty reduction and inclusive growth;
- Social protection and access to basic services;
- Good governance and participatory development;
- Climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction;
- Sustainable urban development;
- Gender equality and women empowerment;
- Education and skills development; and
- Health and well-being.

At present, the CBMS data[1] includes demographic characteristics; migration; education and literacy; community engagement and participation; family income; food consumption expenditures; food security; financial inclusion; health; climate change and disaster risk management; crime victimization; social protection programs; water, sanitation and hygiene; housing; barangay service institutions; and government projects.

Where We Are Now...

The key implementing agencies of the CBMS, namely, the PSA, the Department of the Interior and Local Government, and the Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT) amped up their statistical human resources, issued guidelines for the LGUs, and reviewed the overall implementation to build on the successes of the CBMS Network over the years.

For the period 2020-2023, the major statistical accomplishments/developments of the subsector include: (1) implementation of 2022 CBMS using information technology applications and systems; (2) facilitating the use of CBMS data in nine pilot cities and municipalities in 2021; (3) delivery of training and capacity development activities for statisticians and LGUs, and (4) improvements in the coordination of LGUs' statistical efforts.



Usec. Claire Dennis S. Mapa, PhD, National Statistician and Civil Registrar General of the PSA, during the signing of CBMS Data Turnover Agreement with Baguio City Mayor Benjamin B. Magalong

[1]*The coverage of the CBMS will be updated following the framework to be developed for identifying social protection program beneficiaries.*

Implementation of the 2022 CBMS

Through the CBMS Council, the LGUs are given guidance on the standard protocols for hiring and training CBMS personnel, enumeration, field supervision, data processing, and geotagging of service institutions and government projects. In the process, PSA has steered knowledge transfer empowering these LGUs on statistics and data management through various trainings and activities.



2022 CBMS data collection in Panglima Estino, Sulu

CBMS applications and systems were also developed by the PSA to hasten the work. These included the following:

1. Barangay Profile Questionnaire Computer-Aided Web Interview Application, which allowed barangay LGU respondents to accomplish their questionnaire in a web interface system;
2. CBMS Enumerators' Application and Supervisors' Application, which were developed to collect location and interview data from households and implement data quality checks;
3. CBMS Management Information System, which helped CBMS field supervisors in monitoring the progress of CBMS operations and ensuring that authorized personnel and devices are used in the CBMS;
4. CBMS Resources Application (CBMSr), which included built-in manuals, interactive training exercises, reference code lists, and other features that assist the work of data enumerators and processors; and
5. RCBMS Application, which facilitates data validation and marginal tabulation during the CBMS data processing phase.



2022 CBMS data processing center in Negros Oriental

Facilitating the Use of CBMS Data in Nine Pilot Cities and Municipalities.

The PSA-Led CBMS was first implemented in October 2021 in nine selected LGUs, namely: (1) Baguio City; (2) San Gabriel, La Union; (3) Sual, Pangasinan; (4) Santa Maria, Isabela; (5) Samal, Bataan; (6) City of Sipalay, Negros Occidental; (7) Dauin, Negros Oriental; (8) City of Baybay, Leyte; and (9) City of Bayugan, Agusan del Sur. From 2021 to 2022, the pilot CBMS was implemented in these cities and municipalities in an effort to develop the CBMS questionnaires and standard protocols, which were then eventually used in the 2022 CBMS nationwide rollout.

Through the CBMS process, LGUs were provided trainings on statistics and became actively engaged with community data validation and allocating adequate ICT infrastructure and implementing privacy policy to protect collected data. During the CBMS data turnover ceremonies for the pilot areas, local chief executives committed their use of CBMS data particularly in supporting the delivery of basic services in their respective communities.

Mayor Galicano A. Truita of the Municipality of Dauin, Negros Oriental, expressed his enthusiasm for using CBMS data to develop programs that address the needs of his constituents, such as sustainable livelihood opportunities and continued education. Mayor Benjamin B. Magalong of Baguio City recognized the limitless potential of CBMS with data as their guide in their journey towards achieving Smart City status by 2027.

Box 1: CBMS and Baguio City's Smart City



Engr. Felipe Puzon of Baguio Smart City Command Center during his orientation on how CBMS data can be used in emergencies, abating air pollution and managing traffic in Baguio City.

Baguio City has been making strides in realizing its "Smart City" vision to improve the quality of life of its residents, enhance sustainability, and improve efficiency through the use of technology and data. With the data now at hand, CBMS data becomes the oil to power the Smart City initiative of the city. Moreover, Mayor Magalong noted that the CBMS data will be significant in pursuing a Smart City status in 2027. When it comes to economic and social data, he added that the city recognizes PSA as the right authority and partner for such a wealth of data that may be used for prioritizing the needs of their constituents.

City Planning and Development Coordinator Architect Donna G. Rillera-Tabangin remarked that the use of CBMS data is boundless. Not only does it identify areas of need, but it also designs targeted interventions and develops effective strategies to address them.

Baguio City is one of the pilot areas of the first-ever PSA-led CBMS after the ratification of RA 11315 or the CBMS Act in 2019. More than 300,000 individuals in 94,500 participating households were enumerated in the said area during the pilot round.

As of September 2023, the Baguio City LGU has used CBMS statistical and geospatial data to:

- update its database of senior citizens;
- provide financial assistance to senior citizens, persons with disabilities, solo parents, and college students;
- improve and implement programs for out-of-school youth;
- promote birth registration;
- serve as reference information for traffic and transportation management studies and simulation program;
- review garbage collection fees in the city;
- implement LGU plan on faecal sludge management; and
- prepare indigenous peoples' education and advocacy materials.



Engr. Felipe Puzon of Baguio Smart City Command Center with the PSA officials and technical staff during the field visit and data turnover of 2021 Pilot CBMS data

Training and Capacity Development Activities for Statisticians and LGUs with CBMS implementation.

In 2021, the PSA in partnership with the Philippine Statistical Research and Training Institute (PSRTI) delivered a series of training programs to capacitate the staff of the PSA and LGU pilot areas on database management, descriptive statistics with standard classification, and infographics in basic Tableau.

The CBMS Training for Module II-B (Data Processing: Data Tabulation and Analysis Using Descriptive Statistics) was conducted from November 2022 until February 2023 in the nine pilot LGUs. The said training was delivered to equip the LGU personnel with skills to generate various CBMS data tabulations using the Census and Survey Processing System (CSPro) and Microsoft Excel applications.

Table 1. CBMS Capacity Development Activities: 2021 to 2023

Title of training	Dates of conduct	Participants trained
Training Course on Microsoft Excel for Database Management	02 and 04 February 2021, 03 to 05 March 2021	105
Training Course on Descriptive Statistics with Standards Classification	17 to 19 February 2021, 08 to 10 March 2021	70
Training on Infographics with Basic Tableau	01 to 03 March 2021 10 to 12 March 2021	70
Training on Data Privacy and Privacy Impact Assessment	23 to 24 August 2021	139
Training on Data Privacy, Security, and Cybersecurity for the Community-Based Monitoring System	Various dates from June to July 2023	1,165
Training Module II-B Data Processing: Data Tabulation and Analysis Using Descriptive Statistics	Various dates from November 2022 to February 2023	81



Mr. Abdulbasit E. Abdulsamad teaching LGU Personnel of Bayugan, Agusan del Sur on the Training for Module Processing: Data and Analysis on February 2023 Using Descriptive Statistics



LGU staff in Dauin, Negros Oriental were given training on the use of CSPro for data tabulation and analysis using descriptive statistics.

In view of the creation of a new service in the PSA to deal with CBMS matters, newly hired staff in the PSA were also given training on database management and descriptive statistics using Stata (13 - 17 December 2021) as well as training on Quantum Geographic Information System (29 November to 03 December 2021).

Improvements in the Coordination of LGU Statistical Efforts

Through the CBMS Council, several policies were instituted that facilitated the foundations for coordinating statistical efforts in the various LGUs. Two of these were the endorsement to the Civil Service Commission of the qualification standards for city/ municipal statisticians who can be hired by the LGUs for CBMS and local statistical purposes, and the establishment of the Provincial and City/Municipal CBMS Coordinating Boards. With guidance from the CBMS Council, resources were also mobilized by the LGUs in order to upgrade LGU ICT and technical capacity in handling CBMS data.

In the generation of CBMS statistics, the following issues and challenges need to be addressed:

- Timeliness of CBMS implementation is highly dependent on the availability of ICT and financial resources of the LGU;
- There are varied levels of available ICT infrastructure and IT capabilities among LGUs;
- Due to the growing demand for technical assistance from the PSA on standard CBMS implementation, the ICT and human resource base of the PSA at the national and local levels need to expand;

- Some cities/municipalities raised map boundary issues/concerns; and
- Slow internet connection in some areas in the country did not allow for a hybrid CBMS training setup.

Next Steps

Following the CBMS achievements in the past years, priority statistical development programs to be implemented during the plan period 2023-2029 are as follows:

- **Technical assistance to the conduct of the 2023 CBMS in selected LGUs;**
- **Synchronized Conduct of the CBMS in 2024 and every three years thereafte**r with the design following the framework for identifying beneficiaries for social protection programs;



Kristine Joy Tangoay enumerating a household in Brgy. Corazon De Jesus, San Juan City during 2024 CBMS Pretest 1

- **Implementation of the PSA Integrated Mapping and Geodatabase using CBMS and other geospatial data**

  Aside from geotagging location of households, the CBMS collects location data and information on the status of government projects and service facilities. This effort will be integrated with all other efforts of the PSA in recording the location of establishments and other activities.



Geotagging of service facilities and government projects in the province of Antique

- **Dissemination of publications about the local level statistics**

  Press releases and other publications tailor-fitted for various users of CBMS data will be disseminated.

- **Capacity development activities for LGUs on CBMS**

  Training on CBMS will be conducted to equip and improve local-level knowledge of personnel about official statistical concepts and definitions, standards and classification systems through training on the implementation of data collection and data processing. Training for LGUs will also extend on topics such as data privacy, data management, analysis and use of CBMS data for local statistical planning and thematic mapping.



Mr. Elpidio Nograles facilitated the Training on Module II-B: Data Processing: Data Tabulation and Analysis Using Descriptive

- **Compilation of statistics that respond to key local development indicators, SDGs and Philippine commitment to the Inclusive Data Charter**

  It is estimated that at least 39 SDG indicators and 46 PDP Results Matrix indicators could be generated from the initial design of the 2024 CBMS.

  CBMS activities are shared through social media and press releases to increase public knowledge about the new CBMS as well as the promotion of adherence of LGUs to CBMS implementation.

- **Strengthening the implementation of the CBMS through coordination of the CBMS Council and its Technical Working Groups (TWGs)**

  Among the policies that will be prioritized in the medium-term are:

  1. Implementation guidelines involving the optimal use and strengthening of financial, ICT and human resources of the LGU, PSA and other partner agencies for CBMS implementation;
  2. Use of CBMS data for generating key poverty and local development indicators; and
  3. CBMS data sharing arrangements involving national government agencies with social protection programs.

- **Establishment of the National CBMS Databank and CBMS Portal**

  As the lead implementing agency in CBMS, the PSA shall lead in maintaining a repository of CBMS statistics, which will be lodged in the National CBMS Databank. RA No. 11315 mandates all cities and municipalities to submit to the repository all CBMS that they data collected. In collaboration with the DICT and other organizations, a portal where all CBMS data will be accessed by the general public, researchers and LGUs will also be established, featuring data dashboards and spatial data about households, government projects and service institutions.



Geotagging of service facilities and government projects in the province of Antique

- **Institutionalization of CBMS data sharing protocol**

  CBMS privacy policy will be expanded to include guidelines on data sharing, which will be done in coordination with the DICT and National Privacy Commission. Data privacy-related trainings will also be conducted regularly to ensure that LGUs and other CBMS personnel are reminded of their instrumental role in protecting CBMS data sources.

- **Establishment of CBMS e-Learning Portal**

  The e-Learning Portal on CBMS is envisioned to cater to training needs of LGUs to support face-to-face training programs and post-CBMS data turnover programs, allowing participants to study CBMS concepts and processes at their desired pace. Sharing of standard training resources via the portal will also ensure ease in distribution of training materials to intended participants.

- **Setting up of local CBMS Databank**

  Technical assistance and training will be extended to LGUs to ensure that ample ICT infrastructure and policies are in place in the LGUs for the local CBMS databanks.

- **Development of guidelines on CBMS data sharing with national government agencies (NGAs) with social protection programs**

- NGAs shall be given access to CBMS data for their poverty alleviation programs. Periodic and synchronized conduct of the CBMS in cities and municipalities will also allow the NGAs to monitor the effectiveness of their interventions to the quality of life in the communities.



After Seven Years

The CBMS is a program in the Philippines that aims to provide policymakers and planners with accurate and updated information on the living conditions of the poor. The expected outcome of the CBMS after the 2023-2029 period, after the identified statistical development programs were implemented, is a more comprehensive and accurate database of local-level statistics about cities and municipalities. It is also envisioned that the CBMS will be able to supply needed data to monitor SDG progress at the local level. More particularly, the expected outcomes include:

- Updated sources of data for local level indicator systems;

- Local databases;

- Updated list of target beneficiaries for social protection programs;

- Statistical capacity building for LGUs actively engaged in CBMS;

- Updated list of service facilities at the barangay level;

- Monitoring system on the status of government projects;

- Inputs to maps about the barangays, cities, and municipalities;

- Integration of geospatial data with other government data to aid in disaster risk reduction and management efforts;

- Sectoral insights about households, barangays/cities/municipalities provided to LGUs and NGAs with social protection programs;

- Evidence-based plans and programs including monitoring program/schedule for poverty reduction/alleviation;

- Research on status of cities and municipalities to various data users;

- Safe-keeping of CBMS data gathered from households and barangay;

- Widened dissemination of CBMS statistics to various data users;

- Monitoring of access to CBMS data and statistics by the PSA;

- Research on the status and well-being of persons in cities and municipalities that implemented the CBMS;

- Increase in public knowledge about the new CBMS;

- Increase in allocation of resources for CBMS activities;

- Uniform and harmonized implementation of CBMS across cities and municipalities;

- Use and understanding of official statistical concepts, definitions, and classification systems among LGUs;
- Upgraded local statistical capacities in the LGUs through technical, ICT, financial and human resource investments;
- Increase in local level statistical capacity, particularly on:
  1. Data collection
  2. Data processing and tabulation
  3. Data analysis
  4. Database management
  5. Preparation of maps using CBMS data
- Increase in local-level interest on statistics;
- Use of available technologies for CBMS implementation effectively;
- Updated local databases and registries to include CBMS data;
- Identification of beneficiaries for local-level programs and projects;
- Allocation of resources to areas and sectors that are deprived;
- Monitoring of effectiveness of social protection programs;
- Improved quality of life in cities and municipalities;
- Monitoring system of SDGs at the local level; and
- Research on the use of CBMS data to address SDG data gaps.

Overall, the expected outcome of the CBMS after the 2023-2029 period is a more comprehensive, accurate database of local-level statistics, community registers, and well-trained statistical personnel, that would aid policymakers and planners for:

1. short-term, and medium-term development plans at the city/municipal level; and
2. comprehensive, effective, and timely social services on health, education, economic assistance, and to address climate change and other risks to the communities/barangays in their areas.

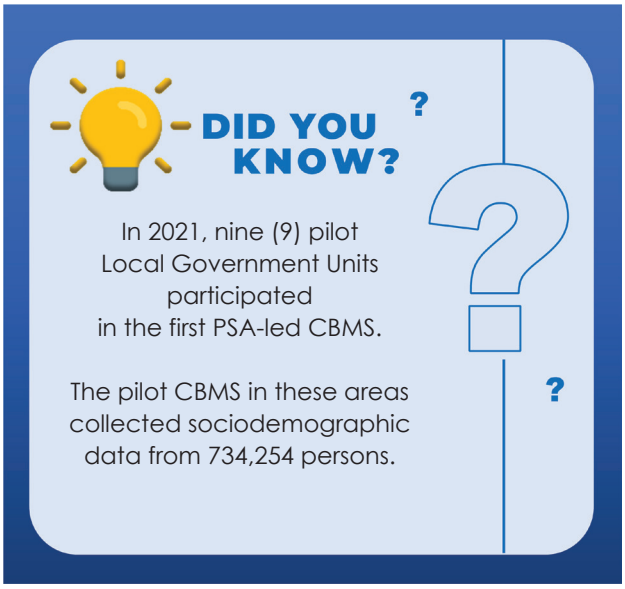


Table 2. Indicators in the Philippine Development Plan Results Matrices that can be generated using CBMS data, by Chapter

Philippine Development Plan Chapters	Number of indicators that can be generated from the CBMS[2]
Chapter 2. Promote Human and Social Development	20
Chapter 3. Reduce Vulnerabilities and Protect Purchasing Power	13
Chapter 4. Increase Income-earning Ability	6
Chapter 12. Expand and Upgrade Infrastructure	6
Chapter 13. Peace and Security, and Administration of Justice	1
Total	**46**

[2]*Based on the 2024 CBMS questionnaire design as of August 2023*

Table 3. Sustainable Development Goal indicators that can be generated using CBMS data, by Tier Classification

Sustainable Development Goals Tier	Number of indicators that can be generated from the CBMS[2]
Tier 1 (indicators with established methodology, regularly collected)	26
Tier 2 (indicators with established methodology, data not regularly collected)	8
Tier 3 (indicators with no established methodology, methodologies are being developed/tested)	5
Total number of unique SDG indicators	**39**

Table 4. Sustainable Development Goal indicators that can be generated using CBMS data, by Goal

Sustainable Development Goals	Number of indicators that can be generated from the CBMS[2]
Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere	7
Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	2
Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	4
Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	4
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	2
Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	2
Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	2
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	4
Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	3
Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries	1
Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	2
Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	4
Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Finance	2
Total number of unique SDG indicators	**39**

[2]*Based on the 2024 CBMS questionnaire design as of August 2023*



21 Partnerships and International Cooperation

In recent years, the increasing global demand for statistics has underscored the importance of international cooperation in statistics to generate more accurate and reliable data for informed decision making, policy formulation, and monitoring progress toward the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Building on these opportunities, the Philippine Statistical System (PSS) has been active in various statistical working groups, experts and high level committees notably at the UN Statistical Commission, the highest decision making body for international statistical activities globally, the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP), and the ASEAN Community Statistical System (ACSS) Committee — the highest policy-making and coordinating body on statistical matters in the ASEAN region.

This chapter outlines foundational programs to enhance international cooperation between the PSS and the global statistical community. These programs include participation in high-level meetings, conferences, training courses, workshops, and other capacity-building activities, response to international data requests and questionnaires, monitoring of bilateral and multilateral cooperation in statistics, and the monitoring of foreign-funded projects. The statistical development programs identified are expected to support the major sectoral programs and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Where We Are Now...

The current strengths of the country's statistical system are attributable, in part, to the successes achieved through long-term collaboration and partnership with multilateral organizations and institutions.

The following are the recent and current involvements of the Philippines in international statistical collaborations:

- **Representation of the Philippines in the global statistical community**. The PSS assumed a proactive role by providing relevant updates and clearly communicating the Philippine position through interventions in high-level engagements such as the annual sessions of the UN Statistical Commission. The PSA has also contributed to the advancement of regional statistical development as part of the Bureau of the UNESCAP Committee on Statistics from 2020 to 2022. Furthermore, the PSA has been reelected as a member of the UN Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (UNSIAP) Governing Council for the term 2022-2025.



Usec. Claire Dennis S. Mapa, PhD, National Statistician and Civil Registrar General, delivered the Philippine interventions on various agenda items during the 8th Session of the Committee on Statistics of the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific in 2022. (Photo from UNESCAP)

- **Provision of various sectoral statistics.** For the previous period (2018-2023), around 250 questionnaires and data requests have been received from the UN system, international organizations, development partners, and other National Statistics Office (NSOs). The data submitted in fulfillment of these requests has been used in global, regional (Asia Pacific), and subregional (ASEAN) monitoring, such as the Asian Development Bank Key Indicators, United Nations Demographic Yearbook, Food and Agriculture Organization Yearbook of Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics, and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Institute for Statistics Educational Attainment Database, among others. The PSA developed an internal policy that highlights the guidelines and procedures governing the processes of completing international questionnaires and other related requests.

- **Collaborative efforts in advancing statistical development and civil registration.** Despite the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic, the PSS has demonstrated its commitment to strengthening collaboration with international partners to drive statistical development forward. During the period, the PSS has successfully hosted two international events in statistics: 1) Meeting of South East Asian Civil Registrars with around 80 delegates from Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Thailand, Timor Leste, and Vietnam, and 2) Regional Training Workshop on the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting-Ecosystem Accounting with around 60 participants from the Asia-Pacific region.

- **Contribution to the ASEAN-Help-ASEAN Framework (AHAF).** The concept note for the ASEAN-Help-ASEAN Framework (AHAF) was developed in 2020 by ASEANstats to pursue initiatives in strengthening the capacity of the ACSS. The activities identified in the AHAF are coordinated by the various working groups of the ACSS and are currently being implemented by the ASEAN Member States. The Philippines has participated in the big data project initiative and has benefited from the

capacity building activity on International Merchandise Trade Statistics. The implementation of AHAF initiatives will continue until 2025 and is expected to be more attuned to the needs of the member states.

- **Promoting Statistical Development in the Brunei Darussalam-Indonesia-Malaysia-Philippines East ASEAN Growth Area (BIMP-EAGA)**. During the term of the Philippines as chair (2019-2022) of the Statistics and Database Working Group (SDWG) of the BIMP-EAGA, the support of the PSS was in full force in spearheading the development of a comprehensive core indicator system for the subregion. Currently, the indicator list includes 82 indicators in the transport, agribusiness, and tourism sectors, among others, in support of the BIMP-EAGA Vision 2025 which details strategies to narrow development gaps, sustainably manage natural resources, and promote stronger connectivity. The Philippines, through the PSA, continues to support the refinement of the core indicator list as a member of the SDWG. During its chairmanship, the Philippines also updated the Statistical Information Brief (SIB), a document that serves as a briefer on key economic indicators from BIMP-EAGA countries, for the years 2019, 2020, and 2021.



- **Hosting of international study visits and provision of technical assistance.** With its dedication to fostering cooperation and knowledge exchange in the field of statistics and civil registration, the PSS has provided platforms for sharing experiences, best practices, and expertise. The PSS has successfully hosted study visits from Sri Lanka, Kiribati, Tajikistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Kenya, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Eastern and Southern Africa, and countries from West Africa. Topics of interest included civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS), labor migration statistics, gender statistics, poverty statistics, agricultural and rural statistics, and national identification.

- **Inventory and monitoring of foreign-assisted projects on statistics.** The PSA has undertaken an initial initiative to establish an inventory of foreign-assisted projects in statistics. The inventory highlights the important features of the projects, their status, issues encountered, and ways forward. The inventory aims to enhance transparency and facilitate effective monitoring of the progress and impact of foreign assisted statistical projects.

The issues and challenges in international cooperation are focused on expanding the participation and collaboration of the PSS on international capacity building and statistical development projects and the continuity of cross-country compilation of indicators described as follows:

- Inclusion of members of other interagency committees (IAC) in international capacity-building activities based on the needs of their agencies and to be up to speed with international statistical methods and standards;

- Limited information on ongoing international statistical projects in the PSS. It is important to know the international statistical development programs in the PSS to assess the current outputs, identify other needed collaborative projects, and avoid duplication. This concern will be addressed by the newly created working group on International Cooperation and Partnerships; and

- Continuous compilation of the BIMP-EAGA core indicators even after the end of the Philippines' tenure as Chairman of the SDWG.

Next Steps

With the view of advancing international partnership and cooperation, the following are planned to be accomplished under this PSDP cycle:

- **Continued promotion of international cooperation in statistics** through participation and collaboration, as appropriate, in the activities of the UN, ASEAN, BIMP-EAGA (Core Indicator System and the SIB), and other development partners;
  a. Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators;
  b. Inter-agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics;
  c. Expert Group on Environment Statistics;
  d. Expert Group on International Statistical Classifications;
  e. Expert Group on National Quality Assurance Frameworks;
  f. Expert Group on Refugee, IDP, and Statelessness Statistics (EGRISS);
  g. Washington Group on Disability Statistics;
  h. Titchfield City Group on Ageing-related Statistics and Age-disaggregated Data;
  i. London Group on Environmental Accounting;
  j. PARIS21 Board and Executive Committee;
  k. UNESCAP Committee on Statistics;
  l. Steering Group for the Regional Programme for the Improvement of Economic Statistics in Asia;
  m. Regional Steering Group (RSG) on Population and Social Statistics;
  n. RSG for CRVS in Asia and the Pacific;
  o. ACSS and its various working groups;
  p. ASEAN Food Security Information System; and
  q. BIMP-EAGA (Statistics and Database Working Group)

- **Enhancement of policy for the PSS on international data requests and questionnaires**;

- **Strengthen support for the ACSS**:
  a. Annual advocacy event;
  b. Addressing sectoral data gaps identified in the various working groups;
  c. Budget mainstreaming for ACSS activities;
  d. Participation in AHAF activities (internship program in the PSS of ACSS member countries);
  e. Monitoring of the Code of Practice implementation; and
  f. Hosting of ACSS events in 2026 (Session of the ACSS Committee, ACC Sub-committee, and three working group meetings)

- **Strengthen partnership with International Organizations** particularly with the EGRISS in the following areas:
  a. Registration of unregistered Filipinos abroad; and
  b. Development of a system for foreign registered vital events at Philippine Foreign Service Posts.

- **Build a comprehensive inventory of technical cooperation projects in the PSS** with international bodies and development partners. Among these are:
  a. PSA-Commission on Human Rights Memo on strengthening data collection, disaggregation, dissemination and analysis in light of human rights and 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;
  b. UN Statistics Division Environmental-Economic Accounting for Africa and Asia;
  c. Asian Development Bank International Comparison Program;
  d. Bloomberg Philanthropies Data for Health Initiative Program; and
  e. UNICEF-PSA Project.

- **Participation and engagement in international conferences, trainings, workshops, and meetings** for the development of quality and comprehensive statistics including Sustainable Development Goals and other related concerns (Cross-referenced chapters: 2.1, 2.3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11.1, 11.3, 12.1, 17, 21);

- **Coordination support for the Overseas Communication Plan for the Philippine Identification System** (international activation in Hongkong, Dubai, Australia, etc.);

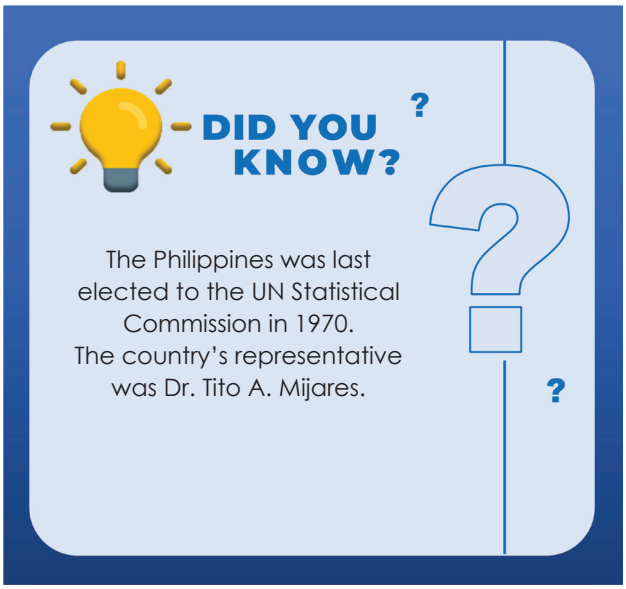
- **Strengthened partnership with Embassies and Consular Offices** in the conduct of missions on civil registration and national identification; and

- **Monitoring of commitments under the UN Cooperation Framework** in coordination with the Department of Foreign Affairs.

After Seven Years...

At the conclusion of the PSDP period, the PSS hopes to strengthen existing and establish future bilateral and multilateral relations with its counterparts. The PSS expects to strengthen cooperation with the regional and international statistical bodies, especially in the UN System, and to make strides in participating in statistical capacity-building efforts from the international community. The PSS also aims to deliver stronger support to the ACSS in terms of more coordinated responses to the data needs of the region to monitor integration.

The PSS will establish fresh partnerships and collaborations with development partners and other NSOs. This endeavor will harmonize and enhance the generation of more accurate and comprehensive data on global economic and social phenomenon, such as on population and migration, international trade, foreign direct investments, remittances, climate change, disaster management, and international organized crime, among others. These will provide the PSS with more accurate information for a more adept navigation of uncertainties and the fulfillment of its pivotal role in evidence-based decision-making.





22 Sustainable Development Goals Monitoring

In September 2015, the Philippines, together with other 192 member states of the United Nations, adopted the global plan of action entitled, "Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (ASD)." It is an ambitious commitment of countries aiming at Leaving No One and Nowhere Behind by the end of 2030.

To measure the gains in the 2030 ASD, the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC) adopted the global Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator framework in 2016. The 2030 ASD is to achieve 17 goals and 169 targets leading to sustainable global growth and development (see Figure 1). This served as guide in crafting a more country-specific SDG indicator framework in keeping with the national situation. With several consultations and workshops, the Philippines adopted an SDG framework comprising of 17 goals, 97 targets, and 155 indicators (102 global, 28 proxy, and 25 supplemental[1]).

[1]*Philippine indicator classification: (a) Global indicator refers to an indicator that is available in the Philippine Statistical System (PSS) and the SDG global indicator framework; (b) Proxy indicator is an alternative indicator similar but not the same as the global indicator but what is available in the PSS, and denoted by letter "p"; and (c) Supplemental indicator is an additional indicator the country deems relevant in achieving the target in a specific goal but was not identified in the SDG global indicator framework, available in the PSS and denoted by letter "s" in the Philippine SDG indicator framework.*

Figure 1. The 17 Sustainable Development Goals 2015-2030



The PSS continuously review and improve the Philippine SDG indicators to ensure continuous policy relevance and to enhance the statistical quality of the indicators set. In March 2021, the global SDG indicator framework was comprehensively reviewed by the Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators, resulting in the increase from 244 to 247 SDG indicators. Following the results of the global review, the Philippines also made refinement to the country's SDG indicators. The newly adopted list is composed of 157 (97 global, 34 proxy, and 26 supplemental) from 155 indicators net of addition and deletion of indicators).

Seventy of these indicators are included in the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2023-2028 Results Matrices (RMs) as of 17 January 2023[2], aligning the Philippine SDG indicators to the governments development planning for the next six years.

After eight years, in accordance with the above framework, the Philippines is monitoring 65 out of 157 indicators, having a measurable pace of progress by satisfying the data requirement of at least three data points and 2030 numerical targets. Further, these 65 indicators would assess 46 out of the 97 targets monitored in the country.

With the seven years remaining for the achievement of the ASD in the country, this chapter provides the medium-term plan for monitoring of the entire set of SDG indicators in the country.

This chapter includes the statistical activities and collaborations that will steer the full data support to the country's SDG indicator framework.

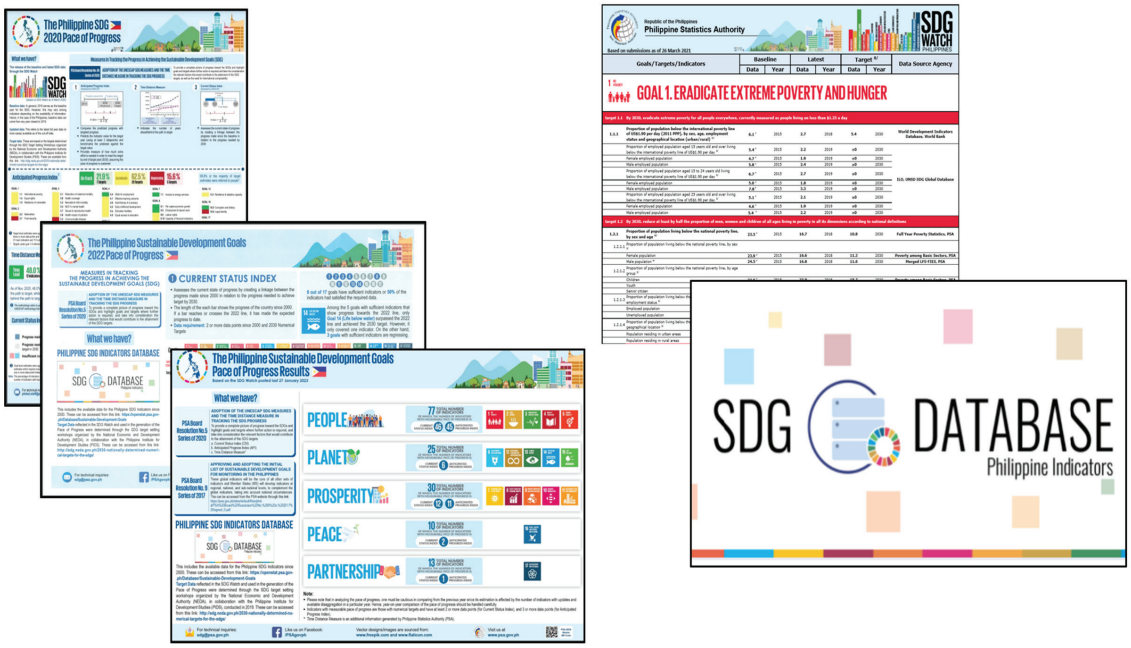
[2]*These were based on the initial count of the PSA technical staff.*

Where We Are Now...

Availability of SDG Indicators

We are already halfway in the 2030 ASD. Necessary monitoring tools (see Figure 2) are already established, but the generation and monitoring of indicators should move ahead to carry out comprehensive evaluations of the country's SDG achievements. Although "the Philippines is one of the top countries with SDG Data Availability in the Asia and the Pacific Region,"[3] there are still a lot of areas that need to be covered.

Figure 2. SDG Pace of Progress, SDG Watch, and SDG Database



Out of 247 global SDG indicators, there are 233 indicators applicable in the Philippine context (see Figure 3). Although only 129 global and proxy indicators or 55.4 percent are being monitored in the country. The goals with the highest number of indicators out of the number of indicators were Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth (80.0 percent), Goal 17: Partnerships for the Goals (80.0 percent), Goal 1: No Poverty (76.9 percent), Goal 5: Gender Equality (71.4 percent), and Goal 13: Climate Action (71.4 percent). Meanwhile, the goals with the least number of indicators out of the number of indicators were Goal 14: Life Below Water, Goal 2: Zero hunger (28.6 percent), Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production (30.8 percent), Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities (35.7 percent), and Goal 15: Life on Land (42.9 percent). (See Figure 3)

Tracking Progress in Achieving SDG Goals

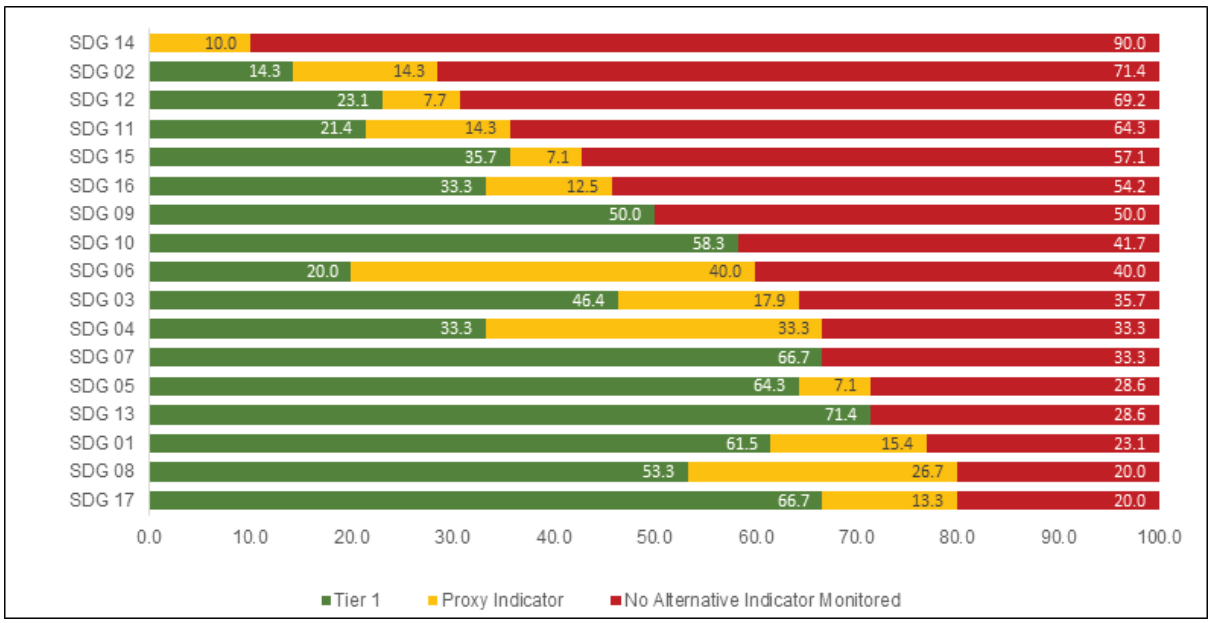
To have a picture of the country's progress towards the achievement of the country's ASD, measures on tracking the SDG indicators were adopted.[4]

On assessing on how much progress has been made since 2015 (baseline year), the current status index was used.

[3] *SDG Gateway of United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia. (October 2022). Asia-Pacific data availability by countries and territories in 2022. https://data.unescap.org/data-analysis/sdg-data-availability*

[4] *PSA Board Resolution No. 5, series of 2020, "Adoption of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) SDG Measures and the Time Distance Measure in Tracking the Sustainable Development Goals(SDG) Progress" (2020). https://psa.gov.ph/system/files/phdsd/PSA%20BOARD%20RESO%2005%2C%20Series%20of%202020.pdf*

Figure 3. Percentage of SDG Indicators, per Goal and Category



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

This showed an assessment of the current state of progress by creating linkage between the progress made since the baseline year in relation to the progress needed to achieve target by 2030. This was used at the goal level. (See Figure 4)

Based on the 2023 Philippine SDG pace of progress (see Figure 4), 16 out of 17 goals have measures but there are only 7 out 17 goals that have sufficient indicators. Among those with sufficient indicators are Goal 1: No Poverty (3.0 units), Goal 3: Good Health and Well-Being (1.0 units), Goal 4: Quality Education (3.2 units) and Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation (4.4 units) progress from the baseline but still short to achieve the 2023 line (5.3 units) or the expected value for the year. In contrast, Goal 2: Zero Hunger (-0.7 units), and Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities (-2.8 units) regress. Although Goal 14: Life below Water and Goal 17: Partnership for the Goals surpassed the 2023 line, these goals has only one indicator which would not be reflective of the Philippines actual stand.

For target and indicator level pace of progress, the anticipated progress was used to assess how likely the numerical targets will be achieved by 2030. This provided measure of how much extra effort is needed to meet the numerical target by the end of the target year (2030), assuming the pace of progress is sustained. The value of the indicator would range from -100 units to 100 units. The closer the index to zero, the better the estimate as this means closing the gap to achieve the 2030 numerical target. Compared to current status index, this measure required at least three data points and 2030 numerical target. There are three possible results using the anticipated progress index: (1) on track indicators indicate that sustaining its current pace would be able to achieved the numerical target by 2030; (2) needs acceleration indicators implies that there is a need for exponential growth to achieve the 2030 numerical target; and (3) regress indicators mean that there is a need to reverse the trend to be able to achieve the 2030 numerical target.

Figure 5 shows the summary of estimates using the anticipated progress index. There are 14 indicators and 11 targets that are on track, 30 indicators and 20 targets that needs acceleration, and 21 indicators and 15 targets that are regressing.

Currently, the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) is finalizing the program convergence budgeting framework for the SDGs and implementation

Figure 4. Snapshot based on the Current Status Index

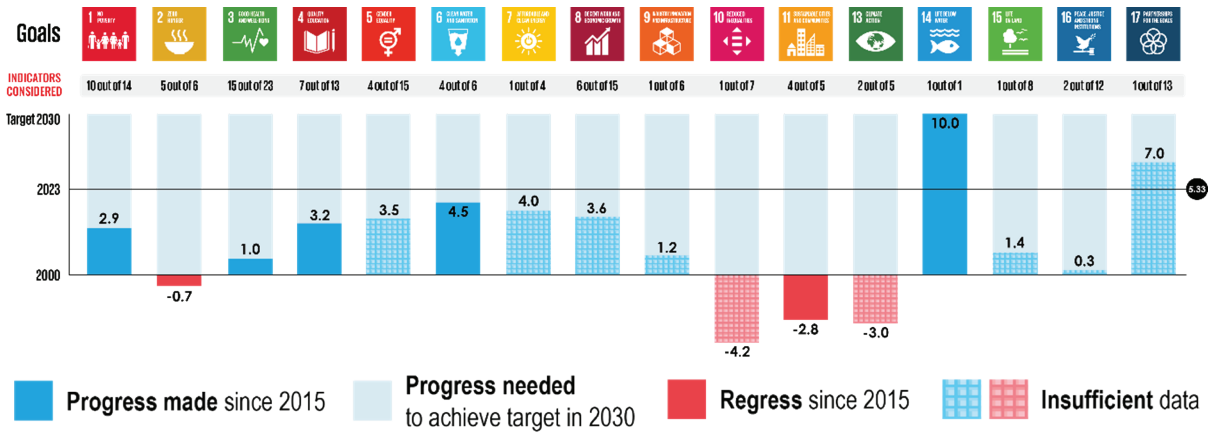


Figure 5. Summary of Estimates using Anticipated Progress Index



guidelines on the utilization of the SDG fund pursuant to Section 9 of Republic Act No. 11467. This serves as guidance in the provision of financing to programs, activities, and projects (PAPs) related to indicators lagging to be funded from the 20 percent of the SDG allocation from the excise taxes on alcohol, tobacco products, and vapor products.

Statistical Policies

For purposes of generating the SDG indicators that are not yet available, identifying the regions that are lagging in the achievement of the SDGs, and monitoring of the country's progress in achieving the SDG goals, several policies and measures were adopted as follows:

1. National data flow and reporting mechanism of the Philippine SDG Indicators which includes three process flowcharts[5] on the following:
   - National SDG Indicators Monitoring (Figure 6);
   - Methodological Developments on the SDG Indicators (Figure 7); and
   - Responding to SDGI-related Questionnaires/Surveys (Figure 8)

[5]*PSA Board Resolution no. 11, series of 2019, "Approval and Adoption of the National Data Flow and Reporting Mechanism (NDFRM) of the Philippine Sustainable Development Goals Indicators" (2019). https://psa.gov.ph/system/files/phdsd/PSA%20BOARD%20RESO%2011%2C%20S%202019.pdf*

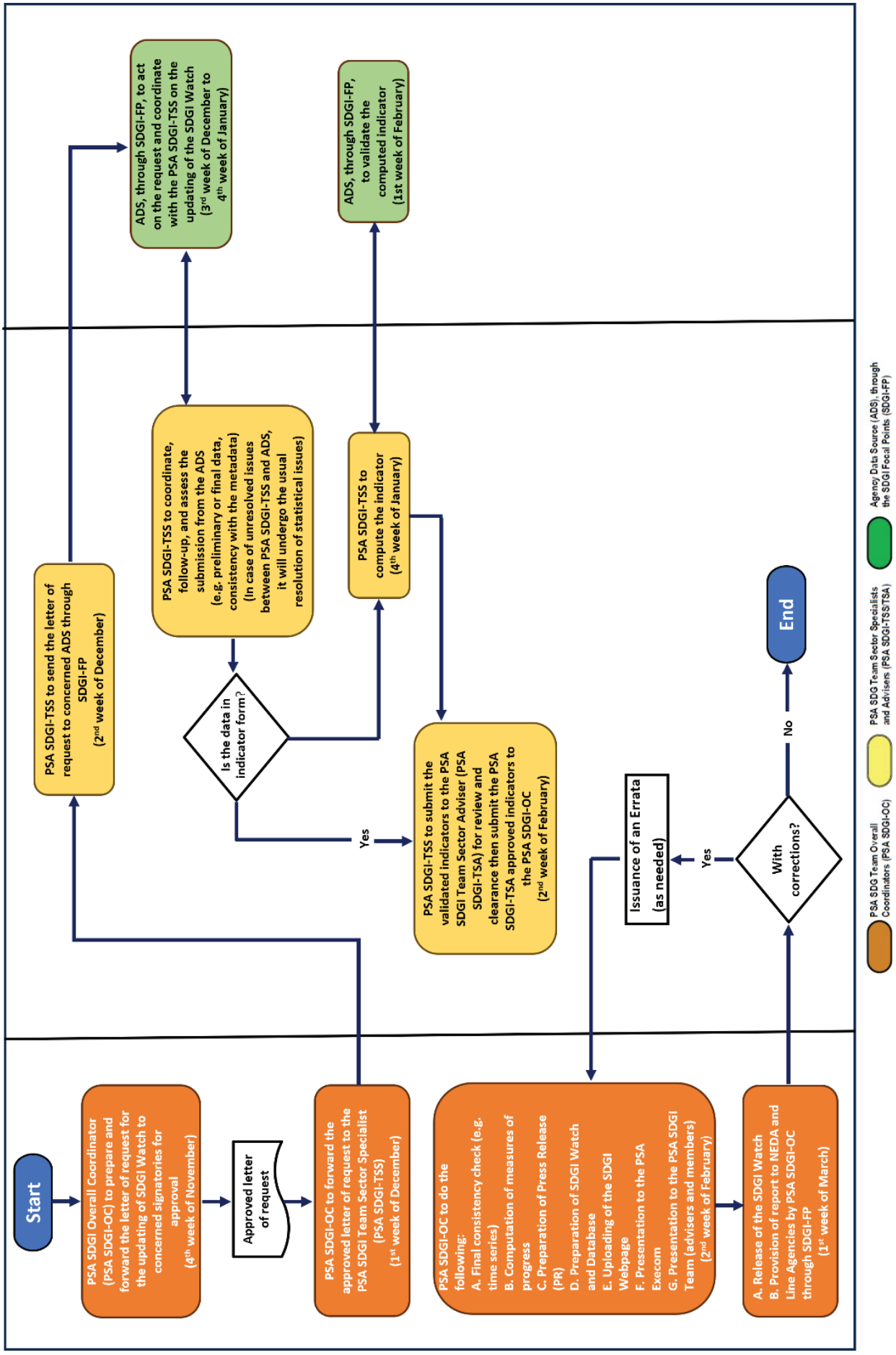


Figure 6. National SDG Indicators Monitoring

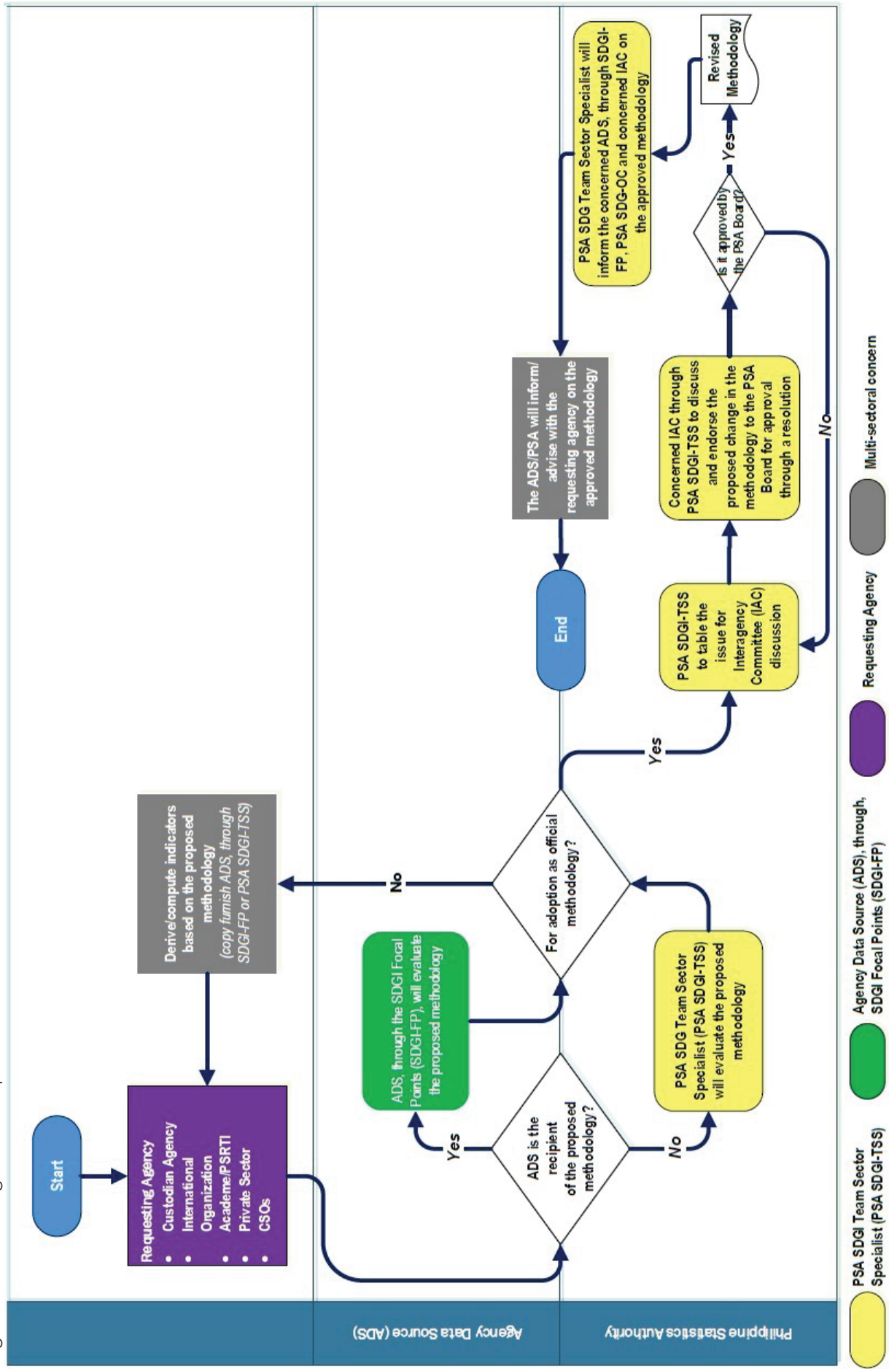


Figure 7. Methodological Developments on the SDG Indicators

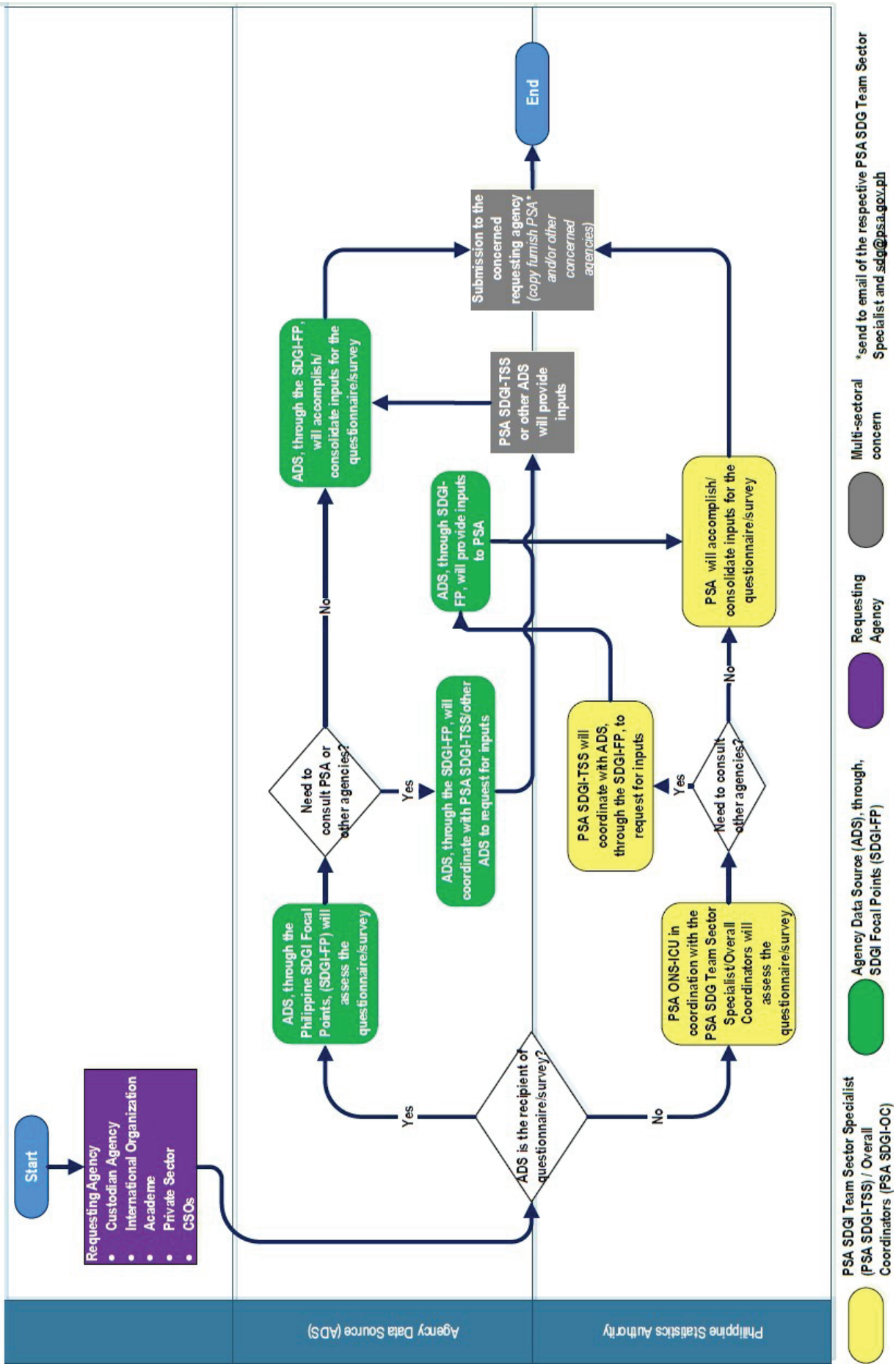
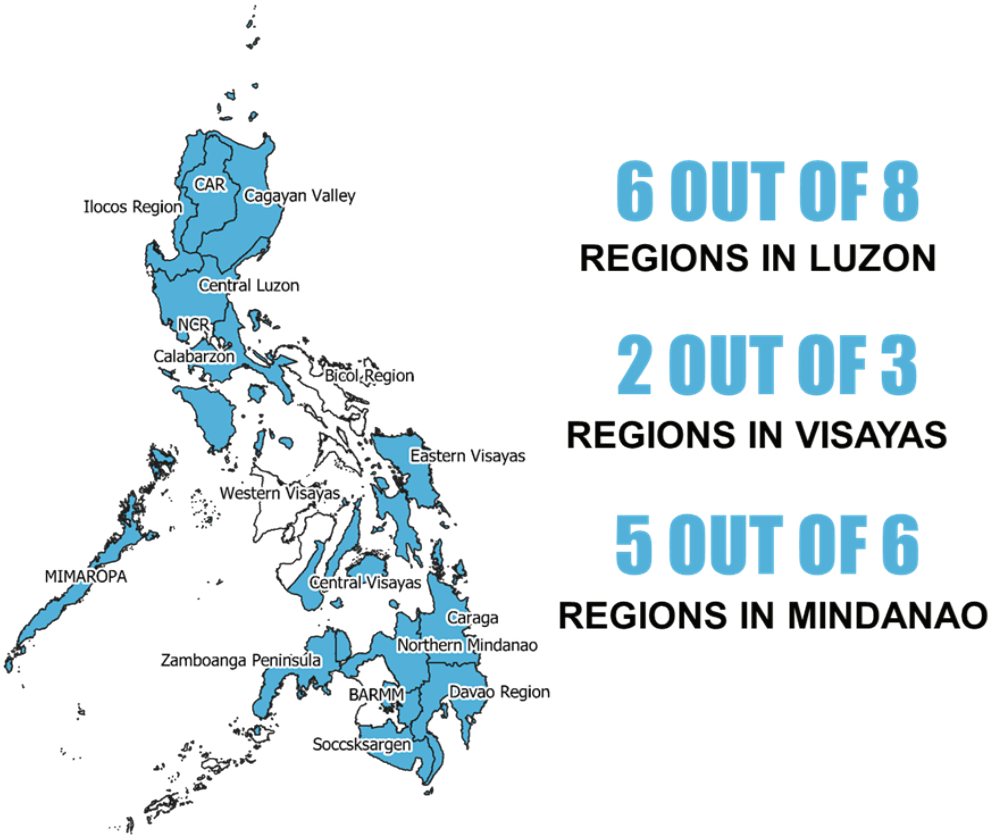


Figure 8. Responding to SDGI-related Questionnaires/Surveys

2. Monitoring of the SDGs at the sub-national level[6], to account for the regional contribution (to the national indicator) and identify geographical areas that needs prioritization. The regional SDA is comprised of 14 goals, 42 targets, and 72 indicators (consistent with the national SDG framework). Currently, NEDA is leading the formulation of the SDG Catch-Up Plan by assessing the indicators that are lagging.

Figure 9. List of Regions with Monitoring by Island Groups as of October 2023



Other Initiatives

The Philippines was able to explore tools for better ways to communicate and disseminate the statistical products like the on-going development of the SDG Data Platform, an online collection tool for updating SDG indicators across agencies. This would be linked to a visualization tool showing the historical data of the indicators that are publicly available for downloading.

To ensure that all regions will have local level monitoring, the Philippine Statistics Authority - Central Office conducted a capacity building workshop on Monitoring of the SDG Indicators at the regional level, which includes estimation of regional pace of progress, on 21-23 November 2023.

[6]*PSA Board Resolution no. 12, series of 2019, "Approving and Adopting the Core Regional Sustainable Development Goals Indicators (CoRe-SDGI)" (2019). https://psa.gov.ph/system/files/p-sa-board/PSA%2520BOARD%2520RESO%252012%2520S%25202019.pdf*
[7]*These were based on the initial count of the PSA technical staff.*

Figure 10. Prototype of the SDG Reporting Platform



Next Steps

- **Conduct research and methodological studies to address the data requirements for the monitoring of the SDGs,[8] as follows:**

  a. 1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems;
  b. 2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction;
  c. 2.a.1 Agriculture orientation index for government expenditure;
  d. 3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio;
  e. 5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work;
  f. 9.1.1 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 kilometers of an all-season road;
  g. 11.7.2 Proportion of persons who are victims of physical or sexual harassment;
  h. 16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population;
  i. 16.6.2 Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services through client satisfaction measurement; and
  j. 16.10.1 Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates

- **Conduct a review of the Philippine set of 157 SDG Indicators.** This is because out of 247 global SDG indicators, there are only 129 global and alternative indicators which are being monitored in the Philippines from the 157 current indicators. Moreover, by 2027, at least 90 percent of the SDG global targets had secured country-level data.

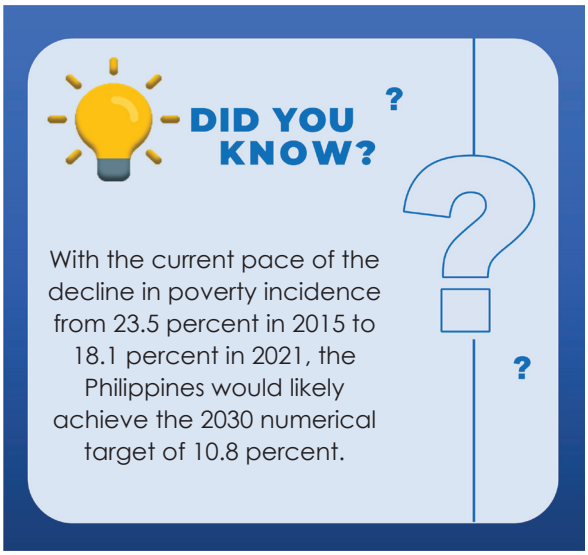
- **Prepare summary statistical tables on SDG Indicators by goal.**

- **Improve monitoring of SDG at the local level through the Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS).**
  a. Conduct of SDG seminar; and
  b. Data visualization using infographics for sub-national agencies

After Seven Years...

At the end of the program period, the PSS would be able to generate regularly the 157 indicators included in the country's SDG Indicators Framework to provide a clear picture on the achievements of our objectives to attain sustainable development. Moreover, for purposes of international comparability, to have reviewed all the SDG global indicators and further increase the number being monitored by the Philippines.

The generation and dissemination of SDG indicators will also be sustainable through the adoption of web-based information system technology that would make SDG data reporting, processing and reporting including data analytics integrated through machine learning or artificial intelligence.



[8]*The list of priority indicators to be developed were based on the mapped statistical development programs (SDPs) of other sectors. Other tier 2 and tier 3 SDG indicators can be found in Annex.*

Annex 1: Matrix of Statistical Development Programs



CHAPTER	STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS (SDPs)	PDP Indicator/SDG Indicator/Issues being Addressed	Outputs	Outcome	Use/Users	Implementing Agency	Proposed date/year of Implementation	Budget	Cross-reference
1. Management and Coordination of the PSS	Modernization of business processes and operations through digitalization and breakthrough innovations for major surveys such as the use of CAPI, CAWI, AI, remote-sensing	Need to modernize data collection and other processes to facilitate timely release of quality statistics	Results of censuses and surveys released on schedule	Improved timeliness of statistics	Facilitates policy formulation and decision-making	PSA and other PSS member agencies conducting surveys	2023-2029	-	
1. Management and Coordination of the PSS	Development and adoption of production and generation of data on emerging needs (e.g. digital economy, creative economy, PENCAS, provincial product accounts, disaster stats, etc.)	Need to respond to data gaps, and/or emerging data requirements to support policies and programs	Availability of new data.	Improved coherence, effectiveness and efficiency of the statistical system	Statistics to be released to aid in policy formulation and decision-making	PSA and other PSS member agencies conducting surveys and/or compilation of administrative data	2023-2029	-	
1. Management and Coordination of the PSS	Promotion of data interoperability to cover data sharing, data collection and integration among data producing agencies	Need to tap new data sources or expand the use of administrative records to supplement data from surveys and other new data sources, for the compilation of integrated social, economic and environmental statistics	Lack of consolidated/integrated data for key statistics that are generated by many agencies	Enhance sharing of different source of data	Allows for having a concrete and timely picture of the sectors so that proper policies and strategies will be formulated	PSA, DICT	2023-2029	-	
1. Management and Coordination of the PSS	Enhancement of PSA Data Archive (PSADA): overall webpage enhancement, continuous updating of content-metadata and microdata, continuing capacity building of staff for documentation and webpage maintenance and improvement	Need to improve timeliness of and completeness of metadata and microdata	Timely/updated generation and release of data, availability of microdata and metadata	Wider use of results of PSA censuses and surveys.	Facilitate search for statistical references and availability of data in the PSS by planners and researchers	PSA	2023-2029 Annually	5,200.00	
1. Management and Coordination of the PSS	Rationalizing the conduct of PSS censuses, surveys and registers	Need to review PSS censuses, surveys, and registers to assess their relevance to the demand of the stakeholders	Assessment of the usefulness of existing PSS censuses, surveys, and registers	Rationalized allocation of resources for statistical activities	Prioritization of resources by the DBM; Provision of relevant statistical products to various stakeholders	PSA	2023-2029	-	
1. Management and Coordination of the PSS	Reorganization of the PSA	Need to rationalize the organizational structure of the PSA based on recent legislative issuances (RA 11055 and RA 11315) and emerging statistical concerns and demands.	New PSA Organizational Structure	Rationalized manpower distribution and budget allocation for the PSA	Prioritization of resources by the DBM	PSA	2023-2024	-	
1. Management and Coordination of the PSS	Decentralization of PSA Data Enclave	Need to address availability of microdata at the regional and provincial levels	PSA Data Enclave	To increase awareness and appreciation of statistics	Making data available for research, policies, plans and programs	PSA	2023-2029	-	
1. Management and Coordination of the PSS	Enjoining wider participation to the: 1) National Convention on Statistics; 2) Data Fest	Need to strengthen statistical advocacy for enhanced awareness and better appreciation of statistics, its importance and its uses	Increased appreciation and use of statistics in government, business, civil society and media at the national and local levels	To increase awareness and appreciation of statistics	Venue for discussion of statistical developments; To promote informed policy formulation, decision-making, and program implementation	PSA	2025, 2028 2023, 2026	38,601.80	
1. Management and Coordination of the PSS	Enjoining wider participation to the National Statistics Month celebration	Need to strengthen statistical advocacy for enhanced awareness and better appreciation of statistics, its importance and its uses	Increased appreciation and use of statistics in government, business, civil society and media at the national and local levels	To increase awareness and appreciation of statistics	Venue for discussion of statistical developments; To promote informed policy formulation, decision-making, and program implementation	PSA	2023-2029	3,036.00	

CHAPTER	STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS (SDPs)	PDP Indicator/SDG Indicator/Issues being Addressed	Outputs	Outcome	Use/Users	Implementing Agency	Proposed date/year of Implementation	Budget	Cross-reference
1. Management and Coordination of the PSS	Development and/or enhancement of data quality assurance mechanism: 1. Strengthening of the Statistical Survey Review and Clearance System (SSRCS) 1.a Development of the SSRCS portal	Need for Statistical Quality Standards and promote a culture of quality in the PSS	• System on e-SSRCS • Enhanced SSRCS Process Flow/Guidelines	Timely submission and monitoring of SSRCS documents	Ensure quality of statistics used as basis for formulation of policies, plans and programs	PSA	2023-2024	720.00	
1. Management and Coordination of the PSS	Development and/or enhancement of data quality assurance mechanism: 1. Strengthening of the Statistical Survey Review and Clearance System (SSRCS) 1.b Improvement in the process and implementation guidelines	Need for Statistical Quality Standards and promote a culture of quality in the PSS	• System on e-SSRCS • Enhanced SSRCS Process Flow/Guidelines	Timely submission and monitoring of SSRCS documents	Ensure quality of statistics used as basis for formulation of policies, plans and programs	PSA	2023	100.00	
1. Management and Coordination of the PSS	Development and/or enhancement of data quality assurance mechanism: 1. Strengthening of the Statistical Survey Review and Clearance System (SSRCS) 1.c Capacity bldg. of staff	Need for Statistical Quality Standards and promote a culture of quality in the PSS	• System on e-SSRCS • Enhanced SSRCS Process Flow/Guidelines	Timely submission and monitoring of SSRCS documents	Ensure quality of statistics used as basis for formulation of policies, plans and programs	PSA	2023-2024	770.00	
1. Management and Coordination of the PSS	Development and/or enhancement of data quality assurance mechanism: 1. Strengthening of the Statistical Survey Review and Clearance System (SSRCS) 1.d Advocacy forum	Need for Statistical Quality Standards and promote a culture of quality in the PSS	• System on e-SSRCS • Enhanced SSRCS Process Flow/Guidelines	Timely submission and monitoring of SSRCS documents	Ensure quality of statistics used as basis for formulation of policies, plans and programs	PSA	2023-2029	2,200.00	
1. Management and Coordination of the PSS	Development and/or enhancement of data quality assurance mechanism: 1. Strengthening of the Statistical Survey Review and Clearance System (SSRCS) 1.e Implementation, monitoring and evaluation	Need for Statistical Quality Standards and promote a culture of quality in the PSS	• System on e-SSRCS • Enhanced SSRCS Process Flow/Guidelines	Timely submission and monitoring of SSRCS documents	Ensure quality of statistics used as basis for formulation of policies, plans and programs	PSA	2023-2029	700.00	
1. Management and Coordination of the PSS	a. Development and/or enhancement of data quality assurance mechanisms: 2. Philippine Statistical Quality Assurance Framework (PSQAF) 2.a. Development of PSQAF 2.a.1 Roadmap	Need for Statistical Quality Standards and promote a culture of quality in the PSS	Guidelines, Roadmap, Criteria, Assessment Tools, Handbook on PSQAF	Improved coherence, effectiveness and efficiency of the statistical system	Ensure quality of statistics used as basis for formulation of policies, plans and programs	PSA	2023-2025	1,500.00	
1. Management and Coordination of the PSS	a. Development and/or enhancement of data quality assurance mechanisms: 2. Philippine Statistical Quality Assurance Framework (PSQAF) 2.a. Development of PSQAF 2.a.2 Criteria	Need for Statistical Quality Standards and promote a culture of quality in the PSS	Guidelines, Roadmap, Criteria, Assessment Tools, Handbook on PSQAF	Improved coherence, effectiveness and efficiency of the statistical system	Ensure quality of statistics used as basis for formulation of policies, plans and programs	PSA	2023-2026	1,700.00	
1. Management and Coordination of the PSS	a. Development and/or enhancement of data quality assurance mechanisms: 2. Philippine Statistical Quality Assurance Framework (PSQAF) 2.a. Development of PSQAF 2.a.3 Guidelines	Need for Statistical Quality Standards and promote a culture of quality in the PSS	Guidelines, Roadmap, Criteria, Assessment Tools, Handbook on PSQAF	Improved coherence, effectiveness and efficiency of the statistical system	Ensure quality of statistics used as basis for formulation of policies, plans and programs	PSA	2025-2029	-	
1. Management and Coordination of the PSS	a. Development and/or enhancement of data quality assurance mechanisms: 2. Philippine Statistical Quality Assurance Framework (PSQAF) 2.a. Development of PSQAF 2.a.4 Assessment Tool	Need for Statistical Quality Standards and promote a culture of quality in the PSS	Guidelines, Roadmap, Criteria, Assessment Tools, Handbook on PSQAF	Improved coherence, effectiveness and efficiency of the statistical system	Ensure quality of statistics used as basis for formulation of policies, plans and programs	PSA	2025-2029	-	
1. Management and Coordination of the PSS	a. Development and/or enhancement of data quality assurance mechanisms: 2. Philippine Statistical Quality Assurance Framework (PSQAF) 2.a. Development of PSQAF 2.a.5 Handbook	Need for Statistical Quality Standards and promote a culture of quality in the PSS	Guidelines, Roadmap, Criteria, Assessment Tools, Handbook on PSQAF	Improved coherence, effectiveness and efficiency of the statistical system	Ensure quality of statistics used as basis for formulation of policies, plans and programs	PSA	2025-2029	4,200.00	

CHAPTER	STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS (SDPs)	PDP Indicator/SDG Indicator/Issues being Addressed	Outputs	Outcome	Use/Users	Implementing Agency	Proposed date/year of Implementation	Budget	Cross-reference
1. Management and Coordination of the PSS	a. Development and/or enhancement of data quality assurance mechanisms: 2. Philippine Statistical Quality Assurance Framework (PSQAF) 2.b. PSQAF Advocacy Forum	Need for Statistical Quality Standards and promote a culture of quality in the PSS	Number of PSS agencies adopting PSQAF	Improved coherence, effectiveness and efficiency of the statistical system	Ensure quality of statistics used as basis for formulation of policies, plans and programs	PSA	2025-2029	2,550.00	
1. Management and Coordination of the PSS	a. Development and/or enhancement of data quality assurance mechanisms: 2. Philippine Statistical Quality Assurance Framework (PSQAF) 2.c. implementation of PSQAF	Need for Statistical Quality Standards and promote a culture of quality in the PSS	Number of PSS agencies adopting PSQAF	Improved coherence, effectiveness and efficiency of the statistical system	Ensure quality of statistics used as basis for formulation of policies, plans and programs	PSA	2025-2029	4,200.00	
1. Management and Coordination of the PSS	a. Development and/or enhancement of data quality assurance mechanisms: 3. Registers and Administrative Reporting System (RARS) 3.a. Development of Registers and Administrative Reporting System (RARS) 3.a.1. Criteria 3.a.2. Guidelines 3.a.3. Process 3.a.4. Assessment Tool	Need for Statistical Quality Standards and promote a culture of quality in the PSS	Guidelines, Criteria, Assessment Tools on RARS	Availability of quality administrative data	Ensure quality of statistics used as basis for formulation of policies, plans and programs	PSA	2023	900.00	
1. Management and Coordination of the PSS	a. Development and/or enhancement of data quality assurance mechanisms: 3. Registers and Administrative Reporting System (RARS) 3.b. Implementation of RARS	Need for Statistical Quality Standards and promote a culture of quality in the PSS	Number of PSS agencies adopting RARS	Availability of quality administrative data	Ensure quality of statistics used as basis for formulation of policies, plans and programs	PSA	2024-2029	3,400.00	
1. Management and Coordination of the PSS	a. Development and/or enhancement of data quality assurance mechanisms: 3. Registers and Administrative Reporting System (RARS) 3.c. RARS Advocacy Forum	Need for Statistical Quality Standards and promote a culture of quality in the PSS	Number of PSS agencies adopting RARS	Availability of quality administrative data	Ensure quality of statistics used as basis for formulation of policies, plans and programs	PSA	2024-2029	3,200.00	
1. Management and Coordination of the PSS	b. Development or Updating of statistical classification systems: 1. Development of Statistical Classification System for Environmental Activities and Functions	Need to develop operational definitions and statistical classification systems for activities, products and expenditures related to environmental protection	Philippine Statistical Classification on Environmental Activities and Function	Availability of statistics on environment related activities, e.g., environmental protection or resource management	Compilation of environmental accounts for the formulation of policies/plans for environmental protection and natural resource management	PSA and TWG/TC	2024-2026	1,872.00	
1. Management and Coordination of the PSS	b. Development or Updating of statistical classification systems: 2. Development of Creative Statistical Classification Systems	PDP 2023-2028, Chapter 7 Need to develop operational definitions and statistical classification systems for creative goods and services, creative industries and creative occupations	Philippine Creative Statistical Classification Systems	Availability of statistics on country's creative goods and services, creative industries, and creative occupation	Measure the country's creative economy contribution to GDP/GNP; statistics on creative goods and service exports/imports, occupations and industries, as basis for policies, plans and programs	PSA/DTI and TWG/TC	2023-2026	2,700.80	
1. Management and Coordination of the PSS	b. Development or Updating of statistical classification systems: 3. Development of statistical classification system on Green Jobs	PDP Indicators for Chapters 2.3 and 15. Need to develop operational definition and statistical classification system related to Green Jobs	Philippine Statistical Classifications on Green Jobs	Availability of statistics on green jobs	To measure contribution of green jobs to the economy; Evaluation of policies on labor market and the impact of economic activity related to environmental protection and natural resource management	PSA and TWG/TC	2024-2026	1,695.00	

CHAPTER	STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS (SDPs)	PDP Indicator/SDG Indicator/Issues being Addressed	Outputs	Outcome	Use/Users	Implementing Agency	Proposed date/year of Implementation	Budget	Cross-reference
1. Management and Coordination of the PSS	b. Development or Updating of statistical classification systems: 4. Revision of the of 2019 Updates to the 2009 Philippine Standard Industrial Classification (PSIC)	Need to revise the existing statistical classification systems to address the classification of new and emerging industries, and to align with the latest version of ISIC to promote comparability	Revised Philippine Standard Industrial Classification (PSIC)	Increased relevance of standard industrial classification brought about by globalization and digitalization, and changes in the information technology environment and emergence of new industries and changes in the structure of the country's economy	Reference for the collection, processing, analysis and dissemination of industry-based data	PSA and TWG/TC	2024-2026	2,070.00	
1. Management and Coordination of the PSS	b. Development or Updating of statistical classification systems: 5. Updating of the Philippine Standard Geographic Code	Need to enhance public awareness on the changes in subnational political/administrative units in the Philippines regularly update the coding of geographic areas	Quarterly Updated Philippine Standard Geographic Code	Updated coding of geographic areas	Basis for comparable statistics with geographic disaggregation	PSA	Quarterly 2024-2029	1,790.00	
1. Management and Coordination of the PSS	b. Development or Updating of statistical classification systems: 6. Development of operational definitions and statistical classification systems to measure gig statistics	PDP 2023-2028 , Chapter 3, Sub-chapter 3.2, Chapter 7 Need to develop operational definition and statistical classification system related to gig workers	List of gig industries and gig occupations	Availability of statistics related to the size of gig workers and gig economy	Formulation of policies and programs related to gig workers	PSA	2023-2029	2,800.00	
1. Management and Coordination of the PSS	b. Development or Updating of statistical classification systems: 7. Review and approval of operational definition and statistical classification systems related to the digital economy	PDP 2023-2028, Chapters 7, 10, 11, 12 Need to develop operational definition and statistical classification system related to digital economy	Approved PSA Board Resolution on the adoption of operational and conceptual definitions and statistical classification systems to measure the contribution of digital economy	Institutionalization of digital economy statistics	Reference for the estimation of the size of digital economy and its contribution to the country's economic growth	PSA	2023-2026 (to consider inclusion of gig, creative, e-commerce, ICT Core)	2,100.00	
1. Management and Coordination of the PSS	b. Development or Updating of statistical classification systems: 8. Updating of other statistical classification systems	PDP 2023-2028, Chapters 7, 10, 11, 12 Need for classification systems to be responsive and relevant to current and emerging needs			Enable the capture of activities, work/functions, goods and services that are needed for policy making and program formulation	PSA	2027-2029	1,500.00	
1. Management and Coordination of the PSS	c. Review and updating of the Inventory of Statistical Standards in the Philippines (ISSIP)	Need to ensure consistency and harmony in the official concepts and definitions used for comparability and consistency in the generation of official statistics across national and international boundaries	• Improved Inventory of Statistical Standards in the Philippines • Glossary of Statistical Terms	Increased use of statistical concepts and definitions; More agencies adopt standards definitions, concepts and classifications	Serve as web-based knowledge center for statistical standards available for use of the general public	PSA	2023-2024 (first update) 2025-2029 (subsequent updates)	3,400.00	
1. Management and Coordination of the PSS	d. Improvement of the System of Designated Statistics 1. Overall review of the EO and the list of Designated Statistics	Need to review the provisions of EO 352 including its relevance to current PSS requirements	Updated list and attributes of designated statistics including indicators based on approved criteria	Designated statistical activities in the PSS are more relevant to the needs of data users.	Timely release of quality statistics for policymaking and formulation of programs/ interventions for national development	PSA in collaboration with SDS implementing agencies	2023-2025	1,539.15	

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1. Management and Coordination of the PSS	d. Improvement of the System of Designated Statistics 2. Monitoring of the System of Designated Statistics (SDS)	Need to monitor agency compliance to the SDS		Designated statistical activities in the PSS are more relevant to the needs of data users.	Timely release of statistics critical for decision-making of the government and private sector	PSA	Based on the SDS advance release calendar	-	
1. Management and Coordination of the PSS	e. Formulation and implementation of M&E Frameworks for PSA Board Resolutions, PSDP, SDS, etc.	Lack of adequate monitoring and evaluation (M&E) mechanisms (e.g., PSA Board Resolutions, standards, classifications)	M&E Framework for Statistical Policies and Programs	Statistical policies and programs are tracked as to their implementation and progress towards the attainment of their purpose	Monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of statistical policies and programs by PSA Board, PSS Agencies	PSA	August 2023-January 2024	880.00	
1. Management and Coordination of the PSS	f. Creation/increase of statistical units and positions of national government agencies (NGAs) and LGUs	Lack of statisticians to collect, process and analyze data in both statistical and non-statistical agencies	Number of statistical positions/units created in both statistical and non-statistical agencies	Improved quality of statistics generated, processed and analyzed at the NGAs and LGUs	Presence of personnel capable of generating, processing and analyzing of data of NGAs and LGUs	PSA, DBM, CSC, DILG, PSRTI	2023-2029	-	
1. Management and Coordination of the PSS	g. Development of the legal framework on data sharing	To address possible legal problems in accessing sensitive data, e.g. investments, VAWC, security, justice, and peace statistics	Legal framework for data sharing	Wider data sources for the generation/compilation of statistics		PSA	2023-2029	-	
1. Management and Coordination of the PSS	Capacity development activities for LGUs on the adoption of standard classification systems for harmonization and comparability of national and local statistics	Need to harmonize and ensure comparability of national and local statistics generated based on standard classification systems and other statistical standards	Number of LGUs provided with capacity development activities on statistical classification systems	Strengthened coordination with LGUs on the adoption of Statistical Classification Systems	Ensure and facilitate the adoption of statistical classification systems for the generation and data sharing of comparable statistics at the local and national level	PSA	2023-2029	69,040.00	Chapter 19
1. Management and Coordination of the PSS	Capacity development activities for LGUs on the implementation, data processing, data privacy, analysis and use of CBMS data for local statistical planning	Need to generate and use local statistics through the CBMS	Number of data sharing agreements between PSS agencies/LGUS/private establishments	Wider data sources for the generation/compilation of statistics	For local and national development plans, policies and programs	PSA and LGUs	2023-2029	-	Chapter 20
1. Management and Coordination of the PSS	Conduct of training on manual/machine processing of LGU business registers to fully adopt the revised Philippine Standard Industrial Classification and Philippine Standard Geographic Code in the BPLS	Need to provide additional budget and manpower to LGUs to code, verify and validate the line of businesses and business addresses using PSIC and PSGC	Increased adoption rate of PSIC and PSGC in the Unified Business Permit Application Form and Business Permit Licensing System	Harmonized LGU Business Registers in terms of statistical classification systems with the PSA listing of establishments, statistical business registers and provides reliable generation of Provincial Product Account	Ensure adoption of statistical classification systems for the generation and data sharing of comparable statistics	PSA, LGUs, DICT	2025-2029	114,000.00	
1. Management and Coordination of the PSS	Develop statistical training programs of the PSS to address emerging statistical needs.	Need to address emerging statistical concerns	Number of training programs conducted to agencies within PSS	Skills and competencies of participants from the training	More evidence-based planning and informed decisions in addressing emerging concerns of NGAs, LGUs	PSRTI, UPSS, UP INSTAT	2023-2029	-	

CHAPTER	STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS (SDPs)	PDP Indicator/SDG Indicator/Issues being Addressed	Outputs	Outcome	Use/Users	Implementing Agency	Proposed date/year of Implementation	Budget	Cross-reference
1. Management and Coordination of the PSS	Enhancing competency of statisticians and non-statistical personnel handling statistical functions	Lack of trained personnel on data collection, processing and data analytics in both statistical and non-statistical agencies	Number of trained statistical personnel	Improved quality of statistics generated, processed and analyzed at the NGAs and LGUs	Quality statistics for the formulation of policies and programs at the national and local levels	PSRTI	2023-2029	2,100.00	
1. Management and Coordination of the PSS	Accreditation of training for field data collectors/enumerators	Lack of trained personnel on data collection, processing and data analytics in both statistical and non-statistical agencies	Number of trained statistical personnel	Improved quality of statistics generated, processed and analyzed at the NGAs and LGUs	Quality statistics for the formulation of policies and programs at the national and local levels	TESDA, PSA	2023-2029	-	
1. Management and Coordination of the PSS	Accreditation of statistical training for graduate programs	Need to work out on crediting statistical training hours for Graduate Programs for government employees	Need to work out on crediting statistical training hours for Graduate Programs for government employees	Strengthened capacity development of the staff	Improvement of the statistical system	PSRTI, DAP, CHED	2023-2029	-	
1. Management and Coordination of the PSS	Strengthening/Establishing and improving the local statistical planning and coordination structures (RSCs/PSCs/CiSCs/IACs/ TWGs, Coordination Boards)	Need to resolve specific statistical issues at the local level	Increased in number of statistical issues and concerns resolved at the local level	Improved quality of statistics generated at the local level; Accurate data for the production/compilation of statistics	Quality statistics for evidence-based formulation of policies at the local and national levels	PSA	2023-2029	-	
1. Management and Coordination of the PSS	Strengthening and institutionalizing partnerships and linkages in the data ecosystems through data-sharing agreements, technical, and financial assistance both at the national and local levels	Lack of legal mandate/policies to support access to data between PSS agencies and/or private sector/CSOs at the national and/or local levels	Number of data sharing agreements between PSS agencies/LGUS/private establishments	Wider data sources for the generation/compilation of statistics	Improvement in the production of official statistics	PSA, PSS, NGAs, LGUs	2023-2029	-	
1. Management and Coordination of the PSS	Strengthen coordination and engagements between PSA and other government data producers (both at national and local levels) and the private sector (e.g., industry associations, telecommunication companies), where relevant.	Need to strengthen the coordination role of PSA to make the PSS more responsive to the emerging demands and challenges on the statistical system (e.g., SDGs, global competitiveness, data revolution, Big Data, etc.)	Need to strengthen the coordination role of PSA to make the PSS more responsive to the emerging demands and challenges on the statistical system	Wider engagement with different sectors	Improvement in the production of official statistics	PSA, PSS, NGAs, LGUs, Private Sector	2023-2029	-	
1. Management and Coordination of the PSS	Capacity development through participation and engagement in the international conferences, trainings, workshops, meetings, for the development of quality statistics.	Need to strengthened linkage in international organization	Need to strengthen linkage in international organization	Philippine perspective shared in the international statistics community and learn from other countries best practices	Strengthening of the Philippine Statistical System	PSA, PSS	2023-2029	-	

CHAPTER	STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS (SDPs)	PDP Indicator/SDG Indicator/Issues being Addressed	Outputs	Outcome	Use/Users	Implementing Agency	Proposed date/year of Implementation	Budget	Cross-reference
2.1 Health and Nutrition Statistics	Conduct of more frequent National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS) and midterm NDHS	To provide up-to-date estimates of basic demographic and health indicators To align with the end plan of the PDP 2028 and the development of new PDP for the new administration To conduct midterm NDHS by 2025 to validate and monitor the indicators planned in the PDP. Selected data items will be included.	Data on fertility, family planning, maternal and child health, childhood mortality; new data on early childhood development and child discipline	Basis for an evidence-based planning on health of Filipino women on reproductive ages, including its children and infants Availability of data in time for the end plan of the PDP 2028 Selected indicators will be gathered to validate and monitor the planned PDP	DOH, PCW, POPCOM, NEDA	PSA	2028 2025	156,100.00	
2.1 Health and Nutrition Statistics	Dissemination Forum a. 2022 NDHS	Communication and advocacy of the NDHS results	Statistical tables and infographic materials on the results of the NDHS	Basis for an evidence-based planning on health of Filipino women on reproductive ages, including its children and infants Selected demographic and health data monitored	DOH, NEDA, PCW, POPCOM, UNICEF, USAID, UNFPA	PSA	June 2023	12,000.00	
2.1 Health and Nutrition Statistics	b. NDHS (midterm)						2026	15,000.00	
2.1 Health and Nutrition Statistics	c. 2028 NDHS						2029	16,000.00	
2.1 Health and Nutrition Statistics	Improvement on the compilation of the Philippine National Health Accounts	Out-of-pocket health spending as percentage to current health expenditure	Data on health spending by financing scheme, health care function (or purpose), health provider, by financing sources, by disease, among others	Formulation and implementation of policies towards supporting the Universal Health Care Act for better and healthier Philippines	DOH, NEDA, PhilHealth, LGUs, Congress	PSA	2023-2029	675.00	
2.1 Health and Nutrition Statistics	Institutionalization/ensure inclusion of child discipline questions in the National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS) for the generation of SDG indicator 16.2.1	To provide data on SDG indicator 16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1-14 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month			UNICEF, PCW, NEDA, DOH	PSA		-	Chapter 10
2.1 Health and Nutrition Statistics	Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS)	To monitor adult tobacco use and track key tobacco control indicators (every five years)	Tobacco use (smoking, smokeless); use of novel tobacco products such as e-cigarettes and heated tobacco products	Formulate policies on monitoring and prevention, enforcing bans on tobacco ads, and raise taxes on tobacco	DOH, WHO, CDC, DOF	PSA	2026	41,000.00	
2.1 Health and Nutrition Statistics	Dissemination Forum on GATS	Communication and advocacy of the GATS results	Statistical tables and fact sheets on the results of the GATS	Formulation, tracking and implementation of effective tobacco control interventions	DOH, LGUs, DepEd, WHO	PSA		5,000.00	

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2.1 Health and Nutrition Statistics	Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS)	To monitor youth tobacco use and track key tobacco control indicators	Tobacco use (smoking, smokeless); use of novel tobacco products such as e-cigarettes and heated tobacco products	Formulate policies on monitoring and prevention, enforcing bans on tobacco ads, and raise taxes on tobacco, specifically in youth		DOH	2023, 2028	24,600.00	
2.1 Health and Nutrition Statistics	Annual Poverty Indicators Survey (APIS)	To generate WaSH indicators monitored in the SDG on the following: 1.4.1.p1 Percentage of families using basic drinking water services 1.4.1.p2 Percentage of families using (a) basic sanitation services and (b) hand-washing facility with soap and water 6.1.1.p1 Percentage of families using basic drinking water services 6.2.1.p1 Proportion of families using (a) basic sanitation services and (b) handwashing facility with soap and water (same as SDG indicator 1.4.1.p2)	Non-income indicators: Percentage of families with safe water supply and access to basic sanitation	Basis for the formulation of policies and programs to improve the living conditions of the population	UNICEF, NEDA, DOF, Office of the Ombudsman	PSA	2024, 2026, 2028	232,500.00	Chapter 3.1
2.1 Health and Nutrition Statistics	National Nutrition Survey (NNS)	To assess and update the food consumption, health, and nutritional status of Filipino households and selected population groups (every five years)	NNS components: anthropometry, biochemical, dietary, clinical and health, Socioeconomic, government program participation, food security, maternal health, infant and young child feeding, mental health and nutrition, and food environment	Researches that define the Filipinos nutritional status with reference to the malnutrition problem, its causes and effects; Bases for the development of evidenced-base policy options, strategies and programs; PDP and SDG updating of indicators; Scaling Up Nutrition; WHO Report	DOH, NEDA, NNC, UNICEF, WHO, DBM	FNRI-DOST	2023, 2024	696,498.00	
2.1 Health and Nutrition Statistics	Dissemination Forum on NNS	Communication and advocacy of the NNS results	Statistical tables on the results of the NNS	Basis for an evidence-based planning on nutrition and health-related data among Filipinos	DOH, NNC, LGUs, DepEd	FNRI	2024	2,000.00	
2.1 Health and Nutrition Statistics	Updating Survey of the Nutritional Status of Filipino Children and Other Population Groups	To assess and update the food consumption, health, and nutritional status of Filipino households and selected population groups (every 2.5 years)	NNS components: anthropometry, dietary, clinical and health, Socioeconomic, government program participation, food security, maternal health, infant and young child feeding, mental health and nutrition, and food environment.	Researches that define the Filipinos nutritional status with reference to the malnutrition problem, its causes and effects; Bases for the development of evidenced-base policy options, strategies and programs; PDP and SDG updating of indicators; Scaling Up Nutrition; WHO Report	DOH, NEDA, NNC, UNICEF, WHO, DBM	DOST-FNRI	2025, 2026	721,815.00	

CHAPTER	STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS (SDPs)	PDP Indicator/SDG Indicator/Issues being Addressed	Outputs	Outcome	Use/Users	Implementing Agency	Proposed date/year of Implementation	Budget	Cross-reference
2.1 Health and Nutrition Statistics	Development and implementation of the UHC Annual Household Survey	To conduct relevant modules of household survey annually during the first 10 years of implementation of the Universal Health Care Act (RA 11223)	Relevant health indicators on health systems, diseases & disability and health service coverage	Development of timely and evidence-based policies, strategies, and programs on health	DOH, NEDA, POPCOM, PhilHealth, NNC, LGU, Congress	DOH, PSA	2023-2024	52,000.00	
2.1 Health and Nutrition Statistics	Health Promotion and Literacy Longitudinal Study	To establish the systems and mechanisms for the Health Promotion Framework Strategy Monitoring and Evaluation Framework through routine assessment of the behavioral outcomes of the priority areas	Health indicators on health promotion and behavioral	Development of timely and evidence-based policies, strategies, and programs on health	DOH, NEDA, PhilHealth, NNC, LGU, Congress	DOH	2023	25,000.00	
2.1 Health and Nutrition Statistics	Drug Availability Survey	To monitor the status of the essential drug availability in public health facilities	Data on drug availability in public health facilities	Development of timely and evidence-based policies, strategies, and programs on health	DOH, NEDA, POPCOM, PhilHealth, LGU, Congress	DOH	2024-2027	6,000.00	
2.1 Health and Nutrition Statistics	National Tuberculosis Prevalence Survey	To monitor the prevalence of tuberculosis in the Philippines and track key indicators in tuberculosis control program	Eliminate TB through monitoring of key indicators of tuberculosis control program	Development of timely and evidence-based policies, strategies, and programs on health	DOH, NEDA, POPCOM, PhilHealth, LGU	DOH	2026	115,000.00	
2.1 Health and Nutrition Statistics	Development and improvement of methodology for SDG indicators in Tiers 2 and 3 for Health and Nutrition	To address data gaps for indicators in SDGs 1, 2, and 3 that are yet classified as Tiers 2 and 3, as follows: 2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment 2.2.3 Prevalence of anemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status 3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population 3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases 3.5.1p1 Percentage of drug abuse cases or drug users who completed treatment 3.b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programmed 3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness 3.d.2 Percentage of bloodstream infections due to selected antimicrobial resistant organisms	Established methodology and implementation of regular data collection on administrative and survey data	Monitored SDG indicators at the national tier	UNDP, UNICEF, USAID, WHO, DOH, NEDA, FNRI, NNC	PSA	2023-2028	195.00	

CHAPTER	STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS (SDPs)	PDP Indicator/SDG Indicator/Issues being Addressed	Outputs	Outcome	Use/Users	Implementing Agency	Proposed date/year of Implementation	Budget	Cross-reference
2.1 Health and Nutrition Statistics	Development of methodology for Estimating Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) using Civil Registration Data	No approved official methodology/estimates to monitor SDG indicator 3.1.2 Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) Chapter 2.1 - Boost Health -Average life expectancy increased (years) male/female -Maternal mortality ratio decreased (per 100,000 live births) -Neonatal mortality rate decreased (per 1,000 live births) -Infant mortality rate decreased (per 1,000 live births) -Under-5 mortality rate decreased (per 1,000 live births) -Premature mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory diseases decreased (number of deaths per 1,000 population aged 30–70 years old) -Death rate due to road traffic accidents decreased (per 100,000 population)	Approved PSA Board Resolution adopting the established methodology for estimating MMR using Civil Registration data	Monitored SDG indicator 3.1.2 Maternal Mortality Ratio	DOH, NEDA, POPCOM, NNC	PSA	2023-2024	78.00	
		-Tuberculosis (TB) incidence decreased (per 100,000 population) -Safe water supply coverage increased (% families) -Access to basic sanitation increased (% families) -Percentage of targeted communities, schools, and workplaces recognized as Healthy Settings increased (%) -Percentage of women (aged 18–49 years old) completing Grade 12 or higher increased (%)							
2.1 Health and Nutrition Statistics	Compilation and generation of selected Food Security Indicators	To generate data on food security indicators	Updated data of the Food Balance Sheet	Basis for food security planning and policy formulation	DA, NNC, DOH	PSA	2024-2025	-	Chapter 5
2.1 Health and Nutrition Statistics	Implementation of the Joint Administrative Order (JAO) on the Guidelines on Making All Health, Nutrition and Demographic-related Administrative and Survey Data available and accessible to the public	Making all health, nutrition, and demographic-related administrative and survey data accessible for timely, transparent, accurate, and useful data.	Approved PSA Board Resolution enjoining all government agencies and instrumentalities to share all government funded data on health, nutrition and demographic-related for public use	Publicly available and accessible health and nutrition data for health related planning and programs	DOH, NEDA, POPCOM, NNC, FNRI, PhilHealth, Health-related NGAs	DOH	2023-2024	59.00	
2.1 Health and Nutrition Statistics	Implementation of the Joint Administrative Order (JAO) on the Guidelines for the submission and access of health, nutrition, and demographic-related administrative and survey data through the National Health Data Repository (NHDR)	Making all health, nutrition, and demographic-related administrative and survey data accessible through the National Health Data Repository (NHDR)	Approved Joint Administrative Order (JAO) and its Guidelines	Access to Health and Nutrition data repository thru web portal that can be used for health-related planning and programs	PhilHealth, DOH, NEDA, Health-related NGAs	PhilHealth	2023-2025	117.00	

CHAPTER	STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS (SDPs)	PDP Indicator/SDG Indicator/Issues being Addressed	Outputs	Outcome	Use/Users	Implementing Agency	Proposed date/year of Implementation	Budget	Cross-reference
2.1 Health and Nutrition Statistics	Institutionalization of DOH Health Statistical Program - Development and implementation of RISE PH (Routine Information and Statistics for Enhancement of Public Health) as an upgrade to the existing Field Health Service Information System (FHSIS)	Data management and quality is assured and done according to agreed standards. Centralized management of strategically selected information systems using enterprise approach, surveys, complementary research	Statistical system that is periodically assessed and continually improved Accurate and complete reporting of administrative-based health data that can generate national and subnational level data	Improved statistical information system with clearer data sharing and open data policies guided by globally adopted data governance principles and localized data governance framework	DOH, NEDA, POPCOM, NNC, DSWD, DILG, LGUs	DOH and LGUs	2023, 2024	159,051.00	
2.1 Health and Nutrition Statistics	Capacity Development through participation and engagement in local and international conferences, trainings, workshops, and meetings for the development of quality and comprehensive statistics including Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and other related concerns	Capacity-building of personnel for different and relatively new data indicators, concepts and methodologies, particularly on internationally recommended standards, methodologies and best practices (e.g., concepts on disability statistics)	Harmonized operational concepts and definitions	Enhanced knowledge and capacity on internationally recommended standards, methodologies and best practices and to strengthen relations with the international community, particularly on health and nutrition	DOH, NEDA, PSA, POPCOM, NNC, FNRI, DSWD, DILG, LGUs	NEDA, DOH	2023-2028	1,600.00	
2.2 Education and Cultural Statistics	Review of the Functional Literacy, Education and Mass Media Survey (FLEMMS) methodology: revisiting the definition of functional literacy, review its questionnaire and assess the frequency of its conduct.	The result of the FLEMMS do not fully reflect the country's performance in international large-scale assessments. Need to revisit the definition of functional literacy and review the FLEMMS questionnaire to include items that will capture 21st century competencies (i.e. computer and digital literacy, financial literacy)	Approved Board Resolution of the new FLEMMS methodology Updated methodology in measuring literacy in the Philippines	Updated methodology in measuring literacy in the Philippines	Education sector / researchers / National government (Legislative, Executive and Judiciary)/ NGAs/ other stakeholders	PSA in collaboration with IACES member agencies	2023	450.00	
2.2 Education and Cultural Statistics	Enhancement of the existing Basic Education Information System (BEIS) and Learner Information System (LIS)	Delayed/incomplete submission of data	Enhanced Basic Education Information System with additional new features Updated datasets collected in the BEIS	Timely dissemination of accurate, aggregated and relevant statistics	DepEd Personnel	DepEd	2024	-	Chapter 19
2.2 Education and Cultural Statistics	Enhancement of statistical framework for education	Need to revisit the statistical framework for education	Updated statistical framework for education	Updated methodology to capture education statistics	Education sector/ stakeholders	PSA, DepEd, CHED, and TESDA	2025	100.00	
2.2 Education and Cultural Statistics	Development of official concepts and definitions for statistical purposes for culture sector	Lack of official concepts and definitions for statistical purposes for culture sectors	Developed official concepts and definitions for statistical purposes for culture sectors	Developed official concepts and definitions for statistical purposes for culture sector. Common understanding of education and cultural concepts used for statistical purposes	Education sector/ stakeholders	PSA and NCCA	2025	100.00	
2.2 Education and Cultural Statistics	Development of cultural indicators measuring the outcomes of programs promoting Philippine culture	Need for more cultural outcome indicators	Cultural indicators that measures outcomes of programs promoting Philippine culture	Measured contribution of culture in overall national development	Education sector/ stakeholders	NCCA and NEDA	2025	200.00	

CHAPTER	STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS (SDPs)	PDP Indicator/SDG Indicator/Issues being Addressed	Outputs	Outcome	Use/Users	Implementing Agency	Proposed date/year of Implementation	Budget	Cross-reference
2.2 Education and Cultural Statistics	Continuous improvement and updating of the Philippine Cultural Statistics Portal	Delayed/incomplete submission of data from primary data sources, e.g. schools, institutions	Improved and updated Philippine Cultural Statistics Portal	Ensured dissemination of timely and relevant cultural statistics	Education sector/ stakeholders	NCCA	2025	500.00	
2.2 Education and Cultural Statistics	Development of statistical frameworks for early childhood and care development (ECCD)	Need to develop statistical frameworks for early childhood care and development (ECCD)	Developed statistical framework for early childhood care and development (ECCD)	Established methodology to capture on early childhood care and development (ECCD) indicators	Education sector/ stakeholders	ECCD and PSA	2026	100.00	
2.2 Education and Cultural Statistics	Functional Literacy, Education and Mass Media Survey (FLEMMS)	SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all); Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development	Complete and updated indicators on literacy.	Provision of a quantitative framework and a reliable baseline to inform the formulation and monitoring of a wide range of policies and programs related to education and literacy and as an advocacy tool for national policies and development plans.	Education sector / researchers / National Government (Legislative, Executive and Judiciary)/ NGAs/ other stakeholders	PSA	2024, 2027	276,365.30	
2.2 Education and Cultural Statistics	Statistical mapping of higher education data using ArcGIS	Unavailability of timely and accessible data.	Timely and accurate statistical mapping of higher education data with the use of ArcGIS software	Real-time higher education data that can be viewed by the administration anytime anywhere Provision of statistical mapping to stakeholders in aid of legislation and policymaking	Education sector / researchers / National Government (Legislative, Executive and Judiciary)/ NGAs/ other stakeholders	CHED	2023	6,000.00	
2.2 Education and Cultural Statistics	Integration of information systems across all levels of education through the adoption of common reference number to facilitate tracking transition and mobility of learners across different levels of education	No harmonized information systems among the education agencies (ECCD Council, DepEd, TESDA and CHED)	Established system integrating learners information in the trifocal education system.	Capacity to track transition and mobility of learners across different levels of education	Trifocal education and stakeholders	ECCD Council, DepEd, CHED, TESDA, PSA and DICT	2029 (2023-2029)	400.00	
2.2 Education and Cultural Statistics	Conduct of the capacity building on Key Performance Indicators	Different interpretation on KPIs and data disaggregation of Central and Regional Offices	Uniform understanding of the concepts and procedures to be taken in data disaggregation and well capacitated on KPIs Capacitated Central and Regional personnel on Key Performance Indicators (Concepts and Methodology)	Common understanding on the KPIs and data disaggregation Well-informed personnel on the appropriate use and methodology of computing Key Performance Indicators	Central and Regional Office personnels	DepEd, CHED	2023	608.00	
2.2 Education and Cultural Statistics	Development of methodology on how to measure school-to-work transition	Absence of a methodology on measuring school-to-work transition	Approved Board Reso - Methodology on school-to-work transition of high school and college graduates.	Improved tracking of learner's progress and employability	Education stakeholders, industry sector	DepEd, CHED, TESDA, IACLPS	2024-2028	-	

CHAPTER	STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS (SDPs)	PDP Indicator/SDG Indicator/Issues being Addressed	Outputs	Outcome	Use/Users	Implementing Agency	Proposed date/year of Implementation	Budget	Cross-reference
2.2 Education and Cultural Statistics	Formulation of methodology on measuring learning poverty rate	Absence of a methodology on measuring learning poverty rate (this indicator is included in the PDP as headline indicator under Chapter 2.2)	Methodology to regularly generate data for this indicator	Baseline and annual data generated	Education stakeholders	PSA, NEDA, DepEd	2024	-	
2.3 Population, Housing and Migration Statistics	Generation of projected population at the national, regional, provincial, and city/municipal level with 2020 population as base	Sectoral Plan	2020 census-based population projections at sub-national levels	Updated basis for program planning	Uses: program planning and policy-making Users: National government agencies (NGAs), legislative bodies, local government units (LGUs), academe, non-governmental organizations, private sector	PSA	2023-2024;	6,000.00	
2.3 Population, Housing and Migration Statistics	Generation of projected population at the national, regional, provincial, and city/municipal level with 2025 population as base	Sectoral Plan	2025 census-based population projections at sub-national levels	Updated basis for program planning	Uses: program planning and policy-making	PSA	2025-2029	9,000.00	
2.3 Population, Housing and Migration Statistics	Mid-decade Census of Population	Sectoral Plan	• Population count at the barangay level • Demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the population • Households by housing characteristics • Various social development indicators on education and employment	Mid-decade inventory of the total population with demographic, socio-economic and housing characteristics	Uses: Program planning, allocation of resources and revenues, and creation/conversion of political and administrative units Users: NGAs, legislative bodies, LGUs, academe, non-governmental organizations, private sector	PSA	2023-2025;	1,300,000.00	
2.3 Population, Housing and Migration Statistics	a. Development and pretesting of questionnaire/ instruments and instructional materials					PSA	2023	250.00	
2.3 Population, Housing and Migration Statistics	b. Conduct of Pretests					PSA	2023-2024	1,436.00	
2.3 Population, Housing and Migration Statistics	c. Development of data collection system using Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) for POPCEN 2025					PSA	2023-2024	300.00	
2.3 Population, Housing and Migration Statistics	d. Conduct of Pilot Census					PSA	2024;	32,336.72	
2.3 Population, Housing and Migration Statistics	e. Dissemination of POPCEN 2025 results					PSA	2025-2027	165,480.31	

CHAPTER	STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS (SDPs)	PDP Indicator/SDG Indicator/Issues being Addressed	Outputs	Outcome	Use/Users	Implementing Agency	Proposed date/year of Implementation	Budget	Cross-reference
2.3 Population, Housing and Migration Statistics	Review and update the methodology for estimating the Stock of Overseas Filipinos (OFs)	Lack of quality data on stock estimates of OFs in the DFA's Semestral Report to Congress	Operational Guidelines on Counting Overseas Filipinos	Improved quality data on stock estimates of OFs for planning and policy	DFA, CFO, Philippine Congress, NGAs	DFA	2023, 2024, 2025, 2026	-	
2.3 Population, Housing and Migration Statistics	Conduct of the National Migration Survey and its institutionalization - 2025 NMS - Designation of the NMS to be conducted every mid-decade year (e.g., 2025, 2035, 2045, and so on) to supplement migration data captured from the Census of Population and Housing, with additional specific indicators	Data gap on period migration/ residence 5 years ago by characteristics and geographic disaggregation to supplement migration data captured from the CPH	Data on period migration such as estimates on international and internal migration flows and major migration streams, levels, patterns, and processes of international and internal migration, including its factors that affect the levels, patterns and processes	Regularity/availability of migration data on the residence 5 years ago and selected demographic characteristics by geographic disaggregation Sector-specific policies and programs at the national and sub-national levels	PSA, NEDA, UPPI, DMW	PSA	2025, 2026	80,052.00	
2.3 Population, Housing and Migration Statistics	Data Dissemination Forum on National Migration Survey	Communication and advocacy of the NMS results	Statistical tables and infographics on the results of the NMS	Basis for the formulation of policies and programs on migration	DFA, DMW, BI, DOLE, DOF, PSA, UPPI	PSA	2026	9,888.00	
2.3 Population, Housing and Migration Statistics	Harmonization of migration data through adoption of the Migrant Information Sheet (MIS)	Lack of harmonized administrative data/statistics on international migration	Approved PSA Board Resolution adopting the harmonized MIS in estimating international migration	Monitored international migration based on harmonized administrative data/statistics that can be used for policy and program formulation on immigration	PSA, DFA, CFO, DMW, BI, DOLE, OWWA, PhilHealth, Pag-Ibig	PSA	2026	-	
2.3 Population, Housing and Migration Statistics	Implementation of a harmonized and shared migration data through the Shared Government Information System for Migration (SGISM)	Lack of data sharing and harmonized migration data among and between concerned agencies on migration	Approval and adoption of the following: (a) Amended Operational Framework for Counting Overseas Filipinos and International Migrants, (b) Handbook/manual on the operationalization of official concepts and definition on migration statistics, for statistical purposes, (c) Inclusion of the PhilSys Card Number (PCN) in the existing administrative-based data collection forms of agencies that collect data on migration	Implementation of a harmonized/shared migration data for relevant policy and decision making	DFA, CFO, DOLE, DMW, OWWA, DOT, DOJ, BI, NBI, PSA, NEDA, PSS	PSA	2023-2029	1,680.00	

CHAPTER	STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS (SDPs)	PDP Indicator/SDG Indicator/Issues being Addressed	Outputs	Outcome	Use/Users	Implementing Agency	Proposed date/year of Implementation	Budget	Cross-reference
2.3 Population, Housing and Migration Statistics	Conduct of study on the updated methodology for population projections	Sectoral Plan	Updated methodology for population projections	More accurate population projections	Use: Population projections Users: PSA, UPPI, POPCOM, and other concerned agencies	TWG on Population Statistics, Interagency Working Group on Population Projections	2023, 2024	500.00	
2.3 Population, Housing and Migration Statistics	Development of Framework for Estimating the Housing Needs for the Period of 2023-2028 • Review and updating of existing methodology on housing need estimates • Conduct of study to estimate housing needs • Release of the framework in estimating the housing needs	PDP indicator	Housing needs estimates	Availability of estimates for program planning	Use: Basis for financing housing units to narrow housing deficit Users: DHSUD, Key Shelter Agencies (KSAs), LGUs, and other concerned agencies	PSRTI, TWG on Housing Statistics, DHSUD,	2023-2024	-	
2.3 Population, Housing and Migration Statistics	Capacity development activities on the developed guidelines and new forms on the harmonized migration data system • for trainers • for officials and staff in concerned agencies	Need to harmonize Philippine migration data	Participation in the training of trainers and conduct of re-echo upon return to the organization	Trained officials and staff in concerned agencies	DFA, DMW, OWWA, DOLE, BI, NEDA	PSA	2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029	1,260.00	
2.3 Population, Housing and Migration Statistics	Review and update of official concepts and definition of internal and international migration based on updated UN recommendations	Accuracy of the administrative and data gathering reporting systems	International comparability of reporting of administrative- or survey- based migration data in the country	Improved reporting system for accurate estimates of migration statistics	International development partners, NGAs	PSA	2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029	-	
2.3 Population, Housing and Migration Statistics	Capacity Development through participation and engagement in local and international conferences, trainings, workshops, and meetings for the development of quality and comprehensive population, housing statistics and migration statistics including Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and other related concerns	Lack of harmonized migration statistics that is of quality and comprehensive	Conferences, training, workshops attended	Strengthened partnerships and cooperation	DFA, DMW, PSA, DOLE, OWWA, BI, DOF	PSA, PSS	2023-2029	2,065.00	
2.3 Population, Housing and Migration Statistics	Conduct of household-based and establishment-based surveys related to labor and employment indicators - Survey on Overseas Filipino (SOF)	To conduct overall review of the SOF to increase its reliability, relevance and timeliness F21:P21	Transformed Survey on Overseas Filipinos	Better measurement of number of overseas Filipinos and more relevant data related to overseas Filipinos	Use: 1) Provide estimates on the number of overseas Filipinos including overseas workers and their socio-economic characteristics Users: General public and other concerned agencies	PSA	2023-2029	-	Chapter 4

CHAPTER	STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS (SDPs)	PDP Indicator/SDG Indicator/Issues being Addressed	Outputs	Outcome	Use/Users	Implementing Agency	Proposed date/year of Implementation	Budget	Cross-reference
2.3 Population, Housing and Migration Statistics	Preparatory Activities for the 2030 Census of Population and Housing (2030 CPH)	Sectoral Plan	• Population count at the barangay level • Demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the population • Households by housing characteristics • Various social development indicators on education and employment	Decennial inventory of the total population with demographic, socio-economic and housing characteristics	Uses: Program planning, allocation of resources and revenues, and creation/conversion of political and administrative units Users: NGAs, legislative bodies, LGUs, academe, non-governmental organizations, private sector	PSA	2028-2029	140,771.00	
2.3 Population, Housing and Migration Statistics	a. Development and pretesting of questionnaire/ instruments and instructional materials for the 2030 CPH						2028	250.00	
2.3 Population, Housing and Migration Statistics	b. Conduct of Pretests						2028	1,436.00	
2.3 Population, Housing and Migration Statistics	c. Development of data collection system using Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) for 2030 CPH						2028	300.00	
2.3 Population, Housing and Migration Statistics	d. Conduct of Pilot Census						2029	32,337.00	
2.3 Population, Housing and Migration Statistics	e. Procurement of Equipment, Supplies and Materials						2029	3,354,520.00	
3.1 Income, Poverty and Hunger Statistics	Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES)	Clamor for frequently available data on income and expenditure that can be used as input for policy and program formulation	Data on income and expenditure at the national, regional, provincial and HUC level	More frequent release of data on income and expenditure related statistics such as the official poverty statistics that will be useful in crafting evidence-based plans and programs	NEDA, policy-makers, planners, stakeholders	PSA	2023, 2025, 2027, 2029	1,846,029.00	
3.1 Income, Poverty and Hunger Statistics	Refine/Review of the Official Poverty Estimation Methodology	Ensure continuous policy relevant and enhance the statistical quality of the indicator set	Approval and adoption of the updated official poverty statistics estimation methodology	Generation of more accurate official poverty estimates that can be used for evidence-based decision making, planning and program design	Data will be used in accurately tracking the progress and implementation of programs in reducing poverty in the Philippines.	PSA, Technical Committee on Poverty Statistics	2023-2024	2,466.00	
3.1 Income, Poverty and Hunger Statistics	Estimation of Official Poverty Statistics every two years	Ensure timely generation of relevant poverty statistics for policy and program formulation	Official Poverty Statistics at the national, regional, provincial and HUC level every two years	More timely release of official poverty statistics that will be useful for evidence-based planning.	Policy makers, program implementers and researchers will be able to use the data for various researches and programs.	PSA	2023, 2025, 2027, 2029	3,016.20	
3.1 Income, Poverty and Hunger Statistics	Regional Dissemination on Official Poverty Statistics	Demand for more timely, accessible, coherent, comparable, comprehensive and relevant statistics Demand for more timely, accessible, coherent, comparable, comprehensive and relevant statistics for LGU	Regional dissemination of poverty statistics Dissemination Fora	Effective dissemination of poverty statistics at lower disaggregated levels	Advocate appropriate understanding and interpretation of official poverty statistics	PSA	2023, 2025, 2027, 2030	15,271.19	

CHAPTER	STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS (SDPs)	PDP Indicator/SDG Indicator/Issues being Addressed	Outputs	Outcome	Use/Users	Implementing Agency	Proposed date/year of Implementation	Budget	Cross-reference
3.1 Income, Poverty and Hunger Statistics	Estimation of the Full Year Official Poverty Statistics among Basic Sectors with the addition of estimates for indigenous people and to be release every two year	Ensure timely generation of relevant poverty statistics for policy and program formulation for specific sectoral population	Official Poverty Statistics among Basic Sectors (with the addition of indigenous people) at the national and regional levels available every two years	More timely release of poverty statistics among the basic sectors that will serve as useful inputs in the crafting of evidence-based plans and programs		PSA	2023, 2025, 2027, 2029	36.41	
3.1 Income, Poverty and Hunger Statistics	Annual Poverty Indicators Survey (APIS)	Demand for more frequent data collection of data of relevant poverty-related indicators for policy and programs formulation	Biennial Conduct of the APIS	Availability of APIS data that will be useful in monitoring non-monetary indicators		PSA	2024, 2026, 2028	-	Chapter 2.1
3.1 Income, Poverty and Hunger Statistics	Development of methodology for the Generation of Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) -Official MPI methodology and estimates -Child MPI Estimates for selected municipalities	Generation of statistics for tier 3 SDG indicator on MPI including alternative indicators, which are relevant to the outcome and means of implementation targets of the global goals and/or mainstreamed in the PDP 2023-2028	Official MPI methodology and estimates Child MPI Estimates for selected municipalities	Identification and monitoring of the multi-dimensional poor Filipinos which will also address data gaps in the SDG 1 Availability of evidence-based programs and plans that will address poverty	To monitor SDG 1 indicator on MPI and to use as inputs to target the multidimensionally poor Filipinos	PSA, Technical Committee on Poverty Statistics	2023-2024	-	
3.1 Income, Poverty and Hunger Statistics	Generation of the City and Municipality Poverty Estimates using Small Area Estimation	Ensure timely generation of relevant poverty statistics at the municipal and city level for policy and programs formulation for LGUs	Municipal and City Level Poverty Estimates	More timely release of poverty statistics that will be useful at lower disaggregated levels	The small area estimates of poverty are used for targeting beneficiaries of the poverty alleviation programs of the government.	PSA	2023, 2025, 2027, 2029	2,361.36	
3.1 Income, Poverty and Hunger Statistics	Dissemination Forum on the City and Municipal Poverty Estimates using Small Area Estimation	Demand for more timely, accessible, coherent, comparable, comprehensive and relevant statistics Demand for more timely, accessible, coherent, comparable, comprehensive and relevant statistics for LGU	Regional dissemination of poverty statistics Dissemination Fora	Effective dissemination of poverty statistics at lower disaggregated levels	Advocate appropriate understanding and interpretation of official poverty statistics	PSA	2023, 2025, 2027, 2030	579.25	
3.1 Income, Poverty and Hunger Statistics	Development of Indicators for the monitoring of poverty related programs under the Magna Carta of the Poor	Strengthen coordination in monitoring of poverty-related indicators	List of proposed indicators for the monitoring of poverty related programs under the Magna Carta of the Poor	Monitoring of poverty related programs under the Magna Carta of the Poor	The National Anti-Poverty Commission (NAPC) will utilize the proposed indicators as tools to measure the progress and efficacy of anti-poverty programs provided by the national and local government	NPAC, NEDA, PSA, Technical Committee on Poverty Statistics	2023	-	

CHAPTER	STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS (SDPs)	PDP Indicator/SDG Indicator/Issues being Addressed	Outputs	Outcome	Use/Users	Implementing Agency	Proposed date/year of Implementation	Budget	Cross-reference
3.1 Income, Poverty and Hunger Statistics	Generation of MPI estimates for selected municipalities based on the data collected through the Community Based Monitoring System (CBMS)	Generation of statistics for tier 3 SDG indicator on MPI including alternative indicators, which are relevant to the outcome and means of implementation targets of the global goals and/or mainstreamed in the PDP 2023-2029	MPI Estimates for selected municipalities	-Identification and monitoring of the multi-dimensional poor Filipinos at lower disaggregated levels which will also address data gaps in the SDG 1 -Availability of evidence-based programs and plans at lower disaggregated levels that will address poverty	To monitor SDG 1 indicator on MPI and to use as inputs to target the multidimensionally poor Filipinos for selected municipalities	PSA	2023 onwards	-	
3.2 Social Protection Statistics	Development of the Social Protection Index (SPI)	Lack of social protection outcome-level indicators that would show the level/status of social protection in the country such as social protection index, vulnerability incidence, among others	Proposed Philippine Social Protection Index approved by the PSA Board for adoption by the PSS	Philippine social protection index developed (which aims to measure social protection program efficiency in terms of design, coverage, impact, among others)	Supplement the analysis of effectiveness of SP programs currently implemented by the government, to allow policy makers to further enhance delivery of SP services.	NEDA, PSA and other relevant agencies	2023-2025	2,475.00	
3.2 Social Protection Statistics	Data assessment and implementation of recommendations of SP statistics/indicators based on the available level of disaggregation vis-à-vis required level of disaggregation of the vulnerable groups.	- Lack of information on available social protection statistics/indicators - Need for disaggregated data for most indicators, e.g., by province, by rural/urban, by ethnicity, by type of disability, by age, by sex	- List of available social protection statistics/ indicators - List of statistics/ indicators by required level of disaggregation	Data gaps and duplication of statistics/statistical activities identified and resolved Use of government resources maximized. Required levels of disaggregation made available	- For more efficient use of resources; more focused interventions and targeting - For better convergence and provision of social protection interventions	PSA in collaboration with the IACSPS	2023-2029	196.00	
3.2 Social Protection Statistics	Conduct of special studies towards regular generation/compilation of SDG Tier 2 indicators on social protection	Need to address data gaps towards regular generation and monitoring of SDG indicators classified as Tiers 2 and 3 SDG 1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disability, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable	Pace of progress on the country's performance vis-à-vis in achieving the SDGs	Social Protection SDG indicators regularly monitored	Implementation of nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and to achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	PSA and concerned agencies/ groups	2023-2025	48.00	

CHAPTER	STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS (SDPs)	PDP Indicator/SDG Indicator/Issues being Addressed	Outputs	Outcome	Use/Users	Implementing Agency	Proposed date/year of Implementation	Budget	Cross-reference
3.2 Social Protection Statistics	Conduct of research towards the generation of SDG Tier 3 indicators on social protection	Need to address data gaps towards regular generation and monitoring of SDG indicators classified as Tiers 2 and 3	SDG 1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disability, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable	Social Protection SDG indicators regularly monitored	Implementation of nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and to achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	PSA and concerned agencies/groups	2023-2025	48.00	
3.2 Social Protection Statistics	Review and update the methodologies on vulnerability index computation	Lack of social protection outcome-level indicators that would show the level/status of social protection in the country such as social protection index, vulnerability incidence, among others	Proposed methodology approved by the PSA Board for adoption by the PSS	Proposed methodology approved by the PSA Board for adoption by the PSS	For more evidence-based interventions, particularly for vulnerable, disadvantaged and marginalized groups.	PSA in collaboration with the IACSPS	2024-2027	120.00	
3.2 Social Protection Statistics	Development of official concepts and definitions for vulnerable sector, informal sector and social protection floor.	No official country-specific concepts and definitions yet on vulnerable sector, informal sector, social protection floor, and near poor	Proposed country-specific concepts and definitions approved by the PSA Board for adoption by the PSS	Approved and adopted official concepts and definitions of informal sector, vulnerable sector and social protection floor	For policy makers and concerned government agencies to further enhance provision of better social protection services	PSA and concerned agencies/ groups	2023-2028	-	
3.2 Social Protection Statistics	Review and update the existing methodology on Social Protection Budget Tagging	No effective tagging of public expenditures on SP programs	Revised SP Budget Tagging System	Revised SP Budget Tagging System	To improve the alignment of the SP Budget Tagging methodology with the Philippine Social Protection definition and Operational Framework and Strategy	NEDA, DBM	2024-2025	-	
3.2 Social Protection Statistics	Integration of PhilSys to other government databases	Number of integrated Relying Parties to the Philippine Identification System (PhilSys) increased	Number of integrated government systems	Improved business transactions and transparency on authentication activities	PSA, Relying parties and audit agencies	PSA, DICT , all govt agencies	April 2023 onwards	-	Chapter 14
4. Labor and Employment Statistics	Adoption of New Methodology in the Computation of Labor Productivity Statistics using Hours Worked	PDP Chapter 5 to 7 Targets on sectoral labor productivity: -Growth in AFF labor productivity increased -Labor productivity in industry increased -Labor productivity in manufacturing increased -Labor productivity growth in services improved Need to update the methodology for the measurement and generation of estimates for labor productivity	Approved PSA Board Resolution Adopting the Official Methodology in Generating Labor Productivity Statistics Using Annual Hours Worked	Effective and responsive methodology in generating official estimates of labor productivity using annual hours worked used in enhancing private and public sector labor productivity estimation.	Uses: 1) Serves as a key measure of national and industry competitiveness, reference in the minimum wage determination and basis for formulating labor market policies Users: Department of Labor and Employment, National Wages and Productivity Commission, Legislators and other stakeholders	Interagency Committee on Labor and Productivity Statistics (IACLPS); PSA; DOLE; NWPC; NEDA	2023-2024	132.00	

CHAPTER	STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS (SDPs)	PDP Indicator/SDG Indicator/Issues being Addressed	Outputs	Outcome	Use/Users	Implementing Agency	Proposed date/year of Implementation	Budget	Cross-reference
4. Labor and Employment Statistics	*Informal Employment Statistics* *-Adoption of the Methodology on Measuring Informal Employment at the national context*	SDG Indicator 8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex Absence of official concept, definition and measurement on informal employment	Approved PSA Board Resolution - Methodology on Measuring Informal Employment	Better monitoring/counting of workers in informal employment and provide responsive interventions	Uses: 1) Development of programs that could help transition employment from informal to formal and provision of better social protection services 2) Development of more targeted programs particularly those affected by shocks/crises Users: Department of Labor and Employment, National Anti-Poverty Commission, National Economic and Development Authority, other concerned agencies	TWG on Informal Employment; Interagency Committee on Labor and Productivity Statistics (IACLPS)	2023-2024	384.00	
4. Labor and Employment Statistics	*Informal Employment Statistics* *-Generation of statistics on informal employment based on the approved methodology*	SDG Indicator 8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex Absence of official concept, definition and measurement on informal employment	Statistical Tables on Informal Employment	Better monitoring/counting of workers in informal employment and provide responsive interventions	Uses: 1) Development of programs that could help transition employment from informal to formal and provision of better social protection services 2) Development of more targeted programs particularly those affected by shocks/crises Users: Department of Labor and Employment, National Anti-Poverty Commission, National Economic and Development Authority, other concerned agencies	PSA	2024-2025	10,354.00	

CHAPTER	STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS (SDPs)	PDP Indicator/SDG Indicator/Issues being Addressed	Outputs	Outcome	Use/Users	Implementing Agency	Proposed date/year of Implementation	Budget	Cross-reference
4. Labor and Employment Statistics	*Child Labor Statistics* *-Adoption of an Official Methodology to measure Child Labor Statistics*	SDG Indicator 8.7.1 "Proportion and number of children 5-17 years engaged in child labor by sex" Need for comparable estimates on child labor statistics based on national laws and international standards such as the 20th ICLS Resolution to amend the 18th ICLS Resolution concerning child labor	Approved Board Reso - Methodology on Child Labor Statistics	Better monitoring of the estimated number of child laborers and planning of interventions to withdraw children from child labor	Uses: 1) Provides statistical information on the economic activities of children 5 to 17 years old, which are needed for national development planning and for monitoring of the SDG indicator 8.7.1 2) Formulation of key policies and interventions to eradicate child labor Users: Department of Labor and Employment, National Anti-Poverty Commission, National Economic and Development Authority, other concerned agencies	PSA; DOLE; NYC; NCACL; CWC	2024-2026	5,970.00	
4. Labor and Employment Statistics	*Designation of the following statistics under the System of Designated Statistics:*							-	
4. Labor and Employment Statistics	*-Child Labor Statistics*	SDG Indicator 8.7.1 Proportion and number of children 5-17 years engaged in child labor by sex Need for comparable estimates on child labor statistics based on national laws and international standards such as the 20th ICLS Resolution to amend the 18th ICLS Resolution concerning child labor	Better monitoring of the estimated number of child laborers and planning of interventions to withdraw children from child labor		Uses: 1) Formulation of key policies and interventions to eradicate child labor Users: Department of Labor and Employment, National Anti-Poverty Commission, National Council Against Child Labor, National Economic and Development Authority, other concerned agencies	PSA; DOLE; NYC; NCACL; CWC	October 2024; October 2025; October 2026	5,682.00	
4. Labor and Employment Statistics	*-Integrated Survey on Labor and Employment*	Need for the regular conduct of the ISLE to generate required indicators in the SDG/PDP SDG Indicator 8.8.1 "Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status" Chapter 4 - Percentage of total number of establishments (%) provided with technical assistance that installed or enhanced productivity performance-based incentive schemes	Institutionalization of ISLE as one of the designated statistics	Addressed issues concerning the lack of fund source for the regular conduct of the survey Regular release of indicators included in the PDP and SDG	Use: 1) Serve as critical inputs to studies on industry trends and practices, and as bases for the formulation of policies and programs on employment, conditions of work and industrial relations. Users: Department of Labor and Employment, National Economic Development Authority, Philippine Statistics Authority, and other concerned agencies	PSA	2023-2024	132.00	

CHAPTER	STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS (SDPs)	PDP Indicator/SDG Indicator/Issues being Addressed	Outputs	Outcome	Use/Users	Implementing Agency	Proposed date/year of Implementation	Budget	Cross-reference
4. Labor and Employment Statistics	Measurement of school-to-work transition of high school graduates, and college graduates thru the LFS, and TESDA graduates from administrative data	Duration of school-to-work transition of high school graduates, and college graduates decreased and TESDA graduates from administrative data (in years)	Approved Board Reso - Methodology on school-to-work transition of high school graduates, and college graduates	Better monitoring of school to work transition for high school and college graduates	Use: 1) Provides statistical information on school to work transition of high school and college graduates, which are needed for national development planning and implementing programs for employment facilitation and career guidance Users: Commission on Higher Education, Department of Education, Department of Labor and Employment, National Anti-Poverty Commission, National Economic and Development Authority, other concerned agencies	IACLPS; IACES (DepEd/CHED; PSA; TESDA)	2023-2028	22,728.00	
4. Labor and Employment Statistics	Inclusion to the LFS of the employment, working conditions and wage and other benefits given to domestic workers, as households are not covered by the DOLE inspection framework	Need to have an updated data on the employment, working conditions, wage and other benefits given to domestic workers	Number of domestic workers Average basic pay Hours worked; Number of domestic workers covered/enrolled in social welfare programs Awareness of Batas Kasambahay Proposed replacement: "Updated data on the employment, working conditions and wage and other benefits given to domestic workers."	To assess working conditions of domestic workers and compliance to R.A. 10361 “Batas Kasambahay” Proposed replacement: "Improved productivity and full compliance to the minimum wage policy for domestic workers."	Use: 1) Formulation of policy and program interventions to protect domestic workers and promote compliance to Batas Kasambahay Users: Department of Labor and Employment/National Wages and Productivity Commission and other concerned agencies	NWPC, PSA	October 2024 and every two (2) years thereafter	4,500.00	

CHAPTER	STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS (SDPs)	PDP Indicator/SDG Indicator/Issues being Addressed	Outputs	Outcome	Use/Users	Implementing Agency	Proposed date/year of Implementation	Budget	Cross-reference
4. Labor and Employment Statistics	Generation of statistics on emerging occupations & industries like digital jobs (online jobs, gig work)	Need to address data gaps on digital/ platform workers	Number of platform workers Approved PSA Board Resolution - Methodology on Measurement of Digital/Platform Workers	To capture platform workers and provide better interventions	Uses: 1) Legislation that will provide support to employers as well as appropriate rights and protection and competitiveness of workers under R.A. 11927 "Philippine Digital Workforce Competitiveness Act" 2) Interventions to take advantage of the benefits (employment opportunities/job creation) while minimizing the downsides /disadvantages of this platform for the workers (job displacement) Users: NEDA, DOLE, DICT, DOST and other concerned agencies	PSA/DOLE-BLE	2023-2027	57,561.00	
4. Labor and Employment Statistics	Conduct of household-based and establishment-based surveys related to labor and employment indicators - Labor Force Survey (LFS)	Various PDP and SDG indicators including: Informal Employment Child Labor School-to-Work Transition Gig workers; Online Work	Statistics on the key labor and employment indicators and other emerging concerns in the labor market	Regular release of indicators included in the PDP and SDG and other emerging concerns in the labor market	Use: 1) Major source of information on labor and employment in the country. Specifically to monitor the changes in the employment status of persons in the working age population (employed, unemployed, and not in the labor force) during a specified period of time. User: DOLE, NEDA, PSA, and other concerned agencies	PSA	2023-2029	849,792.00	

CHAPTER	STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS (SDPs)	PDP Indicator/SDG Indicator/Issues being Addressed	Outputs	Outcome	Use/Users	Implementing Agency	Proposed date/year of Implementation	Budget	Cross-reference
4. Labor and Employment Statistics	Conduct of household-based and establishment-based surveys related to labor and employment indicators - Occupational Wages Survey (OWS)	Industries occupational wage rates	Statistics on the following: 1) Average monthly wage rates of monitored occupations per industry; 2) Average monthly wage rates of benchmark occupations; 3) Median monthly basic pay and monthly allowance of time-rated workers on full-time basis by industry	Regular release of indicators in compliance to SDDs and EO 352; and emerging concerns in industry wages	Use: 1) Generates valuable economic indicators and inputs to wage, income, productivity, price policies, wage fixing and collective bargaining; 2) Measures wage differences across occupations and industries; 3) Determines wage differentials and inequality in typically low wage and high wage occupations; 4) Serves as reference for investment decisions and in periodic adjustments of minimum wages; and 5) Provides inputs in compliance to Philippine commitment to Special Data Dissemination Standards of the IMF	PSA	2023-2029 (Every 2 years simultaneously conducted with ISLE)	152,880.00	
4. Labor and Employment Statistics	Conduct of household-based and establishment-based surveys related to labor and employment indicators - Integrated Survey on Labor and Employment Statistics (ISLE)	SDG Indicator 8.8.112 to 8.8.1.4 PDP Chapter 4 - Percentage of total number of establishments (%) provided with technical assistance that installed or enhanced productivity performance-based incentives schemes Green Jobs Telecommuting Work	Statistics on the following: 1) Unionism and collective bargaining; 2) Employment of specific group of workers; 3) Occupational shortages and surpluses; 4) Job-related training of workers; 5) Occupational safety and health practices; 6) Occupational injuries and diseases 7) Productivity improvement programs and gainsharing practices; 8) Labor cost and employees	Regular release of indicators included in the PDP and SDG and other emerging concerns in industry standards and practices	Use: 1) Serve as critical inputs to studies on industry trends and practices, and as bases for the formulation of policies and programs on employment, conditions of work and industrial relations. Users: Department of Labor and Employment, National Economic and Development Authority, Philippine Statistics Authority, and other concerned agencies	PSA	2023-2029 (Every 2 years simultaneously conducted with ISLE)	-	

CHAPTER	STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS (SDPs)	PDP Indicator/SDG Indicator/Issues being Addressed	Outputs	Outcome	Use/Users	Implementing Agency	Proposed date/year of Implementation	Budget	Cross-reference
4. Labor and Employment Statistics	Development of Digital Skills Mapping Framework	Digital competitiveness of workers	Framework to map the available digital skills/competencies and workforce in the country	Provide support and innovative strategies to promote digital technology, digital careers and innovations among students, youth and workers, including the provisions of incentives	Use: 1) Support to the monitoring and Implementation of Republic Act (RA) No. 11927 also know as Philippine Digital Workforce Competitiveness Act to identify the available skills and competencies, skills gaps and training needs, demographics of the Philippine workforce in digital technology and sectors, and the availability and access to digital platforms and ICT infrastructure Users: DOLE, DTI, NEDA, PSA, and other concerned agencies	DOLE, DICT, DOST. TESDA (IACLPS, IACICTS)	2024, 2026	800.00	
4. Labor and Employment Statistics	Development/enhancement of the labor and employment statistics database	Need to improve coverage and openness of labor and employment related indicators as part of the requirements of open data initiative *Various PDP indicators which are sourced from the LFS; *Labour Statistics Convention 160 and Recommendation 170; *Source of labor market information/ indicators	Compiled labor and employment statistics/indicators in the form of database	Compliance to the open data initiative for easier and more 'open' dissemination of employment related statistics	Use: 1) Promotes transparency and accountability by making labor and employment data easily accessible to all Users: General public and other concerned agencies	PSA	2023-2025	825.00	

CHAPTER	STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS (SDPs)	PDP Indicator/SDG Indicator/Issues being Addressed	Outputs	Outcome	Use/Users	Implementing Agency	Proposed date/year of Implementation	Budget	Cross-reference
4. Labor and Employment Statistics	Capacity Development through participation and engagement in local and international conferences, trainings, workshops, and meetings for the development of quality and comprehensive labor statistics including Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and other related concerns - 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians' (ICLS) New Concept of Work at the national context	Need to build capacity on the new concept of work for better appreciation Various PDP and SDG indicators which are sourced from the LFS	19th ICLS resolution on the New Concept of Work adopted Pertinent staff of IAC member agencies trained/briefed	Conformity with international labor statistics resolutions Better appreciation on the new concept of work	Use: 1) Classifying work according to international standards for better program/policy interventions 2) Adoption of the methodology on the new concept of work in program/policy interventions Users: Department of Labor and Employment, National Economic and Development Authority, Philippine Statistics Authority, and other concerned agencies Member agencies of the IACLPS	PSA, IACLPS	2023-2025	35.00	
4. Labor and Employment Statistics	Measurement of green jobs at the National / Philippine Context	Need to address data gaps on green jobs in establishments and households	Approved Board Resolution - Methodology of Measuring Green Jobs with Decent Work Dimension	Measurement of green jobs in household and establishments	Use: 1) Support to the monitoring of the implementation of Republic Act No. 10771 otherwise known as Green Jobs Act to incentivize business enterprises that implemented green jobs Users: Department of Labor and Employment, Department of Trade and Industry and other concerned agencies under R.A. 10771	ILO, DOLE, PSA	2024-2026	-	
4. Labor and Employment Statistics	Conduct of pilot surveys on the Measurement of Green Jobs in Establishments and Households Surveys in collaboration with partner agency	Need to address data gaps on green jobs in establishments and households	Number of employed and establishments with green jobs	Better information on the number and characteristics of persons employed in green jobs and the number of establishments with green jobs.	Use: 1) Support to the monitoring of the implementation of Republic Act No. 10771 otherwise known as Green Jobs Act to incentivize business enterprises that implemented green jobs Users: Department of Labor and Employment, Department of Trade and Industry and other concerned agencies under R.A. 10771	ILO, DOLE, PSA	2024-2025	3,000.00	

CHAPTER	STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS (SDPs)	PDP Indicator/SDG Indicator/Issues being Addressed	Outputs	Outcome	Use/Users	Implementing Agency	Proposed date/year of Implementation	Budget	Cross-reference
4. Labor and Employment Statistics	Conduct of household-based and establishment-based surveys related to labor and employment indicators - Survey on Overseas Filipino (SOF)	To conduct overall review of the SOF to increase its reliability, relevance and timeliness	Transformed Survey on Overseas Filipinos	Better measurement of number of overseas Filipinos and more relevant data related to overseas Filipinos	Use: 1) Provide estimates on the number of overseas Filipinos including overseas workers and their socio-economic characteristics Users: General public and other concerned agencies	PSA	2023-2029	27,000.00	Chapter 2.3
5. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Statistics	Development and implementation of new sampling design for Crops Production Survey and conduct of pilot survey	Need for updated sampling frame and survey design	New design	Accurate and precise production estimates	Basis for food security planning and policy formulation Stakeholders in the Agriculture and Fisheries Sector	PSA	2023 (March)	43,479.41	
5. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Statistics	Implementation of the redesigned: -Rice and Corn Stocks Survey: Household and Commercial -Commercial Livestock and Poultry Survey	Need for updated sampling frame and survey design	Redesigned RSS: Household, Commercial, CLPS	Accurate and precise production estimates	Basis for food security planning and policy formulation Stakeholders in the Agriculture and Fisheries Sector Input to compilation of national accounts Basis for policy making and program implementation	PSA	2023 -January -March	50,899.64	
5. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Statistics	Monthly assessment of inflation and outlook for key agriculture and fishery commodities (i.e. Conduct of monthly production surveys for key agriculture and fishery commodities, etc.)	Need to produce data for agriculture and fishery commodities needed for the monthly assessment of inflation and outlook for key agriculture and fishery commodities	Monthly indicators on key agriculture and fishery commodities	Timely data needed for monitoring of inflation and market outlook	Basis for the timely assessment of the supply-demand situation and provision of recommendations to prevent spikes in the prices of key food commodities	PSA, NEDA, DA	2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029	2,276,921.04	
5. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Statistics	Conduct of 2022 Census of Agriculture and Fisheries (CAF) and agricultural statistics surveys using Computer-Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI)	Need to explore the use of ICT and GIS tools to increase automation of data collection and processing	Automated data collection system using CAPI and improvement in data collection through the use of technology	Real time submission of reports/data files	Availability of timely and accurate data for use in development planning, policy formulation and decision making.	PSA	2023 (September to November)	2,084,744.56	
5. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Statistics	Compilation and generation of selected Food Security Indicators	Need for data on food security indicators	Updated data on food security indicators	Updated data on food security indicators	Basis for food security planning and policy formulation.	PSA	2024-2025 (continuing)	1,000.00	Chapter 2.1

CHAPTER	STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS (SDPs)	PDP Indicator/SDG Indicator/Issues being Addressed	Outputs	Outcome	Use/Users	Implementing Agency	Proposed date/year of Implementation	Budget	Cross-reference
5. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Statistics	Mapping, enumerating, and gathering of information on selected crop/aquafarm areas using ICT and GIS tools	Need to explore the use of ICT and GIS tools to increase automation of data collection and processing	Prediction models, maps, and count and/or area estimates of selected major crops and aquafarms in the country using earth observation data combined with Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Remote Sensing technology	Prediction models, maps, and count and/or area estimates of selected major crops and aquafarms in the country using earth observation data combined with Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Remote Sensing technology	Availability of timely and accurate data for use in development planning, policy formulation and decision making.	PSA	2023 AI Models/Predictions-(January to December 2023) Ground Truthing-(May and December 2023)	6,146.64	
5. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Statistics	Survey on Costs and Returns of Selected Agricultural Commodities Production (corn, hog, and chicken)	Outdated data on the levels and structure of costs and returns of producing a particular commodity	Updated data on the levels and structure of costs and returns of producing a particular commodity	Updated data on the levels and structure of costs and returns of producing a particular commodity	Basis for establishing price support, inputs and credit support, and marketing support Stakeholders on Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing Statistics	PSA	2024-2025 Hog and Chicken (backyard) 2026-2027 corn	72,935.00	
5. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Statistics	Survey on Food Consumption for Agricultural Commodities	Need for data on per capita consumption of selected agricultural commodities	Updated data on per capita consumption of selected agricultural commodities	Updated data on per capita consumption of selected agricultural commodities	Inputs in measuring the total food requirements of the country	PSA	2024-2025	200,000.00	
5. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Statistics	Conduct of overall revision and rebasing of value of production in agriculture and fisheries (national, regional and provincial)	Need to align the agricultural accounts in the revised and rebased national accounts	Revised and rebased value of production in agriculture and fisheries (national, regional and provincial)	Revised and rebased value of production in agriculture and fisheries (national, regional and provincial)	Basis for food security planning and policy formulation.	PSA	2025-2029 (continuing)	10,200.00	
5. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Statistics	Study of data holdings for the generation of Tiers 2 and 3 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) indicators related to agriculture and fishery - Agriculture orientation index for government expenditures - Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction	Need to assess and study data for SDG indicators on agriculture and fishery	Data for SDGs indicators related to agriculture and fishery	Data for the monitoring of SDGs related to agriculture and fishery	Inputs for national planning and policy formulation	PSA	2023-2029 (continuing)	350.00	
5. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Statistics	Conduct of field visits, studies, internet research or use of existing secondary data for updating the parameters (seed usage, wastage, processing), technical conversion ratios for Supply Utilization Accounts/Food Balance Sheet and common conversion rates for selected agricultural commodities for production estimation (e.g. milling recovery rate from palay to rice, conversion ratios for livestock and poultry commodities, breeding stocks and orchard development)	Outdated parameters and technical conversion ratios for Supply Utilization Accounts/ Food Balance Sheet.	Updated parameters for seed usage, feeds, wastage, processing	Updated parameters for seed usage, feeds, wastage, processing	Basis for food security planning and policy formulation.	PSA	2023-2029 (continuing)	3,500.00	
5. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Statistics	Improvement in the processing systems towards the generation of Value of Production in Agriculture and Fisheries	Need to automate processes involved in the collection of data from ESSS to generation of estimates for the Value of Production in Agriculture and Fisheries	Automated processes	Automated processes	Basis for food security planning and policy formulation.	PSA	2024-2025 (continuing)	1,000.00	

CHAPTER	STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS (SDPs)	PDP Indicator/SDG Indicator/Issues being Addressed	Outputs	Outcome	Use/Users	Implementing Agency	Proposed date/year of Implementation	Budget	Cross-reference
5. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Statistics	Roll Out of Automated Statistical Reporting System on Forestry	Need to address several issues related to the timeliness, accuracy, resource efficiency, data quality, and accessibility of statistical data on forestry	Forestry inventory and production reports	Improved automated statistical reporting system	Basis for planning and policy formulation	FMB	2024	203.00	
5. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Statistics	Implementation of Mobile Price Monitoring System (MPMS) on Forest Products	Need to improve the collection, consolidation and analysis of price data	Forestry Domestic Prices Statistical Reports	Improved Statistical Forestry Information	Basis for planning and policy formulation	FMB	2024	200.00	
5. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Statistics	Development/Enhancement and Implementation of Information Technology (IT)-enabled Assessment System for Agrarian Reform Communities (IT-eASy ARCs)	To generate information on effects of interventions on status and levels of development of Agrarian Reform Communities (ARCs) and Agrarian Reform Beneficiary Organizations (ARBOs) and on other indicators not captured in regular reporting system	Status and levels of development of ARCs and ARBOs generated	Evidence based plans and targets of Support Services Office (SSO) DAR based on updated and official information on status and levels of development of ARCs and ARBOs	DAR Management, Oversight Agencies, Researchers for decision-making, planning and further studies.	DAR	2023-2024 (continuing)	9,290.70	
5. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Statistics	Palay Production Survey (PPS)	Need to generate estimates on palay production, area, yield, and other production-related data at the national, regional and provincial levels.	Provincial, regional and national level data on palay production, area, yield, and other production-related statistics.	Accurate and precise production estimates	Basis for food security planning and policy formulation Stakeholders in the agriculture and fishery sector	PSA	2023-2029 (quarterly)	461,048.09	
5. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Statistics	Corn Production Survey (CPS)	Need to generate estimates on corn production, area, yield, and other production-related data at the national, regional and provincial levels.	Provincial, regional and national level data on corn production, area, yield, and other production-related statistics.	Accurate and precise production estimates	Basis for food security planning and policy formulation Stakeholders in the agriculture and fishery sector	PSA	2023-2029 (quarterly)	271,389.73	
5. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Statistics	Monthly Palay and Corn Situation and Reporting (MPCSR)	Need to update the PPS and CPS estimates for the reference period based on standing crop at the national, regional and provincial levels.	National level data of the updated PPS and CPS estimates for the reference period based on standing crop.	Accurate and precise production estimates	Basis for food security planning and policy formulation Stakeholders in the agriculture and fishery sector	PSA	2023-2029 (monthly)	99,339.06	
5. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Statistics	Rice and Corn Stocks Survey: Household (RCSS:H)	Need to generate estimates of the monthly stocks inventory of rice and corn for the household sector	Regional and national level data on rice and corn stocks inventory in the household sector.	Accurate and precise production estimates	Basis for food security planning and policy formulation Stakeholders in the Agriculture and Fisheries Sector	PSA	2023-2029 (monthly)	221,169.28	
5. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Statistics	Rice and Corn Stocks Survey: Commercial (RCSS:C)	Need to generate rice and corn stocks inventory held by the commercial sector	Regional and national level data on rice and corn stocks inventory in the commercial sector.	Accurate and precise production estimates	Basis for food security planning and policy formulation Stakeholders in the Agriculture and Fisheries Sector	PSA	2023-2029 (monthly)	263,919.64	

CHAPTER	STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS (SDPs)	PDP Indicator/SDG Indicator/Issues being Addressed	Outputs	Outcome	Use/Users	Implementing Agency	Proposed date/year of Implementation	Budget	Cross-reference
5. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Statistics	Crops Production Survey (CrPS)	Need to generate basic production statistics for crops other than palay and corn at the national and sub-national levels.	Provincial, regional and national level data on production, area and number of bearing trees/ hills/vines.	Accurate and precise production estimates	Basis for food security planning and policy formulation Stakeholders in the Agriculture and Fisheries Sector	PSA	2023-2029 (quarterly)	471,363.99	
5. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Statistics	Backyard Livestock and Poultry Survey	Need for updated data on inventory (by animal type and farm classification), volume of production, volume of milk production by dairy animals and farmgate prices at household level	Updated data on inventory (by animal type and farm classification), volume of production, volume of milk production by dairy animals and farmgate prices at household level	Accurate and precise production estimates	Input in the estimation of Value Production in Agriculture Basis for food security planning and policy formulation Stakeholders in the agriculture and fishery sector	PSA	2023-2029 (quarterly)	204,121.18	
5. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Statistics	Commercial Livestock and Poultry Survey	Need for updated data on inventory (by animal type and farm classification), volume of production, volume of milk production by dairy animals and farmgate prices at livestock and poultry establishments	Updated data on inventory (by animal type and farm classification), volume of production, volume of milk production by dairy animals and farmgate prices at livestock and poultry establishments	Accurate and precise production estimates	Input in the estimation of Value Production in Agriculture Basis for food security planning and policy formulation Stakeholders in the agriculture and fishery sector	PSA	2023-2029 (quarterly)	75,626.05	
5. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Statistics	Compilation of Data from Slaughterhouses and Poultry Dressing Plants	Need for slaughter data from slaughterhouses and poultry dressing plants	Updated slaughter data from slaughterhouses and poultry dressing plants	Accurate and precise production estimates	Input in the estimation of Value Production in Agriculture Basis for food security planning and policy formulation Stakeholders in the agriculture and fishery sector	PSA	2023-2029 (monthly)	17,267.29	
5. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Statistics	Quarterly Commercial Fisheries Survey	Need to generate estimates on volume and value of commercial fisheries production at the national, regional and provincial level	Volume and value of commercial fisheries production by species	Timely, relevant and accurate fisheries production estimates	Input to compilation national accounts Input to compilation of value of production in agriculture and fisheries Program implementation and policy making of concerned government agencies Researches and study	PSA	2023-2029 (quarterly)	280,074.18	

CHAPTER	STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS (SDPs)	PDP Indicator/SDG Indicator/Issues being Addressed	Outputs	Outcome	Use/Users	Implementing Agency	Proposed date/year of Implementation	Budget	Cross-reference
5. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Statistics	Quarterly Municipal Fisheries Survey	Need to generate estimates on volume and value of marine municipal fisheries production at the national, regional and provincial level	Volume and value of commercial fisheries production by species	Timely, relevant and accurate fisheries production estimates	Input to compilation national accounts Input to compilation of value of production in agriculture and fisheries Program implementation and policy making of concerned government agencies Researches and study	PSA	2023-2029 (quarterly)	573,068.80	
5. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Statistics	Quarterly Inland Fisheries Survey	Need to generate estimates on volume and value of inland fisheries production at the national, regional and provincial level	Volume and value of inland fisheries production by species	Timely, relevant and accurate fisheries production estimates	Input to compilation national accounts Input to compilation of value of production in agriculture and fisheries Program implementation and policy making of concerned government agencies Researches and study	PSA	2023-2029 (quarterly)	87,678.86	
5. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Statistics	Quarterly Aquaculture Survey	Need to generate estimates on volume and value of aquaculture production at the national, regional and provincial level	Volume and value of aquaculture production by species	Timely, relevant and accurate fisheries production estimates	Input to compilation national accounts Input to compilation of value of production in agriculture and fisheries Program implementation and policy making of concerned government agencies Researches and study	PSA	2023-2029 (quarterly)	391,135.38	
5. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Statistics	Generation of agricultural accounts and indicators such as the Value of Production in Agriculture and Fisheries (National, Regional), Food Balance Sheet, Supply Utilization Accounts, Agricultural Indicators System, Production Costs and Returns of Selected Agricultural Commodities, Selected Statistics on Agriculture, and Commodity Fact Sheets	Need to generate agricultural accounts and indicators	Updated data on value of production at current and constant 2018 prices	Updated data on value of production at current and constant 2018 prices	Input in the estimation of Gross Value Added in AFF Basis for food security planning and policy formulation Stakeholders in the agriculture and fishery sector	PSA	2023-2029 (continuing)	10,500.00	
5. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Statistics	Validation, analysis and production of forestry statistical information	Measure the progress towards sustainable forest management and conservation. It requires the validation, analysis, and production of forestry statistical information to determine the forest area and its changes over time	Forestry statistical reports	Improved Statistical Forestry Information	Basis for planning and policy formulation	FMB	2023-2029 (continuing)	420.00	

CHAPTER	STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS (SDPs)	PDP Indicator/SDG Indicator/Issues being Addressed	Outputs	Outcome	Use/Users	Implementing Agency	Proposed date/year of Implementation	Budget	Cross-reference
5. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Statistics	Dissemination fora for agriculture and fisheries	The forum intends to provide stakeholders available and updated agricultural statistics.	Documentation report and feedback from stakeholders	Awareness and understanding of agricultural statistics	Basis for food security planning and policy formulation Stakeholders in the Agriculture and Fisheries Sector	PSA	2024-2029 (May of every year)	2,640.00	
5. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Statistics	Publication of the Philippine Forests at a Glance booklet	Provides summary data for the reader's quick look at the significant information on the Philippine Forest	Philippine Forestry Statistics	Relevant information on the Philippine Forest	Basis for planning and policy formulation	FMB	2023-2029 (November of every year)	1,120.00	
5. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Statistics	Annual Validation Workshop for the Philippine Forestry Statistics (PFS)	Compilation of basic and current information of forestry and wood industry	Philippine Forestry Statistics	Relevant information on the Philippine Forest	Basis for planning and policy formulation	FMB	2023-2029 (September of every year)	1,421.00	
5. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Statistics	Conduct of appreciation seminar/briefing with stakeholders on agricultural statistics	Advocacy on the use of statistics	Trained/capacitated technical staff	Trained/capacitated technical staff	To improve and strengthen statistical capacity of PSS personnel	PSA	2023, 2024	300.00	
5. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Statistics	Conduct of capacity development activities e.g., operational training on the regular surveys and statistical activities, data review and validation at the provincial and regional levels, training on basic statistics, data management, analysis and dissemination, and data visualization like infographics and videographic	Sustained capacity building activities on agriculture and fishery statistics	Trained/capacitated technical staff	Trained/capacitated technical staff	Professional and individual growth of statisticians.	PSA	2023-2029 (continuing)	-	
5. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Statistics	Conduct of training and retraining of field personnel for IT-enabled Assessment System (IT-eASy)	Need to train additional staff and retrain to ensure effective and efficient conduct of the IT-eASy due to expansion of coverage from piloting to full implementation	Trained IT-eASY implementors from DAR central and field offices	Effective and efficient conduct of IT-eASy	To ensure effective and efficient conduct of the IT-eASy Concerned DAR Regional and provincial staff	DAR	2023 (for Central Office-March, June, October, November) 2024 (February to April)	3,500.00	
5. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Statistics	Institutionalization of the generation/compilation of Provincial Value of Production in Agriculture and Fisheries	Need for subnational level statistics on value of production in agriculture and fisheries as input in the compilation of Provincial Product Accounts (PPA)	Provincial level data on Value of Production in Agriculture and Fisheries	Inputs in the compilation of Provincial Product Accounts	Inputs in provincial level planning and policy formulation for food security Stakeholders in the Agriculture and Fisheries Sector	PSA	2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029	10,500.00	
5. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Statistics	Capacity Development through participation and engagement in local and international conferences, trainings, workshops, and meetings for the development of quality and comprehensive agriculture statistics including Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and other related concerns	Engagement and cooperation with the international statistical community needs to be sustained to ensure that Philippine statistics is constantly at par with global quality standards	Information sharing and discussions on statistical development	Outcome report and knowledge gained from exposure in international conferences, meetings, training and workshops	Venue for information sharing and discussions on statistical development	PSA	2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029	18,000.00	

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6. Industry, Trade, and Services Statistics	Commodity Flow Survey via Road Transport	Need to expand the scope and coverage of domestic trade statistics to include mode of transport	Value and Volume of commodities transported via Road transport within the country	Formulation of plans and policies for transportation facilities	DOTr, PSA, DTI	PSA	2024 - 2029 annual nationwide conduct of the survey every 2nd Quarter	21,452.46	
6. Industry, Trade, and Services Statistics	Harmonization of Micro, Small, Medium Enterprise (MSME) classification	Need to standardize the MSME classification (employment or assets)	Number of establishments by sector	Formulation of plans and policies	PSA, DTI	PSA/DTI	2023 - 2025	156.00	
6. Industry, Trade, and Services Statistics	Generation of the Foreign Affiliates Statistics (FATS)	Need to generate data on FATS	Data on inward FATS	Formulation of plans and policies	BSP	BSP	2025	100.00	
6. Industry, Trade, and Services Statistics	Generation of export data on services at more disaggregated level	Need to generate granular data on services exports	Exports of Services by industry	Formulation of plans and policies	DTI	PSA	2025	-	
6. Industry, Trade, and Services Statistics	Generation of export and import data of commodities that are classified as Halal, Kosher, natural and organic products	Need to generate export and import data as to Halal, Kosher, natural and organic products	Export and Import Value of Halal, Kosher, natural and organic products	Formulation of incentive plans for traders	DTI	PSA/BOC	2024	50.00	
6. Industry, Trade, and Services Statistics	Capacity Development on the 2022 Philippine Standard Commodity Classification	Need to adhere to standard classification	Export and Import data at 2022 PSCC level	Information and data appreciation	BSP, DTI, NEDA	PSA	2023 - 2024 (Q1 2024)	-	
6. Industry, Trade, and Services Statistics	Comprehensive Updating and Maintenance of List of Establishments/Statistical Business Register	PDP Indicators: Number of MSMEs participating in Global Value Chains (GVCs) Number of MSMEs integrated into domestic value chains	Generate data by MSMEs	Formulation of incentives for MSMEs	NEDA, DTI	PSA	2023, 2028	417,980.00	
6. Industry, Trade, and Services Statistics	Census of Philippine Business and Industry (CPBI)	PDP indicator/SDG Goal 9.2.2 Tier 1 Manufacturing employment as proportion to total employment	Employment data for manufacturing industry	Monitoring of SDG indicator for Goal 9 and development of manufacturing sector	PSA	PSA	2024, 2029 (every five years)	594,347.00	
6. Industry, Trade, and Services Statistics	Annual Survey Philippine Business and Industry (ASPBI)	PDP indicators/SDG Goal 9.2.2 Tier 1 Manufacturing employment as proportion to total employment PDP indicator: Revenues generated by MSMEs (Php million)	Employment data for manufacturing industry Revenue data by MSMEs	Formulation of plans and policies	PSA	PSA	2023, 2025 - 2028 (annual)	586,090.00	
6. Industry, Trade, and Services Statistics	Survey on Information and Communication Technology (SICT)	Forms adoption of e-commerce via the internet	e-commerce data by sector	Formulation of plans and policies	NEDA, DTI, DICT	PSA	2025, 2027, 2029	144,489.00	

CHAPTER	STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS (SDPs)	PDP Indicator/SDG Indicator/Issues being Addressed	Outputs	Outcome	Use/Users	Implementing Agency	Proposed date/year of Implementation	Budget	Cross-reference
6. Industry, Trade, and Services Statistics	Monthly Integrated Survey on Selected Industries (MISSI)	Need to generate flash indicators on the performance of manufacturing	VAPI, VOPI, VANSI, VONSI of manufacturing sector	For planning, monitoring, and analysis of interventions, plans and programs implemented	NEDA, DTI	PSA	2023 - 2029 (Monthly)	67,791.00	
6. Industry, Trade, and Services Statistics	Compilation of International Merchandise Trade Statistics (IMTS)	PDP indicators: Non-electronics export (in USD billion) Number of 6-digit exported products	Value and Volume of Export by commodities Value and Volume of Export products at HS level (6-digits)	Formulation of plans and policies Trade promotion	DTI	PSA	2023 - 2029	14,616.54	
6. Industry, Trade, and Services Statistics	Dissemination Forum of International Trade Statistics (IMTS)	Data appreciation and awareness on latest available data	Export and Import Value in USD	Information and data appreciation	BSP, DTI, NEDA, BOC and traders	PSA	2023 - 2029 either every June or July of the year	2,371.80	
6. Industry, Trade, and Services Statistics	Capacity development through participation and engagement in local and international conferences, trainings, workshops, and meetings for the development of quality and comprehensive industry, trade and services statistics including Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and other related concerns.	Need to comply with international standards to comparability of data	IMTS, SITS statistics	Improvement in quality statistics and adherence to international standards	BSP, BOC, PSA	PSA	2023 - 2029 IMTSWG meeting every July or August (yearly)	2,125.12	
6. Industry, Trade, and Services Statistics	Survey of Tourism Establishments in the Philippines (STEP)		Tourism Characteristic Industries	Availability of supply from tourism industries that will meet the consumption of goods and services of visitors	Inputs in the compilation of the Philippine Tourism Satellite Account (PTSA)	PSA	2026	17,800.00	
7. Tourism Statistics	Improvement on the data collection and processing: -Conduct and strengthening of the Visitor Sample Survey (VSS) in International Ports through use of Computer-Assisted Personal Interview - Capturing demands for other emerging tourism-related statistics (e.g. Halal Tourism Statistics, etc.)	Need for timely release of tourism inbound revenue	Automated/real time data	Efficient monitoring of inbound tourist/visitor travel behavior; timely release of reports for the benefit of stakeholders	PSA, DOT, academe, private sector	DOT, BI, BOQ	2025	640,000.00	
7. Tourism Statistics	Adoption of official statistical frameworks and standards, to include but not limited to the following: -Measuring the Sustainability of Tourism -Ecotourism	Non-availability of internationally comparable indicators / estimates Need to comply with the Manila Call for Action on Measuring the Sustainable Tourism - data gaps and limitations SDG Target 12.b - Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	MST estimates based on UNWTO concepts and definitions and methodology	Development, implementation, and monitoring of indicators, plans, and programs on sustainable tourism	PSA, DOT, NEDA, academe, private sector	PSA	2024-2026	2,100.00	

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7. Tourism Statistics	Development of an integrated information system for the collection of administrative-based tourism statistics (e.g., TourLISTA)	Absence of integrated data collection mechanism to generate tourism statistics at the national and local level	Web-based information system	Efficient monitoring of tourist/visitor travel behavior	PSA, DOT, LGU, academe, private sector	DOT	2023-2024	600.00	
7. Tourism Statistics	Generation of outbound tourism statistics -Integration of departure data to the e-Travel	Lack of parallel data for outbound tourism (monthly visitor flow, by country destination and spending) when compared to inbound tourism Release of timely and latest outbound statistics	Monthly outbound statistics - by place of residence - with report on expenditure by item - by country of destination - by nationality - by age group - by purpose of travel	Compilation of outbound tourism expenditure of the Philippine Tourism Satellite Accounts and travel services in the country's balance of payments statistics of BSP Development and implementation of Tourism plans and programs	PSA, DOT, BSP, LGU, academe, private sector	DOT	2023-2024	12,000.00	
7. Tourism Statistics	Conduct of trainings and engagement with local government units, regional/provincial tourism offices, and tourism establishments	Lack of capacity and resources at the local/provincial tourism offices	Knowledge on the compilation of tourism statistics	Collection of complete and reliable statistics	PSA, DOT, LGU, private sector	DOT	2023-2029	14,000.00	
7. Tourism Statistics	Household Survey on Domestic Visitors (HSDV)	Lack of data on tourism expenditure, length of stay, and number of domestic visitors disaggregated by region/province	Survey data on domestic and outbound visitors	Collection of complete and reliable statistics	PSA, DOT, LGU, private sector	PSA, DOT	2025-2026	35,000.00	
7. Tourism Statistics	Development and improvement of Tourism Satellite Accounts at the subnational level	Lack of consistent and comparable data/indicators at the subnational level PDP Indicator: Contribution of tourism to gross domestic product (GDP) improved (%)	Subnational Tourism Satellite Accounts for the 17 regions in the country	Development and implementation of tourism plans and programs at the local level	DOT, NEDA, LGU, academe, private sector	PSA	2023-2026	39,000.00	Chapter 19
7. Tourism Statistics	Conduct of data collection mechanism to gather information on tourism revenue and expenditure at the local level (e.g., Tourism Product Market Survey)	Lack of data on tourism revenue and other statistics disaggregated by region/province	Database on tourism revenue and other related tourism market product statistics by region/province	Development and implementation of tourism plans and programs at the local level	PSA, DOT, LGU, academe, private sector	DOT, DICT	2023-2028	17,500.00	

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8.1 Science, Technology and Innovation Statistics	Conduct and Institutionalization of survey focusing on innovation activities of businesses, industries, and the government sector every three (3) years	Limited data and indicators on innovation, specifically in business/industry and government sector	Number of technology business incubators (TBI) graduates increased; Applications for patent; Granted patents; Distribution of trademarks granted	Inputs to the development and implementation of STI plans and programs	Government Sector, Private Sector, and Academe	PSA /PIDS	January 2023 to December 2025	96.00	
8.1 Science, Technology and Innovation Statistics	Conduct and institutionalization of survey on research and development expenditures and human resources annually 1) Survey of 2021-2022 R&D Expenditures and Human Resources in Government, Higher Education, and Private Non-Profit Sectors	Lack of updated country data	Total R&D Personnel; Number of Researchers; Number of R&D Personnel per million population; Number of Researchers per million population; Gross Expenditures on R&D (GERD); R&D Expenditures as %of GDP; Public R&D Expenditures; Private R&D Expenditures; R&D Expenditures per R&D Personnel; R&D Expenditures per Researcher	To serve as basis for setting R&D directions and priority areas, as well as formulating better S&T policies and programs	Government Sector, Private Sector, and Academe	DOST/PSA	January 2023 to December 2029	22,700.00	
8.1 Science, Technology and Innovation Statistics	Conduct and institutionalization of survey on research and development expenditures and human resources annually 2) Rider questions on R&D expenditures and personnel in the ASPBI for the Private/Business Industry sector							-	
8.1 Science, Technology and Innovation Statistics	Conduct and institutionalization of survey on technology adoption, utilization, and commercialization every three (3) years	Lack of available data to assess technology adoption, utilization, and commercialization in the country	Percentage increase in the public R&D products adopted by users and/or commercialized Number and values of Intellectual Property assets that were commercialized	As policy basis in scaling up adoption, utilization, and commercialization of technology in the country	Government Sector, Private Sector, and Academe	DOST/DTI	2025 to 2026	-	
8.1 Science, Technology and Innovation Statistics	Development of STI Statistics Web Portal for PSS to consolidate and disseminate all available relevant STI data and information - Establishment of a harmonized STI archive/ warehouse system	Poor international STI-related rating of the country due to lack of data and others (e.g., Global Competitiveness Index)	STI Statistics Web Portal	For the improvement of international STI-related rating of the country	Government Sector, Private Sector, and Academe	DOST	July 2023 to December 2024	1,093.23	

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8.1 Science, Technology and Innovation Statistics	Data assessment and updating of STI indicators as part of the Statistical Framework for Investment for STI sector	Need to review available indicators vis-à-vis the emerging demands and concerns of the sector	List of updated STI indicators	To identify outcome/ impact indicators for the STI sector	Government Sector, Private Sector, and Academe	DOST/PSA	January 2023 to December 2025	120.00	
8.1 Science, Technology and Innovation Statistics	Forum and User-Producer Fora of STI stakeholders (e.g., Science, Technology, and Innovation Summit)	Low linkages among STI stakeholders, and weak collaboration on STI statistical data needs among concerned government agencies, LGUs, academe, and industries; Low public awareness, general understanding, appreciation, and/or interest in STI	Academe-Industry-Government R&D linkages Update to previous publications including data and indicators on R&D Personnel and Expenditures	To strengthen R&D linkages and collaboration between players/ actors within the STI Ecosystem; and to increase public awareness, general understanding, appreciation, and/or interest in STI	Government Sector, Private Sector, and Academe	DOST/DTI	January 2024 to December 2029	770.00	
8.1 Science, Technology and Innovation Statistics	1) Capacity development on statistics and related course for personnel engaged in the collection, management, reporting, dissemination (e.g., infographics), and analyses of STI statistics	Limited number of statisticians or personnel with technical know-how on data collection, processing, analysis, monitoring and reporting	Number of trained personnel on data collection, processing, analysis, monitoring and reporting Number of developed regions of their respective Regional STI/R&D Profile	To create a well-developed statistical system able to respond to the data requirement in the region and to the national level in aid to planning, policy formulation and decision making in S&T	DOST	DOST	January 2023 to December 2029	-	
8.1 Science, Technology and Innovation Statistics	2) Capacity development on the establishment and alignment of STI/R&D Profile	Limited number of statisticians or personnel with technical know-how on data collection, processing, analysis, monitoring and reporting	Number of trained personnel on data collection, processing, analysis, monitoring and reporting Number of developed regions of their respective Regional STI/R&D Profile	To create a well-developed statistical system able to respond to the data requirement in the region and to the national level in aid to planning, policy formulation and decision making in S&T	DTI/DOST	DTI	January 2023 to December 2029	-	
8.2 Information Society Statistics	Institutionalization of the National ICT Household Survey	Possible to be included as rider survey in related and existing surveys conducted by the PSA	National ICT Household Survey Results	Phase 1 - Survey Design and Data Collection Phase 2 - Data Processing and Survey Result	Government Sector, Private Sector, and Academe	DICT / PSA	2023 - 2029	43,400.00	
8.2 Information Society Statistics	Establishment of the ICT Indicators Toolkit	Serve as the key reference document for telecommunications and ICT indicators; improvement of the quality of data submitted by telcos for monitoring and benchmarking	ICT Indicators Toolkit	Engage telecommunications companies to provide the necessary indicators to monitor the country's progress in ICT development	Government Sector, Private Sector, and Academe	DICT / PSA	2023 - 2029	2,000.00	
8.2 Information Society Statistics	Development of Digital Economy Framework	Come up with a preliminary statistical framework and core indicators to help monitor the growth of the digital sector	Digital Economy Framework	Enable planners and decision makers to craft policies and programs to strengthen the Digital Economy in the Philippines	Government Sector, Private Sector, and Academe	DICT / PSA	2023 - 2029	3,300.00	

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8.2 Information Society Statistics	NGA-LGU ICT Readiness Survey	Determine the capacities of NGAs and LGUs in providing online services and state of ICT infrastructure	NGA-LGU ICT Readiness Survey Results	Provision of recommendations for future e-government planning and policy development in particular the National ICT Development Agenda (NICTDA) and Digital Government Masterplan 2023-2028	Government Sector, Private Sector, and Academe	DICT	2023 - 2029	15,000.00	
8.2 Information Society Statistics	Establishment of a statistical framework and indicators to assess the impact of emerging technologies e.g., Artificial Intelligence	Monitor the impact of Artificial Intelligence (AI) to labor market	Impact Assessment Report	Improved monitoring of the impact of emerging technologies in the country	Government Sector, Private Sector, and Academe	Lead: DTI DOLE / DICT / PSA	2023-2029	-	
8.2 Information Society Statistics	Advocacy promotions of ICT related activities and programs	Insufficient advocacy of existing mechanisms	Digital Information dissemination materials (i.e. ICT Portal, websites, videographs, use of social media platforms, etc.)	Improved public awareness and increased participation rate	Government Sector, Private Sector, and Academe	DICT / PSA / DTI / DOST / DepEd / CHED / NTC / NEDA / DILG / SEC	2023 - 2029	1,550.00	
8.2 Information Society Statistics	Capacity Development on ICT statistics	Lack of capabilities to sustain the updating of the ICT indicators	Capacity Building Development Program	Improved awareness and increased participation rate	Government Sector, Private Sector, and Academe	DICT / PSA / DTI / DOST / DepEd / CHED / NTC / NEDA / DILG / SEC	2023 - 2029	1,800.00	
8.2 Information Society Statistics	Capacity Development for ICT experts involved in the generation of ICT Statistics	Low number of experts available in the field of ICT	Capacity Building Development Program	Increased in number of experts	Government Sector, Private Sector, and Academe	Lead: DICT PSA / DTI / DOST / DepEd / CHED / NTC / NEDA / DILG / SEC	2023-2029	1,800.00	
8.2 Information Society Statistics	Establishment of the Information/Data Security and Protection Mechanism for the ISS	Absence of Information/Data security and protection mechanism that may put the country in a compromising situation in the event that all ICTS will be posted publicly	Information/Data Security and Protection Mechanism	Improved data security and protection to the all public postings in the government websites and social media	Government Sector, Private Sector, and Academe	DICT / PSA	2023 - 2029	-	
9. Investment Statistics	Generation of a more disaggregated FDI data (i.e., at the five-digit level following the 2019 Updates of the 2009 PSIC)	Need for a more detailed industry breakdown of FDI data	FDI data by 5-digit (2019 Updates to the 2009) PSIC	More detailed data on FDI	Investment promotion, identification of investment potential industries, and for planning purposes	BSP	January 2024 to December 2025	-	

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9. Investment Statistics	Compilation of National Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Project data	Need to improve the generation and compilation of investment statistics to measure the level of infrastructure spending	Report on the actual spending of the private sector partner and the government in PPP projects	Provide the PSA data for developing the national accounts of the Philippines, particularly the investments in the construction industry provided by the private sector and the government in the PPP projects Allow other oversight agencies to manage and control government spending and contingent liabilities	Evidence-based planning and decision and policymaking of concerned government agencies and other stakeholders	PPPC	January 2023 to December 2025	-	
9. Investment Statistics	Conduct of a survey on PPP companies with FDI to expand/improve the coverage of the Coordinated Direct Investment Survey (CDIS)	Need to improve the generation and compilation of investment statistics	FDI data from PPP companies	More comprehensive coverage of FDI data compiled	For better policy formulation and analysis.	BSP	January 2023 to December 2025	-	
9. Investment Statistics	Development and adoption of a system for the compilation and generation of statistics on realized investment (and actual employment created)	PDP 2023-2028 Chapter 9 - Promote Trade and Investments To be determined: - Number of actual employment created from the realized investments (in levels) Note: Not included in the PDP Chapter 9 core RM yet due to lack of data but very relevant	A system for the compilation and generation of statistics on realized investment	Available data on realized investment and its share to total approved investments	Promotion and regulation of investment in the country	PSA/IPAs	January 2023 to December 2024	800.00	
9. Investment Statistics	Development of a database on the registry of number and location of stores and status of operation	Need for a database to monitor investments under the amended Retail Trade and Liberalization Act (RA 11595)	A database on the registry of number and location of stores and status of operation of each store to monitor investments under the amended Retail Trade Liberalization Act (11595)	Available data on registry of number and location of stores and status of operation of each store to monitor investments	Promotion and regulation of investments in the country	NEDA/DTI/SEC	January 2023 to December 2029	-	
9. Investment Statistics	Improvement of Quarterly Approved Investment Report in the Philippines	For PDP Chapter 5 - Modernize Agriculture and Agribusiness RM Indicator: - Growth in the Total Value of Approved Investments (AI) in agribusiness increased (in %, real terms) Improved data AI published as part of the quarterly report on Approved Investment by PSA which currently covers data from 10 IPAs.	All IPAs compiling and monitoring AI statistics for submission to PSA.	More comprehensive data on approved investment	Promotion and regulation of investments in the country.	PSA/IPAs	2023	100.00	

CHAPTER	STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS (SDPs)	PDP Indicator/SDG Indicator/Issues being Addressed	Outputs	Outcome	Use/Users	Implementing Agency	Proposed date/year of Implementation	Budget	Cross-reference
9. Investment Statistics	Development and monitoring of a comprehensive business register - Generation of data out of the business register	Absence of a comprehensive business register that would serve as principal basis of economic survey frames	Availability of a comprehensive business register	Updated business information database which can be used as the principal basis of economic survey frames	More comprehensive and accurate analyses of the investment sector	PSA/SEC/DTI/DICT/NEDA	January 2023 to December 2025	94,000.00	
9. Investment Statistics	Study on the development of a system for the generation and reporting of Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) investing	Green, Social, and Sustainability (GSS) Bonds issued increased To be determined: - Value of ESG Investments by region (in PhP, nominal terms) Note: Not included in the PDP Chapter 9 core RM yet due to lack of data but very relevant	Availability of data on ESG Investments	More disaggregated information on investment	Promotion and regulation of investments in the country	NEDA/DOF	January 2023 to December 2029	-	
9. Investment Statistics	Conduct of advocacy activities to promote the relevance of investment statistics among data producers and various stakeholders	Need to promote the importance of investment statistics	Awareness and appreciation on the importance of investment statistics	Investment concerned agencies and others stakeholders with awareness and appreciation on the importance of investment statistics	Promotion and regulation of investment in the country.	IACIS	January 2023 to December 2029	336.00	
9. Investment Statistics	Capacity building for the compilation and analyses of investment statistics, including study visits	Capacity gaps among producers, providers, and users of investment statistics have persisted	Enhanced expertise to generate and improve investment statistics	Improved quality and timeliness of investment statistics generated	Retooling of compilers and analysts of investment statistics	IACIS/PSRTI/SUCs	January 2023 to December 2029	-	
9. Investment Statistics	Capacity Development through participation and engagement in local and international conferences, trainings, workshops, and meetings for the development of quality and comprehensive investment statistics including Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and other related concerns	Participation in local and international conferences/ workshop/meetings and working groups	Gained/ updated knowledge related to investment	Concerned agencies and its staff are informed of the latest local and international development about investment	Retooling of compilers and analysts of investment statistics	IACIS	January 2023 to December 2029	-	
10. Statistics on Children, Youth, Gender and Development	Continuous generation of Tier 1 indicators of the SDGs, which relate to children, youth, and women	Demand for more timely, more frequent, accessible, coherent, comparable, comprehensive and relevant statistics on children, youth, and women	Statistics on SDG indicators as inputs to the SDGWatch	The generation of Tier 1 indicators aims to provide information/statistics for monitoring the SDGs.	Basis for the monitoring of and assessment of outputs and impact of programs for Sustainable Development Goals	PSA	2023-2029	-	

CHAPTER	STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS (SDPs)	PDP Indicator/SDG Indicator/Issues being Addressed	Outputs	Outcome	Use/Users	Implementing Agency	Proposed date/year of Implementation	Budget	Cross-reference
10. Statistics on Children, Youth, Gender and Development	Review and update frequency of conduct or schedule of NDHS	Demand for more timely, more frequent, accessible, coherent, comparable, comprehensive and relevant statistics on children, youth, and women	Recommendation or change in the schedule of conduct of the NDHS and reflected in the Designated Statistics	More relevant and timely information for evidence-based programs and decision towards achieving PDP and SDG targets related to health and VAW	Many of the health and gender related indicators are obtained from NDHS. These are mostly used in PDP, SDG monitoring and in designing health and gender related programs.	IAC HNS, NEDA, PSA, DOH		-	
10. Statistics on Children, Youth, Gender and Development	Institutionalization of the Women's Safety Module and Women's Empowerment chapter in the National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS)	Demand for more timely, more frequent, accessible, coherent, comparable, comprehensive and relevant statistics on children, youth, and women	Statistics on violence against women and indicators on women empowerment	More evidence-based programs will be crafted to address violence against women (VAW).	Basis for the policy and decision making on current issues on VAW	PSA	2028	-	
10. Statistics on Children, Youth, Gender and Development	Inclusion of time spent questions in the Labor Force Survey	Demand for more timely, more frequent, accessible, coherent, comparable, comprehensive and relevant statistics on children, youth, and women	Statistics on Time spent on unpaid care and domestic work on Women and Men by demographic characteristics	Evidence-based programs will be crafted in support to women and men on care work and domestic work.	Basis for the formulation of plans and policy on underlying issues on time spent on unpaid care and domestic work.	PSA and IACGCYS	2023	7,911.62	
10. Statistics on Children, Youth, Gender and Development	Statistical Research and Development on the following SDG Indicators;	Demand for more timely, more frequent, accessible, coherent, comparable, comprehensive and relevant statistics on children, youth, and women	Statistics on Agricultural Land Ownership and by type of Tenure, by Sex and demographic characteristics.			PSA	2023	-	
10. Statistics on Children, Youth, Gender and Development	1) SDG 5.a.1 Women's ownership of agricultural land (explore inclusion of questions in one household survey)			Evidence-based programs that can help development programs on Agricultural land.	Basis for the formulation of plans and policy on Agricultural lands.			7,333.00	
10. Statistics on Children, Youth, Gender and Development	2) 5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control			Status of our country on legal framework measured through scores on questions on land ownership. Data/Monitoring of cases on female genital mutilation.	Ensure gender equality and safety among women and girls			-	
10. Statistics on Children, Youth, Gender and Development	3) 5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age			Status of our country on legal framework measured through scores on questions on land ownership. Data/Monitoring of cases on female genital mutilation.	Ensure gender equality and safety among women and girls			-	

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10. Statistics on Children, Youth, Gender and Development	Inclusion of Child discipline questions on the NDHS	Demand for more timely, more frequent, accessible, coherent, comparable, comprehensive and relevant statistics on children, youth, and women	Statistics on violence against children.	More evidence-based programs will be crafted to address violence against children (VAC).	Basis for the policy and decision making on current issues on VAC	PSA and UNICEF	2028	-	Chapter 2.1
10. Statistics on Children, Youth, Gender and Development	Continuous conduct of the Longitudinal Cohort Study on the Filipino Child	Data gaps continue to exist despite the increasing demand for better quality and more disaggregated indicators/statistics on children and GAD	Information on the effect of some government programs on Filipino children. Information on the changes in the behaviour of Filipino children	Evidence-based programs that can help in the development of Filipino children.	Basis for the monitoring of and assessment of outputs and impact of programs for children and Gender and Development	National Steering Committee on Longitudinal Cohort Study	2023-2029	126,000.00	
10. Statistics on Children, Youth, Gender and Development	Study/evaluate the possibility and importance of institutionalizing/conducting the data collection of relevant statistics on children through Young Adult Fertility and Sexuality Study (YAFS) and Multiple Indicators and Cluster Survey (MICS)	Data gaps continue to exist despite the increasing demand for better quality and more disaggregated indicators/statistics on children and GAD	Statistics on children, Young Adult Fertility and Sexuality Study (YAFS) and Multiple Indicators and Cluster Survey (MICS)	Studies on children that provide various information regarding working conditions, education, fertility and sexuality of young adults.	Basis for the formulation of plans and policy on current issues such as teenage pregnancy	PSA, UPPI, UNICEF, CWC, NYC and IACGCYS	2023-2029	2,950.00	
10. Statistics on Children, Youth, Gender and Development	Expansion and full implementation of Crime Information, Reporting and Analysis System (CIRAS)/Enhanced e-Blotter System	Need for continuous enhancement of existing administrative reporting systems of criminal justice agencies to improve the generation, processing, analysis, dissemination and use of security, justice and peace statistics and indicators	For efficient and effective prescription of police intervention since the system shall hasten the process of transmitting, updating and retrieving crime records as well as generating statistical reports down to the municipal police level	- Improved crime reporting system by shifting from manual to electronic to keep abreast with modern technology; - Enhanced investigative competency of the police to conduct qualitative crime analysis faster and more accurately; and - Increased public trust to the police in crime prevention and solution	Speedy administration of justice to crime victims due to enhanced capacity of police investigators and crime registrars (data encoders, computer operators and statisticians) in crime recording and case monitoring	Philippine National Police (PNP)	2023-2029	-	Chapter 13
10. Statistics on Children, Youth, Gender and Development	Establishing of Gender Database and Youth Database	Lack of appreciation on statistics on children, youth and GAD	Statistical Databases on Gender and Youth	Accessible information/data on Gender and Youth	Basis for the formulation of plans and policy on current issues	PSA	2023-2029	-	
10. Statistics on Children, Youth, Gender and Development	Establishment of a Technical Working Group on Children and Youth indicator systems under the Interagency Committee on Gender, Children and Youth Statistics (IAC-GCYS)	Need for continuous enhancement of the coordination mechanisms for more coherent statistics on children and GAD	Statistical Framework on Children and Updated Philippine Youth Development Index	Review and suggest indicators for the statistical framework on children and youth statistics		PSA	2023	-	
10. Statistics on Children, Youth, Gender and Development	Harmonization of incidence information from PNP and other government agencies through CIRAS	Need for continuous enhancement of the coordination mechanisms for more coherent statistics on children and GAD	Non-duplication of estimates and more accurate and useful information on crime and violence against women and children (VAWC)	More appropriate and effective evidence-based programs on crime and violence will be crafted and implemented.	Tracking the progress and implementation of programs for the elimination of violence against women per Republic Act (RA) 9262 or Anti-Violence Against Women and Their Children Act and RA 11313 or the Safe Spaces Act	PNP and IACVAWC	2023-2029	-	

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10. Statistics on Children, Youth, Gender and Development	Formulation of statistical indicators framework on children	No existing official framework on children statistics	Approved statistical indicator framework on children	Availability of more useful and relevant information on children that will serve as useful inputs in crafting evidence-based plans and programs	Data will be used as basis in programs for the children and Monitoring and Evaluation of Philippine Programs for Children	CWC and PSA in consultation with the IAC-GCYS	2023-2024	160.00	
10. Statistics on Children, Youth, Gender and Development	Development of the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework for children and identification/development of statistical indicators for the monitoring of the National Action Plan for Children	No existing M&E framework for children	Approved M&E Framework	Availability of more useful and relevant information on children that will serve as useful inputs in crafting evidence-based plans and programs	Data will be used as basis in program, policy, and plan formulation and recommendations at the national and local levels, including external stakeholders of the government	CWC in consultation with the IAC-GCYS	2023-2024	1,701.60	
10. Statistics on Children, Youth, Gender and Development	Updating of the Philippine Youth Development Index indicators	Emerging concerns on Youth addressed with data support	Updated Philippine Youth Development Index	Availability of more useful and relevant information on youth that will serve as useful inputs in crafting evidence-based plans and programs	Data will be used as basis in programs for the youth and Monitoring and Evaluation of Philippine Programs for Youth	NYC in consultation with the IAC-GCYS	2023	250.00	
10. Statistics on Children, Youth, Gender and Development	Adoption of the Official Maternal Mortality Ratio Methodology	No updated parameters for the maternal mortality ratio	Official Estimates for the Maternal Mortality Ratio	To achieve PDP target to lessen MMR to 108 per 100,000 live birth	Data will be used in programs such as Safe Motherhood Program by the DOH, which aims to provide Filipino women access to quality healthcare for a safer pregnancy and delivery.	PSA, IACHNS, IAC CRVS	2023-2024	-	
10. Statistics on Children, Youth, Gender and Development	Development of the Methodology to measure Multidimensional Poverty Index among Children	No methodology for measuring child MPI	Methodology for Child MPI	Availability of Multidimensional Poverty Statistics among children	Data will be used in Poverty Alleviation and reducing vulnerabilities of children	UNICEF and PSA	2023	2,000.00	
10. Statistics on Children, Youth, Gender and Development	Conduct of a National Study on Early Child Development and Children with Disabilities	No updated parameters for measuring early child development and children with disabilities	Study on Early Child Development and Children with Disabilities	The Study will provide data/statisitics early child development and children with disabilites	This will help in policy and program development and/or enhancement.	ECCD, DOH, PSA, CWC, DSWD, NCDA	2023-2029	20.00	
10. Statistics on Children, Youth, Gender and Development	Development of Guidelines on Establishing and Maintaining Statistical GAD Database	Need to enhance statistical capacities of data producers and providers	Capacitated data producers and providers	Availability of more useful and relevant sex disaggregated data for evidence -based planning and programs	This will help in policy and program development and/or enhancement.	PSA and IACGCYS in collaboration with PSRTI	2023-2029	-	
10. Statistics on Children, Youth, Gender and Development	Capacity Development through participation and engagement in local and international conferences, trainings, workshops, and meetings for the development of quality and comprehensive gender statistics including Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and other related concerns	Need to enhance statistical capacities of data producers and providers		The participation to international fora/meetings aims to capacitate the data producers/compilers.	This will help in policy and program development and/or enhancement.	PSA and IAC-GCYS	2023 - 2029	-	

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11.1 Macroeconomic Statistics	Enhancing enterprise level data collection through development of online database system	Lack of corporate sector database that will be beneficial for the generation of macroeconomic accounts (e.g., full sequence of accounts)	Online database for the enterprise level data	Availability of organized and comprehensive database of enterprise level data that can be accessed by the PSS	Enterprise level data could be beneficial to the conduct of establish-based surveys of the PSA, as well as in the generation of macroeconomic accounts e.g., full sequence of accounts. PSA/BSP/NEDA and other agencies in the PSS	SEC/PSA	2023-2029	5,000.00	
11.1 Macroeconomic Statistics	Conduct of a National and Regional Survey Research to Estimate a Quality of Life Index (QLI) for the Philippines	Lack of measure to complement GDP/income that will estimate the welfare or well-being of the Filipino people No available monitoring tool for the long-term vision or AmBisyon Natin 2040	Baseline data for the QLI that can be disaggregated up to the regional level	Improved policy design/direction towards a better quality of life for Filipinos	Monitoring tool for the long-term vision or AmBisyon Natin 2040 Complementary measure to GDP and GNI Basis of policy design/direction (for legislative)	NEDA	January to December 2023	34,989.00	
11.1 Macroeconomic Statistics	Enhancement/updating of macroeconomic accounts and related frameworks and indicators -Compilation of the 2023 Supply and Use Table (SUT)	2023 Supply and Use Tables on recent economic developments, changes in classification systems and emerging concerns in the country	2023 Supply and Use Tables	Availability of updated benchmark estimates of GDP for the production, expenditure and income sides: Provides the key accounting mechanism to ensure that there is coherence between the various sources of data	PSA, NGAs, Academe, Researchers, General Public	PSA	2025-2028	735.00	
11.1 Macroeconomic Statistics	Enhancement/updating of macroeconomic accounts and related frameworks and indicators - Compilation of the 2023 Input Output (IO) Accounts	2023 Input-Output Tables on recent economic developments, changes in classification systems and emerging concerns in the country	2023 Input Output Accounts for 16x16, 80x80 and 240x240 dimensions	Availability of updated benchmark estimates of GDP for the production, expenditure and income sides: Serves as tool for planners in analyzing the structures of the economy to enable them to formulate programs and policies towards attainment of economic progress and social welfare of the people.	PSA, NGAs, Academe, Researchers, General Public	PSA	2025-2028	735.00	

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11.1 Macroeconomic Statistics	Enhancement/updating of macroeconomic accounts and related frameworks and indicators - Compilation of Social Accounting Matrix (SAM)	Unavailable tables on social accounting matrix of the Philippines	Social Accounting Matrix	Available information on the representation of all transactions and transfers between different production activities, factors of production, and institutions within the economy and with respect to the rest of the world.	PSA, NGAs, Academe, Researchers, General Public	PSA	2026-2028	1,002.30	
11.1 Macroeconomic Statistics	Generate corporate sector statistics	Lack of corporate sector database that will be beneficial for the generation of macroeconomic accounts (e.g., full sequence of accounts)	Corporate sector statistics	Inputs to the generation of the full sequence of accounts	PSA/BSP/NEDA and other agencies in the PSS	SEC/PSA	2023-2029	5,000.00	
11.1 Macroeconomic Statistics	Compilation of full sequence of accounts	Absence of official statistics on full sequence of accounts particularly on macroeconomic indicators (e.g., Net lending (+) / net borrowing (–), net worth by institutional sector)	Full Sequence of Accounts by institutional sector I. Production Account II. Distribution and use of income accounts III. Accumulation Accounts IV. Balance Sheets V. Rest of the world account	Presents information on macroeconomic statistics beyond Gross Domestic Product (e.g., net worth)	PSA, NGAs, Academe, Researchers, General Public	PSA (lead agency), SEC, BSP, and DOF	2023-2029	2,004.60	
11.1 Macroeconomic Statistics	Development of Sectoral Balance Sheets (SBS)	Absence of official statistics on sectoral balance sheets	Full Sequence of Accounts by institutional sector I. Production Account II. Distribution and use of income accounts III. Accumulation Accounts IV. Balance Sheets V. Rest of the world account	Presents information on macroeconomic statistics beyond Gross Domestic Product (e.g., net worth)	PSA, NGAs, Academe, Researchers, General Public	PSA (lead agency), SEC, BSP, and DOF	2023-2029	2,004.60	
11.1 Macroeconomic Statistics	Compilation of chain volume measurements of GDP	Accurate measurements of the real economic growth	Chained GDP by Production and Expenditure Accounts	Provides more accurate measurements of the real economic growth	PSA, NGAs, Academe, Researchers, General Public	PSA	2023-2030	1,002.30	
11.1 Macroeconomic Statistics	Compilation of provincial product accounts	PDP Chapter 7: Reinvigorate Services Gross value-added growth rate in services sector improved (%) by province and HUC	Gross Domestic Product at the provincial and Highly Urbanized Cities (HUCs) level	Vital tool for an evidence-based decision making towards improvement of economic programs for the provincial level and HUC levels	RSSOs, LGUs, Academe, Researchers, General Public	PSA	2023-2029	807,947.00	Chapter 19

CHAPTER	STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS (SDPs)	PDP Indicator/SDG Indicator/Issues being Addressed	Outputs	Outcome	Use/Users	Implementing Agency	Proposed date/year of Implementation	Budget	Cross-reference
11.1 Macroeconomic Statistics	Overall revision of the Philippine System of National Accounts: a. Quarterly and Annual National Accounts b. Regional Accounts c. Consolidated Accounts and Income and Outlay Accounts	Updated national accounts on recent economic developments, changes in classification systems and emerging concerns in the country	Revised and Rebased National Accounts of the Philippines	Availability of more updated quarterly and annual national accounts; Improves the effectiveness, efficiency and accuracy of processes and techniques in generating quality statistics in adherence to the international standards	PSA, NGAs, Academe, Researchers, General Public	PSA	2025-2029	9,000.00	
11.1 Macroeconomic Statistics	Conduct of field visits for the improvement of data and parameters being used in the estimation of the national, regional and provincial accounts	Need to continuously update the parameters for specific sectors for the national, regional and provincial accounts estimation	Updated parameters for the national, regional and provincial accounts	More comprehensive and accurate estimates of national, regional and provincial accounts	PSA, RSSOs, PSOs, LGUs, NGAs, Academe, Researchers, General Public	PSA	2023-2025	7,424.00	
11.1 Macroeconomic Statistics	Reconciliation of external account as well as sectoral savings and fixed capital estimates of the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) and the Bangko Sentral ng Plipinas (BSP)	Inconsistency of the statistical data of the BSP and the PSA	Reconciled estimates of PSA and BSP on external account and sectoral savings	Consistent estimates of PSA and BSP on external account and institutional sector account	PSA, BSP, NGAs, Academe, Researchers, General Public	PSA/BSP	January to December 2025	-	
11.1 Macroeconomic Statistics	Generation of accessible and reliable fiscal data (e.g., national government cash operations (total revenue), national government expenditures, subsidy, national government debt, etc.) as inputs various social and economic indicators	Cooperation among agencies to ensure that data support necessary for the compilation of important inter-agency data requirements are provided	a. Macroeconomic tables/data	The macroeconomic indicators tables includes aggregate values of economic flows such as GDP, national income, expenditure and saving of household or government, inflation, exchange rate, import, and export data. This provides significant inputs for the measurement/computation/forecasting to create relevant policy measures for government	DOF principals during meetings/briefings/international events	DOF	Continuing	-	

CHAPTER	STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS (SDPs)	PDP Indicator/SDG Indicator/Issues being Addressed	Outputs	Outcome	Use/Users	Implementing Agency	Proposed date/year of Implementation	Budget	Cross-reference
11.1 Macroeconomic Statistics	Enhancement of the International Transaction Reporting System (ITRS) to capture more granular data for Balance of Payments (BOP) purposes and ensure consistency across bank reports and incorporate an application programming interface (API) to limit manual intervention	Incomplete information collected from existing reporting system	International Transaction Reporting System	The project aims to enhance the compilation of the Balance of Payments accounts based on international statistical standards (BPM6) and ensure consistency across bank reports in alignment with the Financial Reporting Package. It is envisioned to close some reporting gaps and eliminate misclassifications in the reported transactions of banks.	Banks/BSP	BSP	January to December 2023	-	
11.1 Macroeconomic Statistics	Conduct of the quarterly press conference on the National Accounts	PDP Indicators a. Gross value-added (GVA) growth of modern basic needs (MBN) sectors increased (%) b. GVA growth of construction increased (%) c. Labor productivity in industry increased (2018=100; PHP million/employed) d. Labor productivity in manufacturing increased (2018=100 ; PHP Mn/Employed) e. GVA growth rate of industry sector sustained (%) f. GVA growth rate of manufacturing sector increased (%) g. Gross value-added growth rate in the services sector improved (%) h. Labor productivity growth in services improved (%) SDG Indicators 8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita 8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person	Performance of the Philippine Economy Press Conference and GDP at the national level	Increases public awareness in status of the economy, provides understandings on the industries contributed to the increase/decrease, addresses current issues and concerns, and demonstrates transparency and accountability	PSA, NGAs, Academe, Researchers, General Public	PSA	2023-2029	2,184.00	

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11.1 Macroeconomic Statistics	Simultaneous conduct of the annual press conference on GRDP and GRDE	PDP Chapter 7: Reinvigorate Services Gross value-added (GVA) growth rate in services sector improved (%) by region GVA growth rate of industry sector sustained (%) by region	Regional News Conference and GDP at the regional level	Increases public awareness in status of the economy, provides understandings on the industries contributed to the increase/decrease, addresses current issues and concerns, and demonstrates transparency and accountability	PSA, NGAs, Academe, Researchers, General Public	PSA	2023-2029	28,574.00	
11.1 Macroeconomic Statistics	Capacity development activities on the generation of data inputs to local level accounting	Inadequate technical capacity of LGUs	Capacitated persons in the LGUs	Improves technical expertise of LGUs and provision of quality data	PSA, LGUs	PSA (RSSO)	2023-2029	14,000.00	Chapter 19
11.1 Macroeconomic Statistics	Review and update chained GDP Methodology -Capacity development activities on chained GDP -Development of communication plan	Inadequate capacity building activities for new employees	Capacitated staff	Improves technical expertise of PSA staff to macroeconomic accounts statistics	PSA	PSA and member agencies	2023-2024	1,002.30	
11.1 Macroeconomic Statistics	Capacity Development through participation and engagement in local and international conferences, trainings, workshops, and meetings for the development of quality and comprehensive macroeconomic account and statistics including Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and other related concerns	Issues not addressed during international meetings, conferences, workshops, etc. due to unavailability of contact persons of member countries Need to regularly update the macroeconomic statistics in the international forms and portal to be consistent with the statistics released in the PSA website To address tax-related impediments and policies on regional economic integration in ASEAN region. To enhance compilation methodologies and improve statistical outputs provided among international organization relevant statistical data.	Attendance to international meetings, conferences, workshops, etc. Report and action plan Accomplished international questionnaires and forms ASEAN Forum on Excise Tax a. ASEAN tobacco and alcohol template for Philippines. a. IMF climate related fiscal indicators. b. OECD Revenue Statistics in Asia and the Pacific c. WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco (FCTC) Core Questionnaire d. WHO Global Tobacco	Updated to currents issues and information to macroeconomic accounts statistics a. Initiated greater economic integration by building on existing economic cooperation activities, initiating new areas of cooperation and promoting closer cooperation in international fora. Adherence to the international standards on the generation of quality statistics a. This allows international comparisons on county's fiscal performance and analysis of countries tax mix. b. To participate and be updated on the recent	PSA ASEAN members/International	DOF, BIR, BOC, DOH and PSA	2023-2029	7,000.00	

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11.2 Price Statistics	Rebasing of Consumer Price Index (CPI) to base year 2024	SDG 2.c.1: Indicator of food price anomalies PDP Chapter 3.1: Food inflation rate (%) kept within target	Rebased CPI series	Input for policy/decision making	Inputs to System of National Accounts (SNA), Philippine Development Plan (PDP) Results Matrix, and Philippine Statistical Development Plan (PSDP); Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP), Senate, and Congress programs and policymaking	PSA	June 2025	-	
11.2 Price Statistics	Rebasing of Construction Materials Wholesale Price Index (CMWPI) to Base Year 2018	Need as guide for economic analysis and policy formulation, and as basis for price adjustments in business contracts and projects	Rebased CMWPI series	Input for policy/decision making	Use as a deflator of wholesale trade in the national accounts to express value series in real terms which measures the change in actual volume of transaction by removing the effects of price changes. Use in price adjustments	PSA	April 2024	-	
11.2 Price Statistics	Rebasing of General Wholesale Price Index (GWPI) to Base Year 2018	Need as guide for economic analysis and policy formulation, and as basis for price adjustments in business contracts and projects	Rebased GWPI series	Input for policy/decision making	Use as a deflator of wholesale trade in the national accounts to express value series in real terms which measures the change in actual volume of transaction by removing the effects of price changes. Use in price adjustments	PSA	June 2024	-	
11.2 Price Statistics	Rebasing of Construction Materials Retail Price Index (CMRPI) to Base Year 2018	Need to monitor the economic situation of the retail trade sector.	Rebased CMRPI series	Input for policy/decision making	Use as a deflator of the National Accounts especially on the retail trade sector and serves as a basis of forecasting business in the retail trade	PSA	June 2024	-	
11.2 Price Statistics	Rebasing of General Retail Price Index (GRPI) to Base Year 2018	Need to monitor the economic situation of the retail trade sector.	Rebased GRPI series	Input for policy/decision making	Use as a deflator of the National Accounts especially on the retail trade sector and serves as a basis of forecasting business in the retail trade	PSA	June 2024	-	

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11.2 Price Statistics	Rebasing of Construction Materials Wholesale Price Index (CMWPI) to Base Year 2024	Need as guide for economic analysis and policy formulation, and as basis for price adjustments in business contracts and projects	Rebased CMWPI series	Input for policy/decision making	Use as a deflator of wholesale trade in the national accounts to express value series in real terms which measures the change in actual volume of transaction by removing the effects of price changes. Use in price adjustments	PSA	September 2026	-	
11.2 Price Statistics	Rebasing of General Wholesale Price Index (GWPI) to Base Year 2024	Need as guide for economic analysis and policy formulation, and as basis for price adjustments in business contracts and projects	Rebased GWPI series	Input for policy/decision making	Use as a deflator of wholesale trade in the national accounts to express value series in real terms which measures the change in actual volume of transaction by removing the effects of price changes. Use in price adjustments	PSA	June 2029	-	
11.2 Price Statistics	Rebasing of Construction Materials Retail Price Index (CMRPI) to Base Year 2024	Need to monitor the economic situation of the retail trade sector.	Rebased CMRPI series	Input for policy/decision making	Use as a deflator of the National Accounts especially on the retail trade sector and serves as a basis of forecasting business in the retail trade	PSA	June 2029	-	
11.2 Price Statistics	Rebasing of General Retail Price Index (GRPI) to Base Year 2024	Need to monitor the economic situation of the retail trade sector.	Rebased GRPI series	Input for policy/decision making	Use as a deflator of the National Accounts especially on the retail trade sector and serves as a basis of forecasting business in the retail trade	PSA	June 2029	-	

CHAPTER	STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS (SDPs)	PDP Indicator/SDG Indicator/Issues being Addressed	Outputs	Outcome	Use/Users	Implementing Agency	Proposed date/year of Implementation	Budget	Cross-reference
11.2 Price Statistics	Commodity and Outlet Survey (COS)	SDG 2.c.1: Indicator of food price anomalies PDP Chapter 3.1: Food inflation rate (%) kept within target	Updated Market Basket and Type of Outlet for the generation of CPI for All Income and Poor Income Households at the provincial and selected city level	Input for the generation of rebased CPI for All Income and Poor Income Households	Inputs to System of National Accounts (SNA), Philippine Development Plan (PDP) Results Matrix, and Philippine Statistical Development Plan (PSDP); Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP), Senate, and Congress programs and policymaking	PSA	June 2024	53,889.00	
11.2 Price Statistics	Development of methodology for the generation of Commercial Property Price Index (CPPI)	Need for comprehensive, timely, and reliable data on commercial property prices	Commercial Property Price Index (CPPI)	Availability of price index data for commercial properties and Input to policy/decision making To develop a more comprehensive measure of property price statistics by using data from other sources	Inputs to policy making/decision of the private sector including real estate developers and households; government agencies such as BSP, DOF, Home Development Mutual Fund (HDMF), Department of Human Settlements and Urban Development (DHSUD), National Housing Authority (NHA), among others; and international agencies such as the IMF and BIS.	BSP	3rd Quarter 2024 (tentative)	-	
11.2 Price Statistics	Refinement of methodology for the generation of Residential Real Estate Price Index (RREPI)	Need for comprehensive, timely, and reliable data on residential property prices	Residential Real Estate Price Index (RREPI)	To minimize the effects of the changes in the reported transactions per housing type from one period to another by using fixed weights for the year (i.e., based on the 3-year rolling average of total value of transactions) instead of variable weights (i.e., based on quarterly total area of all transactions) in the generation of the index and Input to policy/decision making To develop a more comprehensive measure of property price statistics by using data from other sources	Inputs to policy making/decision of the private sector including real estate developers and households; government agencies such as BSP, DOF, HDMF, DHSUD, NHA, among others; and international agencies such as the IMF and BIS.	BSP	3rd Quarter 2024 (tentative)	-	

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11.2 Price Statistics	Conduct of methodological studies to address data gaps/improve quality of price statistics	Need for enhancing the quality, accuracy, and relevance of price statistics. Need for promoting standardization in price data collection and compilation methods to enhance comparability and facilitate international data comparisons.	New methodological studies	Enhanced price data collection and compilation methods	PSA, NEDA, BSP, DOF, Private Agencies/ Private Contractors, International Monetary Fund, Academe/Private Individuals, Other Foreign and Local Institutions	PSA	Monthly, 2023-2029	-	
11.2 Price Statistics	Modification in the schedule of dissemination of the General Retail Price Index from 35 days after the reference month to 30 days after the reference month	Timeliness of release	Summary report and statistical tables on retail price index	More timely release of price statistics	Inputs to System of National Accounts (SNA), Philippine Development Plan (PDP) Results Matrix, and Philippine Statistical Development Plan (PSDP); Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP), Senate, and Congress programs and policymaking	PSA	2023-2024	-	
11.2 Price Statistics	Conduct of Trainings on the compilation of price statistics/indices	Need for high quality, timely, and reliable data	Number of staff trained on the compilation of price statistics/indices conducted	Improved quality and timeliness of generated data on price statistics/indices	Technical staff of the IACPS member agencies	PSA	Annual, 2nd Quarter	-	
11.2 Price Statistics	Participation in the International Comparison Program (ICP)	To make data comparable with other countries	Purchasing Power Parity (PPP), Price level index, and Regional aggregate GDP	Input for policy/decision making	Asian Development Bank (ADB), Worldbank, and others	PSA	3rd Quarter 2024	-	
11.2 Price Statistics	Retail Price Survey for the Generation of Consumer Price Index (CPI) for All Income Households and for the Bottom 30 income Households	SDG 2.c.1: Indicator of food price anomalies PDP Chapter 3.1: Food inflation rate (%) kept within target	Summary Statistical tables for All Income and Bottom 30% Income Households at the national, regional, provincial and selected city level	Input for policy/decision making	Inputs to System of National Accounts (SNA), Philippine Development Plan (PDP) Results Matrix, and Philippine Statistical Development Plan (PSDP); Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP), Senate, and Congress programs and policymaking	PSA	Monthly, 2023-2029	461,269.38	
11.2 Price Statistics	Retail Price Survey for the Generation of General Retail Price Index (GRPI) and Construction Materials Retail Price Index (CMRPI)	Need to monitor the economic situation of the retail trade sector.	Summary report and statistical tables on retail price indices	Input for policy/decision making	Use as a deflator of the National Accounts especially on the retail trade sector and serves as a basis of forecasting business in the retail trade	PSA	Monthly, 2023-2029	21,139.58	

CHAPTER	STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS (SDPs)	PDP Indicator/SDG Indicator/Issues being Addressed	Outputs	Outcome	Use/Users	Implementing Agency	Proposed date/year of Implementation	Budget	Cross-reference
11.2 Price Statistics	Farm Prices Survey	SDG 2.c.1: Indicator of food price anomalies PDP Chapter 3.1: Food inflation rate (%) kept within target	Summary statistical tables on farmgate prices per commodity group Performance of Agriculture Report Producer's Price Index for Agriculture	Input for policy/decision making	Use in the valuation of gross output in agriculture alongside with data on production and in the development of indices to measure the welfare of farmers. Use in the computation of price margins and seasonal index.	PSA	Monthly, 2023-2029	13,803.00	
11.2 Price Statistics	Wholesale Price Survey for the Generation of General Wholesale Price Index (GWPI) and Construction Materials Wholesale Price Index (CMWPI)	Need as guide for economic analysis and policy formulation, and as basis for price adjustments in business contracts and projects	Summary report and statistical tables on wholesale price indices	Input for policy/decision making	Use as a deflator of wholesale trade in the national accounts to express value series in real terms which measures the change in actual volume of transaction by removing the effects of price changes. Use in price adjustments	PSA	Monthly, 2023-2029	11,640.20	
11.2 Price Statistics	Wholesale Selling Price Survey for Agricultural Commodities	Need to generate estimates of average monthly wholesale selling prices	Summary statistical tables on wholesale selling prices per commodity group	Input for policy/decision making	Use by the policy makers on formulation of policies related to the supply of agricultural commodities in the markets. Use as guide to farmers' decisions related to the type and volume of agricultural production.	PSA	Monthly, 2023-2029	87,115.00	
11.3 Monetary, Financial, and Government Finance Statistics	Compilation of data in compliance to international data initiatives	Unavailability of data, particularly on HMOs and pension funds, necessary for the compilation of the Other Financial Corporations Survey (OFCS) required by the IMF's SDDS Plus. -Unavailability of data for the compilation of the Debt Securities Statistics (DSS) required by the IMF's SDDS Plus.	OFCS HMO and pension funds data published on a regular basis in accordance to the prescribed coverage, timeline, and periodicity of the IMF's SDDS Plus -DSS data published on a regular basis in accordance to the prescribed coverage, timeline, and periodicity of the IMF's SDDS Plus	Adherence of the Philippines to the IMF's SDDS Plus	Public, IMF	BSP (Lead), IC, SEC	2025-2029 December 2024	-	
11.3 Monetary, Financial, and Government Finance Statistics	Streamlining BSP surveys that collect overlapping indicators on financial condition of households and financial inclusion of adults into Consumer Finance and Inclusion Survey (CFIS) to be conducted on an annual basis.	Overlapping indicators, particularly on access and usage, contained in the Financial Inclusion Survey (FIS), which is only conducted every two years. The annual CFIS will allow regular monitoring of these indicators.	Financial inclusion data published on an annual basis in the BSP website or SDG Watch.	Regular (annual) monitoring of status of PDP Results Matrix (RM) indicators and National Strategy for Financial Inclusion (NSFI) targets	PSS, Public	BSP	2023-2026	-	

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11.3 Monetary, Financial, and Government Finance Statistics	Quarterly monitoring of selected financial inclusion indicators from household surveys	Infrequent data collection of financial inclusion statistics.	Quarterly data from household surveys on selected financial inclusion indicators (e.g. access and usage).	Monitor the country's progress in selected financial inclusion indicators.	Monitoring of accomplishment of the National Strategy for Financial Inclusion (NSFI) targets/PSS and BSP	BSP	2023	-	
11.3 Monetary, Financial, and Government Finance Statistics	Conduct of advocacy activities on the importance of monetary, financial and government finance statistics in policy formulation, decision-making and research among various stakeholders	Insufficient awareness/appreciation by the public on the importance of economic and social statistics	Public information campaigns on monetary, financial, and government finance statistics based on international frameworks, compilation guides and best practices conducted	Well-informed data users.	PSS, Public	BSP, PSA	2023	-	
11.3 Monetary, Financial, and Government Finance Statistics	Development of an interactive Financial inclusion dashboard	Insufficient awareness/appreciation by the public on the extent of financial inclusion in the Philippines	Interactive dashboard that allows users to splice/customize data for a more streamlined analysis	Well-informed data users.	PSS, Public	BSP	2023	-	
11.3 Monetary, Financial, and Government Finance Statistics	Enhancement of data dissemination of available insurance, pre-need and HMO data compiled by IC	Need to improve dissemination of data compiled by IC.	Improved database in Excel and PDF formats of industry statistics available in the IC Website	Decreased inquiries from stakeholders as they already access information through uploaded documents in the IC website	Public	IC	2029	-	
11.3 Monetary, Financial, and Government Finance Statistics	Capacity development through participation and engagement in local and international conferences, trainings, workshops, and meetings for the development of quality and comprehensive monetary, financial, and government finance statistics including Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and other related concerns	Lack of training among the data compilers and data providers on monetary, financial, and government finance statistics, particularly on emerging/new international standards and methodologies.	Technical staff equipped with tools and methods on statistical analysis in order to provide policy makers the statistical analysis that will support policy formulation.	Enhanced data compilation and methodologies, and improved statistical outputs	All IAC-MFGFS members	All IAC-MFGFS members	2023-2029	-	
11.3 Monetary, Financial, and Government Finance Statistics	Development of data inventory on sex-disaggregated microinsurance data for granularization	Need for data disaggregation in order to improve reporting and dissemination as well as monitoring and evaluation mechanisms	Updated quarterly submission of sex-disaggregated microinsurance data from regulated entities with microinsurance business	More granular data which may facilitate the generation, consolidation, dissemination and analysis of sectoral statistics	IC and microinsurance providers/ businesses	IC	2024	-	

CHAPTER	STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS (SDPs)	PDP Indicator/SDG Indicator/Issues being Addressed	Outputs	Outcome	Use/Users	Implementing Agency	Proposed date/year of Implementation	Budget	Cross-reference
12.1 Energy and Water Statistics	Development in the compilation of proportion of cities/municipalities served by sewerage or septage management facilities to total number of cities/municipalities and percent of population	SDG 6 - Ensure access to water and sanitation PDP Indicator: Proportion of families with access to safe water supply PDP Indicator: Proportion of households with access to sanitary facility	Quarterly Report on the Operational Plan for the Manila Bay Coastal Strategy (OPMBCS) Statistical data on (1) water service coverage; water served population; (2) sewer coverage; sewer served population; sanitation coverage; sanitation served population	Informed decision-making in the implementation of MWSS water, sewerage, and sanitation infrastructure projects Compliance to the SC continuing mandamus on the clean-up of Manila Bay Improved tracking of SDG/PDP sectoral goals	PSA, NEDA, SC, DENR	MWSS/LWUA	2023-2029	-	
12.1 Energy and Water Statistics	Improvement in the compilation of Water Accounts of the Philippines	SDG 6.4: Increase water-use efficiency and ensure freshwater supplies PDP Chapter 12: Expand and Upgrade Infrastructure	Water asset and flow accounts of the Philippines	Indicators for the water assets and flow of the Philippines	DENR, NEDA, PSA	PSA	2023-2029	-	
12.1 Energy and Water Statistics	Updating of the List of Provinces with Inventory of Water Service Providers (Listahang Tubig)	SDG 6 - Ensure access to water and sanitation PDP Chapter 12: Expand and Upgrade Infrastructure	Updated national well register (Listahang Tubig)	Indicators on access to improved drinking water supply, performance of water utilities, and improve regulation of water resources	For planning, programming and policy formulation/decision-making / DOE, PSA, NEDA, other NGAs, investors	NWRB	2023	-	
12.1 Energy and Water Statistics	Updating and Improvement of the Energy Balance Table	SDG 7 - Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	Updated energy data and statistics	Provision of energy accounts and related indicators	PSA, NEDA	DOE	2023	-	
12.1 Energy and Water Statistics	2023 Household Energy Consumption Survey (HECS)	PDP Indicator: Regional residential energy consumption including proportion of households with access to electricity	Energy consumption and mix of residential sector by region	Indicators for the estimation of regional energy consumption of the household sector	For planning, programming and policy formulation/decision-making / DOE, PSA, NEDA, other NGAs, investors	DOE, PSA	2023, 2024	75,193.12	
12.1 Energy and Water Statistics	Improvement in the compilation of the Energy Accounts of the Philippines	SDG 7 - Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all PDP Chapter 12: Expand and Upgrade Infrastructure	Energy accounts and statistics	Indicators for the national energy assets of and flow in the Philippines	DOE, NEDA, PSA	PSA	2023-2029	-	
12.1 Energy and Water Statistics	Conduct of advocacy activities on: - Energy Accounting 101 - Energy 101		Improvement on data and information dissemination	Public awareness on energy data and information	Public Understanding/Awarenes s/Acceptability ; Energy Stakeholders	DOE	2023	1,751.00	

CHAPTER	STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS (SDPs)	PDP Indicator/SDG Indicator/Issues being Addressed	Outputs	Outcome	Use/Users	Implementing Agency	Proposed date/year of Implementation	Budget	Cross-reference
12.1 Energy and Water Statistics	Development of Energy Modelling Methodology - Energy Modelling Workshop	SDG 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all PDP Chapter 12: Expand and Upgrade Infrastructure	Capacity building on energy modelling	Improvement on energy modelling methodologies	Energy stakeholders/ energy planners PAP formulation and other energy studies	DOE	2023	542.00	
12.1 Energy and Water Statistics	Capacity Development through participation and engagement in local and international conferences, trainings, workshops, and meetings for the development of quality and comprehensive energy and water statistics including Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and other related concerns	SDG 7 - Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	Energy and water statistics and other related indicators	Improvement on the methodologies for data collection, processing and dissemination	For energy and water planning, programming and policy formulation/decision-making / Government's commitment with international partners	PSA, DOE, NWRB, International Partners	2023-2024	-	
12.2 Transportation and Infrastructure Statistics	Generation of Statistics from Approved Building Permits	Lack of monthly, quarterly, and yearly data	a. Statistical tables to be submitted to PSA-MAS every month b. Statistical tables to be submitted to PSA-MAS every quarter c. Statistical Tables to be submitted to PSA-MAS every year	Generation of monthly, quarterly, and yearly statistics from approved building permits	PSA-MAS	PSA	Monthly, Quarterly, and Yearly from 2024 to 2029	36,000.00	
12.2 Transportation and Infrastructure Statistics	Census and Annual Survey of Philippine Business and Industry for Transportation Sector (Section H) a. Annual Survey of Philippine Business and Industry (ASPBI) b. Census of Philippine Business and Industry (CPBI)	Generation of official statistics that can be used for policy making	Statistical Tables	Generation of transport and infrastructure statistics from ASPBI and CPBI	PSA	PSA	a. 2023, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028 b. 2024, 2029	-	
12.2 Transportation and Infrastructure Statistics	Expansion of coverage of existing household and establishments-based surveys (ASPBI, LE, LFS) generating transport and infrastructure statistics to cover both formal and informal sectors	Enhancement of coverage of establishments-based survey	Broader coverage of establishments-based survey	Generation of transport and infrastructure statistics for both formal and informal sectors	PSA	PSA	2023-2024	-	
12.2 Transportation and Infrastructure Statistics	Conduct of regular data collection of ICT Infrastructure indicators	Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed Telecommunications Tower Operation and Location Data Infrastructure Statistics from National ICT Household Survey Infrastructure Statistics/Reports from the DICT Project Management Offices (PMO's)	Statistical Tables, Infographics and Dashboards Statistical Tables, Recommendations Project Accomplishment Reports, Milestone Achieved	Access to accurate and up-to-date data in support of evidence based policy development and decision making Improved monitoring and evaluation Up-to-date Statistics data in support to agency report, PR, SONA, and evidence based policy development and decision making	DICT/PSA/Planning Offices	DICT PSA	2023 2025, 2027	-	

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12.2 Transportation and Infrastructure Statistics	Annual generation of data needed for updating the following: a. Road and Bridge Inventory Data b. Road Traffic Information Application c. Road and Bridge Information Application	Statistics on physical and social infrastructure	DPWH Atlas that can be accessed through the DPWH Website	Public access to accurate and current government infrastructure data	Transport/Urban Planners, Academic Professionals, and other Agencies and Stakeholders	DPWH and its Bureaus	Annual* *The deadline for submission of data gathered for the year is in every October of every year of conduct. While the posting on DPWH Atlas is every March of the following year.	81,123.00	
12.2 Transportation and Infrastructure Statistics	Review of the core surveys to possibly include modules/questions/items that can be potentially added to generate SDG indicators for Transportation and Infrastructure Statistics	Statistics on physical and social infrastructure SDG indicator 11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	Establishment of methodology and regular generation of SDG indicator of 11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport or alternative indicator Assessment of the country's status on achievement of Target 11.2: By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons	Improved access to public transport	Department of Transportation, Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH), Philippine Statistical System, Legislative Bodies and other stakeholders	PSA, DOTr	2024, 2026, 2028	862.71	

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12.2 Transportation and Infrastructure Statistics	Development of methodology and regular generation of SDG indicator 9.1.1 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road.	Generation of statistics for tier 2 and tier 3 SDG indicators including alternative indicators related to Transport and Infrastructure Statistics	Established methodology and regular generation of SDG indicator of 9.1.1 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road. Assessment of the country's status on achievement of target Target 9.1: Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	Improved infrastucture especially in rural areas.	Department of Public Works and Highways, Philippine Statistical System, Legislative Bodies and other stakeholders	PSA, DPWH, and members of the IAC on SDGs	2023-2027	-	
12.2 Transportation and Infrastructure Statistics	Preparation of Metro Manila Accident Recording and Analysis System Annual Report a. by LGU b. by type of Vehicle c. by major thoroughfares Note: MMARAS is a consolidation of reports from the local precincts in MM LGUs; based on PNP Police Reports	Availability of aggregated report of MMARAS according to the following: by LGU, by type of vehicle, and by major thoroughfares.	Annual report	Generation of statistics on road accidents in Metro Manila	MMDA/PSA	MMDA	Annual	-	
12.2 Transportation and Infrastructure Statistics	Generation of road crash data into the Data for Road Incident Visualization Evaluation and Reporting (DRIVER) System	Availability of timely, comprehensive, and reliable data on road crash	Enhanced DRIVER System	Generation of timely and accurate data	DOTr, LRO, DPWH, and DILG	DOTr, LRO, DPWH, and DILG	2023-2024	-	
12.2 Transportation and Infrastructure Statistics	Development of GIS Mapping Dashboard of ICT Infrastructure Indicators for publishing in the ICT Knowledge Portal	Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed Telecommunications Tower Operation and Location Data	Interactive Visualizations Integrated ICT data in layered visualized maps used for planning purposes.	DICT/PSA/Planning Offices/Researchers-Access to up-to-date data and increased data awareness -Improved decision making through the use of clear and concise visual representation of geospatial data	DICT/PSA/Planning Offices/Researchers	DICT	2024	5,000.00	
12.2 Transportation and Infrastructure Statistics	Development of National Transportation Database	Availability of national transportation data.	National Transportation Database	Database for transportation data will be available for usage of concerned entities.	DOTr/PSA/Planning Offices/Researchers	DOTr, PPPC	2027	-	

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12.2 Transportation and Infrastructure Statistics	Establishment/strengthening of institutional data sharing arrangements and their implementation among data compilers (users) and data sources/counterpart agencies (producers) through memorandum of agreement towards a more regular, timely, and effective data collection/exchange process.	Gaps in data sharing arrangements among data users and data producers	Memorandum of Agreement strengthening the data sharing arrangements between data users and data producers.	Arrangements on data sharing will be determined.	PSA	PSA, DILG (Approved Building Permit and Certificate of Completion)	2023-2029	36,000	
12.2 Transportation and Infrastructure Statistics	Capacity development on ICT infrastructure statistics -Workshop on the Development of Data Templates and Processing of Data for the ICT Infrastructure statistics	Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed Telecommunications Tower Operation and Location Data	Data templates and updated indicators	-Increased technical skills -Enhanced data quality -Better data management	DICT/PSA/Planning Offices	DICT	2023-2024	57,800.00	
12.2 Transportation and Infrastructure Statistics	Development of technical concepts for ICT infrastructure in cooperation with the International Telecommunications Union (ITU)	Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed Telecommunications Tower Operation and Location Data	Availability of accurate, reliable, and internationally comparable statistics	-Increased international cooperation -Improved monitoring and evaluation -Better policy design	DICT/PSA/Planning Offices	DICT	2023	1,000.00	
12.2 Transportation and Infrastructure Statistics	Development of the centralized database e.g., Integrated Transportation Information System (ITIS) for transport-related statistics	Availability of a centralized transport database that will automate/digitalize the collection, processing and dissemination of transport and infrastructure statistics to address data fragmentation, accuracy and quality	Establishment and development of the Integrated Transportation Information System, which includes the creation of a centralized database that consolidates and organizes transport-related data	- Improved data accessibility - Enhanced data quality - Increased efficiency in data management - Informed decision-making - Facilitation of research and analysis in the field of transportation - Improved monitoring and evaluation	DOTr/PSA/Planning Offices/Academe and Researchers	DOTr, DOST, UP-NCTS	2025	65,000.00	
13. Security, Justice and Peace Statistics	Expansion and Full Implementation of National Justice Information System (NJIS)	Lack of system interconnectivity linking the different statistical information databases of criminal justice agencies		Enhanced government capacity to deter crimes, track down criminals, monitor criminality and administer justice		DOJ	2023 (onwards)	2,926.00	
13. Security, Justice and Peace Statistics	Expansion and Full Implementation of Crime Information Reporting and Analysis System (CIRAS)/Enhanced e-Blotter System	Need for continuous enhancement of existing administrative reporting systems of criminal justice agencies		For quick identification of crime hot spots where high police visibility and resources are required to curb criminality		PNP	2023-2024	-	Chapter 10

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13. Security, Justice and Peace Statistics	Expansion and Full Implementation of e-Courts System (Version 2.0)	Need for web-based case management information system aligned with the High Court's Strategic Plan for Judicial Innovations (SPJI) 2022-2027	Automated judicial system in the Philippines	Effective and efficient judicial system	For reduced court staff's administrative workload; for easy access to case information of lawyers and litigants; and for increased public access to information SCP, oversight agencies, international organizations, general public	SCP	2023	-	
13. Security, Justice and Peace Statistics	Development of a Methodology to Generate Human Rights-related Indicators	Need to address data gaps towards regular compilation and monitoring of SDGs Tier 2 indicators under Goal 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	PSA Board Resolution on, "Approving and Adopting the Methodology in Estimating SDG 16.10.1" PSA Board Resolution on, "Approving and Adopting the Methodology in Estimating SDG 16.1.2" PSA Board Resolution on, "Approving and Adopting the Methodology in Estimating SDG 16.b.1"	Approved and adopted methodology in estimating SDG 16.10.1 Approved and adopted methodology in estimating SDG 16.1.2 Approved and adopted methodology in estimating SDG 16.b.1	CHR, OHCHR, NGAs, LGUs, NGOs, CSOs	CHRP	Q3 2023 - Q4 2024; Q1 2024 - Q2 2025; Q1-Q4 2024	2,520.00	
13. Security, Justice and Peace Statistics	Revisiting and Enhancing the Statistical Framework for Security, Justice and Peace Sector	Need to allocate statistical responsibilities among government agencies by designating the statistics to be collected by them; and Need to reflect changes in the structure over time, i.e., emerging statistical information demands such as alternative dispute resolution, transnational crimes, among others	PSA Board Resolution on, "Approving and Adopting the Official Statistical Framework for Security, Justice and Peace Sector"	Approved and adopted official statistical framework for security, justice and peace sector		PSA in collaboration with IACSJPS member agencies	July - Dec 2023	12.00	
13. Security, Justice and Peace Statistics	Mapping/Inventory of Available Security, Justice and Peace Statistics and Indicators	Need to allocate statistical responsibilities among government agencies by designating the statistics to be collected by them; and Need to reflect changes in the structure over time, i.e., emerging statistical information demands such as alternative dispute resolution, transnational crimes, among others	PSA Board Resolution on, "Approving and Adopting the Official Statistical Framework for Security, Justice and Peace Sector"	Approved and adopted official statistical framework for security, justice and peace sector	In aid of policy formulation, program planning and decision making on matters related to security, justice and peace sector Policymakers, program planners, oversight agencies, criminal justice institutions	PSA in collaboration with IACSJPS member agencies	July - Dec 2023	12.00	

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13. Security, Justice and Peace Statistics	Updating and Expansion of the List of Commonly Used Terms in Statistical Work for Security, Justice and Peace Sector	Need to come up with official concepts and definitions for statistical purposes for security, justice and peace sector to harmonize and standardize terminologies used for consistency and comparability in the generation of official statistics across national and international boundaries	PSA Board Resolution on, "Approving and Adopting the Official Concepts and Definitions for Statistical Purposes for Security, Justice and Peace Sector"	Approved and adopted official concepts and definitions for statistical purposes for security, justice and peace sector	Harmonized and standardized terms adopted in policy formulation, program planning and decision making Policymakers, program planners, oversight agencies, criminal justice institutions	PSA in collaboration with IACSJPS member agencies	Oct 2023-May 2024	22.00	
13. Security, Justice and Peace Statistics	Formulation of Official Concepts and Definitions for Statistical Purposes for Security, Justice and Peace Sector	Need to come up with official concepts and definitions for statistical purposes for security, justice and peace sector to harmonize and standardize terminologies used for consistency and comparability in the generation of official statistics across national and international boundaries	PSA Board Resolution on, "Approving and Adopting the Official Concepts and Definitions for Statistical Purposes for Security, Justice and Peace Sector"	Approved and adopted official concepts and definitions for statistical purposes for security, justice and peace sector	Harmonized and standardized terms adopted in policy formulation, program planning and decision making Policymakers, program planners, oversight agencies, criminal justice institutions	PSA in collaboration with IACSJPS member agencies	Oct 2023-May 2024	22.00	
13. Security, Justice and Peace Statistics	Review of SDGs Indicators for Monitoring in the Philippines under Goal 16. Peace, Justice and strong Institutions	Need to monitor the pace of progress so as to assess the country's performance vis-à-vis in achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	Approved and adopted refined list of indicators for monitoring in the Philippines	In support of the global commitment to peaceful, just and inclusive societies Policy makers, program planners, oversight agencies, criminal justice institutions, international organizations	Updated SDG Watch-Philippines; and SDG Database on Philippine Indicators	PSA in collaboration with IACSJPS member agencies	Jan 2023-Dec 2029	280.00	
13. Security, Justice and Peace Statistics	Maintenance and Updating of the Philippine Crime Index (PCI)	Need to come up with a common classification framework for data on crime that are collected at various stages of the criminal justice process and across different data sources		For codification and indexation of all crimes and its corresponding penalties		PSA in collaboration with IACSJPS member agencies	Continuing activity	-	
13. Security, Justice and Peace Statistics	Expansion and Re-Engineering of the SCP Statistical Reports Division	Need for increased budget allocation of agencies tasked to produce and compile crime and criminal justice data	A capacitated SCP capable of handling statistical activities more effectively and efficiently	Enhanced institutional capacity of SCP to undertake statistical activities	SRD-OCA	SCP	2023	-	

CHAPTER	STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS (SDPs)	PDP Indicator/SDG Indicator/Issues being Addressed	Outputs	Outcome	Use/Users	Implementing Agency	Proposed date/year of Implementation	Budget	Cross-reference
13. Security, Justice and Peace Statistics	Development of legal frameworks on data sharing through forging of Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Bangsamoro Human Rights Commission (BHRC)	Security risk involved in conflict-affected areas; and Missing data from Mindanao to complete the regional and national disaggregation of alleged human rights violations/conflict-related deaths in the Philippines	Signed Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the CHR and the BHRC	Shared info on alleged human rights violations/conflict-related deaths in the Philippines by region	For data quality in terms of accuracy, timeliness, accessibility, consistency, comparability, relevance and completeness CHR, BHRC, OHCHR, NGAs, LGUs, NGOs, CSOs	CHR in collaboration with BHRC	2024	-	
13. Security, Justice and Peace Statistics	Collaborative undertaking with DND-AFP, DILG-PNP and OPAPRU on data sharing	Need to address data gaps towards regular compilation and monitoring of SDGs Tier 2 indicators under Goal 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions; and Need to monitor the pace of progress so as to assess the country's performance vis-à-vis in achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	Signed Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the CHR, DND-AFP, DILG-PNP and OPAPRU	Shared info on alleged human rights violations/conflict-related deaths in the Philippines	For data quality in terms of accuracy, timeliness, accessibility, consistency, comparability, relevance and completeness CHR, OHCHR, DND-AFP, DILG-PNP, OPAPRU, LGUs, NGOs, CSOs, oversight agencies	CHR in collaboration with DND-AFP, DILG-PNP and OPAPRU	2023-2024	-	
13. Security, Justice and Peace Statistics	Capacity Development through participation and engagement in local and international conferences, trainings, workshops, and meetings for the development of quality and comprehensive security, justice and peace statistics including Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and other related concerns • Accomplishment of the United Nations Survey on Crime Trends and Operations of the Criminal Justice Systems (UN-CTS)	Need to enhance knowledge and capacity of the Philippine Statistical System (PSS) on internationally recommended standards, methodologies and best practices	Philippine Report on UN-CTS Consolidated Philippine Report on UN-CTS	Strengthened relations and networking with the international statistical community		PSA in collaboration with UNODC and concerned agency respondents (DOJ, PNP, SCP, BJMP, BuCor and OMB)	2023-2029	-	
13. Security, Justice and Peace Statistics	Crime Victimization Survey (CVS)	Need to address data gaps on unreported crimes or those incidents not captured by police records; and Need to address the data requirements of PDP and SDGs related to the generation of the indicator, "proportion of families that feel safe walking alone the area they live at night"	Better assessment and monitoring of actual crime situation in the Philippines	Improved peace and order situation in the country	The CVS results will identify regions with high crime incidence and will serve as bases in the formulation of policies to improve crime prevention, protection of victims and police services. NGAs, LGUs, NGOs, CSOs, oversight agencies, international organizations, general public	PSA	2026-2027	60,000.00	

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14. Governance Statistics	Development of National Governance Index (NGI) - Data scoping and mining of governance statistical data	Lack of information in available Governance statistics/indicators	List of Governance indicators	NGI Score measured	Provides overall picture of the governance situation in the country including standardized concepts, definitions and indicators	PSA, NEDA in coordination with the IAC	2023	8,000.00	
14. Governance Statistics	Development of National Governance Index (NGI) - Development of a Statistical Framework on Governance Statistics	Absence of a statistical framework on governance	Philippine Governance Statistics Operational Framework	NGI Score measured	Provides overall picture of the governance situation in the country including standardized concepts, definitions and indicators	PSA, NEDA in coordination with the IAC	2024-2025	-	
14. Governance Statistics	Development of National Governance Index (NGI) - Establishment of methodology on NGI	Need for a National Governance Index (NGI)	Methodology for NGI	NGI Score measured	Provides overall picture of the governance situation in the country including standardized concepts, definitions and indicators	PSA, NEDA in coordination with the IAC	2025-2027	-	
14. Governance Statistics	Development of National Governance Index (NGI) - Formulation of official concepts and operational definitions and indicators	No official concepts and definition	Official list of concepts and definitions	NGI Score measured	Provides overall picture of the governance situation in the country including standardized concepts, definitions and indicators	PSA, NEDA in coordination with the IAC	2028	-	
14. Governance Statistics	Conduct of research/study towards generation of SDG Tier 3 indicators on governance Inclusion of questions on Access to Government Services in establishments in ASPBI (SDG 16.5.2)	Need to address data gaps on SDG Tier 3 indicators on governance	Methodology for SDG 16.5.2	SDG 16.5.2 measured	SDG indicators monitoring and for policy formulation related to bribery	OMB, PSA in coordination with the IAC	2025-2029	-	
14. Governance Statistics	Sustained and continued generation of statistics through the Client Satisfaction Measurement Report	Need for regular generation of SDG Tier 2 indicators on governance	Methodology for SDG 16.6.2	SDG 16.6.2 measured	SDG indicators monitoring and for policy formulation related to customer satisfaction in government transactions	ARTA	2024	-	
14. Governance Statistics	Institutionalization of questions in existing activities for the generation of corruption indicators in the APIS or other household-based surveys (SDG 16.5.1.p1)	Need for regular generation of SDG Tier 2 indicators on governance	Data for SDG 16.5.1.p1	SDG 16.5.1.p1 measured	SDG indicators monitoring and for policy formulation related to bribery	OMB, PSA in coordination with the IAC	2023	-	

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14. Governance Statistics	Generation of Volunteering Work/ Volunteerism Statistics through Inclusion of Module on Volunteer Work as rider to Labor Force Survey	Need to address data gaps to support evidence-based decision and policy making to achieve more effective governance towards - Increased people's participation - Strengthened partnerships Absence of organized technology-based system of collecting, processing and validating statistics on volunteerism especially on the sub-national level disaggregation Lack of processed and validated data on volunteering work or volunteerism statistics at a national and municipal level and household level Lack of locally standardized measurement of volunteer work.	Volunteerism statistics in the Philippines	Extent and impact of volunteerism	National and local legislative measures on volunteerism Valuing the contribution of volunteers and/or citizens participation to development in the promotion of the whole of society approach Mainstreaming of volunteerism in sector/ national and local development plans.	PNVSCA, PSA and PSRTI	2023	4,657.00	
14. Governance Statistics	Conduct of rider module on the use of PhilID in the various relevant surveys or censuses of PSA (i.e. LFS, APIS, CAF, CBMS, etc.)	Limited statistics on the usage of PhilID	Statistics on the usage of PhilID	Extent of usage of PhilID	Inputs on the improvements of PhilSys operations, including authentication services	PSA	2023-2024	20,000.00	
14. Governance Statistics	Establishment of portal on election statistics	Absence of a one-stop portal on election statistics	Portal containing relevant and in-demand election statistics	Easy access to available election statistics	Input for policy formulation	COMELEC and UNDP	2029	-	
14. Governance Statistics	Integration of PhilSys to other government databases	Number of integrated Relying Parties to the Philippine Identification System (PhilSys) increased	Number of integrated government systems	Improved business transactions and transparency on authentication activities	PSA, Relying parties and audit agencies	PSA, DICT , all govt agencies	April 2023 onwards	378,482.58	Chapter 3.2
15. Environment and Natural Resources Statistics	Enhancement of the DENR Statistical Reporting System	Outdated policies on SRS; Revision of Statistical Forms to reflect the changes in the policy	Revised DENR Administrative Order on Statistical Reporting System policies	Addressed the changing/additional data requirements	DENR - to update the governing policy according to its current needs	DENR	2023-2024	2,600.00	
15. Environment and Natural Resources Statistics	Integrated data collection of disaster-related statistics following the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction	Needed for PDP Indicator/SDG Indicator 1.5.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	Availability of data on the number of deaths, missing, and affected persons	Standardization and Integrity of Disaster Information	Policy development/ enhancement (Government agencies, lawmakers, academe, NGOs, Developmental Stakeholders, and Private Sector)	NDRRMC, (OCD, DSWD, DILG, LGUs)	Annual	-	

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15. Environment and Natural Resources Statistics	Regular compilation of Greenhouse Gas Inventories following the IPCC Guidelines	Provides information on the total GHG emissions of the country, disaggregated by sector	Information on the total GHG as well as the share of the different sectors	Provides baseline information as guide in formulating sectoral mitigation measures	Policy development/ enhancement (Government agencies, lawmakers, academe, NGOs, Developmental Stakeholders, and Private Sector)	EO 174 agencies (CCC, DA, PSA, DENR, DOE, DOTr)	2023-2029	-	
15. Environment and Natural Resources Statistics	Compilation of financing data on climate change through Climate Change Expenditure Tagging (CCET)	Needed for PDP Indicator: Public expenditure in climate change increased: - As percentage share of the national budget (%) - As percentage share of the total annual investment program (%)	Information on the amount of climate change expenditure by the government	Provides information on the government's allocation and spending on climate change adaptation and mitigation	Policy development/ enhancement (Government agencies, lawmakers, academe, NGOs, Developmental Stakeholders, and Private Sector)	CCC, DBM, DILG	Annual	-	
15. Environment and Natural Resources Statistics	Development and compilation of natural resource accounts and ecosystem accounts at the national and sub-national level through the institutionalization of the Philippine Ecosystem and Natural Capital Accounting System (PENCAS)	Incorporate natural capital accounts in the government system, particularly in national economic accounts, development planning, and policy making	Environment and natural resource accounts (using SEEA-CF) and ecosystem accounts (using SEEA-EA)	Natural capital-adjusted macroeconomic accounts, green GDP, comprehensive wealth	Policy development (Lawmakers, NGAs, private sector, NGOs, development partners)	PSA, DENR, NEDA	2023-2028	995,276.45	
15. Environment and Natural Resources Statistics	Natural Capital Accounting (NCA) for Forestry Procedural Guidelines	Data assessment, collection, consolidation, and compilation for the development of natural capital accounts for forestry	Roll-out of the procedural guidelines on Natural Capital Accounting (NCA) for Forestry conducted	Natural Capital Accounts of Forestry in the Philippines	Basis for planning and policy formulation	FMB	2024	-	
15. Environment and Natural Resources Statistics	Forest Resources Assessment (FRA)	Process that collects, analyzes, manages and makes available information about forest resources, their management and uses for the country	National capacities of the forestry institutions to plan and implement forest inventory projects at the national level reinforced and consolidated. National inventory of forests and trees outside forest resources initiated and monitoring system of these resources set up and materialized in the covered areas by the survey. National information system on forest and trees outside forests and knowledge on the state and changes of resources for future management and updating of baseline information developed. Website with inventory	Updated data to be used in the submission of Philippine FRA reports to FAO and other international reporting commitments, e.g., National Communication to the UNFCCC and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG).	Basis for planning and policy formulation	FMB	2024	5,632.00	

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15. Environment and Natural Resources Statistics	Adoption and implementation of the Lawin Forest and Biodiversity Protection System	Enhanced the transparency and accountability of forest and biodiversity monitoring, as well as promote the participation of local communities in forest and biodiversity conservation	Improved forest and biodiversity protection, Enhanced forest and biodiversity data, enhanced capacity for forest and biodiversity monitoring and management, improved community engagement and participation and enhanced enforcement of forest and biodiversity laws.	Improved management and protection of forest and forestland	Basis for planning and policy formulation	FMB	2024-2028	111,930.00	
15. Environment and Natural Resources Statistics	Conduct of land cover change analysis	Provides critical information for monitoring and managing land use and land cover change, guiding land use planning, and conserving ecosystems and biodiversity	Forest Cover Change Analysis Report	Improved management of forestland	Basis for planning and policy formulation	FMB	Every 5 years	624.00	
15. Environment and Natural Resources Statistics	Implementation of the Enhanced Forest Information System (eFIS)	Addresses issues related to forest management and conservation, including forest monitoring, inventory, planning, protection, and biodiversity conservation	Forestry statistical reports	Improved forest management and conservation, including forest monitoring, inventory, planning, protection, and biodiversity conservation	Basis for planning and policy formulation	FMB	2024-2028	2,820.00	
15. Environment and Natural Resources Statistics	Development of a one-stop shop national ENR database containing both non-spatial and spatial data	Data silos particularly spatial data across the different ENR sectors; One of the Presidential Directives of PBBM	Establish, operate and maintain a national environment and natural resources database in DENR: 1. Improvement of the Compendium of ENR Statistics to include spatial data 2. Integrate data/information produced by the various ENR sectors and provide platform for management and public use 3. Develop data visualizations	Effective implementation of ENR policies and programs of the Department through data-driven policy and decision-making.	DENR - for science-grounded and holistic ENR planning, policy- and decision-making External stakeholders - easier access to ENR spatial information; data visualization	DENR	2023-2028	26,667.90	

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15. Environment and Natural Resources Statistics	Development of Natural Capital Accounting Database Management System	Measurement of declining stocks and degrading environmental conditions that affect the economy	1. Institutionalize data collection for NCA within DENR 2. Natural Capital Accounting Database Manage System (NCA DBMS) developed 3. Mainstream the use of NCA Database Management System in resource mapping, monitoring and accounting	Ensure NCA data and information are readily accessible for use of various stakeholders, such as academe, LGUs, NGOs, NGAs, etc., in research, planning, policy-making and/or decision-making	PSA – lead agency Executive Branch – NEDA, DENR, DA, DOE, DILG, DOF, CHED PIDS, other government Legislative Branch – Senate, House of Representatives Local governments Civil society and NGOs Private business sector International agencies Academic and research institutions	DENR, PSA, NEDA	2023-2024	-	
15. Environment and Natural Resources Statistics	Capacity development on the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) Central Framework, SEEA-Ecosystem Accounting, and Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics	Limited skills and/or knowledge in the compilation of ecosystems account	Develop a pool of specialists/trainers in the compilation of ecosystem account	Enhance the knowledge of various stakeholders such as academe, LGUs, NGOs and NGAs in the use of the ecosystem account in research, planning, policy- and decision-making	DENR, PSA - increased capacities in the compilation of environment and ecosystem accounts	PSA, DENR	2024-2028	- .00	
16. Statistical Capacity Development	Adoption of modern technology e.g., eLearning platforms and equipment/tools in the conduct of statistical capacity development on data collection, processing, data analytics and dissemination, among others	Need to capacitate agencies in utilizing modern technology and equipment/tools in the conduct of statistical capacity development on data collection, processing, analysis and dissemination	Cost effective online/virtual/ hybrid training workshops with wider reach of participants	Improved statistical human resources responsive to prevailing and emerging challenges and demands	Statistical capacity development for human resources in PSS	PSA, PSRTI, SUCs and HEIs offering statistical trainings	2023 to 2029	-	
16. Statistical Capacity Development	Formulation and implementation of training programs to encourage and capacitate researchers on the use of open-source statistical software (e.g. R, Phyton, Tableau) for statistical computing and graphics	Lack of trained personnel on the use of open-source statistical software for statistical computing and graphics	Developed statistical training modules on the Introduction to Data Science, Data Analytics Using Phyton, etc.	Utilization of open-source statistical softwares for statistical computing and graphics	Guide on the generation of evidence-based statistics by national and local planners	PSRTI	2024	-	
16. Statistical Capacity Development	Conduct of regular statistical training courses based on the PSS needs assessment made	Lack of statisticians or trained personnel on data collection, processing and data analytics in both statistical and non-statistical agencies	Trained personnel on basic and advanced statistics such as Database Management, Basic Statistics, and Data Visualization	Improved statistical human resources to dissect policies and implement use of statistics for improving the policy-making process and decision-making	Ensure generation of evidence-based statistics by national and local planners	PSRTI	2024 to 2029	16,125.00	
16. Statistical Capacity Development	Conduct of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Seminar Series	Need to capacitate agencies in modernizing data collection, processing, analysis and dissemination of the SDG-related data	Trained personnel on the local government units (LGUs) in modernizing data collection, processing, analysis and dissemination of the SDG-related data	Support the LGUs in the performance of its function for the full devolution of Programs, Activities, and Projects (PAPs)	More evidence-based planning, program implementation and informed decisions at the local level	PSRTI	2024 to 2029	19,548.00	

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16. Statistical Capacity Development	Statistical Assistance Program to National Government Agencies (NGAs) and Local Government Units (LGUs)	Need to capacitate planning/monitoring units in National Government Agencies (NGAs) and LGUs on appropriate procedures to generate official statistics	Capacitated planning/monitoring units in NGAs and LGUs through an assistance program that would review their existing data procedures and suggest possible improvements	Improved statistical manpower in government units	Statistical capacity development for human resources	PSRTI	2024 to 2029	12,900.00	
16. Statistical Capacity Development	Implementation of the Training and Certification Program - Data Collection National Certification (NC) II for Data Collector/Enumerator	Lack of trained personnel on field data collection, processing and data analytics	Upgraded skills and increased number of trained personnel of field data collection, processing and data analytics	More efficient data collection, processing and data analytics	Ensure availability of skilled field personnel for data collection, processing and data analytics	PSA, TESDA	2023 to 2029	2,112.00	
16. Statistical Capacity Development	Complimentary Training Courses for the Members of the Regional Statistics Committee (RSC)	Need to capacitate the members of the RSCs on appropriate procedures to generate official statistics	Trained members of the RSCs in modernizing data collection, processing, analysis and dissemination of official statistics	Support the LGUs in the performance of its function for the full devolution of Programs, Activities, and Projects (PAPs)	More evidence-based planning, program implementation and informed decisions at the local level	PSRTI	2024 to 2029	18,730.60	Chapter 19
16. Statistical Capacity Development	Capacity Building Program for Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM)	Need to capacitate planning/monitoring units at the national and local level agencies on proper methods for producing official statistics.	Four-module ladderized program aimed to strengthen the data analytical skills of the region's technical staff for enhanced evidence-based decision-making.	Development of key competencies and equip technical staff with the necessary statistical knowledge and tools to develop in-depth policy analysis of economic data in support of the various ministries of the regional government.	Ensure sound statistical analysis carrying out an in-depth policy analysis	PSRTI	2025 to 2026	1,485.00	
16. Statistical Capacity Development	Capacity Building Program on Data Analytics for Evidence-Based Decision-Making for the Staff of the Senate of the Philippines	Need to capacitate planning/monitoring units at the national and local level agencies on proper methods for producing official statistics.	Three-year ladderized capacity building program to capacitate personnel on data analytics	Equip the Senate Technical Staff with the necessary statistical knowledge and tools to develop in-depth policy analysis of economic data in support of the various committees in the Senate	Ensure generation of evidence-based statistics	PSRTI	2024 to 2026	3,724.49	
16. Statistical Capacity Development	Capacity Building on Basic Statistics and Economic Statistics for the Diplomats of the Department of Foreign Affairs	Need to capacitate personnel on proper methods for producing official statistics	Participants gained knowledge and appreciation on the basic statistics and economic statistics	Accurate and quality data reporting of official statistics	Ensure generation of evidence-based statistics	PSRTI	2024 to 2026	-	
16. Statistical Capacity Development	Regional Orientation on Data Management and Information Technology	Need to ensure data accuracy on reporting and generation of education statistics	Trained Regional and Division Planning Officers on the proper reporting of new data elements and functionalities of the information systems	Accurate and quality data reporting in the LIS and BEIS	Generation of timely, accurate, and relevant statistics	DepEd	2023	3,575.00	

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16. Statistical Capacity Development	Continuous conduct of leadership, technical, and communication training programs based on need of PSA in support to career development and succession plans	Need to strengthen the training and research arm of the personnel to expand its services at the subnational level	Increase number of statistical experts	Improved quality of statistics and statistical services	Address the growing demand for more statistical information	PSA	2024 to 2029	-	
16. Statistical Capacity Development	Provision of scholarships, grants and partnership with academic institution on degree programs in Statistics (MS, PhD, Diploma)	Lack of statistical professionals to lead researches addressing data gaps and priority initiatives in the PSDP Lack of statisticians on data collection, processing and data analytics	Researches on PSDP priority areas conducted Increased number of students pursuing Statistics courses	More information on PSDP priority areas generated Improved quality of statistics and statistical services	New studies to guide, measure the success and address items in the PSDP using innovative methodologies Ensure generation of evidence-based statistics by national and local planners	PSRTI CHED	2023-2029	1,650.00	
16. Statistical Capacity Development	Provision of scholarships and grants to employees to enroll on the following graduate and/or PhD programs: • Statistics • Economics • Population and Demography • Mathematics	Lack of statistical professionals to lead researches addressing data gaps	Increased number of statistical professionals in various fields to address data gaps	Improved quality of statistics and statistical services	Prepare employees to be the new leaders of the organization	PSA	2024-2029	29,700.00	
16. Statistical Capacity Development	Training for Official Statisticians					PSRTI	2024-2029	-	
16. Statistical Capacity Development	PSAI Annual Conference	Strengthening of partnership and networking with PSS agencies to gain new strategies and techniques in capacity building in relation to monitoring the SDGs, sectoral plans, etc.	Compilation of statistical paper presentations and conduct of brief statistical training courses	Improved statistical human resources and services	Promote and encourage statistics enthusiast to conduct statistical researches	PSAI	2023 to 2029	-	
16. Statistical Capacity Development	SDG Stakeholders Forum - Indicators' Research Direction	Need to identify SDG Tier 2 indicators to be proposed for Tier 1	New nationally classified Tier 1 SDG Indicators	Participation of stakeholders in the operationalization of newly classified Tier 1 SDG Indicators	Policy researchers and planning units for agency agenda setting	PSRTI, PSA, NEDA	2025 to 2029	2,800.00	
16. Statistical Capacity Development	PSRTI Research Forum	Need to showcase new research studies for SDG indicators with no methodologies	Research papers on SDGs using localized methodologies and various statistical research studies that use innovative data sources or methodologies for the betterment of the PSS	Developed localized SDG indicators Improved statistical methodologies for PSS	Promote statistical research and SDG indicator localization	PSRTI	2023 to 2029	4,436.48	

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16. Statistical Capacity Development	Researches/Studies on Big Data and Sampling Methodology:	1. Need to integrate emerging data sources to complement official statistics through the use of big data 2. SDG Indicator 2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture 3. PDP Indicator: Travel time (decreased) via land per key corridor (hours)	Formulated new estimation procedures	Development of novel methods that complement official statistics through the use of big data	Adopt new estimation procedures to complement official statistics through the use of big data	PSA	2024	-	
16. Statistical Capacity Development	1.Simulation on the impact of the inclusion of Least Accessible Areas in household surveys							336.00	
16. Statistical Capacity Development	2. Analysis of closed businesses in 2022 based on List of Establishment							336.00	
16. Statistical Capacity Development	3. Processing the data to estimate inflation by quintile							370.00	
16. Statistical Capacity Development	Technical Capacity Advancement on Big Data and Statistical Mapping	Need to address data gaps through innovative means and provide better data visualization for the Philippine Statistical System	New estimation procedures and data visualization templates	Development of novel methods that complement official statistics and sustainable development goals through the use of big data with improved visualization through statistical mapping	Capacitated statistical manpower on processing and analysis of big data and presentation of results through statistical mapping	PSRTI	2025 to 2029	7,000.00	
16. Statistical Capacity Development	Development of Statistical Training Modules	Need to address emerging statistical needs	Continuous enhancement on current training courses and development of new courses	Address emerging demands on statistical capacity-building programs of agencies belonging to the Philippine Statistical System (PSS)	Statistical capacity development for human resources in PSS	PSRTI	2024 to 2029	3,600.00	
16. Statistical Capacity Development	Strengthening partnerships and linkages with the international community to gain experiences and best practices in undertaking trainings or capacity development activities for the development of quality and comprehensive statistics including Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and other related concerns.	Need to strengthen linkages with the international statistical community in order to provide statistical trainings and to implement best practices in statistical capacity development	Participation on international training workshops and conferences	Gained country experiences on new strategies and techniques	Adopt new strategies and techniques on statistical capacity development based on international practices	PSA, PSRTI, Academe	2023-2029	-	

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17. Statistical Information Management and Dissemination	Formulation of policy and implementation plans to standardize the file formats, data structure, and codes to link the databases/websites in a single data portal	Inconsistent data dissemination practices among government agencies	Policy and Implementation Plan in creating single data portal	Data files will be widely accessible and interoperable and facilitate data sharing and database management Enables integration/combination of datasets for researcher, academe, analyst, NGAs and private sectors	Data files will be widely accessible and interoperable and facilitate data sharing and database management Enables integration/combination of datasets for researcher, academe, analyst, NGAs and private sectors	DICT, PSA	2023-2024	500.00	
17. Statistical Information Management and Dissemination	Formulation of a Data Dissemination and Communication Policy on Official Statistics to include provisions on data interoperability and data sharing	Inconsistent data dissemination practices among government agencies	Updated guidelines on data dissemination and communication	Interoperability of information and database systems Quick and easy access to data for policy and research	PSS	PSA	2025	500.00	
17. Statistical Information Management and Dissemination	Development and use of Application Programming Interface (API)	Need to improve interoperability, efficiency in data dissemination, reporting, and sharing	API	Promote efficiency in data dissemination and data sharing among Data Users and Producers from the Public and Private Sectors	PSS	PSA	2024-2025	0.00	
17. Statistical Information Management and Dissemination	Enhancement / Improvement of data portals to include data visualizations, story telling, story maps, interactivity, GIS features	less appreciation and understanding of data by users	Enhanced/Improved data portals	Better appreciation of users to data	PSS	DICT/PSA	2023-2024	10,500.00	
17. Statistical Information Management and Dissemination	Setting Data ecosystem for government and private sector	Address digital divide between businesses and government services in terms of accessibility of data	Data Ecosystem to support the PSS	Provide the PSS with a solid foundation on capturing and analyzing data across sources and users in the government and private sector	PSS	PSA	2023-2024	500.00	
17. Statistical Information Management and Dissemination	Establishment of additional Infrastructure to optimally host the data repository	Need for new hardware/software relevant to improving the capacity of government agencies in performing its statistical functions	additional hardware and software	Decision makers in the government will have remote access to data anytime; in emergency cases, personnel will have access to data	PSS	DICT	2024-2025	30,000.00	
17. Statistical Information Management and Dissemination	Establishing a strong IT security mechanism (hacking, physical, environment, etc.)	Need to secure databases and data portals; need to monitor and manage security threats	IT Security Mechanism or guidelines	Provide confidence to data owners in storing, processing, and disseminating data	PSS	DICT/PSA	2024-2025	5,000.00	

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17. Statistical Information Management and Dissemination	Formulation of Joint Memorandum Circular among government agencies regarding the development and implementation of single data portal	Difficulty in compiling datasets. Limited access to different government portals. Need to eliminate redundancy of data portal	Joint memorandum for the creation of government single data portal	To develop and implement a single data portal for all government agencies and private sector that will integrate/ combine/harmonize datasets for researchers, academe, analysts, NGAs and private sector		DICT	2026	1,000.00	
17. Statistical Information Management and Dissemination	Formulation and issuance of Memorandum Circular enjoining and encouraging LGUs to share data to national government agencies towards mainstreaming the BPLS data into regular statistics	Challenges in integration and utilization of data generated from local business registration systems	Joint memorandum for LGU	Data-sharing agreement between LGUs and NGA	Data-sharing agreement between LGUs and NGA	PSA, DILG	2026	0.00	
17. Statistical Information Management and Dissemination	Establishment of data governance framework	Need for guidelines to ensure that data and information from PSS are to be used and managed correctly and consistently	Philippine Statistical Data Governance Framework	Guidelines to ensure that data and information from PSS are to be used and managed correctly and consistently		PSA	2024-2025	0.00	
17. Statistical Information Management and Dissemination	Capacity development on data science and data analytics	Need to address skills gap of IT Personnel and other technical personnel	Well-equipped IT personnel to develop solutions and applications necessary in carrying out the statistical development activities	More and better quality statistics for policy and research	Well-equipped IT personnel to develop solutions and applications necessary in carrying out the statistical development activities	DICT/PSA	2023-2025	1,000.00	
17. Statistical Information Management and Dissemination	Capacity development on Big data analytics in partnership with institutions of higher learning and other research and training institutions	Need to narrow skills gap of government agencies in handling and analyzing big data; need to integrate prescriptive and predictive analytics in government agencies	Well-equipped IT personnel to develop solutions and applications necessary in carrying out the statistical development activities	To develop and implement a single data portal for all government agencies and private sector that will integrate/ combine/harmonize datasets for researchers, academe, analysts, NGAs and private sector	Provide knowledge to data owners/users in storing and processing, and analyzing big data	PSRTI	2023-2029	0.00	
17. Statistical Information Management and Dissemination	Continuous implementation and enhancement of innovative (paper-less) data collection activities/system applications (CAPI/CAWI, online questionnaires)	Increasing challenges of field data collection Need for mote timely data from censuses, surveys and other data collection activities	Innovative technology and applications adopted in key statistical activities	Improved statistical business process for key activities	To promote accessible and automated data collection portals that reduces conduct of face-to-face surveys and manual inputting and processing of data To facilitate data gathering activities of government agencies	PSA, PSS	2023-2029	4,342.96	

CHAPTER	STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS (SDPs)	PDP Indicator/SDG Indicator/Issues being Addressed	Outputs	Outcome	Use/Users	Implementing Agency	Proposed date/year of Implementation	Budget	Cross-reference
17. Statistical Information Management and Dissemination	Conduct research on the use of CATI for censuses and surveys	Need for non-traditional data collection approach	Innovative technology and applications adopted in key statistical activities	Improved statistical business process for key activities	Promote efficiency in collecting data real-time	PSA, PSS	2024-2025	0.00	
17. Statistical Information Management and Dissemination	Capacity development through participation and engagement in local and international conferences, trainings, workshops, and meetings on data management and dissemination and other related concerns	Need to come-up up with reports to the international meetings and conferences on data management and dissemination	Well-informed personnel on the experiences and best practices shared by counterparts in data management and dissemination	Better and more comprehensive data shared among member states	Better and more comprehensive data shared among member states	PSA	2023-2029	2,100.00	
18. Civil Registration and Vital Statistics	Improved the vital statistics through conduct of birth registration assistance project for marginalized sector including Muslim Filipinos and Indigenous Peoples (IPs):	Increase level of birth registration of all Filipinos including foundlings by 99.5% aligned to Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) Decade 2015-2024/Low level of birth registration particularly the marginalized population/Resistance of Local Civil Registrars in supporting the project/Expansion of coverage of registered populations at risk of statelessness within the Philippine context	-Number of mobile registration conducted -Number of clients applying for registration assisted - BRAP target: 2,000,000 births registered -Sabah target: 200,000 -estimated number of unregistered Filipinos residing abroad	Increased birth registration and improved birth statistics	Provides legal identity to the persons of Concerned and to avail social benefits as a Filipino citizen/policy formulation for policy maker	PSA/DILG(LGU) Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA)-Philippine Foreign Service Posts (PFSPs)		1,742,000.00	
18. Civil Registration and Vital Statistics	Birth registration assistance project						2023-2029	210,550.00	
18. Civil Registration and Vital Statistics	Registration of unregistered Filipinos in Sabah						2024-2026	48,000.00	
18. Civil Registration and Vital Statistics	Conduct of study to determine the estimated number of unregistered Filipinos residing abroad						2023-2029	-	

CHAPTER	STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS (SDPs)	PDP Indicator/SDG Indicator/Issues being Addressed	Outputs	Outcome	Use/Users	Implementing Agency	Proposed date/year of Implementation	Budget	Cross-reference
18. Civil Registration and Vital Statistics	Improved generation of vital statistics through use of new techniques and technologies:	Increase birth including foundlings, marriage and death registration of all Filipinos aligned to Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) Decade 2015-2024/Low level of birth, marriage and death registration/Variation on the integration of current PHILCRIS and PhilSys to Civil Registry System-Information Technology Project Phase 2 (CRS-ITP2) system/Delayed submission and generation of vital statistics/ incomplete/garbage data generated from the database/No PHILCRIS for PFSP in CRS-ITP2 System/Generation of statistics for cities/municipalities statistics on number of petitions/increasing errors in the registration of vital events/slow processing of petitions/Authentication and verification of Certificate of Registration of Authority to Solemnize Marriage (CRASM)/Obsolete Solemnizing Officers Information System/Incomplete data of Solemnizing Officers	Adoption of new techniques and technologies increased: -Developed e-PhilCRIS System -Strengthened database of registered population -Developed Virtual Viewing Facility for authentication of civil registry documents as required by R.A. 11909 -Developed Petition Process Automation System -Developed e-SOIS -Updated IRIS system	-Enhanced customer experience in Civil Registration and PhilSys through use of new techniques and technologies. -Increase level of birth, marriage and death registration -Timely submission and generation of vital statistics -Complete and relevant data generated from the database -Authentication system for National ID -Authentication system for the implementation of permanent validity of civil registry documents (birth, marriage and death) under R.A. 11909 -Online authentication system developed and implemented -Efficient processing of petitions under R.A. 9048 and R.A. 10172 -Authentication and verification system for registered Solemnizing Officers -More improved generation of causes of death	Uses - Efficient and effective civil registration processes and generation of quality and relevant vital statistics/Authentication of National ID/Authentication and validation of issued civil registry documents/Efficient processing of petitions under R.A. 9048 and R.A. 10172/Generation of statistics of cities/municipalities with highest number of errors in the registration of vital events/Conduct Capacity Building for Cities/Municipalities with highest number of errors in the registration of vital events/Authentication, validation and verification of issued CRASM/Requirement in court to support cases for bigamy, annulment, nullity of marriage, dissolution of marriage/Contribute to the improvement of mortality statistics/ Users - CRVS stakeholders/local civil registrars/Shari'a Circuit/District Registrars/health officers/researchers and policy makers /Consul General/Consul/Vice Consul//Solemnizing Officers/Courts/RSSOs/PSOs/DOH/WHO	PSA, DILG (LGUs), DFA/ DICT/ RTC/Religious Sect/other stakeholders		279,000.00	
18. Civil Registration and Vital Statistics	Digitalization of Philippine Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) System integrating PhilSys						2024-2026	376,000.00	
18. Civil Registration and Vital Statistics	Development of an ePHILCRIS for foreign registered vital events at Philippine Foreign Service Posts (PFSPs)							-	
18. Civil Registration and Vital Statistics	Development of Virtual Viewing Facility for the implementation of permanent validity of civil registry documents (birth, marriage and death) under Republic Act No. 11909 (R.A. 11909)						2024-2025	20,000.00	
18. Civil Registration and Vital Statistics	Digitalization of Republic Act 9048 No. (R.A. 9048) and Republic Act No. 10172 (R.A. 10172) petition processing						2024-2025	20,000.00	
18. Civil Registration and Vital Statistics	Development of Enhanced Solemnizing Officers Information System (e-SOIS)						2024	471.00	
18. Civil Registration and Vital Statistics	Continuous updating of IRIS system for cause of death processing						2024-2026	325.00	

CHAPTER	STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS (SDPs)	PDP Indicator/SDG Indicator/Issues being Addressed	Outputs	Outcome	Use/Users	Implementing Agency	Proposed date/year of Implementation	Budget	Cross-reference
18. Civil Registration and Vital Statistics	Establish the following official methodologies to improve generation of vital statistics:	Need to establish an official methodology - based on the use of data from CRVS and come up with annual estimates - for estimating MMR at subnational levels Need for more accurate statistics	- level of birth completeness - level of death completeness - proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age - maternal mortality ratio - crude birth rate - crude death rate - infant mortality rate - under-five mortality rate - total fertility rate - cause-specific mortality rates	- Improved birth statistics - Improved death statistics - Better estimation of the proportion of children under 5 years of age - Better estimation of maternal mortality ratio - More accurate fertility and mortality indicators - More accurate maternal mortality rate -More accurate cause-specific maternal mortality rate	Use - Contribute to the improvement of birth statistics/mortality statistics/Eliminate data overlap and data gap to comply with international commitment/Serves as basis for maternal and child health policies and programs/Used to assess effectiveness of the health system Users - Department of Health (DOH), World Health Organization (WHO), Policy makers and other stakeholders	PSA	2023-2029	4,500.00	
18. Civil Registration and Vital Statistics	Birth registration completeness level at national, regional and provincial areas						2023-2026	-	
18. Civil Registration and Vital Statistics	Death registration completeness level at national, regional and provincial areas						2023-2024	-	
18. Civil Registration and Vital Statistics	Estimation of the proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority that is comparable with the Census estimate						2023-2024	-	
18. Civil Registration and Vital Statistics	Estimation of Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) at regional and provincial levels						2024-2029	-	
18. Civil Registration and Vital Statistics	Generation of the crude birth and death rates adjusted for completeness of registration						2023-2029	-	
18. Civil Registration and Vital Statistics	Generation of infant mortality rate, under 5 mortality rate, total fertility rate adjusted for under-registration						2023-2024	-	
18. Civil Registration and Vital Statistics	Conduct of study on misclassification of maternal deaths						2024-2026	-	
18. Civil Registration and Vital Statistics	Conduct of study on redistribution of ill-defined/garbage causes of death						2023-2026	-	

CHAPTER	STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS (SDPs)	PDP Indicator/SDG Indicator/Issues being Addressed	Outputs	Outcome	Use/Users	Implementing Agency	Proposed date/year of Implementation	Budget	Cross-reference
18. Civil Registration and Vital Statistics	Statistical advocacy programs on CRVS at the national, regional and provincial level	Number of LGUs with improved performance in civil registration activities increased/Advocacy on Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Implementation Strategies through Digital Information/Lack of data appreciation on generated vital statistics	Partnership for civil registration strengthened: -Annual conduct of national, regional and provincial data forum on CRVS -Number of incentives provided to stakeholders -Number of CRVS Committees organized -Number of dialogue/meetings/forum conducted - Annual conduct of National Convention on CRVS Policies to establish legal frameworks for civil registration set and implemented: -Amended Act 3753 or CRVS Law	Improved civil registration services: -Informed CRVS stakeholders on the use of vital statistics data and importance of civil registration policies and procedures Strengthened civil registration laws and policies to address emerging issues: -Responsive rules and regulations for an efficient and effective civil registration processes and generation of quality and relevant vital statistics	Dissemination of the recent developments on CRVS/Provide updates on recent laws, policy issuances and procedures as well as data appreciation for vital statistics/Updates on the Civil Registration System Information Technology Project II (CRS-ITP2)/local civil registrars/Consul General/Consul/Vice Consul/Solemnizing Officers/Members of the academe/Statisticians, and other stakeholders	PSA, DILG (LGU), DFA, Shari'a Circuit/District Registrar, House of Representatives		-	
18. Civil Registration and Vital Statistics	a) Conduct of national, regional and provincial data forum on civil registration and vital statistics						2023-2029	407,280.00	
18. Civil Registration and Vital Statistics	b) Conduct of National Convention on Civil Registration for Solemnizing Officers, Civil Registrars and other stakeholders						2023-2029	456,400.00	
18. Civil Registration and Vital Statistics	c) Passage of Philippine CRVS Omnibus Bill						2023-2029	-	
18. Civil Registration and Vital Statistics	Capacity development on CRVS a) Conduct of trainings/ workshops on CRVS such as Medical Terminology Training (for improvement of cause of death statistics), Analysis of National Causes of Death for Action (ANACONDA), International Classification of Diseases (ICD-11), IRIS b) Conduct of trainings/ workshops on RA 11909, RA 11642, RA 11767 and other related to civil registration laws and procedures	Improving Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Implementation Strategies through Digital Information/Lack of data appreciation on generated vital statistics	ANACONDA - conduct of training when there is an updated in the system, including COVID-19 cause of death ICD-11 Annual conduct of training IRIS - there is a need to conduct training only when there is an update in the system	Familiarization and utilization of the system will be the advantage of coders and stakeholders of vital statistics	Updating CRVS stakeholders on policies, procedures and data dissemination	PSA	2023-2029	9,300.00	
18. Civil Registration and Vital Statistics	Implementation of contingency plan in case of pre-termination of contract a) Provision of budget for additional manpower, equipment and other resources in preparation of the take over of the project by the PSA b) Provision of budget for knowledge transfer of IT component of the project c) Provision of additional plantilla of IT personnel for the CRS-ITP2 implementation	Continuity of the CRS-ITP2 project	Comprehensive contingency plan for the continuation of the business operation in the event that the Concessionaire Agreement will be terminated earlier than its expiration period or after the project be handed over to PSA	Ensure the continuity of the business operations by the time the Concessionaire Agreement will be terminated earlier than its expiration period or after the project will be handed over to PSA	Reduce the risk, fasten the recovery, and ensure the smooth execution of the business operation of the PSA Civil Registration Service/Regional Statistics Services Offices/Provincial Statistics Offices/Other stakeholders	PSA	2024-2026	-	

CHAPTER	STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS (SDPs)	PDP Indicator/SDG Indicator/Issues being Addressed	Outputs	Outcome	Use/Users	Implementing Agency	Proposed date/year of Implementation	Budget	Cross-reference
19. Local Statistics Development	Compilation of the Core Regional Indicators (CoRe-Is)	Socio-economic statistics; Environment and multi-domain statistics found in the RDP Results Matrix; Lack of statistical indicators available to stakeholders.	Availability of sex-disaggregated data whenever appropriate and with provincial disaggregation.	Readily available set of region-specific indicators useful to monitor progress and tracking of development.	Monitoring of the attainment of the 2030 Agenda, Ambisyon 2040; Policy and program formulation.	PSA RSSO	2023-2029	3,137.20	
19. Local Statistics Development	Compilation of the annual Regional Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Watch	Socio-economic statistics; Environment and multi-domain statistics found in the RDP Results Matrix; Lack of statistical indicators available to stakeholders.	Updated Regional SDG Watch Availability of indicators at the regional level	Updated monitoring system in tracking the attainment of the 2030 Agenda, Ambisyon 2040; basis for policy and program formulation.	SRC SDG Committee, PSA	PSA RSSO	2023-2029	6,856.80	
19. Local Statistics Development	Compilation of Provincial Product Accounts	PDP Chapter 7: Reinvigorate Services Gross value-added growth rate in services sector improved (%) by province and HUC Provide lower disaggregation of economic statistics	Gross Domestic Product at the provincial and Highly Urbanized Cities (HUCs) level Provincial Gross Value Added by Industry	Generation of timely and relevant socio-economic statistics at the local level basis for policy and program implementation in the province	Vital tool for an evidence-based decision making towards improvement of economic programs for the provincial level and HUC levels RLAs, LGUs	PSA, LGUs	2023-2029	1,050.00	Chapter 11.1
19. Local Statistics Development	2023 Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS)	Lack of an organized technology-based system of collecting, processing and validating necessary disaggregated data that may be used for planning, program implementation and impact monitoring at the local level while empowering communities to participate in the process.	Data on CBMS	Generate relevant statistics at higher levels that will complement and supplement the local level data	Local-level statistics development	PSA	2023	-	Chapter 20
19. Local Statistics Development	Harmonization of LGUs List of Business Registers and PSA List of Establishments	No. of Business Establishments/ Inconsistency in the List of Business Registers/Establishments between PSA and LGUs	Harmonized List of Business Establishments	More reliable business registers and statistical information	PSA	PSA, DILG, LGUs	2025	8,158.70	

CHAPTER	STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS (SDPs)	PDP Indicator/SDG Indicator/Issues being Addressed	Outputs	Outcome	Use/Users	Implementing Agency	Proposed date/year of Implementation	Budget	Cross-reference
19. Local Statistics Development	Integration of statistics on Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDL) from various source agencies	No consolidated data on Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDL). PDP Chapter 13: Ensure Peace and Security and Enhance Administration of Justice • Congestion rate in BJMP correction facilities a.1 Facilities with male PDL a.2 Facilities with female PDL • Participation rate of BJMP PDLs in reformation programs	Congestion rate in BJMP correction facilities a.1 Facilities with male PDL a.2 Facilities with female PDL 'Participation rate of BJMP PDLs in reformation programs 'PDLs released through BJMP's Paralegal Program Decent correctional facilities PDL and personnel custodial and escort ratio Morbidity and mortality of PDL in BJMP Communicable Disease and Non-communicable disease in BJMP	Complete data on Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDL)	RA 10707 (Probation Law of 1976) Regional Development Plan (RDP) Monitoring/ Regional Development Report (RDR) Preparation BJMP - CDS - MC133	BJMP/BuCor/ Municipal and Provincial Jails/DILG	2024-2029	270.00	
19. Local Statistics Development	Updating of the Enhanced Basic Education Information System (EBEIS), Learners Information System (LIS) including Alternative Learning System (ALS) and Higher Education Management Information System (HEMIS)	SDG Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	Education statistics, Education sector performance indicators, and profile of public and private schools, learning centers and other education service providers	Generation of timely education statistics for the analysis on the progress and trends in the growth and development of education system.	RLAs, LGUs	DepEd, CHED	2023-2029	1,374.00	Chapter 2.2
19. Local Statistics Development	Enhancement/Updating of Registry System for Basic Sectors in Agriculture (RSBSA)	Data issues on registered farmers in RSBSA	Electronic compilation of basic information of farmers, farm laborers, and fisherfolks including their agricultural activities, demographic, and socio-economic characteristics.	Data will serve as basis in identifying beneficiaries for implementing various programs such as providing production input and financial assistance, insurance services, and other interventions that cater to farmers and fisherfolks.	DA, Farmers, Policy-makers	DA, LGUs	2023-2029	264.00	

CHAPTER	STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS (SDPs)	PDP Indicator/SDG Indicator/Issues being Addressed	Outputs	Outcome	Use/Users	Implementing Agency	Proposed date/year of Implementation	Budget	Cross-reference
19. Local Statistics Development	Digitalization/updating of the database system of the Registry of Barangay Inhabitants and Migrants (RBIM)	Lack of local government unit (LGU)-level internal and international migration data	Local level data on population and migration	More lower level data on migration	Basis for an evidence-based planning and policy by LGUs	CPD	2023-2024	600.00	
19. Local Statistics Development	Compilation of Tourism Subnational Satellite Accounts	No available disaggregated data	Availability of local disaggregated data Updated Regional Visitor Arrivals Reports	reliable tourism industry performance reported	Measuring tourism industry performance appropriate for policy and program planning at the subnational level Users: DOT, LGUs, PGUs, NGAs, Investors	PSA, DOT	2023-2026	4,214.00	Chapter 7
19. Local Statistics Development	Establishment of Statistical Information Centers in LGUs and institutionalization of Data Enclaves	Need to serve all data requests more efficiently	More innovative information structures established in the region	More accessible statistical information to public	Efficient delivery of statistical products and services to stakeholders	PSA, LGUs	2023-2029	3,335.75	
19. Local Statistics Development	Strengthening local level statistical coordination through establishment/creation of statistical committees, subcommittees, interagency committees (IACs), Technical/Sectoral Working Groups (T/SWGs) • Provincial/City Statistics Committees • Subcommittee on SDG Monitoring • Subcommittee on Local Level Statistics • Sub-National Inter-Agency Committee on Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (IACCRVS) • Technical Working Group on Tourism Statistics	Absence of Interagency Committees (IACs)/ Task Forces (TFs)/ Technical Working Groups (TWGs) and Sectoral Working Groups (SWGs) to address emerging statistical issues at the local level	Established statistical committees; resolved issues at the local level	Well coordinated local statistical system	Address statistical issues at the local level	RSC	2023-2029	57,936.80	
19. Local Statistics Development	Advocacy on the adoption/implementation of: • Standard statistical classification systems • Statistical Survey Review and Clearance System (SSRCS) at the regional/local level • System of Designated Statistics (SDS)	• Non-adoption/Limited use of standard classification system such as PSIC by concerned agencies/LGUs • Lack of awareness on the Statistical Survey Review and Clearance System (SSRCS) by RLAs/LGUs • System of Designated Statistics not fully adopted/implemented. Some data are not generated per timelines	• NGAs and LGUs adopting standard classification system in their information/reporting system • NGAs and LGUs adopting Statistical Survey Review and Clearance System (SSRCS) • NGAs and LGUs adopting the System of Designated Statistics (SDS)	Harmonized, standardized and comparable data; Better coordination of government statistical activities; Relevant, timely, accurate and responsive designated statistics	Generation of critical data for decision-making of the government and private sector	PSA	2023-2029	7,960.60	

CHAPTER	STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS (SDPs)	PDP Indicator/SDG Indicator/Issues being Addressed	Outputs	Outcome	Use/Users	Implementing Agency	Proposed date/year of Implementation	Budget	Cross-reference
19. Local Statistics Development	Conduct of capacity development program for LGUs on the adoption of standard classification systems	Need to harmonize and ensure comparability of national and local statistics through the use of standard classification systems and other statistical standards Macroeconomic indicators with PSIC as disaggregation; Labor and employment indicators with PSIC and PSOC and disaggregation; Establishment statistics with PSIC and PSOC as disaggregation; Education statistics using PSCED as disaggregation	Number of LGUs provided with capacity development programs on statistical classification systems Number of capacity development activities conducted; Better understanding and use of statistical classification systems in maintenance of administrative recording systems	Strengthened coordination with LGUs on the adoption of Statistical Classification Systems High quality data from partner RLAs and LGUs	Ensure and facilitate the adoption of Statistical Classification Systems for the generation and data sharing of comparable statistics at the local and national level	PSA	2024-2029	8,065.70	Chapter 1
19. Local Statistics Development	Strengthening statistical capacity of LGUs for the Institutionalization of Integrated Business Permit Licensing System (i-BPLS)	Proportion of LGUs compliant to Business Permit and Licensing System (BPLS) standards;	Integrated Business Permit Licensing System (i-BPLS), RSC Resolution	Automated and streamlined processes for business, registration, renewal, closure, and pivot; Reducing regulatory burdens on businesses and individuals	LGUs	DICT, LGUs	2023-2029	7,863.25	
19. Local Statistics Development	Capacity development activities, i.e., use of data management and presentation, infographics, data analysis, among others, to RSC members and LGUs	Need for continued capacity building and training for personnel handling statistics Improvement in statistical report generation and consolidation of agencies	Relevant statistics generated; Improved data analysis	Ensuring effective and efficient delivery of government statistical services in the PSS thru enhanced knowledge and skills in data management, presentation of data and analysis	RLAs/LGUs	PSA, PSRTI, RSC	2023-2029	26,855.00	Chapter 16
19. Local Statistics Development	Capacity development activities on the generation of data inputs to local level accounting	Inadequate technical capacity of LGUs	Capacitated persons in the LGUs	Improves technical expertise of LGUs and provision of quality data	PSA, LGUs	PSA (RSSOs)	2023-2029	17,899.00	Chapter 11.1
19. Local Statistics Development	Forging strong partnership and coordination with data sources to enable digitization towards improved Domestic Trade Statistics	No record/data relating to domestic trade; Inconsistent coastwise manifest data.	Improved domestic trade statistics via Air and Water	Responsive policies that address local trade issues	Domestic trade programs and policies	PSA, DOTr, PPA, Civil Aeronautics Board and Civil Aviation Authority of the Philippines	2025	2,733.00	

CHAPTER	STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS (SDPs)	PDP Indicator/SDG Indicator/Issues being Addressed	Outputs	Outcome	Use/Users	Implementing Agency	Proposed date/year of Implementation	Budget	Cross-reference
20. Community-Based Monitoring System Statistics	Conduct of the 2023 Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS) in selected LGUs	Issue being addressed: Inadequate local level statistics for use in local development plans Key priorities: Generation of city/municipal statistics on: Household • Demographic characteristics • Education and literacy • Community and political participation • Economic characteristics • Food security • Financial inclusion • Health • Climate change and disaster risk management • Crime victimization • Social protection programs • Water, sanitation, and hygiene • Housing characteristics • Geographic information Presence, location and status of: • Service institutions and facilities • Disaster risk reduction and management facilities and resources • Government projects • Natural resources	Statistics about households and cities/municipalities/barangays	Updating of sources of data for local level indicator systems Setting up of local databases Updating of list of target beneficiaries for social protection programs Statistical capacity development for LGUs that are actively engaged in CBMS Monitoring of status of government projects	Uses: For local level planning and program implementation; comprehensive poverty analysis; identification of target beneficiaries for social protection programs Users: LGUs, NEDA, DSWD, national government agencies (NGAs) with social protection programs, PSA and Who will benefit: Persons in marginalized sectors	LGUs and PSA in partnership with DILG and DICT	2023	76,683.00	Chapter 19
20. Community-Based Monitoring System Statistics	Synchronized Conduct of the Community-Based Monitoring System -Household data collection -Mapping of households -Barangay/LGU data collection and coordination -Data processing -Data review -Data turnover		Statistics about households and cities/municipalities/barangays	Updating of sources of data for local level indicator systems Setting up of local databases Updating of list of target beneficiaries for social protection programs Statistical capacity development for LGUs that are actively engaged in CBMS Monitoring of status of government projects	Uses: For local level planning and program implementation; comprehensive poverty analysis; identification of target beneficiaries for social protection programs Users: LGUs, NEDA, DSWD, national government agencies (NGAs) with social protection programs, PSA and Who will benefit: Persons in marginalized sectors	LGUs and PSA in partnership with DILG and DICT	2024, 2027	-	
	1) PSA							10,855,931.00	
	2) HUCs							2,000,000.00	

CHAPTER	STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS (SDPs)	PDP Indicator/SDG Indicator/Issues being Addressed	Outputs	Outcome	Use/Users	Implementing Agency	Proposed date/year of Implementation	Budget	Cross-reference
20. Community-Based Monitoring System Statistics	PSA Integrated Mapping and Geodatabase using CBMS and other geospatial data	Key priorities: Generation and regular updating of location data of households, housing units, buildings, establishments, and structures, as well as government projects and natural resources	Updated base maps and location data useful for map-based data collection initiatives	Inputs to maps about the barangays, cities and municipalities Possible integration of geospatial data with other government data to aid in disaster risk reduction and management efforts	Uses: For updating enumeration area maps; recording geographic location and status of service institutions and facilities, government projects and natural resources Users: DENR, DOST, NDRRMC, LGUs and other NGAs with social protection, infrastructure and environmental programs Who will benefit: Persons and establishments, especially those located in highly vulnerable areas	PSA and LGUs in partnership with DILG and DICT	2023-2029	98,400.00	
20. Community-Based Monitoring System Statistics	Publication of local level statistics about cities and municipalities from data gathered from the CBMS	Issue being addressed: Inadequate local level statistics for use in local development plans Key priorities: Generation of city/municipal statistics on: Household • Demographic characteristics • Education and literacy • Community and political participation • Economic characteristics • Food security • Financial inclusion • Health • Climate change and disaster risk management • Crime victimization • Social protection programs • Water, sanitation, and hygiene • Housing characteristics • Geographic information Presence, location and status of: • Service institutions and facilities • Disaster risk reduction and management facilities and resources • Government projects • Natural resources	Press release and other publications relating to the data collected from the CBMS Anonymized microdata Dataset needed for targeting beneficiaries of social protection programs	Sectoral insights about households, barangays/cities/municipalities provided to LGUs and NGAs with social protection programs Evidence-based planning and program formulation and monitoring of programs for poverty reduction/alleviation Research on status of cities and municipalities to various data users Safe-keeping of CBMS data gathered from households and barangay	Uses: For local level planning and program implementation; comprehensive poverty analysis; identification of target beneficiaries for social protection programs Users: LGUs, NEDA, DSWD, national government agencies (NGAs) with social protection programs, PSA and Who will benefit: Persons in marginalized sectors	PSA and LGUs in partnership with DILG and DICT	2023-2029	17,800.00	

CHAPTER	STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS (SDPs)	PDP Indicator/SDG Indicator/Issues being Addressed	Outputs	Outcome	Use/Users	Implementing Agency	Proposed date/year of Implementation	Budget	Cross-reference
20. Community-Based Monitoring System Statistics	Establishment of the National CBMS Databank and CBMS Portal	Issue being addressed: Lack of/inadequate local-level statistics and information Key priorities: Secured National CBMS Databank Provision of data needed by city/municipal LGUs Guided technical assistance for non-technical users of CBMS data	CBMS Portal Database of Masterfile and aggregated individual and community-level data collected from the conduct of the CBMS	Widened dissemination of CBMS statistics to various data users Safe-keeping of CBMS data Monitoring of access to CBMS data and statistics by the PSA	Uses: For local level planning and program implementation; comprehensive poverty analysis; identification of target beneficiaries for social protection programs Users: LGUs, NEDA, DSWD, national government agencies (NGAs) with social protection programs, PSA and Who will benefit: Persons in marginalized sectors	PSA and LGUs in partnership with DILG and DICT	2023-2029	54,204.00	
20. Community-Based Monitoring System Statistics	Institutionalization of CBMS data sharing protocol	Issue being addressed: Need to ensure optional and appropriate use of CBMS data Key priorities: Established CBMS data sharing protocol with consideration of various types of stakeholders	CBMS data sharing protocol CBMS data sharing agreements	Research on status of cities and municipalities Evidence-based planning and programs for poverty reduction/alleviation	Uses: For local level planning and program implementation; comprehensive poverty analysis; identification of target beneficiaries for social protection programs Users: LGUs, NEDA, DSWD, national government agencies (NGAs) with social protection programs, PSA and Who will benefit: Persons in marginalized sectors	PSA and LGUs in partnership with DILG and DICT	2023-2029	19,490.00	
20. Community-Based Monitoring System Statistics	Conduct of advocacy programs in CBMS	Issue being addressed: Inadequate public knowledge about the new CBMS; need to promote adherence of LGUs to CBMS implementation	Social media cards Press releases on CBMS activities Roadshows, press conferences, forums for stakeholders	Increase in public knowledge about the new CBMS Increase in allocation of resources for CBMS activities	Use: For public knowledge about CBMS; and inclusion of CBMS as one of the indicators in local government performance monitoring Users: General public Who will benefit: General public, PSA, LGUs, DILG	PSA, DILG	2023-2029	290,289.00	

CHAPTER	STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS (SDPs)	PDP Indicator/SDG Indicator/Issues being Addressed	Outputs	Outcome	Use/Users	Implementing Agency	Proposed date/year of Implementation	Budget	Cross-reference
20. Community-Based Monitoring System Statistics	Strengthening the implementation of the CBMS through coordination of the CBMS Council and its Technical Working Groups (TWGs)	Issue being addressed: Need to facilitate cooperation and institute policies for standard implementation of the CBMS	CBMS Council resolutions that serve as basis for: • Overseeing performance of implementing units • Setting guidelines on CBMS data sharing • Interagency cooperation and cost-sharing • Addressing concerns in CBMS implementation	Standard implementation of CBMS across cities and municipalities Use of CBMS data sharing by NGAs with social protection programs	Uses: For guided implementation of CBMS, and accountability in the use of CBMS data Users: PSA, DICT, DILG LGUs, NEDA, DSWD, and other NGAs with social protection programs Who will benefit: LGUs and NGAs	PSA, DILG and DICT, CBMS Council resource agencies and members of the TWGs	2023-2029	4,367.00	
20. Community-Based Monitoring System Statistics	Conduct of the CBMS Trainings -Operational (data collection, mapping, data processing) -LGU 1) PSA 2) HUCs	Issues being addressed: • Different standards being implemented in local level data collection activities • Inadequate local level statistical capacity	Trained CBMS hired personnel and LGU staff on CBMS standard protocols and other statistical procedures Improved local level knowledge about official statistical concepts and definitions, standards and classification systems	Increase in local level statistical capacity, particularly on: • Data collection • Data processing and tabulation • Data analysis • Database management • Mapping using CBMS data Increase in local level interest on statistics	Uses: For guided implementation of CBMS using standard protocols Users: PSA, DICT, DILG, LGUs, PSRTI and CBMS hired personnel, and possibly, SUCs/private universities and colleges Who will benefit: LGUs and CBMS hired personnel	PSA, DICT, DILG, PSRTI, LGUs	2023-2029	1,407,291.00	Chapter 1
20. Community-Based Monitoring System Statistics	Establishment of CBMS e-Learning Portal	• Limited resources for face-to-face training programs Opportunity: Use of technology to deliver training and capacity building programs that can complement face-to-face training	Trained CBMS hired personnel and LGU staff on CBMS standard protocols and other statistical procedures Improved local level knowledge about official statistical concepts and definitions, standards and classification systems	Increase in local level statistical capacity, particularly on: • Data collection • Data processing and tabulation • Data analysis • Database management • Mapping using CBMS data Increase in local level interest on statistics	Uses: For guided implementation of CBMS using standard protocols Users: PSA, DICT, DILG, LGUs, PSRTI and CBMS hired personnel, and possibly, SUCs/private universities and colleges Who will benefit: LGUs and CBMS hired personnel	PSA, DICT, DILG, PSRTI, LGUs	2023-2029	24,320.00	
20. Community-Based Monitoring System Statistics	Setting up of local CBMS Databank	Issue being addressed: Use of CBMS for identifying social protection program beneficiaries at the local level	Local CBMS databanks	Updating of local databases and registries to include CBMS data Identification of beneficiaries for local level programs and projects	Uses: For providing data to update LGU databases Users: LGUs Who will benefit: Persons in marginalized sectors	LGUs	2023-2029	152,000.00	

CHAPTER	STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS (SDPs)	PDP Indicator/SDG Indicator/Issues being Addressed	Outputs	Outcome	Use/Users	Implementing Agency	Proposed date/year of Implementation	Budget	Cross-reference
20. Community-Based Monitoring System Statistics	Development of systems and guidelines on CBMS data sharing with NGAs with social protection programs	Issue being addressed: Use of CBMS for identifying social protection program beneficiaries	Data sharing agreement between CBMS Council and NGAs NGAs' updated registries of beneficiaries for social protection programs	Allocation of resources to areas and sectors that are deprived Monitoring of effectiveness of social protection programs Possible improved quality of life in cities and municipalities	Uses: For accountability in the use of CBMS data, and ensuring proper handling and use of CBMS data Users: PSA, DICT, DILG, LGUs, and NGAs Who will benefit: Persons in marginalized sectors	PSA, DILG, DICT and NGAs	2024-2029	3,400.00	
20. Community-Based Monitoring System Statistics	Compilation of statistics that respond to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Philippine commitment to the Inclusive Data Charter	Issues being addressed: Lack of locally disaggregated statistics on SDGs and statistics disaggregated by sex, age, disability status, among others	Local level statistics and reports on SDGs	Monitoring of SDGs at the local level Research on the use of CBMS data to address SDG data gaps	Uses: For local level monitoring of key indicators of development Users: PSA, NEDA, LGUs, and NGAs Who will benefit: Persons in marginalized sectors	PSA	2024-2029	20,300.00	
21. Partnerships and International Cooperation	Promotion of Statistical Development in the Brunei Darussalam-Indonesia-Malaysia-Philippines East ASEAN Growth Area (BIMP-EAGA)							-	
21. Partnerships and International Cooperation	a. Development and maintenance of BIMP-EAGA Core Indicator System	no PDP indicator	Indicator system to monitor the performance of the subregion	Data as basis for policy development		PSA	2023-2029 (every Nov)	-	
21. Partnerships and International Cooperation	b. Preparation of Statistical Information Brief	no PDP indicator	annual Statistical Information Brief	Provides economic data about BIMP-EAGA member-countries		PSA	2023-2029 (every Jun)	-	
21. Partnerships and International Cooperation	Inventory and monitoring of foreign assisted projects on statistics such as partnership with the following development partners: - UNHCR - UNSD - ADB - Bloomberg Philanthropies - FAO	no PDP indicator	Status report of foreign-funded projects on statistics	Documented best practices, maximized resources		PSA, PSS	2023-2029	30.00	

CHAPTER	STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS (SDPs)	PDP Indicator/SDG Indicator/Issues being Addressed	Outputs	Outcome	Use/Users	Implementing Agency	Proposed date/year of Implementation	Budget	Cross-reference
21. Partnerships and International Cooperation	Capacity Development through participation and engagement in local and international conferences, trainings, workshops, and meetings for the development of quality and comprehensive statistics including Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and other related concerns	no PDP indicator	Strengthened capacity of PSS personnel	Enhanced knowledge and competence of PSS personnel on internationally-recommended standards, methodologies and best practices		PSA	2023-2029	60.00	
21. Partnerships and International Cooperation	Promotion of international cooperation in statistics through participation in activities of the United Nations, ASEAN, and development partners	no PDP indicator	Representation in the sessions of the United Nations Statistical Commission, ESCAP, the ACSS Committee, BIMP-EAGA and other international events	Visibility of the Philippines in the global statistical system through the sharing of experiences, practices, and expertise in statistics		PSA	2023-2029	18,000.00	
21. Partnerships and International Cooperation	Strengthening mechanism to monitor international statistical commitments	no PDP indicator	Documentation of emerging trends and topics	Compliance to national quality assurance framework		PSA		-	
21. Partnerships and International Cooperation	Strengthening support to the ASEAN Community Statistical System (ACSS)							-	
21. Partnerships and International Cooperation	a. Annual advocacy event	no PDP indicator	Awareness and issues resolved/addressed	Information dissemination and better coordination		PSA	2024-2029	1,200.00	
21. Partnerships and International Cooperation	b. Adoption of coordination mechanisms to address data gaps	no PDP indicator	Annual progress report	Better data support		PSA	2023-2029	5.00	
21. Partnerships and International Cooperation	c. Mainstreaming of ACSS annual activities in budget planning	no PDP indicator	Increased proportion of relevant activities in AWP implemented at national level	Information dissemination and better coordination		PSA	2024-2029	2,000.00	
21. Partnerships and International Cooperation	d. Monitoring of the Code of Practice implementation	no PDP indicator	Annual progress report	Improved institutional arrangements, outputs, and processes		PSA, PSS	2023-2029	-	
21. Partnerships and International Cooperation	Mainstreaming of ASEAN-Help-ASEAN Framework activities	no PDP indicator	Comprehensive work plan	Improved statistical development among ASEAN member-states		PSA, PSS	2024-2029	328.00	
21. Partnerships and International Cooperation	Strengthening mutual cooperation on statistics	no PDP indicator	Annual progress report	Sustained and enhanced international linkages and partnerships		PSA, PSS	2023-2029	60.00	

CHAPTER	STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS (SDPs)	PDP Indicator/SDG Indicator/Issues being Addressed	Outputs	Outcome	Use/Users	Implementing Agency	Proposed date/year of Implementation	Budget	Cross-reference
22. Sustainable Development Goals Monitoring	Review and updating of the Philippine SDG Indicator Framework	Ensure continuous policy relevance and enhance the statistical quality of the indicator set	Refined List of Philippine SDG Indicators	Improve indicator framework/generation of data for SDG indicators towards the estimation of the Philippines' stand in the achievement of the SDGs to serve as input in planning and program development	Philippine Statistics System, Legislative Bodies and other stakeholders	PSA/members of the Inter-Agency Committees/members of the SDG-Indicators Focal points	2023-2027	8,263.83	
22. Sustainable Development Goals Monitoring	Review of the core surveys to possibly include modules/questions/items that can potentially address data gaps on SDG monitoring	Addressing data gaps in terms of the following: -Tier 2 or 3 SDG Indicators -Missing disaggregation	Methodology/ies for regular generation of the SDG indicators of tier 2 and 3 indicators including alternative SDG indicators		Philippine Statistics System, Legislative Bodies and other stakeholders	PSA/Inter-Agency Committee/Technical Committee	2023-2027	-	
22. Sustainable Development Goals Monitoring	Conduct of researches and methodological studies to address the data requirements of the SDGs	More and continuing researches that may be considered to address the data gap in SDG monitoring	Researches and methodological studies that may be considered to address the data gap in SDG monitoring		Philippine Statistics System, Legislative Bodies and other stakeholders	PSRTI, PSA, Relevant IAC/TC	2023-2027	-	
22. Sustainable Development Goals Monitoring	Explore the use of the Leave No One Behind Analysis in the SDG indicators	Need to address the lack of disaggregated data among SDG indicators practically at the geographical and sectoral level, PWDs, IPs, by ethnicity, by age, by sex and by migrant status	Identify the most vulnerable/further behind group on the achievement of the SDGs		Philippine Statistics System, Legislative Bodies and other stakeholders	PSA and members of SDG Indicators Focal Points	2024-2025	1,479.45	
22. Sustainable Development Goals Monitoring	Enhancement of National Reporting Platform for Philippine SDGs	Although the dissemination and communication techniques to increase appreciation on SDGs is already in placed, continuous enhancement is needed to ensure that the SDG monitoring is relevant and effective	Enhanced National Reporting Platform for Philippine SDGs	Stronger dissemination and communication strategies for better understanding and identification of trends and patterns that will serve as useful input for evidence-based decision making	Philippine Statistics System, Legislative Bodies and other stakeholders	PSA	2023-2030	6,105.66	
22. Sustainable Development Goals Monitoring	Enhancement of data visualization strategies on SDGs	Need for better dissemination and communication strategies through optimal use of advanced technological infrastructure	Developed SDG dashboard database		Philippine Statistics System, Legislative Bodies and other stakeholders	PSA	2023-2030	-	
22. Sustainable Development Goals Monitoring	Compilation of comprehensive metadata of SDG indicators through the development of Handbook on SDG Monitoring	There is a need to increase user understanding and rational use of statistics	Handbook on SDG Monitoring		Philippine Statistics System, Legislative Bodies and other stakeholders	PSA and Data Source Agencies	2023-2024	-	

CHAPTER	STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS (SDPs)	PDP Indicator/SDG Indicator/Issues being Addressed	Outputs	Outcome	Use/Users	Implementing Agency	Proposed date/year of Implementation	Budget	Cross-reference
22. Sustainable Development Goals Monitoring	Use of the EPIC tool in the preparation of the SDG Regional Catch-Up Plans	Need to diagnose gaps in existing SDG-related government programs and in the formulation of new programs or project that will fill those gaps	SDG indicators that will serve as inputs in the preparation of the SDG Regional Catch-Up Plans	SDG Regional Catch-Up Plans that are developed based on available SDG data	Philippine Statistics System, Legislative Bodies and other stakeholders	NEDA,PSA and other implementing agencies	2023-2024	-	
22. Sustainable Development Goals Monitoring	Review and updating of the National Data Flow and Reporting Mechanism (NDFRM) of the Philippine Sustainable Development Goals Indicators	Recognizing developments in the Philippine SDG monitoring , there is an need to update the PSA Board Resolution on the national data flow and reporting mechanism	Updated PSA Board Resolution on the reporting mechanism for monitoring of the SDGs	National and sub-national agency data sources, and other users of SDG statistics will guided on how to better collaborate and coordinate to improve the transmission, validation and communication of data and statistics on SDG	Data source agencies, Philippine Statistical System (PSS) and other stakeholders	PSA and members of SDG Indicators Focal Points	2024	-	
22. Sustainable Development Goals Monitoring	Conduct of capacity building activities on the monitoring of the SDGs among LGUs -SDG Seminar Series 4: Data Visualization using Infographics	Statistical capacity of human resources needs to be strengthened to able the generation of timely and relevant SDG statistics	Capacity building activities on the monitoring of the SDGs among data procedures, providers including the LGUs	LGUs will have better appreciation of the of the SDGs and be able to use them in producing IEC materials related to their plans and programs	Philippine Statistics System, Legislative Bodies and other stakeholders	PSRTI	2023	-	
22. Sustainable Development Goals Monitoring	Review of the Core Regional SDG Indicators (CoRe-SDGI) in consideration of the developments in the Philippine SDG Indicator Framework	Monitoring of the SDGs at the sub-national level, consistent with the Philippine SDG indicator framework	Refined list of CoRe-SDGIs consistent with the Philippine SDG Indicator Framework	Generation of continuously updated and a more accurate regional SDG situational report	Philippine Statistical System (PSS) and other stakeholders	PSA, Data Source Agencies/members of the SDG Indicators Focal points	2023-2027	-	
22. Sustainable Development Goals Monitoring	Assessment of the Community Based Monitoring System (CBMS) as potential source for the monitoring of SDG indicators at the local level		Sub-national SDG indicator framework	Monitoring of sub-national SDG indicators	Philippine Statistical System (PSS) and other stakeholders	PSA, Data Source Agencies/members of the SDG Indicators Focal points	2023	-	
22. Sustainable Development Goals Monitoring	Coordination with international agencies on the metadata for Tiers 2 and 3 SDG indicators	Need for technical assistance from the development partners to generate statistics for tier 2 and 3 SDG indicators	Active participation on technical and consultation workshops on the development of methodologies	Enhancement in SDG monitoring. Localized concepts, definition	Philippine Statistical System (PSS) and other stakeholders	PSA, Relevant IAC, PSA, SDG Indicator Focal Points	2023-2030	-	
22. Sustainable Development Goals Monitoring	Capacity development through participation and engagement in local and international conferences, trainings, workshops, and meetings for the development of quality and comprehensive statistics including Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and other related concerns	Need for more international cooperation for statistical capacity building	participation in expert group meetings, and workshops on international data exchange, database and data documentation development		Philippine Statistical System (PSS) and other stakeholders	Philippine Statistical System (PSS)	2023-2030	-	
22. Sustainable Development Goals Monitoring	SDG monitoring (preparation of summary statistical tables on SDG indicators by goals including pace of progress)	Provide complete picture of progress toward the SDGs	Assessment of how the country fare on the achievement of the SDGs	Highlights goals, targets and indicators where further action is required	Philippine Statistical System, Legislative Bodies and other stakeholders	PSA	2023-2029	3,695.15	
								44,738,281.84	

Philippine Development Plan Indicator and Statistical Development Program Mapping

Philippine Development Plan (PDP) Indicator and Statistical Development Program (SDP) Mapping

PDP Chapter	PDP Indicator	PSDP Chapter	SDP
Chapter 2 Promote Human and Social Development	Average life expectancy increased (years) - Male - Female	2.3 Population, Housing, and Migration Statistics	Generation of projected population at the national, regional, provincial, and city/municipal level with 2020 population as base
			Conduct of study on the updated methodology for population projections
Chapter 2 Promote Human and Social Development	Maternal mortality ratio decreased (per 100,000 live births)	2.1 Health and Nutrition Statistics	Development of methodology for Estimating MMR using Civil Registration Data
		10 Statistics on Children, Youth, and Gender and Development	Adoption of the Official Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) Methodology
		18 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics	Estimation of MMR at regional and provincial levels
Chapter 2 Promote Human and Social Development	Neonatal mortality rate decreased (per 1,000 live births)	20 Community-Based Monitoring System Statistics	Conduct of the 2023 Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS) in selected LGUs Synchronized Conduct of the CBMS
Chapter 2 Promote Human and Social Development	Infant mortality rate decreased (per 1,000 live births)	18 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics	Generation of infant mortality rate, under 5 mortality rate, total fertility rate adjusted for under-registration
		20 Community-Based Monitoring System Statistics	Conduct of the 2023 CBMS in selected LGUs Synchronized Conduct of the CBMS
Chapter 2 Promote Human and Social Development	Under-5 mortality rate decreased (per 1,000 live births)	18 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics	Generation of infant mortality rate, under 5 mortality rate, total fertility rate adjusted for under-registration
		20 Community-Based Monitoring System Statistics	Conduct of the 2023 CBMS in selected LGUs Synchronized Conduct of the CBMS

PDP Chapter	PDP Indicator	PSDP Chapter	SDP
Chapter 2 Promote Human and Social Development	Premature mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory diseases decreased (number of deaths per 1,000 population aged 30–70 years old)	18 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics	Estimation of MMR at regional and provincial levels
			Death registration completeness level at national, regional and provincial areas
			Generation of infant mortality rate, under 5 mortality rate, total fertility rate adjusted for under-registration
Chapter 2 Promote Human and Social Development	Death rate due to road traffic accidents decreased (per 100,000 population)	12.2 Transportation and Infrastructure Statistics	Preparation of Metro Manila Accident Recording and Analysis System Annual Report a. by LGU b. by type of Vehicle c. by major thoroughfares
Chapter 2 Promote Human and Social Development	Tuberculosis (TB) incidence decreased (per 100,000 population)	2.1 Health and Nutrition Statistics	National Tuberculosis Prevalence Survey
		20 Community-Based Monitoring System Statistics	Conduct of the 2023 CBMS in selected LGUs
Chapter 2 Promote Human and Social Development	Safe water supply coverage increased (% families)	2.3 Population, Housing, and Migration Statistics	Mid-decade Census of Population
Chapter 2 Promote Human and Social Development	Access to basic sanitation increased (% families)	2.1 Health and Nutrition Statistics	Annual Poverty Indicators Survey (APIS)
		20 Community-Based Monitoring System Statistics	Conduct of the 2023 CBMS in selected LGUs
Chapter 2 Promote Human and Social Development	Percentage of targeted communities, schools, and workplaces recognized as Healthy Settings increased (%)	2.1 Health and Nutrition Statistics	Development and implementation of the Universal Health Care Annual Household Survey
Chapter 2 Promote Human and Social Development	Percentage of women (aged 18–49 years old) completing Grade 12 or higher increased (%)	2.3 Population, Housing, and Migration Statistics	Mid-decade Census of Population
		20 Community-Based Monitoring System Statistics	Conduct of the 2023 CBMS in selected LGUs

PDP Chapter	PDP Indicator	PSDP Chapter	SDP
Chapter 2 Promote Human and Social Development	Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age decreased (%)	2.1 Health and Nutrition Statistics	National Nutrition Survey (NNS)
			Updating Survey of the Nutritional Status of Filipino Children and Other Population Groups
Chapter 2 Promote Human and Social Development	Poverty incidence decreased (%)	3.1 Income, Poverty, and Hunger Statistics	Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES)
			Estimation of Official Poverty Statistics every two years
			Refine/Review of the Official Poverty Estimation Methodology
Chapter 2 Promote Human and Social Development	Percentage of Filipinos with functional health literacy increased (%)	2.1 Health and Nutrition Statistics	Health Promotion and Literacy Longitudinal Study
Chapter 2 Promote Human and Social Development	Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health care increased (%)	10 Statistics on Children, Youth, and Gender and Development	Study/evaluate the possibility and importance of institutionalizing/conducting the data collection of relevant statistics on children through Young Adult Fertility and Sexuality Study (YAFS) and Multiple Indicators and Cluster Survey (MICS)
Chapter 2 Promote Human and Social Development	Adolescent aged 15-19 years birth rate decreased (per 1,000 women in that age group)		
Chapter 2 Promote Human and Social Development	Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years old) who are using modern contraceptive methods increased (%)		
Chapter 2 Promote Human and Social Development	Prevalence of binge drinking among adults, 20 years old and above decreased (%)	2.1 Health and Nutrition Statistics	NNS
			Updating Survey of the Nutritional Status of Filipino Children and Other Population Groups
Chapter 2 Promote Human and Social Development	Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older decreased	2.1 Health and Nutrition Statistics	Conduct of more frequent NDHS and midterm NDHS
			Conduct of Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS)
			Conduct of Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS)

PDP Chapter	PDP Indicator	PSDP Chapter	SDP
Chapter 2 Promote Human and Social Development	Percent of provinces with adequate bed-to-population ratios increased (%)	2.1 Health and Nutrition Statistics	Development and implementation of RISE PH (Routine Information and Statistics for Enhancement of Public Health) as an upgrade to the existing Field Health Service Information System (FHSIS)
Chapter 2 Promote Human and Social Development	Percent of provinces with adequate primary care facilities increased (%)	2.1 Health and Nutrition Statistics	Development and implementation of RISE PH (Routine Information and Statistics for Enhancement of Public Health) as an upgrade to the existing FHSIS
		20 Community-Based Monitoring System Statistics	Conduct of the 2023 CBMS in selected LGUs
Chapter 2 Promote Human and Social Development	Number of UHC Integration Sites that achieved the target number of Key Result Areas for a particular level in the Local Health Systems Maturity Levels	2.1 Health and Nutrition Statistics	Development and implementation of the UHC Annual Household Survey
Chapter 2 Promote Human and Social Development	Household out-of-pocket health spending as percentage of current health expenditure decreased (%)	2.1 Health and Nutrition Statistics	Development and implementation of RISE PH (Routine Information and Statistics for Enhancement of Public Health) as an upgrade to the existing FHSIS
		3.1 Income, Poverty, and Hunger Statistics	APIS
Chapter 2 Promote Human and Social Development	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel increased (%)	2.1 Health and Nutrition Statistics	Conduct of more frequent NDHS and midterm NDHS
Chapter 2 Promote Human and Social Development	Proportion of births delivered in a health facility increased (%)		
Chapter 2 Promote Human and Social Development	Proportion of fully immunized children increased (%)		
Chapter 2 Promote Human and Social Development	National Health Insurance Program Availment Rate increased (%)	20 Community-Based Monitoring System Statistics	Conduct of the 2023 CBMS in selected LGUs

PDP Chapter	PDP Indicator	PSDP Chapter	SDP
Chapter 2 Promote Human and Social Development	Percent of health facilities with paperless electronic medical record (EMR) and regularly submit data increased (%)	2.1 Health and Nutrition Statistics	Development and implementation of RISE PH (Routine Information and Statistics for Enhancement of Public Health) as an upgrade to the existing FHSIS
Chapter 2 Promote Human and Social Development	Learning poverty rate (%)	2.2 Education and Cultural Statistics	Formulation of methodology on measuring learning poverty rate
Chapter 2 Promote Human and Social Development	Proportion of learners achieving at least "Proficient" in the National Achievement Test (NAT) (%) - Reading • Grade 3 • Grade 6 • Grade 10 • Grade 12	2.2 Education and Cultural Statistics	Enhancement of the existing Basic Education Information System (BEIS) and Learner Information System (LIS)
Chapter 2 Promote Human and Social Development	Proportion of learners achieving at least "Proficient" in the National Achievement Test (NAT) (%) - Mathematics • Grade 3 • Grade 6 • Grade 10 • Grade 12	2.2 Education and Cultural Statistics	Enhancement of the existing BEIS and LIS
Chapter 2 Promote Human and Social Development	Net Enrolment Rate • Elementary • Junior High School • Senior High School	2.2 Education and Cultural Statistics	Enhancement of the existing BEIS and LIS
		20 Community-Based Monitoring System Statistics	Conduct of the 2023 CBMS in selected LGUs
Chapter 2 Promote Human and Social Development	Completion Rate • Elementary • Junior High School • Senior High School	2.2 Education and Cultural Statistics	Integration of information systems across all levels of education through the adoption of common reference number to facilitate tracking transition and mobility of learners across different levels of education
		2.2 Education and Cultural Statistics	Enhancement of the existing BEIS and LIS

PDP Chapter	PDP Indicator	PSDP Chapter	SDP
		2.3 Population, Housing, and Migration Statistics	Mid-decade Census of Population
		3.1 Income, Poverty, and Hunger Statistics	Development of methodology for the Generation of Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)
		20 Community-Based Monitoring System Statistics	Conduct of the 2023 CBMS in selected LGUs
Chapter 2 Promote Human and Social Development	Cohort Survival Rate • Elementary • Junior High School • Senior High School	2.2 Education and Cultural Statistics	Enhancement of the existing BEIS and LIS
Chapter 2 Promote Human and Social Development	Dropout Rate or School Leavers Rate • Elementary • Junior High School • Senior High School	2.2 Education and Cultural Statistics	Enhancement of the existing BEIS and LIS
Chapter 2 Promote Human and Social Development	Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age)	2.2 Education and Cultural Statistics	Enhancement of the existing BEIS and LIS
		20 Community-Based Monitoring System Statistics	Conduct of the 2023 CBMS in selected LGUs
Chapter 2 Promote Human and Social Development	Parity Indices • Ratio of girls to boys in primary education • Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education (junior high school) • Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education (senior high school)	2.2 Education and Cultural Statistics	Enhancement of the existing BEIS and LIS
		2.3 Population, Housing, and Migration Statistics	Mid-decade Census of Population
		20 Community-Based Monitoring System Statistics	Conduct of the 2023 CBMS in selected LGUs
Chapter 2 Promote Human and Social Development	Percentage of Recognized/Accredited Public Child Development Center Using the ECCD Standards and Guidelines	2.2 Education and Cultural Statistics	Development of statistical frameworks for early childhood and care development (ECCD)
Chapter 2 Promote Human and Social Development	Participation Rate of 0-4.11 Years Old in Early Learning Programs (%)	2.2 Education and Cultural Statistics	Development of statistical frameworks for ECCD

PDP Chapter	PDP Indicator	PSDP Chapter	SDP
Chapter 2 Promote Human and Social Development	Classroom to pupil ratio • Primary • Junior High • Senior High	2.2 Education and Cultural Statistics	Enhancement of the existing BEIS and LIS
Chapter 2 Promote Human and Social Development	Water and sanitation (WatSan) facility to pupil ratio • Primary • Junior High • Senior High	2.2 Education and Cultural Statistics	Enhancement of the existing BEIS and LIS
		3.1 Income, Poverty, and Hunger Statistics	Development of methodology for the Generation of MPI
		20 Community-Based Monitoring System Statistics	Conduct of the 2023 CBMS in selected LGUs
Chapter 2 Promote Human and Social Development	Proportion of public schools with connection to electricity to total number of public schools (%, cumulative) • Elementary schools • Junior High School • Senior High School	2.2 Education and Cultural Statistics	Enhancement of the existing BEIS and LIS
Chapter 2 Promote Human and Social Development	Proportion of public schools with functional computers (%, cumulative) • Primary • Junior High • Senior High	2.2 Education and Cultural Statistics	Enhancement of the existing BEIS and LIS
Chapter 2 Promote Human and Social Development	Proportion of public schools with internet access • Primary • Junior High • Senior High	2.2 Education and Cultural Statistics	Enhancement of the existing BEIS and LIS
		8.2 Information Society Statistics	Institutionalization of the National ICT Household Survey
			Establishment of the ICT Indicators Toolkit
Chapter 2 Promote Human and Social Development	Number of higher education institutions (HEIs) in reputable international rankings increased	20 Community-Based Monitoring System Statistics	Conduct of the 2023 CBMS in selected LGUs
Chapter 2 Promote Human and Social Development	TESDA Certification Rate (%)	2.2 Education and Cultural Statistics	Functional Literacy, Education and Mass Media Survey (FLEMMS)
		20 Community-Based Monitoring System Statistics	Conduct of the 2023 CBMS in selected LGUs

PDP Chapter	PDP Indicator	PSDP Chapter	SDP
Chapter 2 Promote Human and Social Development	Ratio of boys and girls in tertiary education	20 Community-Based Monitoring System Statistics	Conduct of the 2023 CBMS in selected LGUs
Chapter 2 Promote Human and Social Development	Career, Employment, and Vocational Counseling • Number of Students Covered • Number of Parents Covered • Universities/Colleges Covered • Job Applicants Counseled	2.2 Education and Cultural Statistics	Development of methodology on measuring school-to-work transition
		4 Labor and Employment Statistics	Measurement of school-to-work transition of high school graduates, and college graduates thru the Labor Force Survey (LFS), and TESDA graduates from administrative data
Chapter 2 Promote Human and Social Development	Number of civil society organizations (CSOs) accredited by the Provincial/Municipal/City Sanggunian	20 Community-Based Monitoring System Statistics	Conduct of the 2023 CBMS in selected LGUs
Chapter 2 Promote Human and Social Development	Proportion of barangays served by material recovery facilities		
Chapter 2 Promote Human and Social Development	Proportion of cities and/or municipalities served by sanitary landfill facilities		
Chapter 2 Promote Human and Social Development	Percentage of plastic product footprint recovered	20 Community-Based Monitoring System Statistics	Conduct of the 2023 CBMS in selected LGUs
		15 Environment and Natural Resources Statistics	Enhancement of the DENR Statistical Reporting System
Chapter 2 Promote Human and Social Development	Percentage of highly urbanized and other major urban centers within ambient air quality guideline values for particulate matter (PM) 10 and 2.5	15 Environment and Natural Resources Statistics	Enhancement of the DENR Statistical Reporting System
			Development of a one-stop shop national ENR database containing both non-spatial and spatial data
Chapter 2 Promote Human and Social Development	Percentage of water bodies conforming with water quality guideline values for the following intended use - Water supply - Food production	15 Environment and Natural Resources Statistics	Enhancement of the DENR Statistical Reporting System
			Development of a one-stop shop national ENR database containing both non-spatial and spatial data

PDP Chapter	PDP Indicator	PSDP Chapter	SDP
Chapter 2 Promote Human and Social Development	Primary contact recreation use	1 Management and Coordination of the PSS	Development or updating of statistical classification systems: 3. Development of statistical classification system on Green Jobs
		15 Environment and Natural Resources Statistics	Enhancement of the DENR Statistical Reporting System
			Development of a one-stop shop national ENR database containing both non-spatial and spatial data
Chapter 2 Promote Human and Social Development	Area of green spaces increased (hectare)	1 Management and Coordination of the PSS	Development or updating of statistical classification systems: 3. Development of statistical classification system on Green Jobs
		20 Community-Based Monitoring System Statistics	PSA Integrated Mapping and Geodatabase using CBMS and other geospatial data
			Conduct of the 2023 CBMS in selected LGUs
Chapter 2 Promote Human and Social Development	Proportion of cities that have adopted the City Biodiversity Index increased	1 Management and Coordination of the PSS	Development or updating of statistical classification systems: 3. Development of statistical classification system on Green Jobs
Chapter 2 Promote Human and Social Development	Housing units started or financed	2.3 Population, Housing, and Migration Statistics	Development of Framework for Estimating the Housing Needs for the Period of 2023-2028
Chapter 2 Promote Human and Social Development	Percentage of local government units (LGUs) preparing risk-informed plans	1 Management and Coordination of the PSS	Development or updating of statistical classification systems: 3. Development of statistical classification system on Green Jobs
	-Comprehensive Land Use Plan		
	-Percentage of LGUs with Approved Local Shelter Plans	2.3 Population, Housing, and Migration Statistics	Development of Framework for Estimating the Housing Needs for the Period of 2023-2028
	-Percentage of LGUs with Local Housing Boards Created		

PDP Chapter	PDP Indicator	PSDP Chapter	SDP
Chapter 3 Reduce Vulnerabilities and Protect Purchasing Power	Philippine food security index score increased	5 Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries Statistics	Compilation and generation of selected Food Security Indicators
		20 Community-Based Monitoring System Statistics	Conduct of the 2023 CBMS in selected LGUs
Chapter 3 Reduce Vulnerabilities and Protect Purchasing Power	Food inflation rate (%) kept within stable	11.2 Price Statistics	Rebasing of Consumer Price Index (CPI) to base year 2024
		5 Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries Statistics	Monthly assessment of inflation and outlook for key agriculture and fishery commodities (i.e. Conduct of monthly production surveys for key agriculture and fishery commodities, etc.)
Chapter 3 Reduce Vulnerabilities and Protect Purchasing Power	Subsistence incidence among population (%) reduced	3.1 Income, Poverty, and Hunger Statistics	FIES
Chapter 3 Reduce Vulnerabilities and Protect Purchasing Power	Prevalence of food insecurity in the population (%) decreased • Severe food insecurity • Moderate to severe food insecurity	2.1 Health and Nutrition Statistics	NNS
		5 Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries Statistics	Compilation and generation of selected Food Security Indicators
		20 Community-Based Monitoring System Statistics	Conduct of the 2023 CBMS in selected LGUs
Chapter 3 Reduce Vulnerabilities and Protect Purchasing Power	Proportion of households meeting 100% recommended energy (%) intake increased	5 Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries Statistics	Survey on Food Consumption for Agricultural Commodities
Chapter 3 Reduce Vulnerabilities and Protect Purchasing Power	Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age (%) decreased	10 Statistics on Children, Youth, and Gender and Development	Continuous conduct of the Longitudinal Cohort Study on the Filipino Child
Chapter 3 Reduce Vulnerabilities and Protect Purchasing Power	Prevalence of malnutrition for children under five years (wasting) (%) decreased	10 Statistics on Children, Youth, and Gender and Development	Continuous conduct of the Longitudinal Cohort Study on the Filipino Child

PDP Chapter	PDP Indicator	PSDP Chapter	SDP
Chapter 3 Reduce Vulnerabilities and Protect Purchasing Power	Percentage of families covered with social insurance (%)	3.1 Income, Poverty, and Hunger Statistics	APIS
		20 Community-Based Monitoring System Statistics	Conduct of the 2023 CBMS in selected LGUs
Chapter 3 Reduce Vulnerabilities and Protect Purchasing Power	Percentage of economically active population contributing to SSS (%)	4 Labor and Employment Statistics	Conduct of household-based and establishment-based surveys related to labor and employment indicators - Labor Force Survey
		20 Community-Based Monitoring System Statistics	Conduct of the 2023 CBMS in selected LGUs
Chapter 3 Reduce Vulnerabilities and Protect Purchasing Power	Percentage of families with Registered Members and Beneficiaries of PhilHealth	3.1 Income, Poverty, and Hunger Statistics	APIS
Chapter 3 Reduce Vulnerabilities and Protect Purchasing Power	National Health Insurance Program availment rate	20 Community-Based Monitoring System Statistics	Conduct of the 2023 CBMS in selected LGUs
Chapter 3 Reduce Vulnerabilities and Protect Purchasing Power	Household out-of-pocket health spending as percentage of current health expenditure	2.1 Health and Nutrition Statistics	Development and implementation of RISE PH (Routine Information and Statistics for Enhancement of Public Health) as an upgrade to the existing FHSIS
		3.1 Income, Poverty, and Hunger Statistics	APIS
Chapter 3 Reduce Vulnerabilities and Protect Purchasing Power	Percentage of senior citizens who receive pension (%)	2.3 Population, Housing, and Migration Statistics	Conduct of study on the updated methodology for population projections
		20 Community-Based Monitoring System Statistics	Conduct of the 2023 CBMS in selected LGUs
Chapter 3 Reduce Vulnerabilities and Protect Purchasing Power	Number of SSS old age pensioners	4 Labor and Employment Statistics	Conduct of household-based and establishment-based surveys related to labor and employment indicators - LFS

PDP Chapter	PDP Indicator	PSDP Chapter	SDP
Chapter 3 Reduce Vulnerabilities and Protect Purchasing Power	Number of GSIS old age pensioners	4 Labor and Employment Statistics	Conduct of household-based and establishment-based surveys related to labor and employment indicators - LFS
Chapter 3 Reduce Vulnerabilities and Protect Purchasing Power	Percentage of poor households with members 18 years old and below that are 4Ps beneficiaries (%)	20 Community-Based Monitoring System Statistics	Conduct of the 2023 CBMS in selected LGUs Synchronized Conduct of the CBMS
Chapter 3 Reduce Vulnerabilities and Protect Purchasing Power	Percentage of 4Ps Households with improved well-being		
Chapter 3 Reduce Vulnerabilities and Protect Purchasing Power	Number of Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) beneficiaries covered		
Chapter 3 Reduce Vulnerabilities and Protect Purchasing Power	Number of child laborers ('000)	4 Labor and Employment Statistics	Child Labor Statistics -Adoption of an Official Methodology to measure Child Labor Statistics
Chapter 3 Reduce Vulnerabilities and Protect Purchasing Power	Percentage of documented Overseas Filipinos to total Overseas Filipinos (%)	2.3 Population, Housing, and Migration Statistics	Implementation of a harmonized and shared migration data through the Shared Government Information System for Migration (SGISM)
			Review and update the methodology for estimating the Stock of Overseas Filipinos (OFs)
			Conduct of household-based and establishment-based surveys related to labor and employment indicators - Survey on Overseas Filipino (SOF)
		20 Community-Based Monitoring System Statistics	Conduct of the 2023 CBMS in selected LGUs Synchronized Conduct of the CBMS

PDP Chapter	PDP Indicator	PSDP Chapter	SDP
Chapter 3 Reduce Vulnerabilities and Protect Purchasing Power	Number of deaths attributed to disasters per 100,000 population • Female • Male	1 Management and Coordination of the PSS	Development and adoption of production and generation of data on emerging needs (e.g. digital economy, creative economy, PENCAS, provincial product accounts, disaster stats, etc.)
Chapter 3 Reduce Vulnerabilities and Protect Purchasing Power	Number of missing persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population • Female • Male	1 Management and Coordination of the PSS	Development and adoption of production and generation of data on emerging needs (e.g. digital economy, creative economy, PENCAS, provincial product accounts, disaster stats, etc.)
Chapter 3 Reduce Vulnerabilities and Protect Purchasing Power	Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100, 000 population	1 Management and Coordination of the PSS	Development and adoption of production and generation of data on emerging needs (e.g. digital economy, creative economy, PENCAS, provincial product accounts, disaster stats, etc.)
		15 Environment and Natural Resources Statistics	Integrated data collection of disaster-related statistics following the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction
Chapter 3 Reduce Vulnerabilities and Protect Purchasing Power	Percentage of disaster-affected families provided with disaster response service	1 Management and Coordination of the PSS	Development and adoption of production and generation of data on emerging needs (e.g. digital economy, creative economy, PENCAS, provincial product accounts, disaster stats, etc.)
		15 Environment and Natural Resources Statistics	Integrated data collection of disaster-related statistics following the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction
Chapter 3 Reduce Vulnerabilities and Protect Purchasing Power	Percentage of households with damaged houses provided with emergency shelter assistance	15 Environment and Natural Resources Statistics	Integrated data collection of disaster-related statistics following the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

PDP Chapter	PDP Indicator	PSDP Chapter	SDP
Chapter 3 Reduce Vulnerabilities and Protect Purchasing Power	Total government expenditures in SP Programs as a percentage to GDP	11.1 Macroeconomic Statistics	Enhancement/updating of macroeconomic accounts and related frameworks and indicators - Compilation of Social Accounting Matrix (SAM)
Chapter 3 Reduce Vulnerabilities and Protect Purchasing Power	Share of total government expenditures in SP to the national budget	3.2 Social Protection Statistics	Review and update the existing methodology on Social Protection Budget Tagging
Chapter 3 Reduce Vulnerabilities and Protect Purchasing Power	Social Protection Index	3.2 Social Protection Statistics	Development of the Social Protection Index (SPI)
Chapter 4 Increase Income-earning Ability	Proportion of employed college graduates in elementary occupations (%) decreased	2.3 Population, Housing, and Migration Statistics	Mid-decade Census of Population
		4 Labor and Employment Statistics	Conduct of household-based and establishment-based surveys related to labor and employment indicators – LFS
		20 Community-Based Monitoring System Statistics	Conduct of the 2023 CBMS in selected LGUs Synchronized Conduct of the CBMS
Chapter 4 Increase Income-earning Ability	Percentage of youth not in employment, education, or training (%) reduced	4 Labor and Employment Statistics	Conduct of household-based and establishment-based surveys related to labor and employment indicators – LFS
		20 Community-Based Monitoring System Statistics	Conduct of the 2023 CBMS in selected LGUs Synchronized Conduct of the CBMS
Chapter 4 Increase Income-earning Ability	Employment rate of TVET graduates (%) increased	4 Labor and Employment Statistics	Conduct of household-based and establishment-based surveys related to labor and employment indicators – LFS
		20 Community-Based Monitoring System Statistics	Conduct of the 2023 CBMS in selected LGUs Synchronized Conduct of the CBMS

PDP Chapter	PDP Indicator	PSDP Chapter	SDP
Chapter 4 Increase Income-earning Ability	Proportion of employment in middle- and high-skilled occupations (%) increased	4 Labor and Employment Statistics	Conduct of household-based and establishment-based surveys related to labor and employment indicators - LFS
		20 Community-Based Monitoring System Statistics	Conduct of the 2023 CBMS in selected LGUs Synchronized Conduct of the CBMS
Chapter 4 Increase Income-earning Ability	Number of training regulations, curricula, and courses with green core competencies increased	1 Management and Coordination of the PSS	Development or updating of statistical classification systems: Development of statistical classification system on Green Jobs
Chapter 4 Increase Income-earning Ability	Female labor force participation rate (%) increased	4 Labor and Employment Statistics	Conduct of household-based and establishment-based surveys related to labor and employment indicators - LFS
		20 Community-Based Monitoring System Statistics	Conduct of the 2023 CBMS in selected LGUs Synchronized Conduct of the CBMS
Chapter 4 Increase Income-earning Ability	Percentage of educated unemployed to total unemployed (%) reduced	4 Labor and Employment Statistics	Conduct of household-based and establishment-based surveys related to labor and employment indicators - LFS
		20 Community-Based Monitoring System Statistics	Conduct of the 2023 CBMS in selected LGUs Synchronized Conduct of the CBMS
Chapter 4 Increase Income-earning Ability	Percentage of total number of establishments (%) provided with technical assistance that installed or enhanced productivity performance-based incentive schemes	4 Labor and Employment Statistics	Conduct of household-based and establishment-based surveys related to labor and employment indicators - Integrated Survey on Labor and Employment Statistics (ISLE)
Chapter 4 Increase Income-earning Ability	Percentage of trained micro, small, and medium enterprises (%) that implemented productivity improvement program	6 Industry, Trade, and Services Statistics	Harmonization of Micro, Small, Medium Enterprise (MSME) classification

PDP Chapter	PDP Indicator	PSDP Chapter	SDP
Chapter 5 Modernize Agriculture and Agribusiness	Growth in Average Family Income of Skilled Agricultural Workers or Farm Laborers and Fisherfolk (%)	3.1 Income, Poverty, and Hunger Statistics	FIES
		20 Community-Based Monitoring System Statistics	Conduct of the 2023 CBMS in selected LGUs Synchronized Conduct of the CBMS
Chapter 5 Modernize Agriculture and Agribusiness	Growth in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries (AFF) gross value added (GVA) increased (%, in constant prices)	11.1 Macroeconomic Statistics	Compilation of provincial product accounts
			Overall revision of the Philippine System of National Accounts: a. Quarterly and Annual National Accounts b. Regional Accounts c. Consolidated Accounts and Income and Outlay Accounts
		5 Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries Statistics	Generation of agricultural accounts and indicators such as the Value of Production in Agriculture and Fisheries (National, Regional), Food Balance Sheet, Supply Utilization Accounts, Agricultural Indicators System, Production Costs and Returns of Selected Agricultural Commodities, Selected Statistics on Agriculture, and Commodity Fact Sheets
			Validation, analysis and production of forestry statistical information
Chapter 5 Modernize Agriculture and Agribusiness	Ratio of high-value crops (HVC) GVA to Total AFF GVA increased (%)	11.1 Macroeconomic Statistics	Compilation of provincial product accounts
			Overall revision of the Philippine System of National Accounts: a. Quarterly and Annual National Accounts b. Regional Accounts c. Consolidated Accounts and Income and Outlay Accounts

PDP Chapter	PDP Indicator	PSDP Chapter	SDP
Chapter 5 Modernize Agriculture and Agribusiness	Level of Mechanization improved - Rice (hp/ha)	20 Community-Based Monitoring System Statistics	Conduct of the 2023 CBMS in selected LGUs Synchronized Conduct of the CBMS
Chapter 5 Modernize Agriculture and Agribusiness	Growth in AFF labor productivity increased (%)	4 Labor and Employment Statistics	Conduct of household-based and establishment-based surveys related to labor and employment indicators - LFS
			Adoption of New Methodology in the Computation of Labor Productivity Statistics using Hours Worked
Chapter 5 Modernize Agriculture and Agribusiness	Growth in the total value of approved investments in agribusiness increased (%, in real terms)	9 Investment Statistics	Improvement of Quarterly Approved Investment Report in the Philippines
Chapter 5 Modernize Agriculture and Agribusiness	Growth in the value of agriculture and fisheries exports increased (%, free on board value)	6 Industry, Trade, and Services Statistics	Annual Survey Philippine Business and Industry (ASPBI)
		11.1 Macroeconomic Statistics	Overall revision of the Philippine System of National Accounts: a. Quarterly and Annual National Accounts b. Regional Accounts c. Consolidated Accounts and Income and Outlay Accounts
Chapter 5 Modernize Agriculture and Agribusiness	Proportion of primary producers covered by agricultural insurance to total number of primary producers registered in the Registry System for Basic Sectors in Agriculture increased (%)	19 Local Statistics Development	Enhancement/Updating of Registry System for Basic Sectors in Agriculture (RSBSA)
Chapter 6 Revitalize Industry	Gross value-added (GVA) growth of modern basic needs (MBN) sectors increased (%)	11.1 Macroeconomic Statistics	Overall revision of the Philippine System of National Accounts: a. Quarterly and Annual National Accounts b. Regional Accounts c. Consolidated Accounts and Income and Outlay Accounts

PDP Chapter	PDP Indicator	PSDP Chapter	SDP
Chapter 6 Revitalize Industry	Regional growth of industry GVA increased (%)	11.1 Macroeconomic Statistics	Compilation of provincial product accounts
			Overall revision of the Philippine System of National Accounts: a. Quarterly and Annual National Accounts b. Regional Accounts c. Consolidated Accounts and Income and Outlay Accounts
Chapter 6 Revitalize Industry	GVA growth of construction increased (%)	6 Industry, Trade, and Services Statistics	ASPBI
		11.1 Macroeconomic Statistics	Compilation of provincial product accounts
			Overall revision of the Philippine System of National Accounts: a. Quarterly and Annual National Accounts b. Regional Accounts c. Consolidated Accounts and Income and Outlay Accounts
Chapter 6 Revitalize Industry	Revenue generated by MSMEs increased (2018=100; PHP million)	6 Industry, Trade, and Services Statistics	ASPBI
Chapter 6 Revitalize Industry	Number of scientists, engineers, and technicians employed in businesses increased (head count)	8.1 Science, Technology, and Innovation Statistics	Conduct and institutionalization of survey on research and development expenditures and human resources annually 1) Survey of 2021-2022 R&D Expenditures and Human Resources in Government, Higher Education, and Private Non-Profit Sectors
Chapter 6 Revitalize Industry	Labor productivity in industry increased (2018=100; PHP million/employed)	4 Labor and Employment Statistics	Conduct of household-based and establishment-based surveys related to labor and employment indicators - LFS
			Adoption of New Methodology in the Computation of Labor Productivity Statistics using Hours Worked

PDP Chapter	PDP Indicator	PSDP Chapter	SDP
Chapter 6 Revitalize Industry	Labor productivity in manufacturing increased (2018=100; PHP million/employed)	4 Labor and Employment Statistics	Conduct of household-based and establishment-based surveys related to labor and employment indicators - LFS
			Adoption of New Methodology in the Computation of Labor Productivity Statistics using Hours Worked
Chapter 6 Revitalize Industry	Employment generated in industry increased (in thousands)	4 Labor and Employment Statistics	Conduct of household-based and establishment-based surveys related to labor and employment indicators - LFS
Chapter 6 Revitalize Industry	Employment generated in manufacturing increased (in thousands)	4 Labor and Employment Statistics	Conduct of household-based and establishment-based surveys related to labor and employment indicators - LFS
		6 Industry, Trade, and Services Statistics	Census of Philippine Business and Industry (CPBI)
			ASPBI
Chapter 6 Revitalize Industry	Employment generated in food manufacturing increased (in thousands)	4 Labor and Employment Statistics	Conduct of household-based and establishment-based surveys related to labor and employment indicators - LFS
Chapter 6 Revitalize Industry	Employment generated in garments manufacturing increased (in thousands)		
Chapter 6 Revitalize Industry	Employment generated in construction increased (in thousands)		
Chapter 6 Revitalize Industry	GVA growth rate of High knowledge-and-technology intensive industries (KTI) increased (%)	11.1 Macroeconomic Statistics	Compilation of provincial product accounts
			Overall revision of the Philippine System of National Accounts: a. Quarterly and Annual National Accounts b. Regional Accounts c. Consolidated Accounts and Income and Outlay Accounts
Chapter 6 Revitalize Industry	GVA growth rate of Medium KTI increased (%)		
Chapter 6 Revitalize Industry	Digital transformation in companies improved (Score 0–10)	8.2 Information Society Statistics	Development of Digital Economy Framework
Chapter 6 Revitalize Industry	GVA growth rate of industry sector sustained (%)	6 Industry, Trade, and Services Statistics	ASPBI

PDP Chapter	PDP Indicator	PSDP Chapter	SDP
Chapter 6 Revitalize Industry	GVA growth rate of manufacturing sector increased (%)	6 Industry, Trade, and Services Statistics	ASPBI
Chapter 6 Revitalize Industry	Percent of firms with product innovation increased (%)	8.1 Science, Technology, and Innovation Statistics	Conduct and Institutionalization of survey focusing on innovation activities of businesses, industries, and the government sector every three (3) years
Chapter 6 Revitalize Industry	Percent of firms that are innovation active increased (%)	8.1 Science, Technology, and Innovation Statistics	Conduct and Institutionalization of survey focusing on innovation activities of businesses, industries, and the government sector every three (3) years
Chapter 6 Revitalize Industry	Firms adoption of e-commerce via the internet increased (%)	4 Labor and Employment Statistics	Generation of statistics on emerging occupations & industries like digital jobs (online jobs, gig work)
Chapter 6 Revitalize Industry	Regional inclusive innovation centers established	8.1 Science, Technology, and Innovation Statistics	Conduct and Institutionalization of survey focusing on innovation activities of businesses, industries, and the government sector every three (3) years
Chapter 6 Revitalize Industry	Firms offering formal training relative to the total number of firms increased (%)	6 Industry, Trade, and Services Statistics	ASPBI
Chapter 6 Revitalize Industry	Share of medium enterprises to total number of micro, small, and medium enterprises increased (%)	6 Industry, Trade, and Services Statistics	Harmonization of MSME classification
Chapter 6 Revitalize Industry	Average wage of manufacturing increased	4 Labor and Employment Statistics	Conduct of household-based and establishment-based surveys related to labor and employment indicators – LFS
Chapter 6 Revitalize Industry	Average wage of construction increased	4 Labor and Employment Statistics	Conduct of household-based and establishment-based surveys related to labor and employment indicators – LFS
Chapter 6 Revitalize Industry	Share of agriculture in manufacturing exports increased (%)	6 Industry, Trade, and Services Statistics	ASPBI

PDP Chapter	PDP Indicator	PSDP Chapter	SDP
Chapter 6 Revitalize Industry	Share of services in manufacturing exports increased (%)	6 Industry, Trade, and Services Statistics	Generation of export data on services at more disaggregated level
Chapter 6 Revitalize Industry	Number of 6-digit exported products increased	6 Industry, Trade, and Services Statistics	Compilation of International Trade Statistics (IMTS)
Chapter 7 Reinvigorate Services	Gross value-added growth rate in the services sector improved (%)	1 Management and Coordination of the PSS	Development or updating of statistical classification systems: Development of operational definitions and statistical classification systems to measure gig statistics
		11.1 Macroeconomic Statistics	Compilation of provincial product accounts
Chapter 7 Reinvigorate Services	Labor productivity growth in services improved (%)	1. Management and Coordination of the PSS	Development or updating of statistical classification systems: Development of operational definitions and statistical classification systems to measure gig statistics
		4 Labor and Employment Statistics	Conduct of household-based and establishment-based surveys related to labor and employment indicators - Labor Force Survey (LFS)
			Adoption of New Methodology in the Computation of Labor Productivity Statistics using Hours Worked
Chapter 7 Reinvigorate Services	Contribution of tourism to gross domestic product ((GDP) improved (%)	7 Tourism Statistics	Development and improvement of Tourism Satellite Accounts at the subnational level
Chapter 7 Reinvigorate Services	Total tourism investments (as a proportion of total investments) increased	7 Tourism Statistics	Development and improvement of Tourism Satellite Accounts at the subnational level
Chapter 7 Reinvigorate Services	Contribution of digital economy to the GDP increased	1. Management and Coordination of the PSS	Development and adoption of production and generation of data on emerging needs (e.g. digital economy, creative economy, PENCAS, provincial product accounts, disaster stats, etc.)
		8.2 Information Society Statistics	Development of Digital Economy Framework

PDP Chapter	PDP Indicator	PSDP Chapter	SDP
Chapter 7 Reinvigorate Services	Contribution of e-commerce to GDP increased (%)	1 Management and Coordination of the PSS	Development or updating of statistical classification systems: 6. Development of operational definitions and statistical classification systems to measure gig statistics
Chapter 7 Reinvigorate Services	Contribution of creative industries to GDP increased (%)	1 Management and Coordination of the PSS	Development or updating of statistical classification systems: 2. Development of Creative Statistical Classification Systems
Chapter 8 Advance Research and Development, Technology, and Innovation	Gross expenditure on research and development (R&D) as proportion of gross domestic product	8.1 Science, Technology, and Innovation Statistics	Conduct and institutionalization of survey on research and development expenditures and human resources annually 1) Survey of 2021-2022 R&D Expenditures and Human Resources in Government, Higher Education, and Private Non-Profit Sectors
Chapter 8 Advance Research and Development, Technology, and Innovation	Increased number of Researchers FTE (% per million population)	8.1 Science, Technology, and Innovation Statistics	Conduct and institutionalization of survey on research and development expenditures and human resources annually 1) Survey of 2021-2022 R&D Expenditures and Human Resources in Government, Higher Education, and Private Non-Profit Sectors
Chapter 8 Advance Research and Development, Technology, and Innovation	Increased number of R&D facilities and infrastructure	8.1 Science, Technology, and Innovation Statistics	Conduct and institutionalization of survey on research and development expenditures and human resources annually 1) Survey of 2021-2022 R&D Expenditures and Human Resources in Government, Higher Education, and Private Non-Profit Sectors

PDP Chapter	PDP Indicator	PSDP Chapter	SDP
Chapter 8 Advance Research and Development, Technology, and Innovation	Academe-Industry-Government R&D linkages increased and strengthened	8.1 Science, Technology, and Innovation Statistics	Forum and User-Producer Fora of STI stakeholders (e.g., Science, Technology, and Innovation Summit)
Chapter 8 Advance Research and Development, Technology, and Innovation	Increased number of Technology Business Incubators	8.1 Science, Technology, and Innovation Statistics	Conduct and Institutionalization of survey focusing on innovation activities of businesses, industries, and the government sector every three (3) years
Chapter 8 Advance Research and Development, Technology, and Innovation	Increased number of Regional Inclusive Innovation Centers		
Chapter 8 Advance Research and Development, Technology, and Innovation	Percentage increase in public R&D products adopted by users and/or commercialized		
Chapter 8 Advance Research and Development, Technology, and Innovation	Percentage increase in the number of technology adopters	8.1 Science, Technology, and Innovation Statistics	Conduct and institutionalization of survey on technology adoption, utilization, and commercialization every three (3) years
		8.2 Information Society Statistics	Establishment of the ICT Indicators Toolkit
Chapter 8 Advance Research and Development, Technology, and Innovation	Percentage of publicly funded R&D results transferred and commercialized	8.1 Science, Technology, and Innovation Statistics	Conduct and institutionalization of survey on technology adoption, utilization, and commercialization every three (3) years
Chapter 8 Advance Research and Development, Technology, and Innovation	Number of qualified technology or creative startups supported with financing		
Chapter 8 Advance Research and Development, Technology, and Innovation	IP-related indicators		

PDP Chapter	PDP Indicator	PSDP Chapter	SDP
Chapter 8 Advance Research and Development, Technology, and Innovation	Number of qualified technology or creative startups coached and mentored	8.1 Science, Technology, and Innovation Statistics	Conduct and institutionalization of survey on technology adoption, utilization every three years
Chapter 8 Advance Research and Development, Technology, and Innovation	Number of successful startups		
Chapter 8 Advance Research and Development, Technology, and Innovation	Number of incubators and accelerators increased		
Chapter 9 Promote Trade and Investments	Merchandise exports increased (USD billion)	11.1 Macroeconomic Statistics	Enhancement of the International Transaction Reporting System (ITRS) to capture more granular data for Balance of Payments (BOP) purposes and ensure consistency across bank reports and incorporate an application programming interface (API) to limit manual intervention
Chapter 9 Promote Trade and Investments	Non-electronics exports increased (USD billion)		
Chapter 9 Promote Trade and Investments	Services exports increased (USD billion)	6 Industry, Trade, and Services Statistics	Generation of export data on services at more disaggregated level
		11.1 Macroeconomic Statistics	Enhancement of the ITRS to capture more granular data for BOP purposes and ensure consistency across bank reports and incorporate an API to limit manual intervention
Chapter 9 Promote Trade and Investments	Philippine foreign direct investment (FDI) to gross domestic product (GDP) ratio increased (%)	9 Investment Statistics	Generation of a more disaggregated FDI data (i.e., at the five-digit level following the 2019 Updates of the 2009 PSIC)
			Conduct of a survey on PPP companies with foreign direct investments to expand/improve the coverage of the Coordinated Direct Investment Survey (CDIS)

PDP Chapter	PDP Indicator	PSDP Chapter	SDP
		11.1 Macroeconomic Statistics	Overall revision of the Philippine System of National Accounts: a. Quarterly and Annual National Accounts b. Regional Accounts c. Consolidated Accounts and Income and Outlay Accounts
Chapter 9 Promote Trade and Investments	Share of PH FDI to total Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) FDI increased (%)	9 Investment Statistics	Generation of a more disaggregated FDI data (i.e., at the five-digit level following the 2019 Updates of the 2009 PSIC)
			Conduct of a survey on PPP companies with FDI to expand/improve the coverage of the CDIS
Chapter 9 Promote Trade and Investments	Green, Social, and Sustainability Bonds issued increased (USD billion)	9 Investment Statistics	Study on the development of a system for the generation and reporting of Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) Investments
Chapter 10 Promote Competition and Improve Regulatory Efficiency	Global Competitiveness Index (GCI) rank and score improved	8.1 Science, Technology, and Innovation Statistics	Development of STI Statistics Web Portal for PSS to consolidate and disseminate all available relevant STI data and information
			Establishment of a harmonized STI archive/ warehouse system
Chapter 11 Ensure Macroeconomic Stability and Expand Inclusive and Innovative Finance	Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institutions or with a mobile- money service provider increased (%)	11.3 Monetary, Financial, and Government Finance Statistics	Streamlining BSP surveys that collect overlapping indicators on financial condition of households and financial inclusion of adults into Consumer Finance and Inclusion Survey (CFIS) to be conducted on an annual basis.
			Development of an interactive financial inclusion dashboard
Chapter 11 Ensure Macroeconomic Stability and Expand Inclusive and Innovative Finance	Proportion of E income socio- economic class with accounts to proportion of ABC income class with accounts increased (%)	11.3 Monetary, Financial, and Government Finance Statistics	Streamlining BSP surveys that collect overlapping indicators on financial condition of households and financial inclusion of adults into CFIS to be conducted on an annual basis.

PDP Chapter	PDP Indicator	PSDP Chapter	SDP
			Development of an interactive financial inclusion dashboard
Chapter 11 Ensure Macroeconomic Stability and Expand Inclusive and Innovative Finance	Proportion of adults with investment increased (%)	11.3 Monetary, Financial, and Government Finance Statistics	Streamlining BSP surveys that collect overlapping indicators on financial condition of households and financial inclusion of adults into CFIS to be conducted on an annual basis.
			Development of an interactive financial inclusion dashboard
Chapter 11 Ensure Macroeconomic Stability and Expand Inclusive and Innovative Finance	Proportion of adults with insurance services increased (%)	11.3 Monetary, Financial, and Government Finance Statistics	Streamlining BSP surveys that collect overlapping indicators on financial condition of households and financial inclusion of adults into CFIS to be conducted on an annual basis.
			Development of an interactive financial inclusion dashboard
Chapter 11 Ensure Macroeconomic Stability and Expand Inclusive and Innovative Finance	Proportion of adults who received international remittances with an account increased	11.3 Monetary, Financial, and Government Finance Statistics	Streamlining BSP surveys that collect overlapping indicators on financial condition of households and financial inclusion of adults into CFIS to be conducted on an annual basis.
			Development of an interactive financial inclusion dashboard
Chapter 11 Ensure Macroeconomic Stability and Expand Inclusive and Innovative Finance	Annual value of microfinance loans increased (PHP billion) by banks by Accredited Microfinance NGOs by Cooperatives (less cooperative banks)	11.3 Monetary, Financial, and Government Finance Statistics	Development of an interactive financial inclusion dashboard
Chapter 11 Ensure Macroeconomic Stability and Expand Inclusive and Innovative Finance	Number of access points per 10,000 adults increased (cumulative)	11.3 Monetary, Financial, and Government Finance Statistics	Development of an interactive financial inclusion dashboard

Chapter 11 Ensure Macroeconomic Stability and Expand Inclusive and Innovative Finance	Number of financial technology (fintech) companies increased	1 Management and Coordination of the PSS	Development or updating of statistical classification systems: 7. Review and approval of operational definition and statistical classification systems related to the digital economy
Chapter 11 Ensure Macroeconomic Stability and Expand Inclusive and Innovative Finance	Number of SMEs listed in PSE or any organized market (cumulative)	6 Industry, Trade, and Services Statistics	Harmonization of MSME classification
Chapter 11 Ensure Macroeconomic Stability and Expand Inclusive and Innovative Finance	SME and total stock market capitalization relative to GDP (%) increased -SME market capitalization relative to GDP (%) -Total market capitalization relative to GDP (%)	6 Industry, Trade, and Services Statistics	Harmonization of MSME classification
		11.1 Macroeconomic Statistics	Overall revision of the Philippine System of National Accounts: a. Quarterly and Annual National Accounts b. Regional Accounts c. Consolidated Accounts and Income and Outlay Accounts
Chapter 11 Ensure Macroeconomic Stability and Expand Inclusive and Innovative Finance	Size of local currency bond market increased (as % of GDP)	11.1 Macroeconomic Statistics	Overall revision of the Philippine System of National Accounts: a. Quarterly and Annual National Accounts b. Regional Accounts c. Consolidated Accounts and Income and Outlay Accounts

PDP Chapter	PDP Indicator	PSDP Chapter	SDP
Chapter 11 Ensure Macroeconomic Stability and Expand Inclusive and Innovative Finance	Ratio of Financial System's Total Assets to gross domestic product (at current prices) increased (%) a) Banks and Non-Banks b) Insurance Commission (IC) supervised c) Cooperative Development Authority (CDA)-supervised cooperatives (less coop banks and insurance coops)	11.1 Macroeconomic Statistics	Enhancement/updating of macroeconomic accounts and related frameworks and indicators -Compilation of the 2023 Supply and Use Table (SUT)
Chapter 11 Ensure Macroeconomic Stability and Expand Inclusive and Innovative Finance	Revenue-to-GDP ratio improved (%)	11.1 Macroeconomic Statistics	Overall revision of the Philippine System of National Accounts: a. Quarterly and Annual National Accounts b. Regional Accounts c. Consolidated Accounts and Income and Outlay Accounts
Chapter 11 Ensure Macroeconomic Stability and Expand Inclusive and Innovative Finance	Tax revenue-to-gross domestic product (GDP) ratio improved (%)	11.1 Macroeconomic Statistics	Enhancement/updating of macroeconomic accounts and related frameworks and indicators -Compilation of the 2023 Supply and Use Table (SUT)
Chapter 11 Ensure Macroeconomic Stability and Expand Inclusive and Innovative Finance	Value-added-tax (VAT) Revenues from Digital Economy increased (in PHP billion)	1 Management and Coordination of the PSS	Development and adoption of production and generation of data on emerging needs (e.g. digital economy, creative economy, PENCAS, provincial product accounts, disaster stats, etc.)
		8.2 Information Society Statistics	Development of Digital Economy Framework
Chapter 11 Ensure Macroeconomic Stability and Expand Inclusive and Innovative Finance	Revenues from Asset Privatization maintained above baseline (in PHP billion)	11.1 Macroeconomic Statistics	Overall revision of the Philippine System of National Accounts: a. Quarterly and Annual National Accounts b. Regional Accounts c. Consolidated Accounts and Income and Outlay Accounts

PDP Chapter	PDP Indicator	PSDP Chapter	SDP
Chapter 11 Ensure Macroeconomic Stability and Expand Inclusive and Innovative Finance	Primary expenditure-to-GDP ratio maintained above 17 percent (%)	11.1 Macroeconomic Statistics	Overall revision of the Philippine System of National Accounts: a. Quarterly and Annual National Accounts b. Regional Accounts c. Consolidated Accounts and Income and Outlay Accounts
Chapter 11 Ensure Macroeconomic Stability and Expand Inclusive and Innovative Finance	Year-on-Year growth in social and economic service expenditures maintained at 10 percent (%)	11.1 Macroeconomic Statistics	Enhancement/updating of macroeconomic accounts and related frameworks and indicators - Compilation of Social Accounting Matrix (SAM)
Chapter 11 Ensure Macroeconomic Stability and Expand Inclusive and Innovative Finance	NG fiscal deficit to GDP ratio declined (%)	11.1 Macroeconomic Statistics	Overall revision of the Philippine System of National Accounts: a. Quarterly and Annual National Accounts b. Regional Accounts c. Consolidated Accounts and Income and Outlay Accounts
Chapter 11 Ensure Macroeconomic Stability and Expand Inclusive and Innovative Finance	Outstanding national government debt stock to GDP ratio reduced (%)	11.1 Macroeconomic Statistics	Overall revision of the Philippine System of National Accounts: a. Quarterly and Annual National Accounts b. Regional Accounts c. Consolidated Accounts and Income and Outlay Accounts
Chapter 11 Ensure Macroeconomic Stability and Expand Inclusive and Innovative Finance	Share of domestic borrowing to total borrowing maintained above 70 percent (%)	11.1 Macroeconomic Statistics	Compilation of full sequence of accounts
			Development of Sectoral Balance Sheets (SBS)
Chapter 12 Expand and Upgrade Infrastructure	Public infrastructure spending increased (% share in gross domestic product [GDP])	9 Investment Statistics	Conduct of a survey on PPP companies with FDI to expand/improve the coverage of the CDIS
			Compilation of National Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Project data

PDP Chapter	PDP Indicator	PSDP Chapter	SDP
Chapter 12 Expand and Upgrade Infrastructure	Travel time (decreased) via land per key corridor (hours)	12.2 Transportation and Infrastructure Statistics	Annual generation of data needed for updating the following: a. Road and Bridge Inventory Data b. Road Traffic Information Application c. Road and Bridge Information Application
Chapter 12 Expand and Upgrade Infrastructure	Passenger trips via rail in Metro Manila increased (% share to total passenger trips, cumulative)	12.2 Transportation and Infrastructure Statistics	Development of National Transportation Database
Chapter 12 Expand and Upgrade Infrastructure	Passengers transported via air and sea increased (number of passengers, cumulative)	12.2 Transportation and Infrastructure Statistics	Development of National Transportation Database
Chapter 12 Expand and Upgrade Infrastructure	Cargo transported via air and sea increased (international and domestic) (metric ton, cumulative)	12.2 Transportation and Infrastructure Statistics	Development of National Transportation Database
Chapter 12 Expand and Upgrade Infrastructure	Road traffic accident (crash) rate reduced (number of incidents per 100,000 population) - incidents of accidents (crash)	12.2 Transportation and Infrastructure Statistics	Generation of road crash data into the Data for Road Incident Visualization Evaluation and Reporting (DRIVER) System
Chapter 12 Expand and Upgrade Infrastructure	Average download speed (Mbps)	8.2 Information Society Statistics	Institutionalization of the National ICT Household Survey
Chapter 12 Expand and Upgrade Infrastructure	Households with internet access (% total HHs)	8.2 Information Society Statistics	Institutionalization of the National ICT Household Survey
			Establishment of the ICT Indicators Toolkit
		20 Community-Based Monitoring System Statistics	Conduct of the 2023 CBMS in selected LGUs
Chapter 12 Expand and Upgrade Infrastructure	Affordability of mobile and fixed broadband service (% GNI per capita) - Mobile broadband - Fixed broadband	8.2 Information Society Statistics	Institutionalization of the National ICT Household Survey
			Institutionalization of the National ICT Household Survey

PDP Chapter	PDP Indicator	PSDP Chapter	SDP
		20 Community-Based Monitoring System Statistics	Conduct of the 2023 CBMS in selected LGUs
Chapter 12 Expand and Upgrade Infrastructure	Safe water supply coverage (% of families)	2.3 Population, Housing, and Migration Statistics	Mid-decade Census of Population
		12.1 Energy and Water Statistics	Development in the compilation of proportion of cities/municipalities served by sewerage or septage management facilities to total number of cities/municipalities and percent of population
			Updating of the List of Provinces with Inventory of Water Service Providers (Listahang Tubig)
Chapter 12 Expand and Upgrade Infrastructure	Access to basic sanitation (% of families)	12.1 Energy and Water Statistics	Development in the compilation of proportion of cities/municipalities served by sewerage or septage management facilities to total number of cities/municipalities and percent of population
			Capacity Development through participation and engagement in local and international conferences, trainings, workshops, and meetings for the development of quality and comprehensive energy and water statistics including Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and other related concerns
		20 Community-Based Monitoring System Statistics	Conduct of the 2023 CBMS in selected LGUs
Chapter 12 Expand and Upgrade Infrastructure	Zero open defecation (ZOD) (based on % of municipalities with ZOD)	12.1 Energy and Water Statistics	Development in the compilation of proportion of cities/municipalities served by sewerage or septage management facilities to total number of cities/municipalities and percent of population

PDP Chapter	PDP Indicator	PSDP Chapter	SDP
		20 Community-Based Monitoring System Statistics	Conduct of the 2023 CBMS in selected LGUs
Chapter 12 Expand and Upgrade Infrastructure	Ratio of actual irrigated area to the total potential irrigable area increased (%, cumulative) Note: Estimated irrigable area = 3.1M ha Total remaining area to be developed = 1.2M ha	3.1 Income, Poverty, and Hunger Statistics	FIES
Chapter 12 Expand and Upgrade Infrastructure	Number of groundwater management plan (GMP) with climate lens increased	12.1 Energy and Water Statistics	Improvement in the compilation of Water Accounts of the Philippines
		15 Environment and Natural Resources Statistics	Capacity development on the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) Central Framework, SEEA-Ecosystem Accounting, and Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics
			Development of Natural Capital Accounting Database Management System
Chapter 12 Expand and Upgrade Infrastructure	Number of Groundwater Monitoring Wells for long-term monitoring of groundwater level and water quality increased	12.1 Energy and Water Statistics	Improvement in the compilation of Water Accounts of the Philippines
		15 Environment and Natural Resources Statistics	Capacity development on the SEEA Central Framework, SEEA-Ecosystem Accounting, and Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics
			Development of Natural Capital Accounting Database Management System
Chapter 12 Expand and Upgrade Infrastructure	Number of major river basins with comprehensive water resources assessment using climate lens increased	15 Environment and Natural Resources Statistics	Development of a one-stop shop national ENR database containing both non-spatial and spatial data
Chapter 12 Expand and Upgrade Infrastructure	Proportion of households with access to electricity increased (% of total households)	2.3 Population, Housing, and Migration Statistics	Mid-decade Census of Population

PDP Chapter	PDP Indicator	PSDP Chapter	SDP
		12.1 Energy and Water Statistics	2023 Household Energy Consumption Survey (HECS)
			Updating and Improvement of the Energy Balance Table
			Improvement in the compilation of the Energy Accounts of the Philippines
		20 Community-Based Monitoring System Statistics	Conduct of the 2023 CBMS in selected LGUs
Chapter 12 Expand and Upgrade Infrastructure	Electricity Consumption per capita increased (kilowatt-hour/person)	12.1 Energy and Water Statistics	2023 HECS
			Updating and Improvement of the Energy Balance Table
			Improvement in the compilation of the Energy Accounts of the Philippines
			Development of Energy Modelling Methodology - Energy Modelling Workshop
Chapter 12 Expand and Upgrade Infrastructure	Share of renewable energy in the power generation mix increased (%)		Capacity Development through participation and engagement in local and international conferences, trainings, workshops and meetings for the development of quality and comprehensive energy and water statistics including SDGs and other related concerns
Chapter 12 Expand and Upgrade Infrastructure	Percent of provinces with adequate hospital bed-to-population ratio increased (%)	2.1 Health and Nutrition Statistics	Development and implementation of RISE PH (Routine Information and Statistics for Enhancement of Public Health) as an upgrade to the existing FHSIS
Chapter 12 Expand and Upgrade Infrastructure	Percent of provinces with adequate primary care facilities increased (%)	20 Community-Based Monitoring System Statistics	Conduct of the 2023 CBMS in selected LGUs
		2.1 Health and Nutrition Statistics	Development and implementation of RISE PH (Routine Information and Statistics for Enhancement of Public Health) as an upgrade to the existing FHSIS
Chapter 12 Expand and Upgrade Infrastructure	Classroom-to- pupil ratio • Primary • Junior HS • Senior HS	2.2 Education and Cultural Statistics	Enhancement of the existing BEIS and LIS

PDP Chapter	PDP Indicator	PSDP Chapter	SDP
Chapter 12 Expand and Upgrade Infrastructure	Water and sanitation facility to pupil ratio • Primary • Junior HS • Senior HS	2.2 Education and Cultural Statistics	Enhancement of the existing BEIS and LIS
		20 Community-Based Monitoring System Statistics	Conduct of the 2023 CBMS in selected LGUs
		3.1 Income, Poverty, and Hunger Statistics	Development of methodology for the Generation of MPI
Chapter 12 Expand and Upgrade Infrastructure	Proportion of public schools with adequate water and sanitation facilities • Primary • Junior HS • Senior HS	2.2 Education and Cultural Statistics	Enhancement of the existing BEIS and LIS
		8.2 Information Society Statistics	Institutionalization of the National ICT Household Survey
Chapter 12 Expand and Upgrade Infrastructure	Proportion of public schools with access to basic handwashing facilities • Primary • Junior HS • Senior HS	2.2 Education and Cultural Statistics	Enhancement of the existing BEIS and LIS
		8.2 Information Society Statistics	Institutionalization of the National ICT Household Survey
Chapter 12 Expand and Upgrade Infrastructure	Proportion of public schools with internet access • Primary • Junior HS • Senior HS	2.2 Education and Cultural Statistics	Enhancement of the existing BEIS and LIS
		8.2 Information Society Statistics	Institutionalization of the National ICT Household Survey
		8.2 Information Society Statistics	Establishment of the ICT Indicators Toolkit
Chapter 12 Expand and Upgrade Infrastructure	Proportion of public schools with functional computers • Primary • Junior HS • Senior HS	2.2 Education and Cultural Statistics	Enhancement of the existing BEIS and LIS
		8.2 Information Society Statistics	Institutionalization of the National ICT Household Survey
Chapter 12 Expand and Upgrade Infrastructure	Proportion of public schools with connection to electricity to total number of public schools • Primary • Junior HS • Senior HS	2.2 Education and Cultural Statistics	Enhancement of the existing BEIS and LIS
		8.2 Information Society Statistics	Institutionalization of the National ICT Household Survey
Chapter 12 Expand and Upgrade Infrastructure	Proportion of barangays served by material recovery facilities	20 Community-Based Monitoring System Statistics	Conduct of the 2023 CBMS in selected LGUs

PDP Chapter	PDP Indicator	PSDP Chapter	SDP
Chapter 12 Expand and Upgrade Infrastructure	Proportion of cities and/or municipalities served by sanitary landfill facilities	20 Community-Based Monitoring System Statistics	Conduct of the 2023 CBMS in selected LGUs
Chapter 13 Peace and Security, and Administration of Justice	Average monthly index crime rate reduced (Sustainable Development Goal [SDG] indicator) 40 decreased	13 Security, Justice, and Peace Statistics	Expansion and full implementation of Crime Information, Reporting and Analysis System (CIRAS)/Enhanced e-Blotter System
		13 Security, Justice, and Peace Statistics	Crime Victimization Survey (CVS)
Chapter 13 Peace and Security, and Administration of Justice	Proportion of families that feel safe walking alone in the community at night (SDG indicator)	20 Community-Based Monitoring System Statistics	Conduct of the 2023 CBMS in selected LGUs
		3.1 Income, Poverty, and Hunger Statistics	APIS
Chapter 13 Peace and Security, and Administration of Justice	Percentage of cyber incident reports processed and/or closed and remediated	17 Statistical Information Management and Dissemination	Establishing a strong IT security mechanism (hacking, physical, environment, etc.)
Chapter 13 Peace and Security, and Administration of Justice	Case completion period in judicial dockets improved	13 Security, Justice, and Peace Statistics	Expansion and Full Implementation of e-Courts System (Version 2.0)
Chapter 13 Peace and Security, and Administration of Justice	Percentage of successful prosecution improved (convictions vis-à-vis acquittal)		
Chapter 13 Peace and Security, and Administration of Justice	Completion rate of cases handled improved		
Chapter 13 Peace and Security, and Administration of Justice	Disposition rate for all court levels improved		
Chapter 13 Peace and Security, and Administration of Justice	Percentage of criminal complaints resolved on preliminary investigation improved	13 Security, Justice, and Peace Statistics	Expansion and Full Implementation of CIRAS/Enhanced e-Blotter System

PDP Chapter	PDP Indicator	PSDP Chapter	SDP
Chapter 13 Peace and Security, and Administration of Justice	Clearance rate of all courts improved	13 Security, Justice, and Peace Statistics	Expansion and Full Implementation of e-Courts System (Version 2.0)
Chapter 13 Peace and Security, and Administration of Justice	Settlement rate of ADR cases by the *Katarungang Pambarangay (KP)* improved	13 Security, Justice, and Peace Statistics	Maintenance and Updating of the Philippine Crime Index (PCI)
Chapter 13 Peace and Security, and Administration of Justice	Settlement rate of ADR cases by the judiciary improved		
Chapter 13 Peace and Security, and Administration of Justice	Settlement rate of ADR cases by the executive branch improved	13 Security, Justice, and Peace Statistics	Expansion and Full Implementation of e-Courts System (Version 2.0)
Chapter 13 Peace and Security, and Administration of Justice	Public attorney-to-court ratio improved		
Chapter 13 Peace and Security, and Administration of Justice	Prosecutor-to-court percentage ratio improved		
Chapter 13 Peace and Security, and Administration of Justice	Percentage of hearings for which no unjustified postponement is sought by the PAO legal representative maintained		
Chapter 13 Peace and Security, and Administration of Justice	Percentage of requests for legal assistance that are acted upon within two hours maintained		
Chapter 13 Peace and Security, and Administration of Justice	Average congestion rate in jail facilities reduced	19 Local Statistics Development	Integration of statistics on Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDL) from various source agencies
		13 Security, Justice, and Peace Statistics	Expansion and Full Implementation of National Justice Information System (NJIS)

PDP Chapter	PDP Indicator	PSDP Chapter	SDP
Chapter 13 Peace and Security, and Administration of Justice	Congestion rate in prison facilities reduced	19 Local Statistics Development	Integration of statistics on PDL from various source agencies
		13 Security, Justice, and Peace Statistics	Expansion and Full Implementation of NJIS
Chapter 13 Peace and Security, and Administration of Justice	Percentage of parolees and pardonees not recommitted into prison due to reoffending or other infractions improved	13 Security, Justice, and Peace Statistics	Expansion and Full Implementation of NJIS
Chapter 13 Peace and Security, and Administration of Justice	Average participation rate of PDL in reformation programs by the Bureau of Corrections improved	19 Local Statistics Development	Integration of statistics on PDL from various source agencies
		13 Security, Justice, and Peace Statistics	Expansion and Full Implementation of NJIS
Chapter 13 Peace and Security, and Administration of Justice	Number of PDL who complete the *Katatagan, Kalusugan, at Damayan sa Komunidad (KKDK)* Program increased	19 Local Statistics Development	Integration of statistics on PDL from various source agencies
		13 Security, Justice, and Peace Statistics	Expansion and Full Implementation of NJIS
Chapter 13 Peace and Security, and Administration of Justice	Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles	13 Security, Justice, and Peace Statistics	Development of a Methodology to Generate Human Rights-related Indicators
Chapter 13 Peace and Security, and Administration of Justice	Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population reduced	19 Local Statistics Development	Integration of statistics on PDL from various source agencies
		13 Security, Justice, and Peace Statistics	Expansion and Full Implementation of NJIS
Chapter 14 Good Governance and Bureaucratic Efficiency	Number of government agencies and/or offices onboarded and contributing to the Open Data Philippines Portal increased	17 Statistical Information Management and Dissemination	Formulation of Joint Memorandum Circular among government agencies regarding the development and implementation of single data portal
Chapter 14 Good Governance and Bureaucratic Efficiency	Number of integrated Relying Parties to the Philippine Identification System (PhilSys) increased	14 Governance Statistics	Integration of PhilSys to other government databases

PDP Chapter	PDP Indicator	PSDP Chapter	SDP
Chapter 15 Accelerate Climate Action and Strengthen Disaster Resilience	Number of deaths attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	1 Management and Coordination of the PSS	Development and adoption of production and generation of data on emerging needs (e.g. digital economy, creative economy, PENCAS, provincial product accounts, disaster stats, etc.)
		15 Environment and Natural Resources Statistics	Integrated data collection of disaster-related statistics following the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction
Chapter 15 Accelerate Climate Action and Strengthen Disaster Resilience	Number of missing persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population decreased	1 Management and Coordination of the PSS	Development and adoption of production and generation of data on emerging needs (e.g. digital economy, creative economy, PENCAS, provincial product accounts, disaster stats, etc.)
		15 Environment and Natural Resources Statistics	Integrated data collection of disaster-related statistics following the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction
Chapter 15 Accelerate Climate Action and Strengthen Disaster Resilience	Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population decreased	1 Management and Coordination of the PSS	Development and adoption of production and generation of data on emerging needs (e.g. digital economy, creative economy, PENCAS, provincial product accounts, disaster stats, etc.)
		15 Environment and Natural Resources Statistics	Integrated data collection of disaster-related statistics following the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction
Chapter 15 Accelerate Climate Action and Strengthen Disaster Resilience	Public expenditure in climate change increased • As percentage share of the national budget (%) • As percentage share of the total Annual Investment Program (%)	1 Management and Coordination of the PSS	Development or updating of statistical classification systems: 3. Development of statistical classification system on Green Jobs
		15 Environment and Natural Resources Statistics	Compilation of financing data on climate change through Climate Change Expenditure Tagging (CCET)

PDP Chapter	PDP Indicator	PSDP Chapter	SDP
Chapter 15 Accelerate Climate Action and Strengthen Disaster Resilience	Percentage of LGUs with climate and disaster risk-informed plans increased (%) • Comprehensive Development Plans (CDPs) • Comprehensive Land Use Plans (CLUPs) • Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plans (LDRRMPs) • Local Climate Change Action Plans (LCCAPs)	1 Management and Coordination of the PSS	Development or updating of statistical classification systems: 3. Development of statistical classification system on Green Jobs
Chapter 15 Accelerate Climate Action and Strengthen Disaster Resilience	Forest cover increased (%)	1 Management and Coordination of the PSS	Development or updating of statistical classification systems: 3. Development of statistical classification system on Green Jobs
		15 Environment and Natural Resources Statistics	Development of a one-stop shop national ENR database containing both non-spatial and spatial data
		5 Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries Statistics	Roll Out of Automated Statistical Reporting System on Forestry
Chapter 15 Accelerate Climate Action and Strengthen Disaster Resilience	Employment generated from resource-based enterprises or industries increased	1 Management and Coordination of the PSS	Development or updating of statistical classification systems: 3. Development of statistical classification system on Green Jobs
Chapter 15 Accelerate Climate Action and Strengthen Disaster Resilience	Area of marine protected areas under NIPAS and other priority coastal and marine conservation areas effectively managed increased (hectares) - Poor - Fair - Good - Excellent	1 Management and Coordination of the PSS	Development or updating of statistical classification systems: 3. Development of statistical classification system on Green Jobs
		15 Environment and Natural Resources Statistics	Enhancement of the DENR Statistical Reporting System
			Development of a one-stop shop national ENR database containing both non-spatial and spatial data

PDP Chapter	PDP Indicator	PSDP Chapter	SDP
Chapter 15 Accelerate Climate Action and Strengthen Disaster Resilience	Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas increased (%)	1 Management and Coordination of the PSS	Development or updating of statistical classification systems: 3. Development of statistical classification system on Green Jobs
		15 Environment and Natural Resources Statistics	Enhancement of the DENR Statistical Reporting System
			Development of a one-stop shop national ENR database containing both non-spatial and spatial data
Chapter 15 Accelerate Climate Action and Strengthen Disaster Resilience	Area of terrestrial protected areas including inland wetlands and caves under the NIPAS system effectively managed increased (hectares) - Poor - Fair - Good - Excellent	1 Management and Coordination of the PSS	Development or updating of statistical classification systems: 3. Development of statistical classification system on Green Jobs
		15 Environment and Natural Resources Statistics	Enhancement of the DENR Statistical Reporting System
			Development of a one-stop shop national ENR database containing both non-spatial and spatial data
Chapter 15 Accelerate Climate Action and Strengthen Disaster Resilience	Area of land degradation hotspots decreased (hectares)	15 Environment and Natural Resources Statistics	Enhancement of the DENR Statistical Reporting System
			Development of a one-stop shop national ENR database containing both non-spatial and spatial data
Chapter 15 Accelerate Climate Action and Strengthen Disaster Resilience	Number of agricultural and residential free patents issued increased	15 Environment and Natural Resources Statistics	Enhancement of the DENR Statistical Reporting System
			Development of Natural Capital Accounting Database Management System
Chapter 15 Accelerate Climate Action and Strengthen Disaster Resilience	Number of groundwater management plan (GMP) with climate lens increased	12.1 Energy and Water Statistics	Improvement in the compilation of Water Accounts of the Philippines
		15 Environment and Natural Resources Statistics	Capacity development on the SEEA Central Framework, SEEA-Ecosystem Accounting, and Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics
			Development of Natural Capital Accounting Database Management System

PDP Chapter	PDP Indicator	PSDP Chapter	SDP
Chapter 15 Accelerate Climate Action and Strengthen Disaster Resilience	Number of Groundwater Monitoring Wells for long-term monitoring of groundwater level and water quality increased	12.1 Energy and Water Statistics	Improvement in the compilation of Water Accounts of the Philippines
		15 Environment and Natural Resources Statistics	Capacity development on the SEEA Central Framework, SEEA-Ecosystem Accounting, and Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics
			Development of Natural Capital Accounting Database Management System
Chapter 15 Accelerate Climate Action and Strengthen Disaster Resilience	Number of major river basins with comprehensive water resources assessment using climate lens increased	15 Environment and Natural Resources Statistics	Capacity development on the SEEA Central Framework, SEEA-Ecosystem Accounting, and Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics
Chapter 15 Accelerate Climate Action and Strengthen Disaster Resilience	Number of priority sites with completed ecosystem accounts increased		Development and compilation of natural resource accounts and ecosystem accounts at the national and sub-national level
			Development of Natural Capital Accounting Database Management System
Chapter 15 Accelerate Climate Action and Strengthen Disaster Resilience	Percentage of surface metallic mines compliant with the safety and health, environmental and social development and management programs for the mineral resources development increased	15 Environment and Natural Resources Statistics	Enhancement of the DENR Statistical Reporting System
Chapter 15 Accelerate Climate Action and Strengthen Disaster Resilience	Mitigated GHG emissions increased (MtCO2e) - Energy - Industrial process and product use - Waste - Transport	1 Management and Coordination of the PSS	Development or updating of statistical classification systems: 3. Development of statistical classification system on Green Jobs
		15 Environment and Natural Resources Statistics	Regular compilation of Greenhouse Gas Inventories following the IPCC

Annex 3:
List of Surveys/Censuses and the Corresponding PSDP Chapters

List of Surveys/Censuses and the Corresponding PSDP Chapters

Surveys/Censuses	Year	Budget ('000) (by activity/ program)	Agency Responsible	Type of Respondent	Sector	Frequency	Remarks
Chapter 2.1 - Health and Nutrition							
1. Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS)	2023 2028	24,000.00	DOH	Individual and Household	Health and Nutrition	-	New
2. Universal Health Care Annual Household Survey	2023	52,000.00	DOH	-	Health and Nutrition	One shot	New
3. Drug Availability Survey	2024-2027	6,000.00	DOH	-	Health and Nutrition	-	New
4. National Tuberculosis Prevalence Survey	2026	115,000.00	DOH	-	Health and Nutrition	One shot	New
5. National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS)[1]	2025 2028	70,000.00 86,100.00	PSA	Individual and Household	Health and Nutrition	3 years	Regular
6. Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS)	2026	41,000.00	PSA	Individual and Household	Health and Nutrition	5-7 years	Regular
7. Annual Poverty Indicators Survey (APIS)[2]	2024 2026 2028	74,000.00 77,000.00 81,500.00	PSA	Household	Poverty and Human Development, and Health and Nutrition	Every two (2) years	Regular
8. National Nutrition Survey (NNS)	2023 2024	346,134.00 350,364.00	DOST-FNRI	Individual and Household	Health and Nutrition	Every five (5) years	Regular
9. Health Promotion and Literacy Longitudinal Study	2023		DOH	Individual and Household	Health and Nutrition	One shot	New
Chapter 2.2 – Education and Cultural Statistics							
10. Study on the Employment of TVET Graduates (SETG)	2023	1,600.00	TESDA	Individual	Education	Annually	Regular
11. Functional Literacy, Education, and Mass Media Survey	2023 2024	346,134.00 350,364.00	PSA		Education	3 years	Regular
Chapter 2.3 - Population, Housing and Migration Statistics							
12. Mid-decade Census of Population	2024	1,300,000	PSA	Individual and Household	Population	Every 10 years	Regular
13. National Migration Survey	2025 2026	77,552.00 2,500.00	PSA	Household	Migration	Every 10 years	Programmed for institutionalization

[1] *Tagged under Chapter 10*
[2] *Tagged under Chapter 3.1 and 14*

Surveys/Censuses	Year	Budget ('000) (by activity/ program)	Agency Responsible	Type of Respondent	Sector	Frequency	Remarks
Chapter 3.1 - Income, Poverty and Hunger Statistics							
14. Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES)	2023	250,000.00	PSA	Household	Poverty and Human Development	Every two (2) years	Regular
	2024	207,184.00					
	2025	275,000.00					
	2026	227,902.00					
	2027	302,500.00					
	2028	250,693.00					
	2029	332,750.00					
Chapter 4 - Labor and Employment Statistics							
15. Pilot Surveys on the Measurement of Green Jobs in Establishments and Households	2024-2025		ILO, DOLE and PSA	Household and Establishment	Labor and Employment	One shot	New
16. Survey on Overseas Filipino (SOF)	2023		PSA	Household and Establishment	Labor and Employment	Annually	Regular
	2024						
	2025						
	2026						
	2027						
	2028						
	2029						
17. Labor Force Survey (LFS)[3]	2023	112,133.00	PSA	Household	Labor and Employment	Monthly and Quarterly	Regular
	2024	108,449.00					
	2025	113,871.00					
	2026	119,565.00					
	2027	125,543.00					
	2028	131,820.00					
	2029	138,411.00					
18. Occupational Wages Survey (OWS)	2024	42,000.00	PSA	Establishment	Labor and Employment	Every two (2) years	Regular
	2026	50,400.00					
	2028	60,480.00					
19. Integrated Survey on Labor and Employment Statistics (ISLE)	2023	-	PSA	Establishment	Labor and Employment	Every two (2) years	Regular
	2025						
	2027						
	2029						
Chapter 5 - Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing Statistics							
20. Monthly assessment of inflation and outlook for key agriculture and fishery commodities (i.e., Conduct of monthly production surveys for key agriculture and fishery commodities, etc.)	2023	240,000.00	PSA	-	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Monthly	New
	2024	264,000.00					
	2025	290,400.00					
	2026	319,440.00					
	2027	351,384.00					
	2028	386,522.40					
	2029	425,174.64					

[3] *Tagged under Chapter 10 and 14*

Surveys/Censuses	Year	Budget ('000) (by activity/ program)	Agency Responsible	Type of Respondent	Sector	Frequency	Remarks
21. Crops Production Survey	2023	43,479.41	PSA	Household and Farm	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	Quarterly	Regular
	2024	55,457.00					
	2025	61,002.70					
	2026	67,102.97					
	2027	73,813.27					
	2028	81,194.59					
	2029	89,314.05					
22. Census of Agriculture and Fisheries (CAF)[4]	2023	2,084,744.56	PSA	Individual, Household, Barangay Officials	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	Every ten (10) years	Regular
23. Survey on Costs and Returns of Selected Agricultural Commodities Production (corn, hog, and chicken)	2024-2025	50,00.00	PSA	Household	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	Semi-Annual	Regular
	2026-2027	22,935.00					
24. Survey on Food Consumption for Agricultural Commodities	2024-2025	200,000.00	PSA	-	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	Annual	Regular
25. Palay Production Survey (PPS)	2023	39,351.42	PSA	Households and Others (barangays)	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	Quarterly	Regular
	2024	54,655.00					
	2025	60,120.50					
	2026	66,132.55					
	2027	72,745.81					
	2028	80,020.39					
	2029	88,022.42					
26. Corn Production Survey (CPS)	2023	24,482.50	PSA	Households and Others (barangays)	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	Quarterly	Regular
	2024	32,001.00					
	2025	35,201.10					
	2026	38,721.21					
	2027	42,593.33					
	2028	46,852.66					
	2029	51,537.93					
27. Monthly Palay and Corn Situation and Reporting (MPCSR)	2023	8,680.64	PSA	Households	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	Seven (7) times a year	Regular
	2024	11,750.00					
	2025	13,925.00					
	2026	14,217.50					
	2027	15,639.25					
	2028	17,203.18					
	2029	18.923.49					
28. Rice and Corn Stocks Survey: Household (RCSS:H)	2023	21,651.32	PSA	Households	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	Monthly	Regular
	2024	25,859.00					
	2025	28,444.90					
	2026	31,289.39					
	2027	34,418.33					
	2028	37,860.16					
	2029	41,646.18					

[4] *Tagged under Chapter 14*

Surveys/Censuses	Year	Budget ('000) (by activity/ program)	Agency Responsible	Type of Respondent	Sector	Frequency	Remarks
29. Rice and Corn Stocks Survey: Commercial (RCSS:C)	2023	21,232.85	PSA	Establishment	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	Monthly	Regular
	2024	31,454.00					
	2025	34,599.40					
	2026	38,059.34					
	2027	41,865.27					
	2028	46,051.80					
	2029	50,656.98					
30. Crops Production Survey (CrPS)	2023	43,479.41	PSA	Household and Farm	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	Quarterly	Regular
	2024	55,457.00					
	2025	61,002.70					
	2026	67,102.97					
	2027	73,813.27					
	2028	81,194.59					
	2029	89,314.05					
31. Backyard Livestock and Poultry Survey	2023	19,403.00	PSA	Household	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	Quarterly	Regular
	2024	23,940.84					
	2025	26,334.92					
	2026	28,968.42					
	2027	31,865.26					
	2028	35,021.78					
	2029	38,556.96					
32. Commercial Livestock and Poultry Survey	2023	8,015.00	PSA	Establishment	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	Quarterly	Regular
	2024	8,762.89					
	2025	9,639.18					
	2026	10,603.10					
	2027	11,663.41					
	2028	12,829.75					
	2029	14,112.72					
33. Quarterly Commercial Fisheries Survey	2023	29,521.36	PSA	Commercial Landing Centers	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	Quarterly	Regular
	2024	32,473.50					
	2025	35,720.84					
	2026	39,292.93					
	2027	43,222.22					
	2028	47,544.44					
	2029	52,298.89					
34. Quarterly Municipal Fisheries Survey	2023	60,404.60	PSA	Municipal Landing Centers	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	Quarterly	Regular
	2024	66,445.06					
	2025	73,089.57					
	2026	80,398.53					
	2027	88,438.38					
	2028	97,282.22					
	2029	107,010.44					
35. Quarterly Inland Fisheries Survey	2023	9,241.83	PSA	Inland Fishing Households	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	Quarterly	Regular
	2024	10,166.02					
	2025	11,182.62					
	2026	12,300.88					
	2027	13,530.97					
	2028	14,884.07					
	2029	16,372.47					
36. Quarterly Aquaculture Survey	2023	41,227.82	PSA	Aquafarms	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	Quarterly	Regular
	2024	45,350.60					
	2025	49,885.66					
	2026	54,874.23					
	2027	60,361.65					
	2028	66,397.82					
	2029	73,037.60					

Surveys/Censuses	Year	Budget ('000) (by activity/ program)	Agency Responsible	Type of Respondent	Sector	Frequency	Remarks
Chapter 6 - Industry, Trade and Services Statistics							
37. Commodity Flow Survey via Road Transport	2024	3,418.00	PSA	Establishment	Industry	Annually (Every second quarter)	Regular
	2025	2,954.00					
	2026	3,249.40					
	2027	3,574.34					
	2028	3,931.77					
	2029	4,325.95					
38. Census of Philippine Business and Industry (CPBI)	2024	253,557.00	PSA	Establishment	Industry	Every five (5) years	Regular
	2025	34,062.00					
	2026	28,428.00					
	2029	278,300.00					
39. Annual Survey Philippine Business and Industry (ASPBI)	2023	96,000.00	PSA	Establishment	Industry	Annually	Regular
	2025	105,600.00					
	2026	116,160.00					
	2027	127,776.00					
	2028	140,554.00					
40. Survey on Information and Communication Technology (SICT)	2023	1,493.00	PSA	Establishment	Information and Communications Technology	Every two (2) years	Regular
	2024	1,493.00					
	2025	40,558.00					
	2026	3,539.00					
	2027	44,614.00					
	2028	3,716.00					
	2029	49,076.00					
41. Survey of Tourism Establishments in the Philippines (STEP)	2026		PSA	Establishment		Every five (5) years	Regular
42. Monthly Integrated Survey on Selected Industries (MISSI)	2023	7,145.00	PSA	Establishment	Industry	Monthly	Regular
	2024	7,860.00					
	2025	8,646.00					
	2026	9,511.00					
	2027	10,462.00					
	2028	11,508.00					
	2029	12,659.00					
Chapter 7. Tourism Statistics							
43. Household Survey on Domestic Visitors (HSDV)	2025-2026	35,000	PSA, DOT	Household	Tourism	Every three (3) years	Regular
44. Visitor Sample Survey (VSS)	2023		DOT		Tourism	Monthly	Regular
	2024						
	2025	640,000					
	2026						
	2027						
	2028						
	2029						
45. Tourism Product Market Survey	2023-2028		DOT, DICT		Tourism		
Chapter 8.1 - Science, Technology and Innovation Statistics							
46. Survey on technology adoption, utilization, and commercialization	2025-2026	-	DOST	-	Science and Technology, and Innovation	-	New
47. Survey on innovation for business/industry and government sector	2023-2025	96	PSA	Establishment	Science and Technology, and Innovation	As necessary	Regular

Surveys/Censuses	Year	Budget ('000) (by activity/ program)	Agency Responsible	Type of Respondent	Sector	Frequency	Remarks
48. Survey of 2021-2022 R&D Expenditures and Human Resources in Government, Higher Education, and Private Non-Profit Sectors	2023-2029	22,700.00	DOST	-	Science and Technology, and Innovation	-	Regular
49. Rider questions on R&D expenditures and personnel in the ASPBI for the Private/Business Industry sector	2023-2029	-	DOST	Establishment	Science and Technology, and Innovation	-	Regular
Chapter 8.2 - Information Society Statistics							
50. NGA-LGU ICT Readiness Survey	2023-2029	15,000.00	DICT	Household	Information and Communications Technology	-	New
51. National ICT Household Survey	2023	35,000.00	DICT	Household	Information and Communications Technology	-	Regular
	2029	8,400.00					
Chapter 9 - Investment Statistics							
52. Survey on PPP companies with foreign direct investments to expand/improve the coverage of the Coordinated Direct Investment Survey (CDIS)	2023-2025	-	BSP	-	Investment Statistics	-	New
Chapter 10 - Statistics on Children, Youth, Gender and Development							
53. Longitudinal Cohort Study on the Filipino Child	2023	18,000.00	NEDA	Individual and Barangay	Poverty and Human Development	Annually	Regular
	2024	18,000.00					
	2025	18,000.00					
	2026	18,000.00					
	2027	18,000.00					
	2028	18,000.00					
	2029	18,000.00					
54. Young Adult Fertility and Sexuality Study (YAFS)	2023-2029	-	PSA	Individual and Household	Poverty and Human Development		Regular
55. Multiple Indicators and Cluster Survey (MICS)	2023-2029	-	PSA	Individual and Household	Poverty and Human Development		Regular
56. National Study on Early Child Development and Children with Disabilities	2023-2029		ECCD				

Surveys/Censuses	Year	Budget ('000) (by activity/ program)	Agency Responsible	Type of Respondent	Sector	Frequency	Remarks
Chapter 11.1 - Macroeconomic Statistics							
57. National and Regional Survey Research to Estimate a Quality-of-Life Index (QLI)	2023	34,989.00	NEDA	Individual and Household	Others	One-shot	Baseline survey (with subsequent intent to be institutionalized)
Chapter 11.2 - Price Statistics							
58. Retail Price Survey for the Generation of Consumer Price Index (CPI)	2023	62,333.70	PSA	Establishment	Price Statistics	Monthly; Quarterly	New
	2024	62,333.70					
	2025	62,333.70					
	2026	68,567.07					
	2027	68,567.07					
	2028	68,567.07					
	2029	68,507.07					
59. Retail Price Survey for the Generation of General Retail Price Index (GRPI)	2023	2,856.70	PSA	Establishment	Price Statistics	-	Regular
	2024	2,856.70					
	2025	2,856.70					
	2026	3,142.37					
	2027	3,142.37					
	2028	3,142.37					
	2029	3,142.37					
60. Farm Prices Survey	2023	13,803.00	PSA	Household and Establishment	Price Statistics	Monthly, Quarterly, Semi-Annually	Regular
61. Wholesale Price Survey for the Generation of General Wholesale Price Index (GWPI)	2023	1,573.00	PSA	Establishment	Price Statistics	Monthly	Regular
	2024	1,573.00					
	2025	1,573.00					
	2026	1,730.30					
	2027	1,730.30					
	2028	1,730.30					
	2029	1,730.30					
62. Wholesale Selling Price Survey for Agricultural Commodities	2023	12,445.00	PSA	Establishment	Price Statistics	Monthly	Regular
	2024	12,445.00					
	2025	12,445.00					
	2026	12,445.00					
	2027	12,445.00					
	2028	12,445.00					
	2029	12,445.00					
63. Commodity and Outlet Survey (COS)	2025	53,889.00	PSA	Household	Price Statistics	-	Regular
Chapter 11.3 Monetary, Financial, and Government Finance Statistics							
64. Consumer Finance and inclusion Survey (CFIS)	2023-2026		BSP	Household	Monetary and Finance	Every three (3) years	Regular
Chapter 12.1 - Energy and Water Statistics							
65. Household Energy Consumption Survey (HECS)	2023	66,697.02	DOE	-	-	-	Regular
	2024	8,496.10					

Surveys/Censuses	Year	Budget ('000) (by activity/ program)	Agency Responsible	Type of Respondent	Sector	Frequency	Remarks
Chapter 20 - Community-Based Monitoring System Statistics							
66. Community-Based Monitoring System[5]	2023	-	PSA	Household and Barangay	Multi-sector	Every three (3) years	Regular

[5] *Tagged under Chapter 14 and 19*

Annex 4:

List of Tier 2 and Tier 3 SDG Indicators

List of Tier 2 SDG Indicators
(with established methodology but not regularly collected)
based on the 2023 Comprehensive Review of the Philippine Statistical System

Goal/Target	Indicator
Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere	
1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	1.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) (same as SDG indicator 11.5.2)
Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote and promote sustainable agriculture	
2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment
2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed	2.5.1 Number of (a) plant and (b) animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities
2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries	2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures
	2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector
2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round	2.b.1 Agricultural export subsidies
2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets	2.c.1 Indicator of food price anomalies

List of Tier 2 SDG Indicators
(with established methodology but not regularly collected)
based on the 2023 Comprehensive Review of the Philippine Statistical System

Goal/Target	Indicator
and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility	
Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	
3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio
3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population
3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all	3.b.3 Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis
3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States	3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution
Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	
4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education	4.2.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being

List of Tier 2 SDG Indicators
(with established methodology but not regularly collected)
based on the 2023 Comprehensive Review of the Philippine Statistical System

Goal/Target	Indicator
4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship	4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills
4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries	4.b.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships
4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States	4.c.1 Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	
5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate.	5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work
5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws	5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land
5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women	5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone

List of Tier 2 SDG Indicators
(with established methodology but not regularly collected)
based on the 2023 Comprehensive Review of the Philippine Statistical System

Goal/Target	Indicator
Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	
6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services
6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	6.2.1 Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water
6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally	6.3.1 Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated
	6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality
6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	
8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in total employment
Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	
9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	9.1.1 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road
9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the	9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network

List of Tier 2 SDG Indicators
(with established methodology but not regularly collected)
based on the 2023 Comprehensive Review of the Philippine Statistical System

Goal/Target	Indicator
Internet in least developed countries by 2020	
Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries	
10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	10.7.4 Proportion of the population who are refugees
10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 percent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 percent	10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted
Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	
11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing
11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons	11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport
11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate
11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage	11.4.1 Total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage
11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations	11.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global GDP (same as SDG indicator 1.5.2)

List of Tier 2 SDG Indicators
(with established methodology but not regularly collected)
based on the 2023 Comprehensive Review of the Philippine Statistical System

Goal/Target	Indicator
11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management	11.6.1 Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated
	11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)
11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities	11.7.2 Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment in the previous 12 months
Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	
12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling, and reuse	12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled
12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities	12.7.1 Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans
Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	
14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels	14.3.1 Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations
14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries	14.a.1 Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology
Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	
15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their	15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity

List of Tier 2 SDG Indicators
(with established methodology but not regularly collected)
based on the 2023 Comprehensive Review of the Philippine Statistical System

Goal/Target	Indicator
capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development	
Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all, and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	
16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population
	16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months
	16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live after dark
16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population
	16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18
16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanism
16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime	16.4.2 Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments
16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	16.6.2 Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services
16.10 Ensure public access to information, and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	16.10.1 Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months
Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development	
17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships	17.17.1 Amount in United States dollars committed to public-private partnerships for infrastructure

List of Tier 3 SDG Indicators
(no established methodology and no data collected)
based on the 2023 Comprehensive Review of the Philippine Statistical System

Goal/Target	Indicator
Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere	
1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems
1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance	1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure
1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions	1.a.1 Total official development assistance grants from all donors that focus on poverty reduction as a share of the recipient country's gross national income
1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions	1.b.1 Pro-poor public social spending
Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	
2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)
2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional	2.2.3 Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years

List of Tier 3 SDG Indicators
(no established methodology and no data collected)
based on the 2023 Comprehensive Review of the Philippine Statistical System

Goal/Target	Indicator
needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	
2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment	2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size
	2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers
2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality	2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture
2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed	2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction
Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	
3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population
	3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases
3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being	3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate

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Goal/Target	Indicator
3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol	3.5.1 Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders
3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services
	3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income
3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution
	3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)
3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all	3.b.2 Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors
3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks	3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness
	3.d.2 Percentage of bloodstream infections due to selected antimicrobial-resistant organisms
Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	
4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and	4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal

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Goal/Target	Indicator
quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	education and training in the previous 12 months
4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy	4.6.1 Percentage of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills
4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development	4.7.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment (same as SDG indicator 12.8.1 and 13.3.1)
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	
5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation
5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws	5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control
Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	
6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time
6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies	6.a.1 Amount of water-and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan
6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in	6.b.1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational

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Goal/Target	Indicator
improving water and sanitation management	policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management
Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	
7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology	7.a.1 International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems
7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support	7.b.1 Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries (in watts per capita)
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	
8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead	8.4.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP (same as SDG indicator 12.2.1)
	8.4.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP (same as SDG indicator 12.2.2)
8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of employees
8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and	8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour

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Goal/Target	Indicator
use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms	
8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment	8.8.2 Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation
8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate
Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	
9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets	9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added
	9.3.2 Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit
9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities	9.4.1 CO2 emission per unit of value added
9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities	9.b.1 Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added
Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries	
10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard	10.3.1 Proportion of the population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law (same as SDG indicator 16.b.1)

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Goal/Target	Indicator
10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality	10.4.2 Redistributive impact of fiscal policy
10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination
Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	
11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically
11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities	11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all
11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning	11.a.1 Number of countries that have national urban policies or regional development plans that (a) respond to population dynamics; (b) ensure balanced territorial development; and (c) increase local fiscal space
Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	
12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	12.2.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP (same as SDG indicator 8.4.1)
	12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP (same as SDG indicator 8.4.2)
12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses	12.3.1 (a) Food loss index and (b) food waste index

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Goal/Target	Indicator
12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment.	12.4.2 Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated
12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle	12.6.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports
12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature	12.8.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment (same as SDG indicator 4.7.1 and 13.3.1)
12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production	12.a.1 Installed renewable energy generating capacity in developing countries (in watts per capita)
12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities	12.c.1 Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies (production and consumption) per unit of GDP
Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	
13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation,	13.3.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are

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Goal/Target	Indicator
adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment (same as SDG indicator 4.7.1 and 12.8.1)
13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly $100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible	13.a.1 Amounts provided and mobilized in United States dollars per year in relation to the continued existing collective mobilization goal of the $100 billion commitment through to 2025
Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	
14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution	14.1.1 (a) Index of coastal eutrophication; and (b) plastic debris density
14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans	14.2.1 Number of countries using ecosystem-based approaches to managing marine areas
14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics	14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels
14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 percent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and	14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas

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Goal/Target	Indicator
international law and based on the best available scientific information	
14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation	14.6.1 Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing
14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism	14.7.1 Sustainable fisheries as a percentage of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries
14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets	14.b.1 Degree of application of a legal/regulatory/ policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries
14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of "The future we want"	14.c.1 Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nation Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources
Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	
15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains	15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas

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Goal/Target	Indicator
and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements	
15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally	15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management
15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world	15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area
15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development	15.4.2 (a) Mountain Green Cover Index and (b) proportion of degraded mountain land
15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed	15.6.1 Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits
15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products	15.7.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked (same as SDG indicator 15.c.1)
15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species	15.8.1 Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species
15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities	15.c.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked (same as SDG indicator 15.7.1)
Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all, and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	

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Goal/Target	Indicator
16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	16.3.3 Proportion of the population who have experienced a dispute in the past two years and who accessed a formal or informal dispute resolution mechanism
16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime	16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)
16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months
	16.5.2 Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months
16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	16.7.1 Proportions of positions in national and local institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions
	16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive
16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development	16.b.1 Proportion of the population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law
Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development	
17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology	17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet
17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty	17.15.1 Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation

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Goal/Target	Indicator
eradication and sustainable development	
17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts	17.18.1 Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics
17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries	17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries

Annex 5:
Acronyms and Abbreviation

Acronyms and Abbreviations

ACSS	ASEAN Community Statistical System
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AE	Accommodation Establishment
AFAB	Authority of the Freeport Area of Bataan
AFF	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries
AHAF	ASEAN-Help-ASEAN Framework
AI	Artificial Intelligence
ALS	Alternative Learning System
AMS	ASEAN Member State
ANACONDA	Analysis of Causes of National Deaths for Action
API	Application Programming Interface
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASPBI	Annual Survey of Philippine Business and Industry
APIS	Annual Poverty Indicators Survey
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASPBI	Annual Survey of Philippine Business and Industry
BCDA	Bases Conversion and Development Authority
BEIS	Basic Education Information System
BHRC	Bangsamoro Human Rights Commission
BIMP-EAGA	Brunei Darussalam-Indonesia-Malaysia-Philippines East ASEAN Growth Area
BPLS	Business Permits and Licensing System
BSP	Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas
CAF	Census of Agriculture and Fisheries
CAPI	Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing
CATI	Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing
CAWI	Computer-Assisted Web Interviewing
CBMS	Community-Based Monitoring System
CBPP	Census-Based Population Projections
CDIS	Coordinated Direct Investment Survey
CDLI	Court Decree and Legal Instrument
CFIS	Consumer Finance and Inclusion Survey
CHED	Commission on Higher Education
CIAC	Clark International Airport Corporation
CIRAS	Crime Information, Reporting and Analysis System
CLUP	Comprehensive Land Use Plan
CMRPI	Construction Materials Retail Price Index
CMWPI	Construction Materials Wholesale Price Index
COS	Commodity and Outlet Survey
COVID-19	Coronavirus disease 2019
CPBI	Census of Philippine Business and Industry
CPS	Corn Production Survey
CrPS	Crops Production Survey
CRS	Civil Registry System
CRVS	Civil Registration and Vital Statistics
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CVM	Chain Volume Measurement
DBM	Department of Budget and Management
DeCAP	Decentralized Copy Annotation Project
DEGURBA	Degree of Urbanization
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
DepEd	Department of Education
DFA	Department of Foreign Affairs
DICT	Department of Information and Communications Technology

DILG	Department of the Interior and Local Government
DMW	Department of Migrant Workers
DND	Department of National Defense
DOE	Department of Energy
DOH	Department of Health
DOJ	Department of Justice
DOLE	Department of Labor and Employment
DOST	Department of Science and Technology
DOT	Department of Tourism
DPWH	Department of Public Works and Highways
DSWD	Department of Social Welfare and Development
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
ECCD	Early Childhood Care and Development
eFIS	Enhanced Forest Information System
EGRISS	Expert Group on Refugee, IDP and Statelessness Statistics
ENNS	Expanded National Nutrition Survey
ENR	Environment and Natural Resources
EO	Executive Order
ePHILCRIS	Enhanced Philippine Civil Registry Information System
e-Travel System	Electronic Travel System
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FATS	Foreign Affiliates Statistics
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FHSIS	Field Health Service Information System
FIES	Family Income and Expenditure Survey
FLEMMS	Functional Literacy, Education and Mass Media Survey
FMB	Forest Management Bureau
FNRI	Food and Nutrition Research Institute
FPOS	Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics
GAD	Gender and Development
GATS	Global Adult Tobacco Survey
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GERD	Gross Expenditures on Research and Development
GHG	Greenhouse Gases
GII	Global Innovation Index
GRDE	Gross Regional Domestic Expenditure
GRDP	Gross Regional Domestic Product
GRPI	General Retail Price Index
GVA	Gross-Value Added
GWPI	General Wholesale Price Index
GYTS	Global Youth Tobacco Survey
HECS	Household Energy Consumption Survey
HMO	Health Maintenance Organization
HSDV	Household Survey on Domestic Visitors
HUC	Highly Urbanized City
IAC	Interagency Committee
IACCRVS	Interagency Committee on Civil Registration and Vital Statistics
IACES	Interagency Committee on Education Statistics
IACGCYS	Interagency Committee on Gender, Children, and Youth Statistics
IACGovStat	Interagency Committee on Governance Statistics
IACICTS	Interagency Committee on Information and Communications Technology Statistics
IACLPS	Interagency Committee on Labor and Productivity Statistics
IACMAS	Interagency Committee on Macroeconomic Accounts Statistics
IACMFGFS	Interagency Committee on Monetary, Financial, and Government Finance Statistics
IACMS	Interagency Committee on Migration Statistics
IACPHS	Interagency Committee on Population and Housing Statistics
IACSIMD	Interagency Committee on Statistical Information Management and Dissemination

IACSJPS	Interagency Committee on Security, Justice and Peace Statistics
IACSPS	Interagency Committee on Social Protection Statistics
IACSTIS	Interagency Committee on Science, Technology, and Innovation Statistics
IACTS	Interagency Committee on Tourism Statistics
ICCS	International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes
ICP	International Comparison Program
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IPAs	Investment Promotion Agencies
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IRIS	Integrated Registration Information System
IT	Information Technology
ITRS	International Transactions Reporting System
JHMC	John Hay Management Corporation
LFS	Labor Force Survey
LGU	Local Government Unit
LIS	Learner Information System
LWUA	Local Water Utilities Administration
MICS	Multiple Indicators and Cluster Survey
MIMAROPA	Mindoro, Marinduque, Romblon, and Palawan
MISSI	Monthly Integrated Survey on Selected Industries
MMARAS	Metro Manila Accident Reporting and Analysis System
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPI	Multidimensional Poverty Index
MSME	Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprise
NAP	National Accounts of the Philippines
NAT	National Achievement Test
NCA	Natural Capital Accounting
NDHS	National Demographic and Health Survey
NEDA	National Economic and Development Authority
NGAs	National Government Agencies
NGI	National Governance Index
NICTHS	National Information and Communications Technology Household Survey
NJIS	National Justice Information System
NMS	National Migration Survey
NNC	National Nutrition Council
NSOs	National Statistical Offices
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OFCS	Other Financial Corporations Survey
OFs	Overseas Filipinos
OMB	Office of the Ombudsman
OPAPRU	Office of the Presidential Adviser on Peace, Reconciliation and Unity
PBRAP	PhilSys Birth Registration Assistance Project
PCW	Philippine Commission on Women
PDL	Persons Deprived of Liberty
PDP	Philippine Development Plan
PENCAS	Philippine Ecosystem and Natural Capital Accounting System
PEZA	Philippine Economic Zone Authority
PFSP	Philippine Foreign Service Post
PhilHealth	Philippine Health Insurance Corporation
PhilID	Philippine Identification
PhilSys	Philippine Identification System

PNHA	Philippine National Health Accounts
PNP	Philippine National Police
PNVSCA	Philippine National Volunteer Service Coordinating Agency
PPA	Provincial Product Accounts
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
PSA	Philippine Statistics Authority
PSADA	PSA Data Archive
PSC	Provincial Statistics Committee
PSCCS	Philippine Standard Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes
PSDP	Philippine Statistical Development Program
PSIC	Philippine Standard Industrial Classification
PSNA	Philippine System of National Accounts
PSQAF	Philippine Statistical Quality Assurance Framework
PSRTI	Philippine Statistical Research and Training Institute
PSS	Philippine Statistical System
PTSA	Philippine Tourism Satellite Accounts
QLI	Quality of Life Index
QGIS	Quantum Geographic Information System
R&D	Research and Development
RARS	Registers and Administrative Reporting System
RBIA	Road and Bridge Information Application
RISE PH	Routine Information and Statistics for Enhancement of Public health
RSC	Regional Statistics Committee
RTC	Regional Trial Court
RTIA	Road Traffic Information Application
SAM	Social Accounting Matrix
SEC	Security and Exchange Commission
SBS	Sectoral Balance Sheet
SDDS	Special Data Dissemination Standard
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SDP	Statistical Development Program
SDWG	Statistics and Database Working Group
SEEA	System of Environmental Economic Accounting
SGISM	Shared Government Information System for Migration
SICT	Survey on Information and Communications Technology
SKI	Survey of Key Informants
SNA	System of National accounts
SPI	Social Protection Index
SPI	Statistical Performance Indicators
SPSF	Social Protection Statistical Framework
SRS	Statistical Reporting System
SSRCS	Statistical Survey Review and Clearance System
STEP	Survey of Tourism Establishments in the Philippines
STI	Science, Technology and Innovation
SUT	Supply and Use Table
SWG	Sectoral Working Group
TESDA	Technical Education and Skills Development Authority
TourLISTA	Tourism Live - Inventory and Statistics of Tourist Arrival
TVET	Technical Vocational Education and Training
TWG	Technical Working Group
UHC	Universal Health Care
ULAF	Updating of List of Aquaculture Farms
UN	United Nations
UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNSD	United Nations Statistics Division

UPLC	University of the Philippines Law Center
UNWTO	United Nations World Tourism Organization
VAWC	Violence Against Women and Children
WIDI	Women and ICT Development Index
YAFS	Young Adult Fertility and Sexuality Study
ZCSEZA	Zamboanga City Special Economic Zone Authority

PSDP 2023-2029
Planning Committee



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