



Republic of the Philippines

Philippine Statistics Authority

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The Experience and Challenges in Producing Disaggregated Data in the Philippines

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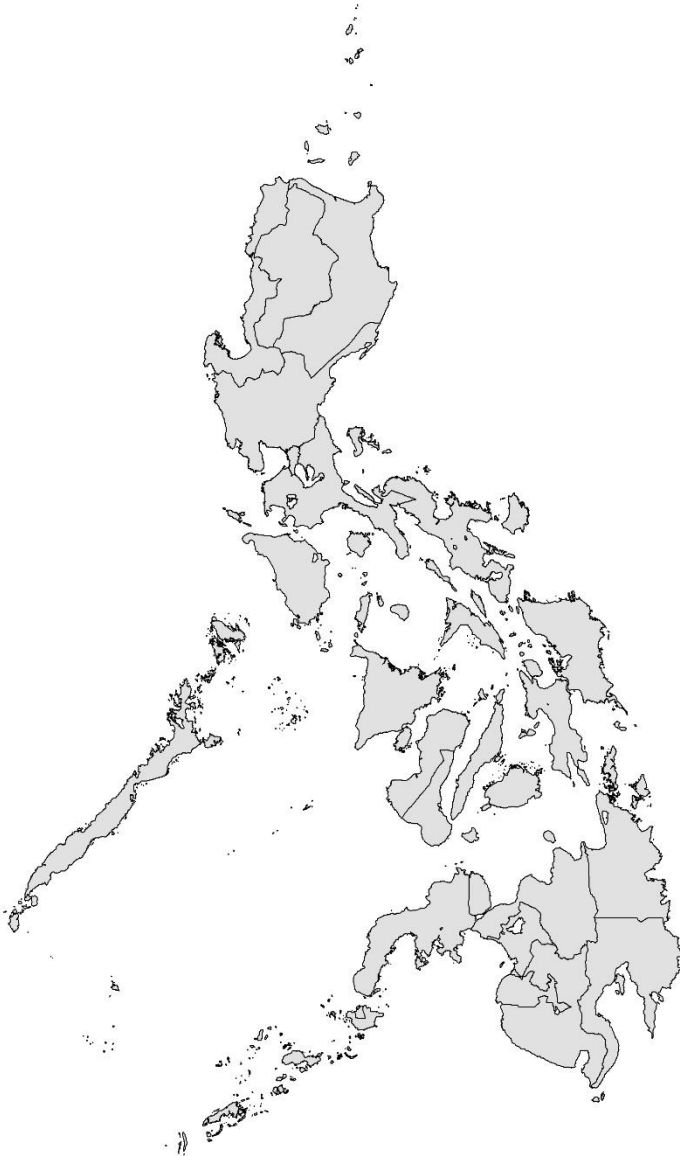
International Seminar on SDGs: Data Disaggregation: Session 3

3-4 November 2016, Seoul, Republic of Korea



Outline of Presentation

- I. Philippines' Experience on the SAE Methodology**
- II. PSS Initiatives for the SDGs**
 - A. Global**
 - B. ASEAN**
 - C. National**
- III. Emerging Issues/Challenges**
- IV. Next Steps**



- **17 Regions**
- **81 Provinces**
- **145 Cities and
1,489 Municipalities**
- **42,036 Barangays**

as of 31 September 2016



- Official poverty statistics in the Philippines are available at the **national, regional and provincial levels**. These are **directly estimated** from the Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES).
- However, **more geographically disaggregated statistics** are needed to make better decisions.
- Thus, there is a strong clamor from policymakers and program implementers for **information on smaller domains** like the cities and municipalities, specially for poverty statistics.

- **Small Area Estimation** could be used to target the municipalities and cities where most of the poor are found. The smaller the area, the better is the targeting.
- Given limited resources, local government officials, as well as those in the national government, would like to know how they can best allocate resources, **which area needs to be prioritized**.
- Programs could be better monitored if the estimates were made in smaller domains.



- **Recognizing the need to be relevant and responsive, the former National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB), which is now part of the PSA, with external funding and technical support from **World Bank and AusAid and recently from the Philippine government**, implemented projects on SAE to generate poverty incidences at the city/municipal levels.**
- **Adopted the **Elbers, Lanjouw and Lanjouw (ELL) methodology** of the World Bank**
- **The Project was made possible through technical assistance from foreign and local consultant initially. More recent Projects, however, were made through the guidance of the local consultant.**

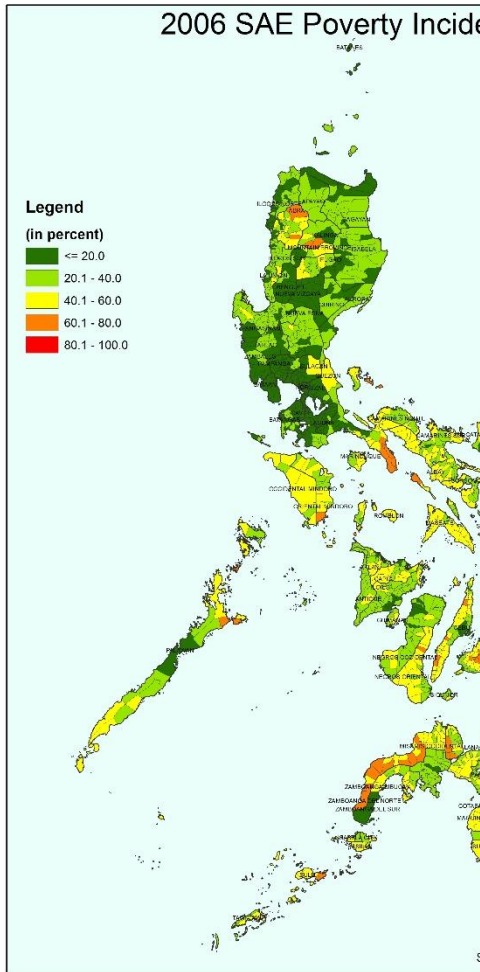


I. The Philippines' SAE

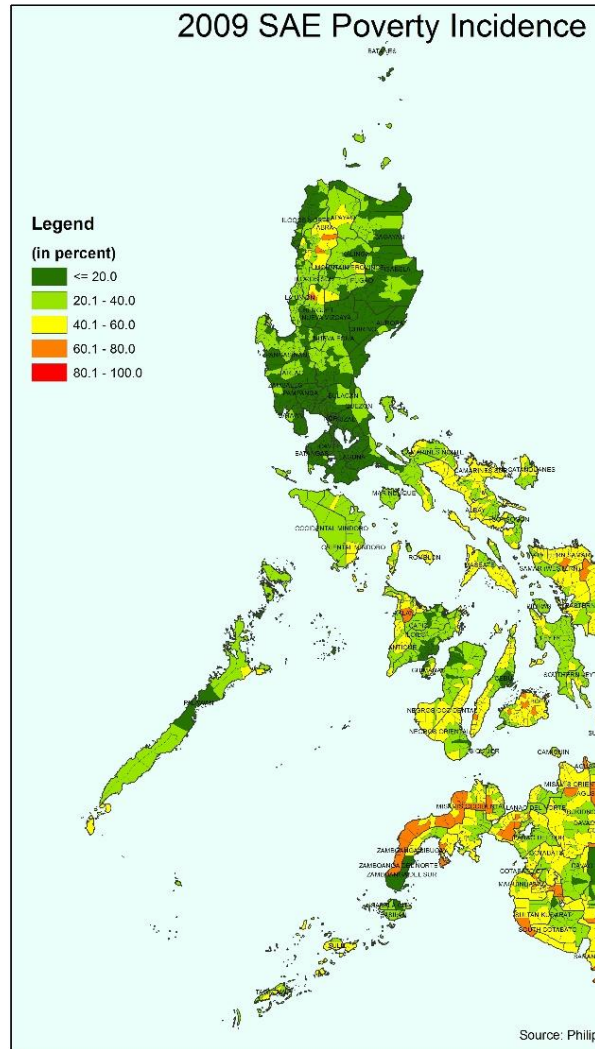
Project	Output	Year Released	Funding Source	Methodology/ Data Sets Used
Poverty Mapping in the Philippines	2000 city/ municipal level poverty estimates	2005	World Bank	ELL; National Model 2000 CPH, 2000 FIES/ Labor Force Survey (LFS)
Intercensal Updating of Small Area Estimates (SAE) on Poverty	2003 city/ municipal level poverty estimates	2008	World Bank	Modified ELL; Regional Model 2000 CPH, 2003 FIES/LFS Barangay Listing
Updating of SAE on Poverty	2006 city/ municipal level poverty estimates	2013	World Bank, AusAid, Gov't. of the Philippines (GOP)	Modified ELL; Regional Model 2000 CPH, 2006 FIES/LFS Barangay Listing
Updating of SAE on Poverty	2009 city/ municipal level poverty estimates	2012	World Bank, AusAid, GOP	Modified ELL; Regional Model 2007 CP, 2009 FIES/LFS Barangay Listing
Updating of SAE on Poverty	2012 city/ municipal level poverty	2014	GOP	Modified ELL; Regional Model 2010 CPH, 2012 FIES/LFS Barangay Listing

I. The Philippines' SAE

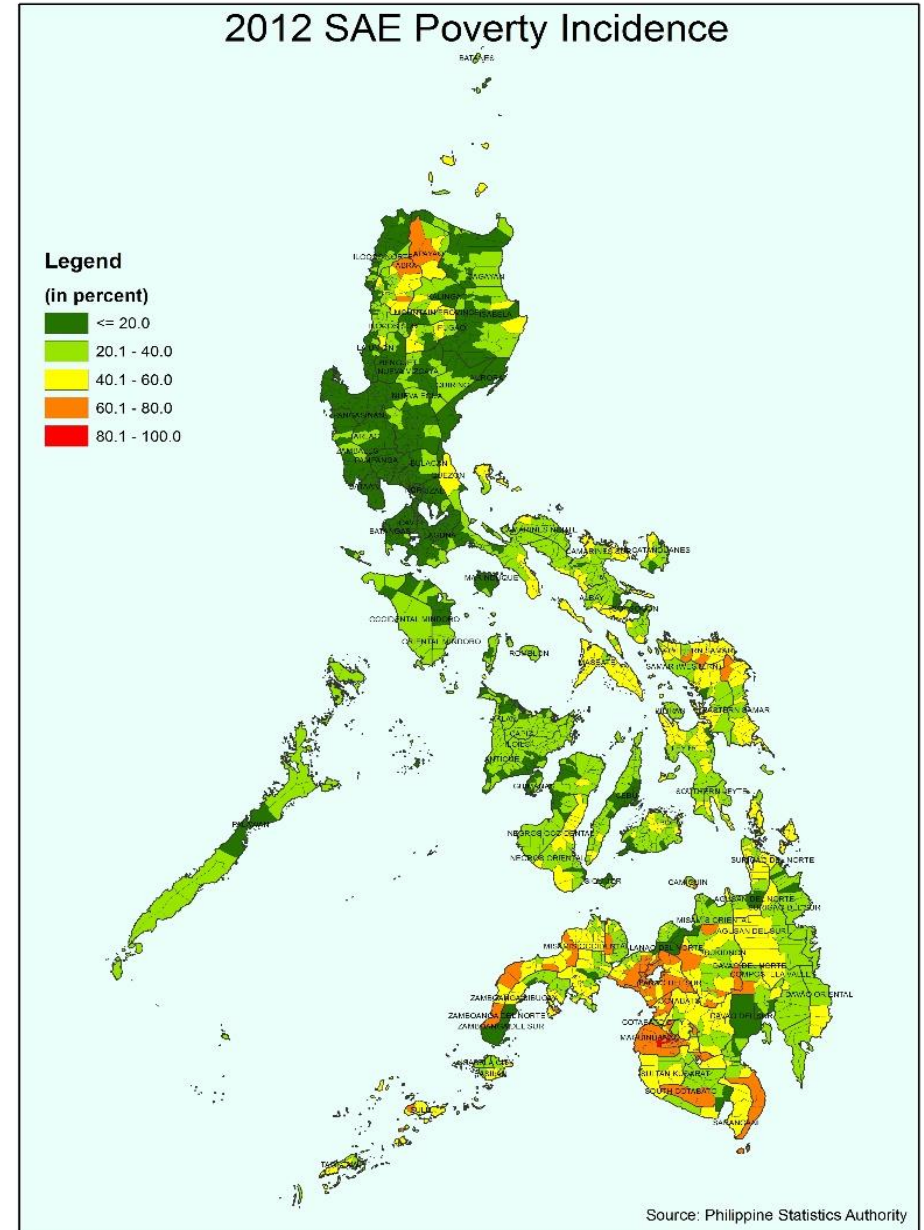
2006 SAE Poverty Incidence



2009 SAE Poverty Incidence



2012 SAE Poverty Incidence





A. In targeting beneficiaries of programs/projects

- **Used the 2006 and 2009 SAE to identify the beneficiaries of Kalahi-CIDSS in Agusan del Norte in its implementation in 2013**

B. In policy formulation and planning

- **Used as input in the BLISTT master planning activity (BLISTT stands for Baguio, La Trinidad, Itogon, Sablan, Tuba and Tublay in the Cordillera Autonomous Region);**

C. In poverty monitoring

- **Used by the Pangasinan and La Union Provincial Government in the assessment of the progress of municipalities in their implementation of poverty reduction programs**

Next Steps in SAE:

- **Adoption of an official methodology**
- **Study the use of other SAE techniques**
- **Production of infographic materials**
- **Generation of 2015 city and municipal level poverty statistics in 2017-2018**
- **Explore the use of the SAE technique in other variables**



II. Initiatives of the Philippine Statistical System (PSS) Our Involvement

1). *Participation in the Global Consultation*

- 1.1. Serves as **Co-Chair** of Inter-Agency Expert Group on SDGs (IAEG-SDG)
- 1.2. **Reporting** to the High Level Political Forum held on July 2016
- 1.3. Participation in various international fora
- 1.4. Accomplishment of Online Surveys/ Questionnaires

II. Initiatives of the Philippine Statistical System (PSS) Our Involvement

a.) Establishment of ASEAN Working Group on the SDGs

- This will be led by the Philippines
- Aims to address the statistical requirements in monitoring and reviewing the implementation of the MDG/SDGs in the AMSs and in the ASEAN, and the region's standing at the global level.

b.) Meeting of the MDG/SDG Focal Points

SDG Focal Point Meeting	Output
June 9-10, 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To discuss data availability and quality issues on MDG/SDG indicators • To discuss the TOR or Work Plan of the Working Group on MDG/SDG Indicators (WGMDG/SDGI)



II. Initiatives of the Philippine Statistical System (PSS) Our Involvement

2.) *Efforts at the National Level*

2.1. Conduct of Multi-sectoral Workshops on SDGs Goals, Targets and Indicators

2.1.1 SDG Indicator Assessment/Matrix held last May 2016

2.2. Presentation to various agencies on the SDGs

2.3. Conduct of **Country Workshop on Data Revolution** for the SDGs (October 2016)

Content of SDG Matrix (1/2)

Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

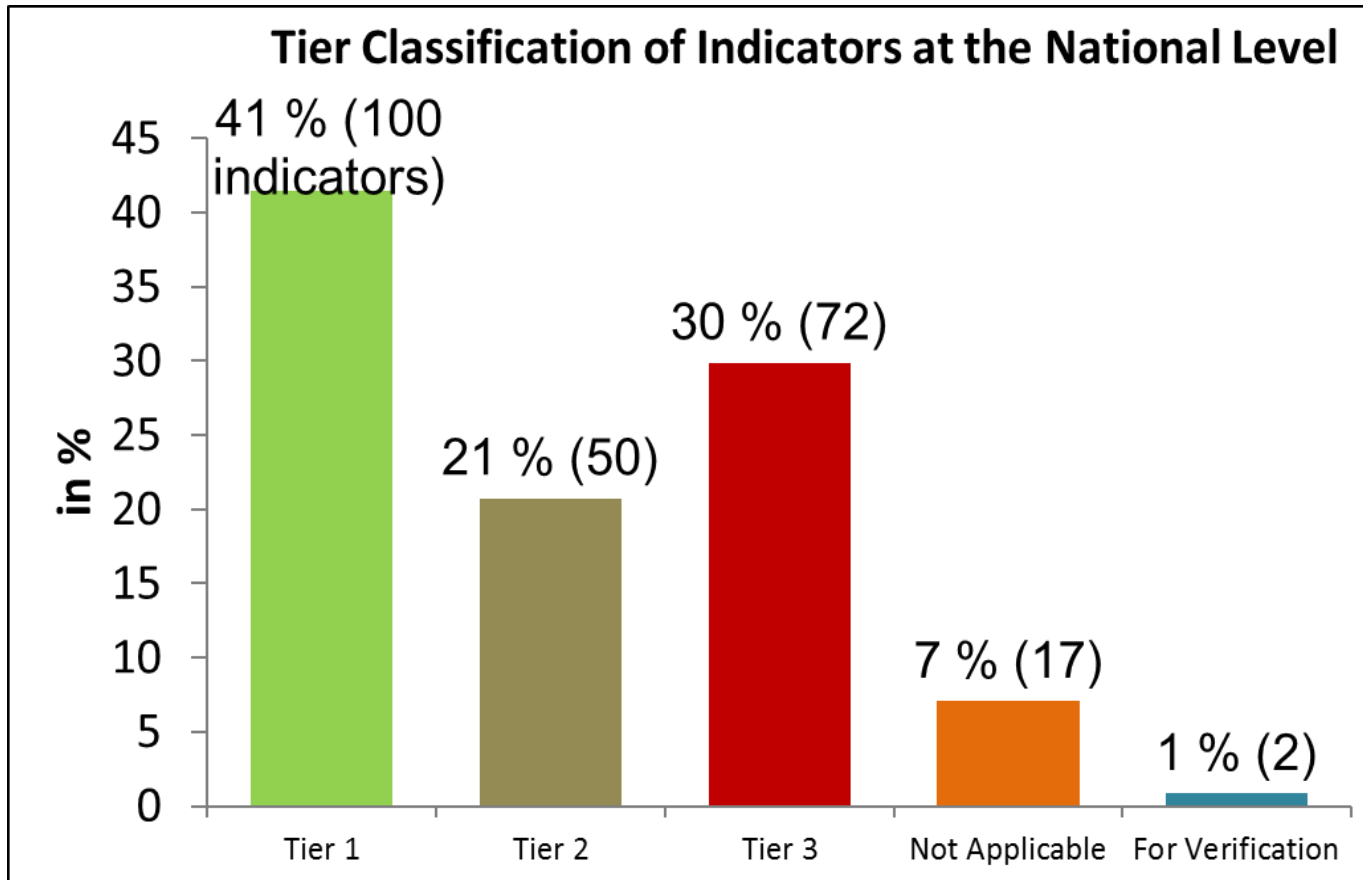
Target/Indicator (column 1)	TIER		Baseline					
	Global (classified by the IAEG-SDG) col. 2 (refer below for the categories)	National (Tier 1, 2 or 3) col. 3 (refer below for the categories)	Availability Yes / No / Not Applicable				Frequency of Data Collection (Annual, every 3 years, etc) (col. 8)	Latest Available Data (Year) (col. 9)
			National (col. 4)	Regional Disaggregation (col. 5)	Provincial Disaggregation (col. 6)	by Sex (col. 7)		
Target 1.1: By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day								
1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)	1	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	every 3 years	2015
Target 1.2: By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions								
1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	1	1	Yes	Yes (FIES-based)	Yes (FIES-based)	Yes	every 3 years (FIES); in between FIES year (APIS)	Full year-2012 (FIES); 2015 (1st sem FIES)
1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	2	3	Yes	No	No	No	Not yet established	2009 (Balisacan); 2013 (WB)

Content of SDG Matrix (2/2)

Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Target/Indicator (column 1)	Source of data: (e.g. Census of Population, NNS, EBEIS, etc)		Implementing Organization		Relevance (1-PDP, 2-not in PDP but relevant, 3-not aware of govt projects using this indicator, 4- not applicable in the Philippines) (col. 14)	Priority (for Tier 2 and 3 indicators only) Yes/No (col. 15)	What level/s of disaggregation are needed to make the indicator more relevant to the Philippines, aside from those cited in the global indicator? (1-Sex, 2-Age, 3-Geographic location (u/r), 4-Migratory Status, 5-Ethnicity, 6-Disability, 7-Income) (col. 16)	Remarks (col. 17)
	Existing Sources (col. 10)	Proposed Sources (col. 11)	Who are the organization responsible for data collection / data sources? (col. 12)	Who are the accountable organization / others for the achievement of this target? (col. 13)				
Target 1.1: By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day								
1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)	PSA, WB and ADB	Not yet established	WB and ADB	NEDA/ DSWD/ NAPC (as lead monitoring agencies), all agencies are accountable	2		1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7	- Classified as Tier 1 but still needs to establish some standards, e.g., age group - Poverty data by urban/rural can be generated at the national level
Target 1.2: By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions								
1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	FIES, APIS	FIES, APIS	PSA	NEDA/DSWD/ NAPC (as lead monitoring agencies), all agencies are accountable	1		1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7	-Classified as Tier 1 but still needs to establish some standards, e.g., age group. - Poverty data is also available for children, youth, and senior citizens.
1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	NDHS, APIS, FIES (Balisacan)	Not yet established	PSA	NEDA/DSWD/NAP C (as lead monitoring agencies), all agencies are accountable	1	Yes	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7	- Initial study on MPI was done by former NEDA DG Balisacan and WB. But the methodology needs to be reviewed further by the PSA and TC PovStat before its official adoption.

1.1. Conduct of the Multi-Sectoral Workshop on 11-12 May 2016 (cont'd.): Highlights of Results



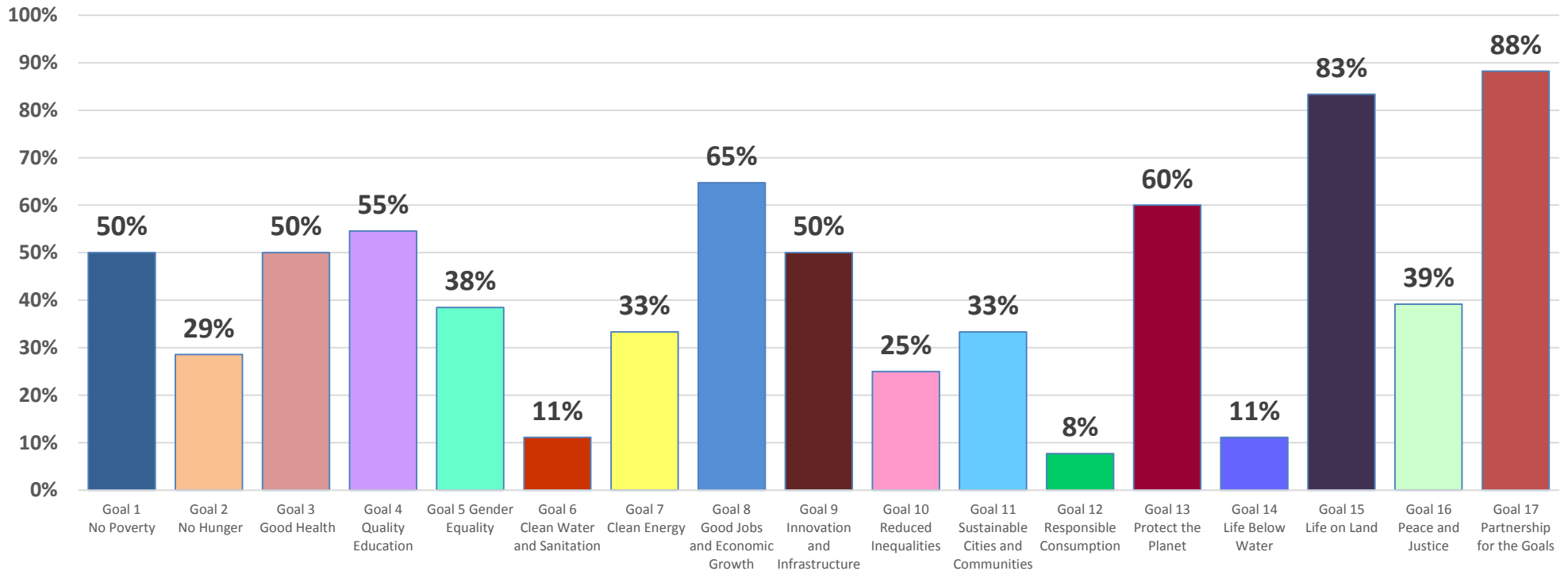
Tier I – with established methodology , regularly collected

Tier II - with established methodology, data not regularly collected

Tier III - no established methodology, methodologies are being developed/tested

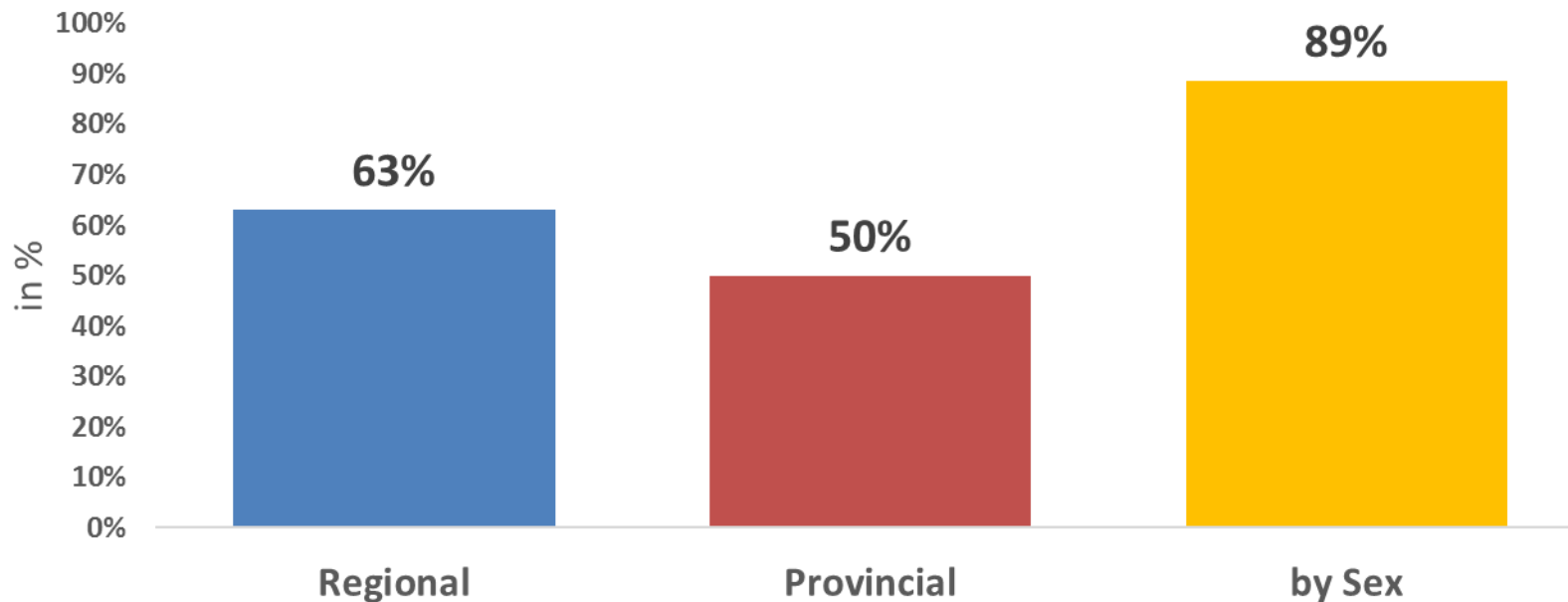
1.1. Conduct of the Multi-Sectoral Workshop on 11-12 May 2016 (cont'd.): Highlights of Results

SDG Indicators Classified as Tier 1, by Goal



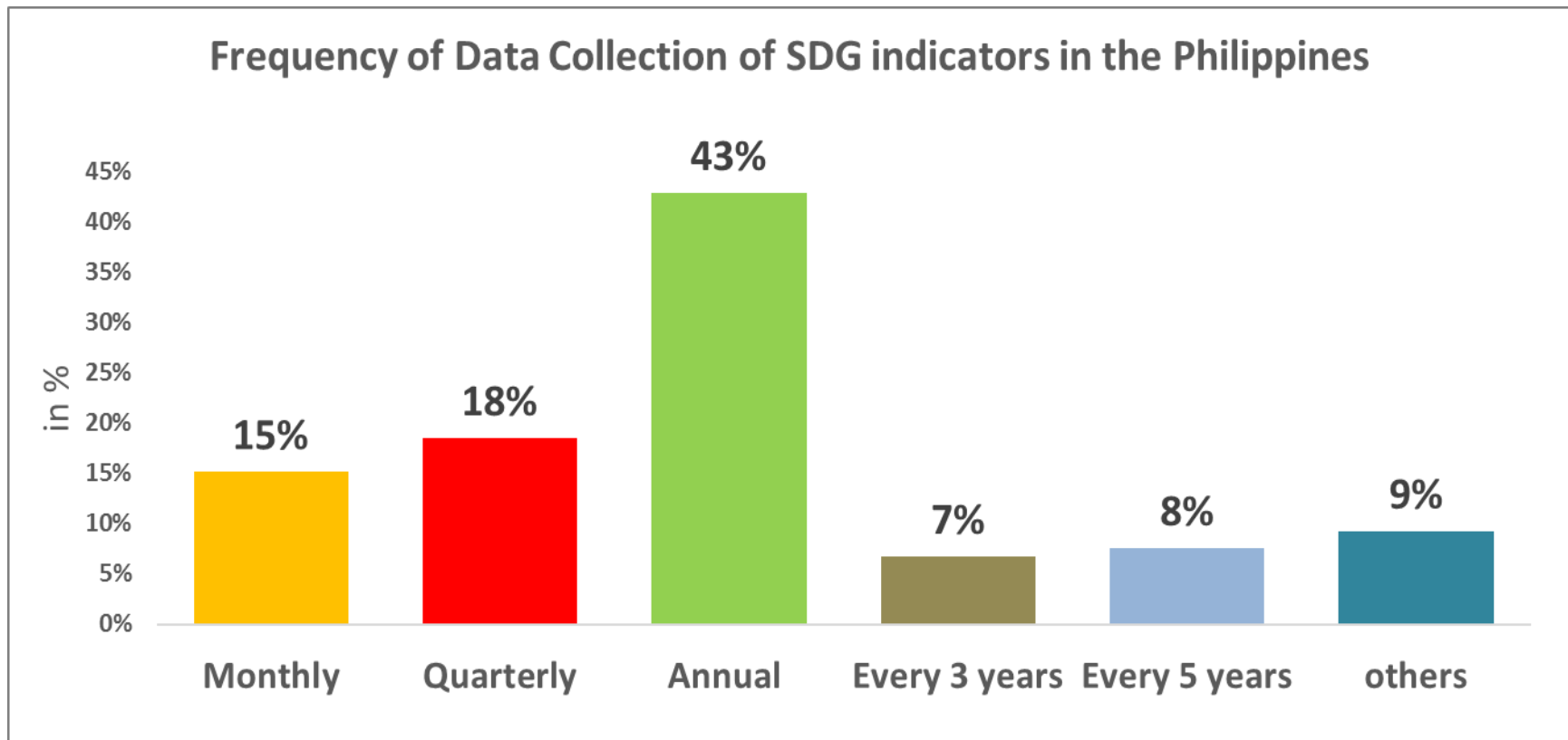
1.1. Conduct of the Multi-Sectoral Workshop on 11-12 May 2016 (cont'd.): **Highlights of Results**

Possible Disaggregation of SDG Indicators Classified as Tier 1 ^{1/}

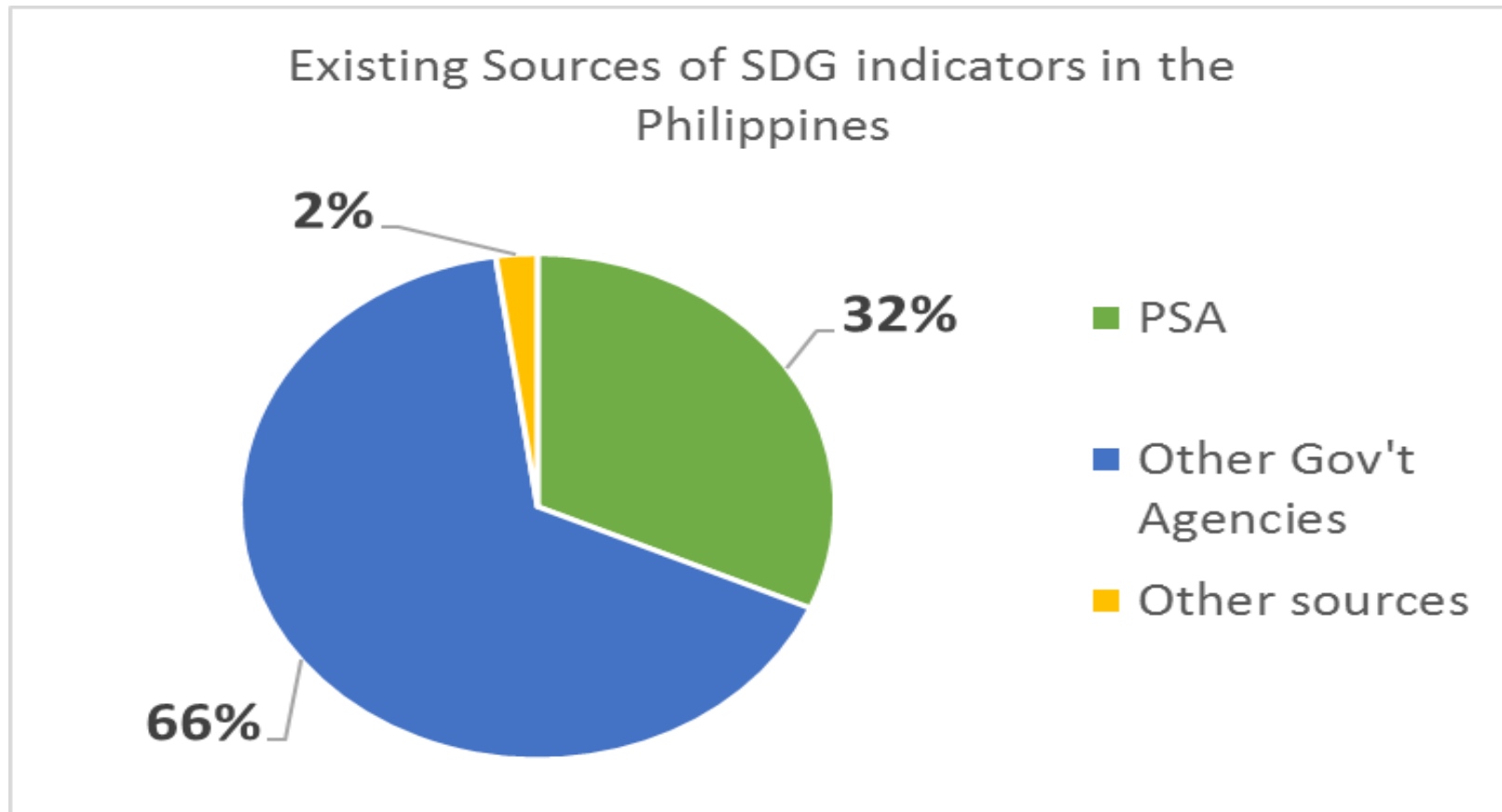


1/ Whenever relevant

1.1. Conduct of the Multi-Sectoral Workshop on 11-12 May 2016 (cont'd.): **Highlights of Results**



1.1. Conduct of the Multi-Sectoral Workshop on 11-12 May 2016 (cont'd.): **Highlights of Results**



Efforts on the SDG Assessment and Monitoring *Mechanisms for Monitoring/Reporting*

1. SDG Webpage

The PSA to include an SDG Webpage where users can **view the metadata, database, SDG watch and other related links.**

2. SDG Watch

Similar with the MDG Watch, PSA will also try to develop an SDG Watch that will **monitor the relevant and available indicators for better appreciation** of the stakeholders

3. SDG Focal Points

For easier coordination and data gathering of the indicators, the PSA will **propose data-source agencies to identify focal points** on the SDGs

Efforts on the SDG Assessment and Monitoring Mechanisms for Monitoring/Reporting

4. Coordination Mechanisms

- **PSA Resolution No. 4 Series of 2016, Enjoining Government Agencies to Provide Data Support to the Sustainable Development Goals**
- **InterAgency / Technical Committees**
 - Relevant IAC/TC to serve as venue for the resolution of statistical issues and data gaps on SDG indicators.
- **PSA Internal SDG Team**
 - A team composed of PSA's sector specialists
 - The team participate in the assessment, study and analysis of the SDGs
 - Will provide inputs in the maintainance of the SDG database



Efforts on the SDG Assessment and Monitoring

5.) *SDG Action Plan*

a. **AmBisyon Natin 2040**

b. **Philippine Development Plan**

c. **Philippine Statistical Development Programs 2011-2017**

A separate chapter on MDGs/SDGs that highlights the statistical programs and activities to address data gaps on SDGs.

III. Issues and Challenges

- Given the numerous indicators initially identified for the monitoring of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 Targets, there's great demand for the availability of **relevant, timely, disaggregated and better quality statistics**.
- Need to **improve admin-based data** to serve as possible source of various data requirements in the SDG framework
- Need to ensure that **data collected are processed**
- Need for **optimal use of information technology** for wider utilization and improved dissemination of the SDG indicators

III. Issues and Challenges

- Need to **capture data from** programs and projects implemented by **the private sector**
- Need for **technical and financial support** to be able to monitor the numerous indicators in SDGs; and
- Need to **capacitate and equip personnel** in the bureaucracy, local government units and other private institutions in generating data to conform to statistical standards and methodology.



III. Issues and Challenges

- Need for **more advocacy** on the use of the SDG indicators for evidence-based decision making.
- Lack of **mechanism/capability** to collect data at the **local level**
- Need for **clarification/guidance/more clear metadata** on the conceptual and operational definition of some of the global SDG indicators

1.) Philippine Statistical Development Programs, 2015-2017

- Exploring the **possibility of using third data source** for some of the SDG indicators that are not available from existing data collection systems.
- **Improving the admin-based data** to serve as possible source of various data requirements in the SDG framework
- Exploring the possibility of **sourcing from Big Data Technology** to address the huge increase in the quantity of data that needs to be generated.
- Exploring the **use of tablets to improve data collection**, e.g., conduct of pilot test using tablets in the collection of the Labor Force Survey (LFS).

- 2.) **Strengthen the Statistical Survey Review and Clearance System (SSRCS)** so that all government funded data collection activities will pass through the SSRCS.
- 3.) Use of **ADAPT** to consult, cost and chart indicators to meet the demands of monitoring the SDGs
- 4.) Finalization of **SDG Indicators (Tier 1)** to be monitored in the Philippines – December 2016
- 5.) Establishment of **Steering Committee on Data Provision in Support of SDG Monitoring**- November 2016
- 6.) **Hosting of the 2017 International Conference on SDGs (ICSDGS)** - budget already approved



Maraming Salamat Po!

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