Tracking Governance Reforms

Development of a Statistical Framework, Proposed
Governance Indicator System & Database, M & E
Framework, A Guidebook for Understanding Governance

TRACKING GOVERNANCE REFORMS

DEVELOPMENT OF A STATISTICAL FRAMEWORK FOR TRACKING GOVERNANCE REFORMS

and

PROPOSED GOVERNANCE INDICATOR SYSTEM AND DATABASE

National Statistical Coordination Board
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PART I:
DEVELOPMENT OF A STATISTICAL FRAMEWORK FOR TRACKING GOVERNANCE REFORMS

National Statistical Coordination Board

I. Introduction:

Improving governance and developing the capabilities of the key institutions, namely, the public, business and civil society to implement this are essential for achieving sustained growth and equity objectives based on the country's development plan. The Plan also acknowledges weaknesses in pubic sector capabilities in policy and program implementation; poor government accountability; endemic graft and corruption; lags in law enforcement and administration of justice; and faulty delivery of services to the poor.

Recognizing the importance of improving governance in the country, the Tracking Governance Reforms Project was conceptualized under the GOP-UNDP Programme on Fostering Democratic Governance, 2005-2006. The project will develop, implement and institutionalize harmonized framework, tools and indicators for measuring and tracking the quality of governance in the country.

Consequently, the Joint NSCB-NEDA Governance Project is a sub-component of the UNDP-assisted Tracking Governance Reforms (TGR) Project. Specifically, this sub-component of the Tracking Governance Reforms Project aims to: (a) Develop a governance statistical framework taking into consideration the rights-based, gender-sensitive and participatory governance systems; and (b) Develop a governance indicator system and database.

A.   Concepts and Definitions

Governance pertains to the exercise of economic, political/judicial and administrative authority to manage all resources available to society, including the formation and implementation of rules that govern interrelationships, in order to attain developmental goals.

The government that we envision is anchored on the collaborative effort and enduring partnership among **government,** the **business community** and the **civil society** to reduce poverty, attain growth and equity and achieve an ever improving quality of life especially for the Filipinos. In this society, the government creates a conducive political and legal environment, the business sector is the main engine of growth that generates value, jobs and money, while civil society facilitates political and

social interaction, mobilizing groups to participate in economic, social and political activities.

It also refers to how well government has encouraged the participation of civil society and the private sector, not only in service delivery, but also in the evaluation and monitoring of government performance.

This implies that an effective government executive is not only knowledgeable, but also technically competent in the area of public administration and management.

To lay the foundation for our vision, we shall demand for the best among the three key actors in the performance of their respective roles and responsibilities and in reinforcing and helping each other.

Good governance promotes the collective responsibility of the government, civil society and private sector for improving the lives of all Filipinos, particularly the poor. The government therefore needs to efficiently direct scarce public resources in order to provide goods and services and protection to the poor, who are vulnerable to the short-term adverse effects of on going structural adjustments in the Philippine economy.

B.   **Conceptual Basis for Development of Governance Frameworks**

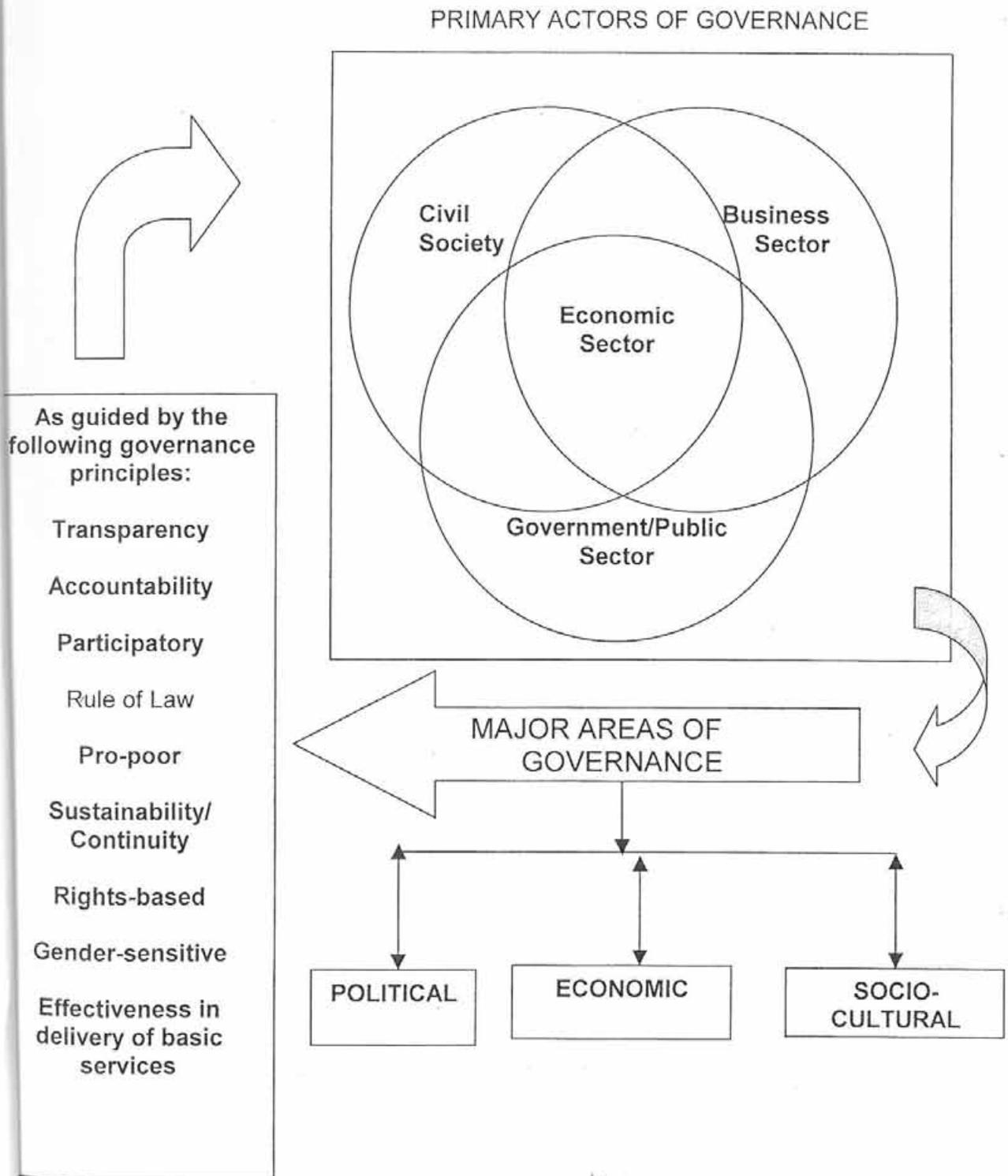The overall governance framework (see diagram in Figure 1) is based on the following assumptions:

1   The three interlocking circles emphasize the distinctness of the three actors/key players in governance as well as their independence and inter-linkages; and

2   The overlap of the three circles shows the critical and creative tension/collaboration as well as area of cooperation that should exist among the government, civil society and the business sector.

Government/public sector is composed of agencies mandated through election or appointment to enact, administer/implement and uphold the law.

Government refers to the manner, method, or system of governing in a society: to the structure and arrangement of offices and how they relate to the governed. A key responsibility of government is to ensure a sustainable management of resources and that the benefits of economic growth are equitably distributed across society. Taxation and expenditure measures are prominent instrument s for this purpose. While taxes should

not be excessive (so as not to discourage production and growth), they should be collected effectively to provide adequate revenue for essential services (and help maintain fiscal balance).

Figure 1. Governance Conceptual Framework

PRIMARY ACTORS OF GOVERNANCE

Civil Society

Business Sector

Economic Sector

Government/Public Sector

As guided by the following governance principles:

Transparency

Accountability

Participatory

Rule of Law

Pro-poor

Sustainability/ Continuity

Rights-based

Gender-sensitive

Effectiveness in delivery of basic services

MAJOR AREAS OF GOVERNANCE

POLITICAL

ECONOMIC

SOCIO-CULTURAL

Civil society refers to the multitude of associations around which society voluntarily organizes itself to advocate and take action primarily for social development and the public interest. It includes, among others, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the academe, civic clubs, trade unions, gender, cultural and religious groups, charities, social and sports clubs, cooperatives, environmental groups, professional associations and the media.

Business sector refers to enterprises (commercial, trade banking, business community or business groups, etc.). It is composed of institutions established primarily for profit through the production/manufacture and distribution of goods and services.

The effective sector is the term used to describe what an efficient, equitable, productive and participatory good governance wants to attain. Those who comprise this sector produce goods and services that are of high quality, competitive and appropriate (using processes that are efficient and sustainable) for economic gain, or primarily for social or public benefit.

Governance also pertains to the management of all resources available to the society. In the most basic form, these are natural resources and people. These resources, however, also relate between and among each other, i.e. people relating with natural resources, people relating with people, people with their leaders, etc.

The framework covers three major areas of governance, namely:

1. Economic Affairs

Economic affairs refers to the relationship of "people with resources" where people are defined according to their membership in the specific markets (labor market, consumer, producer). It also includes relationship of people and capital.

In this relationship, people take on their economic roles like being in the labor force or not in the labor force; unemployed or employed; working in the formal or informal environment; working in the private ot government sector; blue collar or white collar; rank and file. Meanwhile, natural resources are considered for their economic vbalue- food, raw materials for clothing, shelter and other goods.

2. Political Affairs

Political affairs refers to the interrelationships of "people with leaders" and "leaders with other leaders". It also pertains to central institutions, organizations and personnel that have the power to issue directions and rule and the relationship of the ruler to the ruled. The major goals are to ensure peace and order, and achieve and maintain national pride, unity and sovereignty.

In this relationship, people take on the more collective identity of being a Filipino citizen. Still, there is a categorization – natural born or naturalized Filipino or non-Filipino; voter or non-voter; follower or leader; etc. Resources can also be defined in the context of political affairs, that is, if they represent the identity of the Filipino, the so-called national patrimony.

3. **Socio-cultural Affairs**

Socio-cultural affairs in general, pertains to the interrelationships of "people with people" where people are defined according to their roles in the society, e.g., as women, children, socially disadvantaged groups, indigenous peoples, etc. Sincerity, courage, loyalty, politeness and self-effacement are the highest goals individuals should strive to achieve and maintain. Dignity and honor must be maintained at all cost.

In this relationship, people take on their social roles - male or female; infant, toddler, pre-teens, teen-ager, young adult, adult or elderly; son, daughter, parent or grandparent; an original settler in Manila or a migrant from the Visayas; a Catholic or Muslim or Evangelical, etc. On the other hand, natural resources, meanwhile, are considered for their social and cultural roles - ancestral lands, upland culture, territorial delineation of lands that also reflect cultural identities, etc.

II. Why Measure Governance?

Good governance promotes the collective responsibility of the government, civil society and private sector for improving the lives of all Filipinos, particularly the poor and the basic sectors pursuant to the Social Reform Agenda (R. A. No. 8461). On the other hand, the culture of corruption or lack of good governance breeds the vicious cycle of poverty and underdevelopment.

However, there is also a need to efficiently direct scarce public resources in order to provide goods and services and protection to citizens, especially the poor - or those who are vulnerable to the short-term adverse effects of on-going structural adjustments in the Philippine economy.

It is important to evaluate/measure the quality of governance in order to improve it and make it more responsive to the needs of the people. What cannot be measured cannot be managed. The key to the improvement of governance is to develop a set of measurable indicators on good governance.

III.   **Principles and Dimensions of Governance**

Good governance should be guided by the following principles:

1. **Transparency**

   Transparency refers to the availability of information to the general public and clarity about government rules, regulations, and decisions. It can be strengthened through the citizens' right to information with a degree of legal enforceability. Transparency in government decision-making and public policy implementation reduces uncertainty and can help inhibit corruption among public officials. (Asian Development Bank)

   Transparency means that decisions taken and their enforcement are done in a manner that follows rules and regulations. It also means that information is freely available and directly accessible to those who will be affected by such decisions and their enforcement. It also means that enough information is provided and that it is provided in easily understandable forms and media. (United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific)

2. **Accountability**

   Accountability is imperative to make public officials answerable for government behavior and responsive to the entity from which they derive their authority. It also means establishing criteria to measure the performance of public officials, as well as oversight mechanisms to ensure that the standards are met. (ADB)

   Accountability is a key requirement of good governance. Not only governmental institutions but also the private sector and civil society organizations must be accountable to the public and to their institutional stakeholders. Who is accountable to whom varies depending on whether decisions or actions taken are internal or external to an organization or institution. In general an organization or an institution is accountable to those who will be affected by its decisions or actions. (UNESCAP)

3. **Participatory/Consensus-oriented**

Participation refers to the involvement of citizens in the development process. Beneficiaries and groups affected by the project need to participate so that the government can make informed choices with respect to their needs, and social groups can protect their rights. (ADB)

Participation by both men and women is a key cornerstone of good governance. Participation could be either direct or through legitimate intermediate institutions or representatives. It is important to point out that representative democracy does not necessarily mean that the concerns of the most vulnerable in society would be taken into consideration in decision-making. (UNESCAP)

4. **Rule of Law**

Good governance requires fair legal frameworks that are enforced impartially. It also requires full protection of human rights, particularly those of minorities. Impartial enforcement of laws requires an independent judiciary and an impartial and incorruptible police force. (UNESCAP)

5. **Sustainability/Predictability**

A country's legal environment must be conducive to development. A government must be able to regulate itself via laws, regulations and policies, which encompass well-defined rights and duties, mechanisms for their enforcement, and impartial settlement of disputes. **Predictability** is about the fair and consistent application of these laws and implementation of government policies. (ADB)

6. **Pro-poor**

Good governance seeks to improve the welfare of the poor and vulnerable groups in society.

7. **Rights-based/Human rights approach**

The **human rights approach** underscores rights as entitlements of the people as "claim-holders", particularly the women and disadvantaged sectors. The **human rights approach** emphasizes the trinity of state and non-state obligations to respect, protect and promote people's rights. (United Nations Development Programme)

8. **Gender-sensitive**

Awareness and elimination of gender biases and inequalities in governance is a way of making it gender-responsive. (UNESCAP)

9. **Responsiveness and effectiveness in the delivery of basic services**

Good governance requires that institutions and processes try to serve all stakeholders within a reasonable timeframe. (UNESCAP)

10. **Equitable and inclusive**

A society's well being depends on ensuring that all its members feel that they have a stake in it and do not feel excluded from the mainstream of society. This requires all groups, but particularly the most vulnerable, have opportunities to improve or maintain their well-being. (UNESCAP)

IV. Basis of the Proposed Governance Statistical Framework

A statistical framework is an essential tool for organizing the selection and development of indicators. This is usually based on a conceptual framework which contain internationally accepted standard concepts/ knowledge or anchored on some national or international agreements, policies and strategies that address certain issues with specific desired outcomes. The statistical framework defines more specific issues/concerns and serve as basis for identifying the indicators.

However, any framework, by itself, is an imperfect tool for organizing and expressing the interrelationships of the three players in governance. Hence, the choice of an operational framework and a core set of indicators must meet the needs and priorities of users to monitor governance.

In the Philippines, the development goals and governance policies that addresses certain governance issues and challenges are articulated in the various chapters of the country's Medium Term Philippine Development Plan (MTPDP). These agreements were reached in consultation with various stakeholders at the national and local level, hence, the process had been participative and transparent.

Other international agreements and declarations in which the Philippines is a signatory , e.g. the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) had also been considered. Based on these major national and international agreements, the National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB) has crafted a statistical framework on governance for the Tracking Governance Reforms Project. The statistical framework encompasses the three (3) major areas of governance, namely, Economic Affairs, Political Affairs and Socio-cultural Affairs.

Existing data, however , provides at best tenuous links between perceptions of governance and objective policy interventions that governments interested in improving the quality of governance can undertake." Kaufmann, Kraay and Zoido-Lobaton (1999). Thus, the proposed statistical framework translates the priority governance thrusts and strategies in the Plan into key indicators that can be used in measuring the progress achieved in governance.

Specifically, the following issues and priority governance thrusts and strategies were considered in the development of the statistical framework as stipulated in the Plan:

a. Economic Affairs

The major challenges of good governance under economic affairs include the following:

(a) Low economic growth due to low investments and productivity (MTPDP).
(b) Low wages and labor conflict;
(c) Widening fiscal deficit
(d) Graft and corruption
(e) Faulty delivery of basic services to the citizenry;
(f) Unequal distribution of wealth and persistent incidence of poverty; and,
(g) Degradation of the environment.

Consequently, the proposed solution/strategies in the Plan are as follows:

(a) Promotion of investments and increased productivity;
(b) Management of financial resources to reduce fiscal deficit;
(c) Ensure adequate distribution of the fruits of development through efficient delivery of adequate basic services and zero tolerance for graft and corruption; and

(d) Protection and preservation of the environment.

b. Political Affairs:

Among the major challenges that need to be addressed by good governance under political affairs include the following:

(a) Weak political party system and slow processing of election results;
(b) Need to protect and safeguard the citizens civil liberties
(c) Slow process of legislation including budget appropriation/approval;

(d) Rising criminality and other peace and order problems; and

(e) Insurgency, terrorism and other threats to national security.

In response to these challenges, the following solutions and strategies were identified in the Plan:

(a) Enhance democratic institutions and promote inclusive and participatory political systems;

(b) Promote a more credible and efficient electoral process and pursue a structural and functional reforms affecting electoral and political party system;

(c) Empower women in election process;

(d) Improvement of internal and external security and protect national sovereignty through responsive foreign policy;

(e) Implement an effective process of legislation and advocate; and

(f) Improvement of law enforcement and administration of justice.

c. Sociocultural Affairs

The major challenges to good governance under socio-cultural affairs are as follows:

(a) Violence against women and children;

(b) Incidence of human rights violations against indigenous peoples; and

(c) Insurgency by Muslim and religious conflict.

To address the above-mentioned challenges, the following strategies were identified:

1. Improve efficiency in delivery of services on the following basic needs: food and nutrition, shelter, education, health.

2. Advocate full protection and promotion of human rights by (a) reducing human rights violations and protect the rights of women and children; (b) Recognize, respect and protect the rights and well being of indigenous people

3. Mobilize business sector and civil society participation and contribution to social services

Conceptual Framework for Monitoring Governance

A UNDP project consultant, on the other hand, was commissioned to develop the conceptual framework for tracking and monitoring governance. The

consultants conceptual framework stemmed from a simple engineering process framework below:

To reflect the dynamic interrelationships describing different governance affairs, the simple framework was modified to come up with the conceptual framework shown below:
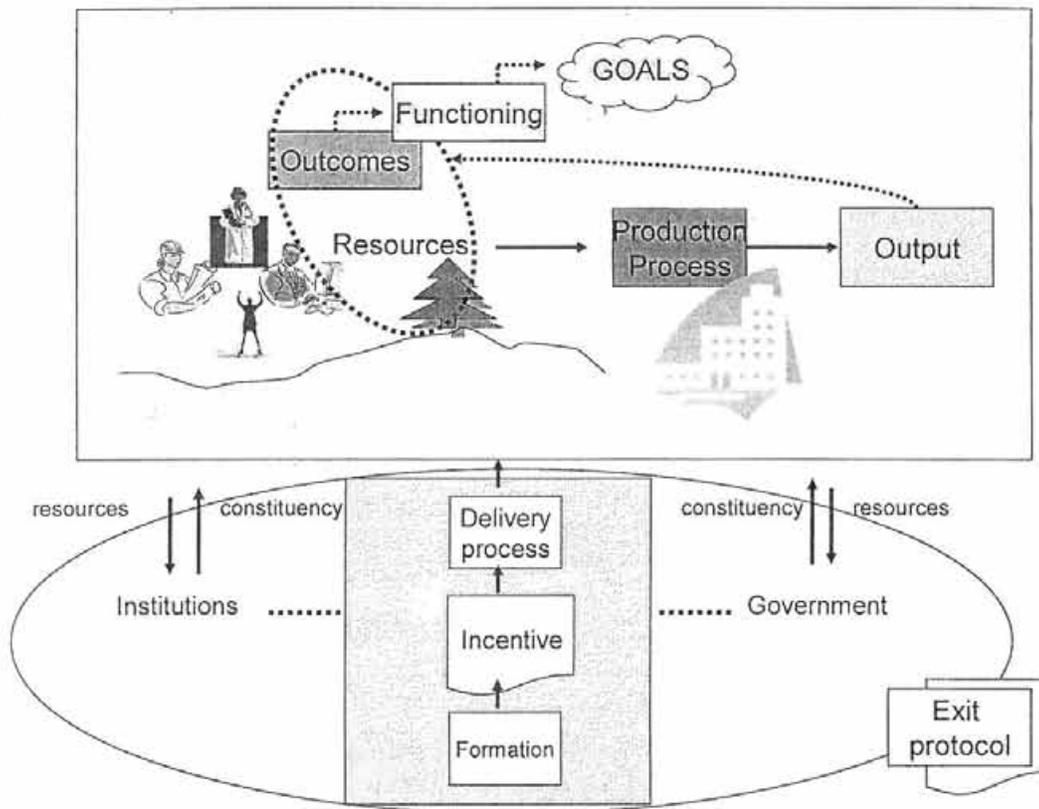
Consequently, for purposes of tracking and monitoring, the resulting statistical framework also classified the as follows: *input indicators, output indicators, implementation/process indicators* and *outcome/impact indicators.*

1. Input Indicators

Represent any resource or combination of resources that the project scheme specifies as a project requirement. These may be physical inputs, conceptual or technical inputs, organizational, etc.

Input indicators help determine the efficiency of allocation of resources to achieve the desired outcomes.

2. **Output Indicators**

Measure the tangible outputs of governance policies/programs. An additional measure of output is the distribution indicator which refers to the actual allocation of outputs.

3. **Implementation/ Process Indicators**

Implementation indicators are performance indicators which provide assessment of the quality of governance. Hence, these refer to the manner how the tasks or activities were undertaken in order to achieve the outputs and outcomes, as to whether the implementation process were efficient, participatory or transparent.

4. **Impact/Outcome Indicators**

Measure the ultimate results of governance policies/programs, whether these are intended or unintended results or consequences.

5. **Institutions**

This pertains to the institutional inputs that produce the governance outcomes.

6. **Formation and Exit Protocol**

This refers to how the rules are formed and how the rulers and institutions are selected and replaced

The proposed statistical framework are shown in the attached matrices.

V. VALIDATION OF THE STATISTICAL FRAMEWORK

The draft statistical framework had been presented in the series of inter-agency Project Steering Committee Meetings and workshops for comments and validation with the data users and stakeholders including international organizations/ donors.

The framework was presented for comments and discussed in a stakeholder's forum held in Astoria Plaza. This was evaluated during the Technical Finalization Workshop in Batangas City on Nov 2, 2006. The project staff were also requested to present the statistical framework in the Governance Training workshop in Laguna on November 21, 2006. Finally, the statistical framework was also presented in the Donor's Forum held on December 5, 2006 at the New World Hotel.

Among the major comments and suggestions during the Donor's Forum was to also include both reported and unreported cases in the governance measures and how to improve some nuances of the data. Another comment was how the different existing monitoring systems maintained by the various donors/ projects be linked to the UNDP TGR indicator system and database.

VI. FUTURE DIRECTIONS

Given the foregoing developments, the following are the proposed activities to be undertaken:

1. Further refinements in the governance indicator system and database

2. Pilot testing of the governance frameworks developed in this Phase

3. Advocacy for the generation of more governance information/ statistics though workshops/ conference

4. Special studies to generate data gaps

THRUSTS/ STRATEGIES	OUTCOME	INPUT	OUTPUT	INSTITUTIONS	IMPLEMEN-TATION	FORMATION & EXIT PROTOCOL
POLITICAL						
Enhance democratic political institutions						
	Percent change on cases of political harassment filed	Number of CSOs engaged in political discourse	Number of political harassment cases resolved			
Promote inclusive and participatory political system						
	Propotion of laws to bills passed by each political party	Number of bills enrolled by members of each political party	Number of bills made into law by political party members		Number of consultations made with lobby groups	
ELECTORAL						
Promote a more credible and efficient electoral process						
	Voters' turnout rate, by sex	Population 18 years and above	Number of registered voters, by sex	Number of precincts		
Empower women in election process						
	Proportion of elective positions held by women	Number of seats and candidates in elective position	Number of elected women			
Pursue a structural and functional reforms affecting electoral and political party						
	Number of legislative bills executed/ implemented affecting electoral and political party system	Number of legislative bills enrolled affecting electoral and political party system				
LEGISLATIVE						
Implement an effective process of legislation						
	Proportion and cost of bills approved to total bills filed	Average number of bills filed per lawmaker	Average number of bills approved per lawmaker		Average time of deliberation of bills before it becomes a law	
Advocate responsive foreign policy						
	Incidence of violations to national laws and international treaties	Number of government participation in bilateral, regional/ international meetings and	Number of treaties on security forged			
COMMUNITY/ PUBLIC SAFETY						
Pursue advocacy on the alternative dispute resolution						
	Growth rate of the percentage of cases settled amicably at the barangay level by type of case, and by mode of dispute resolution	Proportion of barangays with barangay courts	Number of disputes brought to the "Lupong Tagapamayapa" by type of case, by action taken, and by status of case			

RUSTS/ ATEGIES	OUTCOME	INPUT	OUTPUT	INSTITUTI ONS	IMPLEMEN- TATION	FORMATION & EXIT PROTOCOL
		Number of disputes brought to the Lupong Tagapamayapa by type of case and by region				
Mobilize the citizenry for maintaining local peace and order and ensuring public safety						
	Percent of LGUs with organized POCs	Total number of local government units (LGUs)	Number of provincial, city and municipal POCs organized		Number of consultations with affected sectors	
Ensure public safety through prevention, suppression and investigation of all destructive fires						
	Percent reduction in fire occurrences	Number of fire safety awareness campaign	Compliance rate to fire safety measures			
	Ratio of investigated fire incidents over filed cases in court	Number of fire incidents by origin, by motive, and by type and cost of damage	Fireman-to-population ratio			
Enhance access by the poor to justice and human security						
	Total number of indigent litigants who availed of free legal assistance by type of activity/service	Number of indigent persons in custody/detention who request for legal assistance	Number of cases handled by nature of work involved (preliminary investigation, inquest, pleadings, summary procedure, etc.)		Percentage of population aware of free legal assistance	
		Clientele assisted by the public attorney's office by activities/services			Number of escapees and escapees recaptured by region	
AW ENFORCEMENT						
Professionalize and modernize the PNP						
	Percentage of PNP budget to total budgetary appropriation for criminal justice system	Number and proportion of PNP positions filled up by rank and by status of appointment	Policeman-to-population ratio			
Pursue effective and credible law enforcement						
	Crime solution efficiency rate	Number of reported crimes by geographic area, and by type of	Crime rate			
	Reported index and non-index crimes by region, and by type of crime	Budgetary appropriation for criminal justice system by pillar and by agency				
Conduct continuous and intensified police operations						
	Conviction rate	Number of warrants of arrest issued by the	Number of wanted persons arrested by type of crime			

THRUSTS/ STRATEGIES	OUTCOME	INPUT	OUTPUT	INSTITUTIONS	IMPLEMEN-TATION	FORMATION & EXIT PROTOCOL
	Number of traffic accidents investigated					

PROSECUTION

Promote speedy and efficient investigation and prosecution of cases in court

THRUSTS/ STRATEGIES	OUTCOME	INPUT	OUTPUT	INSTITUTIONS	IMPLEMEN-TATION	FORMATION & EXIT PROTOCOL
	Disposition rate of cases investigated and prosecuted	Volume of cases filed by type of case	Number of cases for preliminary investigation resolved within 45 days by type of case			

ADJUDICATION/COURTS

Restore public trust and confidence in the judicial system

THRUSTS/ STRATEGIES	OUTCOME	INPUT	OUTPUT	INSTITUTIONS	IMPLEMEN-TATION	FORMATION & EXIT PROTOCOL
	Court case disposition rate, by type of court	Number of cases handled by type of court and by status of case	Average caseload per lawyer/judge by type of court and by status of case			
		Case inflow by type of court	Case outflow by type of court	Number of judges by type of court and sex		

CORRECTION

Decongest jails/prisons

THRUSTS/ STRATEGIES	OUTCOME	INPUT	OUTPUT	INSTITUTIONS	IMPLEMEN-TATION	FORMATION & EXIT PROTOCOL
	Congestion rate	Average jail population by inmate classification (adult or minor) and status (detained or sentenced)	Ratio of guard to prisoner			

Improve manpower capability of correctional personnel

THRUSTS/ STRATEGIES	OUTCOME	INPUT	OUTPUT	INSTITUTIONS	IMPLEMEN-TATION	FORMATION & EXIT PROTOCOL
	Number of correctional personnel benefited from career training and development program by rank, and by place of assignment	Number of correctional personnel by socio-demographic profile (sex, age, civil status, educational attainment, etc.)	Number and type of training courses provided to qualified correctional personnel			

Implement effective and efficient inmate rehabilitation program

THRUSTS/ STRATEGIES	OUTCOME	INPUT	OUTPUT	INSTITUTIONS	IMPLEMEN-TATION	FORMATION & EXIT PROTOCOL
	Recidivism rate	Number of rehabilitation activities conducted or services rendered by type of program (education and skills development training, livelihood assistance, medical/dental, religious, recreational, and para-legal counseling), and by number of clients	Number of prisoners released by agency (BJMP, BUCOR, PPA, BPP), and by mode of release (parole, probation, pardon, service of sentence, etc.)			
	Estimated government savings derived from probation	Distribution of probationers by socio-demographic profile (sex, age, civil status, educational attainment, etc.), by type of crime committed, and by length of probation	Total probation investigation and supervision cases handled			
			Inmate profile by prison facility			
ACHIEVE ZERO TOLERANCE FOR CORRUPTION						
	Incidence of graft and corruption	Number of anti-corruption laws enacted	Ratio of corruption cases resolved over number of cases filed (case disposition rate)			

To promote economic development, economic efficiency, equity and sustainability of economic development

OUTCOME	INPUT	OUTPUT	FORMATION & EXIT PROTOCOL	INSTITUTIONS	IMPLEMENTATION
lanced Development and Sustainable Management of Resources					
romote investments and increase productivity					
by expenditure s, by region	National Government expenditure by sector	Comparative schedule of income and expenditures for LGUs, all funds			
		Capital investments including FDI(in Monetary Form)			
by industry and gion					
	IRA by province				
		Details of factor flows from and to the rest of the world			
y industry					
ctivity index IT enabled es		Ratio of expenditures on ICT to total government expenditures			Average processing time for government transaction by department/agency
	Inventory of agricultural support infrastructure				
	Power generation by source, by utility, and by grid				
	Number and length of existing national bridges in the Philippines				
	Number of Telephone Lines and Subscribers by operator and by region				
Mobilization and Efficient Management of Financial Resources					

OUTCOME	INPUT	OUTPUT	FORMATION & EXIT PROTOCOL	INSTITUTIONS	IMPLEMENTATION
Position ernment ues, nditures, us/ Deficits - nal government budget)	Total Revenues Generated by type and source	Total Expenditures by type			Compliance rate to tax payments
					Proportion of agencies complying to electronic bidding on procurement
nal Wealth	Money Supply				
	Official Reserve Assets (ORA)				
-all BOP Jon (Balance of nents)	Balance of Payments				
nce of Trade	Number and amount of foreign investments in newly registered domestic stock corporations and partnerships by major industry group	Exports and imports		Number of Newly registered corporations ad partnerships	
tion Rate (CPI ll items)	Distribution of ODA commitments by sector/ sub-sector				
tted domestic est rates (T- , MRR, Loan s. Lending					
ign Exchange s (Peso per US r rate)					
ffective Management of Human Resources					
r Force icipation Rate by on (Household ulation 15 years over by loyment status hy region)	Distribution of CHED scholars/grantees by region	Net participation rate in public and private elementary and secondary schools		Teacher-student ratio in government elementary and secondary schools	
	Number of examiness who took and passed the board and bar examinations by sex and by profession			Number of TVET trainers trained by region	Employee-computer ratio by government and by business

OUTCOME	INPUT	OUTPUT	FORMATION & EXIT PROTOCOL	INSTITUTIONS	IMPLEMENTATION
...ployment rate ...x, region and	Distribution of graduates by program		Collective bargaining agreements filed and workers covered by region		Percent of business implementing fair wges and safe working conditions
...e and ...ional literacy ...of the ...lation 10 years ...nd over by ...n	Number of persons assessed and certified by industry and for skills competency by region	Cohort survival rate in public and private elementary and secondary schools		Number of public and private schools by region and by level of education	
	Enrolment and graduates of school and non-school based TESDA programs			Number of elementary textbooks distributed by region	
	National R&D personnel by category, by sex, and by type of				
	Number of registered Filipino emigrants by major occupational group				
		Percent of taxpayers availing of the BIR's e-Filing and Payment System by type of taxpayer, etc			
	Number of NGAs/LGUs implementing the E-NGAs				
...l housing ...nditure and ...ent to total ...ly expenditure ...egion and by ...me decile	Number of shelter security units constructed, financed, and/or administered by the government				
...rty incidence by ...ince and basic ...or	Number of housing loan take-outs financed under the Pag-IBIG expanded housing loan program				
Equitable Distribution of Income					
...ratio by region		Family income by class of worker and by occupation			
		Proportion of farmers who own their lands			

OUTCOME	INPUT	OUTPUT	FORMATION & EXIT PROTOCOL	INSTITUTIONS	IMPLEMENTATION
ty incidence by sector	Household population and income by region	Income by sector			
	Labor force by age, highest educational attainment				

ficient and Prudent Management of Natural Resources

rotection and preservation of clean air

OUTCOME	INPUT	OUTPUT	FORMATION & EXIT PROTOCOL	INSTITUTIONS	IMPLEMENTATION
ion to air and of selected omic activities	Expenditure on pollution control programs of government and private sector				
iber/percent ease of ehensions in traffic and ke belching					

Efficient management, development and preservation of water and fishery

OUTCOME	INPUT	OUTPUT	FORMATION & EXIT PROTOCOL	INSTITUTIONS	IMPLEMENTATION
unt of ribution of borating NGOs foreign donors ved in agement of r and fishery	Number of collaborating NGOs and foreign donors involved in management of water and fishery resources				
ent change in quantity of fish uction by type peration	Government programs to boost fish production	Renewal ratio of fishery resources			
iber of dead s, seas, lakes ibilitated					
ironmental radation caused elected nomic activities					

Efficient management, development and preservation of land resources

OUTCOME	INPUT	OUTPUT	FORMATION & EXIT PROTOCOL	INSTITUTIONS	IMPLEMENTATION
iletion rate of eral resources	- Government programs/ expenditures on development of mineral resources by type of program				
eforested area location	- Expenditure on reforestation by region	Conservation rate of forest			

OUTCOME	INPUT	OUTPUT	FORMATION & EXIT PROTOCOL	INSTITUTIONS	IMPLEMENTATION
onmental idation caused lected mic activities					
Ensure Adequate supply of energy					
tio of total gy umption to energy ly by	Expenditures to conserve energy				
tio of total oil umption to supply by istry		Actual stockpiles of crude oil and oil products			
gization rate	Programs/expenditures on energization of rural areas				
er generation by ce, by utility, by grid					
Mitigate effects of natural disasters					
iction in the ber of victims of nities and unt of damages	Expenditures on information campaign readiness against anutal disaster	Number of vulnerable but pro-active barangays w/ disaster prevention and management programs by province/city/ municipality			
nhanced Responsiveness to the Poor					
erty incidence by nce and basic or	Level and proportion of expenditure for poverty alleviation programs	Number of municipalites barangays covered			
erty threshold					

STATISTICAL FRAMEWORK FOR SOCIO-CULTURAL AFFAIRS

To promote harmony and respect for cultures; to maintain dignity and honor at all cost

PONENTS/ RUSTS/ ATEGIES	STATISTICAL INDICATORS					
	OUTCOME	INPUT	OUTPUT	INSTITUTIONS	IMPLEMENTATION	FORMATION & EXIT PROTOCOL
iciency in the Delivery of Basic Services						
utrition	- Percent of children under 5 moderately or severely underweight (MDG indicator)	- Expenditures on government nutrition programs	- Proportion of population availing of various nutrition programs/services by type			
	- Prevalence of malnutrition among the vulnerable groups		- Number of beneficiaries of feeding programs, by type	- Number of feeding programs, NPIs, business and Industry		
	- Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption (MDG indicator) - incidence of food					
Iousing/ ter	- Adequacy index[1] of housing units by location	- Government assistance to low-cost housing by the government	- Proportion of families who availed of house and lot through the assistance of government housing			
	- Proportion of households without access to secure tenure (slum population as percent of urban) (MDG	- No. of informal settlers provided with shelter security	- Proportion of slum households served by urban renewal/ redevelopment schemes - Rental Price Index			
	Decline in No. of Informal Settlers	- Expenditures on low cost/ free housing, public and private				
Education	Number of Enrollees in Private and Public Schools	- Government expenditures on education	classroom - pupil ratio	- Distribution of schools by geographic areas		
	Functional Literacy rate	- Number of legislations enacted to improve education, e.g., Education for All	teacher-pupil ratio	- Number and distribution of teachers by geographic area		
	- Scores in Achivement Tests		- Teacher-classroom ratio	- Number/ proportion of teachers with pre and in-service training		
				- Number and percent of faculty with Master's degree and doctorate degree		
	- Affordability index on education	- Expenditures on government scholarship/financial assistance programs	- Household expenditure on education			
	Cohort Survival, Dropout, Participation and Promotion Rates		- Net enrolment ratio in primary, secondary, tertiary education			

COMPONENTS/ THRUSTS/ STRATEGIES	STATISTICAL INDICATORS					
	OUTCOME	INPUT	OUTPUT	INSTITUTIONS	IMPLEMENTATION	FORMATION & EXIT PROTOCOL
Health	- Life expectancy	- Number of legislations enacted to improve health status of Filipinos e.g., Generic Drugs Act	- Proportion of population covered by health insurance	Number of government and private hospitals, barangay health stations, and rural health units by region		
	- Crude death rate		Ten leading causes of mortality, number and rates, and percent of total deaths	Number of government doctors, nurses, dentists and midwives by region		
	Total Mortality Rate by age, by sex, and by usual residence of the deceased		- Hospital Bed to Patient Ratio	- Number of new public hospitals constructed		
			- Proportion of health personnel to population	- Number and distribution of health personnel by geographic area		
				- No. of government health workers provided with training to improve personnel capabilities		
	- Maternal mortality rate		- Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis (MDG indicator)	- Number of Pharmaceutical companies producing generic drugs		
			- Prevalence and death rates associated with malaria (MDG indicator)			
			- Proportion of population in malaria-risk areas using effective malaria prevention and treatment measures (MDG indicator)			
			- Prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis (MDG indicator)			
			- Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under DOTS (internationally recommended TB control strategy)			
			- Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source, urban and rural (MDG indicator)			

COMPONENTS/ THRUSTS/ STRATEGIES	STATISTICAL INDICATORS					
	OUTCOME	INPUT	OUTPUT	INSTITUTIONS	IMPLEMENTATION	FORMATION & EXIT PROTOCOL
			- Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation, urban and rural (MDG indicator)			
	- Infant mortality rate		- Proportion of births attended by skilled trained health personnel (MDG indicator)			
	- Incidence of diseases among children		- Proportion of 1 year-old children immunized against measles (MDG indicator)			
		Total health expenditure and share to GNP				
		Distribution of health expenditures by source of funds				
	- Out of pocket expenditures on health	- Expenditures on government financial assistance programs on health	- Proportion of population with access to health services by type			
		- Expenditures on government health services programs by type				
		- Private sector expenditures on health				
		Number of raids conducted and persons arrested on illicit drug trafficking	Profile of drug abusers	Number of establishments involved in food and drugs production and distribution by region		
		Distribution of reported cases of drug/substance abuse by sex and by type of drug/substance of abuse				

Advocate full protection and promotion of human rights.

Reduce human rights violations and protect the rights oe women and children

COMPONENTS/ THRUSTS/ STRATEGIES	OUTCOME	INPUT	OUTPUT	INSTITUTIONS	IMPLEMENTATION	FORMATION & EXIT PROTOCOL
1.1 human rights violations	- percentage increase in incidence of human rights violations - compensation paid to victims of human rights violations	- number of complainants of human rights violations by type of case	- ratio of filed cases over prosecuted cases by action taken (settled/resolved, pending, dismissed/closed)		- average length of time before a case is resolved	
	Incidence of alleged human rights violations by region	Investigated cases of human rights violations by region and by status of case				

COMPONENTS/ THRUSTS/ STRATEGIES	STATISTICAL INDICATORS					
	OUTCOME	INPUT	OUTPUT	INSTITUTIONS	IMPLEMENTATION	FORMATION & EXIT PROTOCOL
		Total population by age group and sex, population growth rate, population density by region and province	Unduplicated number of clients served by DSWD by region and by clientele category	Number of institutions/ centers/ facilities involved in the distribution of social services		
		Household population by religious affiliation and by sex				
		Household population by ethnicity and by sex				
2. Respect & Protec-tion the rights of men and children	- number of family courts established	- number of youth offenders by socio-demographic profile (sex, age, civil status, educational attainment, etc.), and by type of crime committed	- number of children in conflict with the law (CICL) rehabilitated			
	- percentage of government expenditures on providing support services to women and children victims of violence over total budget	- number of women and children victims of violence by socio-demographic profile (sex, age, civil status, educational attainment, etc.), and by relation to perpetrator (immediate family, relative, stranger, etc.)	- number of women and children in especially difficult circumstances served by type of assistance, and by service provider			
	- number of bills, laws, policies and other legal provisions filed/enacted/pass ed for the prevention and elimination of violence against women and children by type of bill/law/policy	- number of reported cases of violence against women and children by classification of offense and by status of case		- number of perpetrators by category (civilian, police, military, public official), and by disposition/whera bouts of assailant (arrested, on bail, convicted, at large)		
		- number of declarations in international conventions or conferences on the protection of women and children in which the Philippines is a signatory by type, date and venue of convention or conference				

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	STATISTICAL INDICATORS					
	OUTCOME	INPUT	OUTPUT	INSTITUTIONS	IMPLEMENTATION	FORMATION & EXIT PROTOCOL
	- percent of reduction in the number of cases on violence against women and children	- number of PNP women and children's desks (WCDs) established		- number of policewomen assigned in WCDs		
	Reported cases of violence against women by classification of offense		Number of women in especially difficult circumstances served by DSWD by case category and by region			
	Reported crimes committed against children by classification of offense		Number of reported cases of child abuse served by the DSWD by type of abuse			

ecognize, respect and protect the rights and well-being of indigenous people (IPs).

	OUTCOME	INPUT	OUTPUT	INSTITUTIONS	IMPLEMENTATION	FORMATION & EXIT PROTOCOL
1 certificate ancestral main title DT)	- proportion of awarded CADTs to total ancestral domains by location, and by ethnic/tribal group occupying the subject territory		- number of CADTs issued by location, by area in hectares, by date of approval, by ethnic/tribal group, and by number of IP beneficiaries	- number of displaced IPs by location, by ethnic/tribal group, and by cause		
2 free and r informed sent (FPIC)	- compensation paid to concerned IP communities for damages sustained as a result of a project implemented by the government, private individuals, corporation or other entities	- number of projects implemented affecting IP communities by location, by ethnic/tribal group concerned, by type of activity, and by project	- number of FPICs secured from concerned IP communities			
		- number of information and advocacy campaigns conducted for the recognition, respect and protection of the rights and well-being of IPs by form of mass media used				

Mobilize business sector and civil society participation and contribution to social services

	OUTCOME	INPUT	OUTPUT	INSTITUTIONS	IMPLEMENTATION	FORMATION & EXIT PROTOCOL
		- Private sector programs on social services	- Level and percent of business sector expenditures on social services & capacity building			
	- Number of beneficiaries by type of project			- Number of corporations with social programs and projects		

dequacy index is an aggregate measure of the extent to which the existing stock of housing units satisfies the requirements of a desired housing c

DATA ASSESSMENT FOR PRIORITY INDICATORS

INDICATORS	DESCRIPTION/ FORMULA	FREQUENCY OF CONDUCT	TIME LAG	SOURCE
POLITICAL AFFAIRS				
1. Percent change on cases of political harassment filed				CHR, PNP, NGOs
2. Number of CSOs engaged in political discourse				CHR, PNP
3. Number of political harassment cases resolved				CHR, PNP
4. Voters' turn-out by sex		Every election year		COMELEC
5. Population 18 years and above		Every census year		NSO
6. Number of registered voters, by sex	Defined as is	Every election year		COMELEC
7. Number of precincts	Defined as is	Every election year		
8. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament		Every election year		COMELEC
9. Number of seats and candidates in elective position	Defined as is	Every election year		COMELEC
10. Number of elected women		Every election year		COMELEC
11. Number of legislative bills executed/ implemented affecting electoral and political party system				House of Representatives
12. Number of legislative bills enrolled affecting electoral and political party system				House of Representatives
13. Number of legislative bills approved affecting electoral and political party system				House of Representatives
14. Proportion and cost of bills approved to total bills filed				House of Representatives
15. Average number of bills filed per lawmaker				House of Representatives
16. Average number of bills approved per lawmaker				House of Representatives
17. Average time of deliberation of bills before it becomes a law				House of Representatives
18. Incidence of violations to national laws and international treaties				DFA

19. Number of government participation in bilateral, regional/ international meetings and conferences (e.g. anti-terrorism)				
20. Number of treaties on security forged				
21. Reported index and non-index crimes by region	Index crimes - refers to those violations of the penal code considered to have socio-economic significance, and occur with sufficient regularity to be meaningful. These include crimes versus person (murder, homicide, physical injury and	monthly, annually		DIDM - PNP
22. Budgetary appropriation for criminal justice system by pillar and by agency	Defined as is	Annual		DBM
23. Growth rate of the percentage of cases settled amicably at the barangay level by type of case, and by mode of dispute resolution				BLGS/DILG
24. Proportion of barangays with barangay courts		Quarterly, annual		BLGS/DILG
25. Number of disputes brought to the Lupong Tagapamayapa by type of case and by region	Defined as is	Quarterly, annual		BLGS/DILG
26. Number of disputes brought to the "Lupong Tagapamayapa" by type of case, by action taken, and by status of case		Quarterly, annual		BLGS/DILG
27. Percent of LGUs with organized POCs		annual		BLGS/DILG
28. Total number of local government units (LGUs)		annual		BLGS/DILG
29. Number of provincial, city and municipal POCs organized		annual		BLGS/DILG
30. Number of consultations with affected sectors				
31. Percent reduction in fire occurrences		annual		BFP/DILG
32. Number of fire safety awareness campaign conducted		annual		BFP/DILG
33. Compliance rate to fire safety measures		annual		BFP/DILG
34. Ratio of investigated fire incidents over filed cases in court		annual		BFP/DILG

35. Number of fire incidents by origin, by motive, and by type and cost of damage		annual		BFP/DILG
36. Fireman-to-population ratio	**Fireman-to-Population Ratio** - is an indicator that measures the adequacy of the firefighting manpower to safeguard the people and property. It is computed by dividing the total population by the total number of	annual		BFP/DILG
37. Total number of indigent litigants who availed of free legal assistance by type of activity/service		annual		PAO/DOJ
38. Number of indigent persons in custody/detention who request for legal assistance		annual		PAO/DOJ
39. Number of cases handled by nature of work involved (preliminary investigation, inquest, pleadings, summary procedure, etc.)		annual		PAO/DOJ
40. Percentage of population aware of free legal assistance				
41. Average length of time before the case is resolved through availment of free legal assistance				
42. Percentage of PNP budget to total budgetary appropriation for criminal justice system		Annual		PNP/DILG, DBM
43. Number and proportion of PNP positions filled up by rank and by status of appointment		Annual		PNP/DILG, NAPOLCOM/DILG
44. Policeman-to-Population Ratio	**Policeman-to-Population Ratio** - is an indicator that measures the adequacy of the police force in its task of promoting peace and order, and of providing security to the people and property. It is computed by dividing the total population by the total	Annual		PNP/DILG
45. Crime solution efficiency rate		monthly, quarterly, annual		PNP/DILG

46. Number of reported crimes by geographic area, and by type of crime		monthly, annual		PNP/DILG, NAPOLCOM/DILG
47. Crime rate		monthly, quarterly, annual		PNP/DILG
48. Conviction rate		monthly, quarterly, annual		PNP/DILG
49. Number of warrants of arrest issued by the different courts nationwide		Annual		PNP/DILG, SC
50. Number of wanted persons arrested by type of crime committed		Annual		PNP/DILG, SC
51. Number of traffic accidents investigated	Defined as is	Annual		PNP
52. Disposition rate of cases investigated and prosecuted		Annual		NAPROS/DOJ
53. Volume of cases filed by type of case		Annual		NAPROS/DOJ
54. Number of cases for preliminary investigation resolved within 45 days by type of case		Annual		NAPROS/DOJ
55. Court case disposition rate by type of court	**Court case disposition rate** - refers to the ratio of total cases decided/resolved in a year over total cases filed. A ratio of less than one indicates an increasing backlog; greater than one, decreasing backlog; and equal to one means that the backlog is being maintained.	Annual		SC
56. Number of cases handled by type of court and by status of case		annual		SC
57. Average caseload per lawyer/judge by type of court and by status of case		monthly, annual		SC
58. Case inflow by type of court	**Case Inflow** - refers to the summation of cases newly filed, cases revived/reopened, and cases received from other salas/courts during the reference period.	annually		SC
59. Case outflow by type of court	**Case Outflow** - refers to the summation of cases decided/resolved, cases archived, cases transferred to other salas/courts, and cases with proceedings suspended during the reference period.	annual		SC

60. Number of judges by type of court and sex	Defined as is	Annual		SC
61. Congestion rate				
62. Average jail population by inmate classification (adult or minor) and status (detained or sentenced)	Defined as is	Monthly, quarterly, annual		BJMP/DILG
63. Ratio of guard to prisoner		Annual		BJMP/DILG, BUCOR/DOJ
64. Clientele assisted by the public attorney's office by activities/services	Defined as is	Annual		PAO
65. Inmate profile by prison facility	Defined as is	Annual		BUCOR
66. Number of escapees and escapees recaptured by region	Defined as is	Annual		BJMP/DILG & BUCOR/ DOJ
67. Number of correctional personnel benefited from career training and development program by rank, and by place of assignment		Annual		BJMP/DILG, BUCOR/DOJ
68. Number of correctional personnel by socio-demographic profile (sex, age, civil status, educational attainment, etc.)		Annual		BJMP/DILG, BUCOR/DOJ
69. Number and type of training courses provided to qualified correctional personnel		Annual		BJMP/DILG, BUCOR/DOJ
70. Recidivism rate		Annual		BJMP/DILG, BUCOR/DOJ
71. Number of rehabilitation activities conducted or services rendered by type of program (education and skills development training, livelihood assistance, medical/dental, religious, recreational, and para-legal counseling), and by number of clients	Defined as is	Annual		BJMP/DILG, BUCOR/DOJ
72. Number of prisoners released by agency (BJMP, BUCOR, PPA, BPP), and by mode of release (parole, probation, pardon, service of sentence, etc.)		monthly, quarterly, annual		BJMP/DILG, BUCOR/DOJ, PPA/DOJ, BPP/DOJ
73. Estimated government savings derived from probation		annual		PPA/DOJ, BPP/DOJ

74. Distribution of probationers by socio-demographic profile (sex, age, civil status, educational attainment, etc.), by type of crime committed, and by length of probation period		annual		PPA/DOJ, BPP/DOJ
75. Total probation investigation and supervision cases handled		annual		PPA/DOJ, BPP/DOJ
76. Incidence of graft and corruption				
77. Number of anti-corruption laws enacted				
78. Ratio of corruption cases resolved over number of cases filed (case disposition rate)				

AFP - Armed Forces of the Philippines
ATO - Air Transportation Office
BFAD - Bureau of Food and Drugs
BFP - Bureau of Fire Protection
BJMP - Bureau of Jail Management and Penology
BLGS - Bureau of Local Government Supervision
BPP - Board of Pardons and Parole
BUCOR - Bureau of Corrections
CHR - Commission on Human Rights
DBM - Department of Budget and Management
DDB - Dangerous Drugs Board
DILG - Department of the Interior and Local Government
DND - Department of National Defense
DOJ - Department of Justice
DOT - Depatment of Tourism
DSWD - Department of Social Welfare and Development
EMB - Environmental Management Bureau
HDMF - Home Development Mutual Fund (Pag-IBIG Fund)
LMB - Land Management Bureau
LWUA - Local Water Utilities Administration
NAMRIA - National Mapping and Resource Information Authority
NAPOLCOM - National Police Commission

NAPROS - National Prosecution Service
NCIP - National Commission on Indigenous Peoples
NCRFW - National Commission on the Role of Filipino V
NDCC-OCD - National Disaster Coordinating Council-
  Office of Civil Defense
NSO - National Statistics Office
NTC - National Telecommunications Commission
PAO - Public Attorney's Office
PARC - Presidential Agrarian Reform Council
PCTC - Philippine Center on Transnational Crime
PDEA - Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency
PNP - Philippine National Police
PPA - Parole and Probation Administration
PPSC - Philippine Public Safety College
SC - Supreme Court
TESDA - Technical Education and Skills
  Development Authority

DATA ASSESSMENT FOR PRIORITY INDICATORS

INDICATORS	DESCRIPTION/ FORMULA	FREQUENCY OF CONDUCT	TIME LAG	SOURCE
ECONOMIC AFFAIRS				
1. GDP by expenditure shares and by industrial origin	***Gross Domestic Expenditure*** - it is also equal to the final uses of goods and services (all uses excepts intermediate consumption) measured in purchasers' price,less the value of imports of goods and services. - GDP at market prices is defined from the expenditure side as total final expenditure at purchasers' prices less total imports valued on free on board (f.o.b) (and not at purchasers' prices including taxes	quarterly	60 days after reference period	NSCB
2. GDP by industry and by region	***Gross Domestic Product (GDP)*** - the value of all goods and services produced domestically; the sum of gross value added of all resident institutional units engaged in production (plus any taxes, and minus any subsidies, on products not included in the values of their outputs).	quarterly	60 days after reference period	NSCB
3. GNP	***Gross National Product (GNP)*** - the GDP adjusted with the net factor income from the rest of the world. It refers to the aggregate earnings of the factors of production (nationals plus indirect taxes.	quarterly	1-2 months after reference period	NSCB
4. Cash Position (Government Revenues, Expenditures, Surplus/ Deficits - National government cash budget)	**Cash position**- refers to the total cash surplus/deficit or revenues less expenditures	Annual		Bureau of Treasury
5. GDCF	***GDCF*** refers to outlays on construction, durable equipment and breeding stocks, orchard development and afforestation.	Annual		NSCB
6. National Wealth	***Money Supply*** - consists of currency in circulation plus peso demand deposits. ***Net Foreign Assets*** - refers to the difference between foreign assets and foreign liabilities of the Bangko Sentral ***Net Domestic Credits*** - *consists of domestic credits of the BSP and domestic credits of deposit money banks.*	Quarterly, Annual		BSP
	Non-Money Supply Deposits - *refer to the total-quasi-money, marginal deposits and deposit substitutes of local government, semi-government entities and residents with deposit money banks.*			
7. Over-all BOP Position (Balance of payments)	***Balance of Payments (BOP)*** - systematically summarizes for a specific period, the economic transaction of an economy's residents with the rest of the world	quarterly		BSP
8. Balance of Trade	***Balance of Trade*** - the difference between the export earnings and import payments of all goods or merchandise trade transacted by a country	monthly	3 months	NSO

9. Inflation Rate (CPI for all items)	**Consumer Price Index** - Indicator of the change in the average prices of a fixed basket of goods and services commonly purchased by households relative to a base year.	monthly		NSO
10. Selected domestic interest rates (T Bills, MRR, Loan Rates, Lending Rates)	**Treasury Bill Rate** - rate on short-term debt instruments issued by the NG for the purpose of generating funds needed to finance outstanding obligations. Treasury bills come in	Monthly		BSP
11. Foreign Exchange Rates (Peso per US dollar rate)	**Peso-Dollar Rate** - the guiding rate for the exchange of one US dollar for peso and is computed as the weighted average of all foreign exchange transactions done through the Philippine	daily		BSP
12. Labor Force Participation Rate by region (Household population 15 years and over by employment status and by region)	**Labor Force Participation Rate** - proportion in percent of the total number of persons in the labor force to the total population 15 years old and over.	yearly		NSO
13. Unemployment rate by sex, region and area	- proportion in percent of the total number of unemployed persons to the total number of persons in the labor force.	Quarterly		NSO
14. Simple and functional literacy rate of the population 10 years old and over by region	**Simple Literacy** - the ability to read and write with understanding simple messages in any language or dialect. **Functional Literacy** - represents a significantly higher level literacy which	Periodic-every 5 years		NSO DepEd
15. Family income by class of worker and by occupation	**Family Income** - includes primary income and receipts from other sources received by all family members during the calendar year as participants in any economic activity or as recipients of	every 3 years		NSO (FIES)
16. Level of Total housing expenditure and proportion to total family expenditure by region and by income decile	As is	every 3 years		NSO
17. Poverty incidence by province and basic sector	**Poverty Incidence** - proportion of families/population whose annual per capita income falls below the annual per capita poverty threshold to the total number of families/ population.	every 3 years	3 years	NSCB (TWG on Income and Poverty Statistics)
18. Food sufficiency ratio (Ratio of total domestic food production to total available food supply)	**Food sufficiency** - measure of the adequacy of available food supply to meet the food requirements of the population. Expressed in percentage, it is computed by dividing the available	Annual		NSCB
19. Gini ratio by region	**Gini ratio** - ratio of the area between the Lorenz curve and the diagonal (the line of perfect equality) to the area below the diagonal. It is a measure of the inequality in income distribution.	Every 3 years		NSO
20. National Government expenditure by sector	Defined as is	Annual		DBM
21. IRA by province	IRA - Internal Revenue Allotment	Annual		DBM

22. Area Irrigated by region (Status of irrigation development by region)	Defined as is	Annual		NIA
23. Inventory of agricultural support infrastructure	Defined as is	Annual		
24. National roads in kilometers by surface type	Defined as is	Annual		DPWH
25. Power generation by source, by utility, and by grid	Defined as is	Annual		NEA
26. Number and length of existing national bridges in the Philippines	Defined as is	Annual		DPWH
27. Number of Telephone Lines and Subscribers by operator and by region	Defined as is	yearly		NTC
28. Energization rate		Annual		NEA
29. Money Supply		Monthly		
30. Land classification by region and by province	Defined as is	Annual		NAMRIA
31. FDI (BOP)		Annual		BSP
32. Number and amount of foreign investments in newly registered domestic stock corporations and partnerships by major industry group	Defined as is	Quarterly		SEC
33. Distribution of ODA commitments by sector/ sub-sector	Defined as is	Annual		NEDA
34. Distribution of CHED scholars/grantees by region	Defined as is	Annual		CHED

35. Number of examiness who took and passed the board and bar examinations by sex and by profession	Defined as is	Annual		CHED
36. Number of persons assessed and certified by industry and for skills competency by region	Defined as is	Annual		TESDA
37. Enrolment and graduates of school and non-school based TESDA programs	Defined as is	Annual		TESDA
38. National R&D personnel by category, by sex, and by type of involvement	Defined as is	Annual		DOST
39. Number of registered Filipino emigrants by major occupational group	Defined as is	Annual		Commission on Filipinos Overseas
40. Number of shelter security units constructed, financed, and/or administered by the government	Defined as is	Annual		Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council
41. Number of housing loan take-outs financed under the Pag-IBIG expanded housing loan program	Defined as is	Annual		HDMF
42. Amount of contribution of collaborating NGOs and foreign donors involved in management of water and fishery resources	Defined as is	Annual		
43. Comparative schedule of income and expenditures for LGUs, all funds	Defined as is	Annual		COA
44. Capital investments (in Monetary Form)		Annual		SEC
45. Visitor/Tourist arrivals	*Visitor* - any person traveling to a place other than that of his/her usual environment for less than 12 months and whose main purpose of trip is other than the exercise of an activity	Monthly, Quarterly, Annual		DOT
46. Visitor/Tourist expenditures and receipts	*Tourist Receipts* - the receipts of a country in the form of consumption expenditures or payments for goods and services made by foreign visitors out of foreign currency resources	Annual		DOT
47. Details of factor flows from and to the rest of the world		Annual		NSCB

48. Exports and imports	**Exports** - all goods leaving the country which are properly cleared through the customs are considered exports. **Imports** - all goods entering any of the seaports or airports of entry of the	monthly	Export - 30 days after the reference month Import - 45 days after the reference	NSO
49. Net participation rate in public and private elementary and secondary schools		yearly	one year	Dep Ed
50. Cohort survival rate in public and private elementary and secondary schools	Cohort Survival Rate - The percentage of enrollees at the beginning grade or year in a given school year who reached the final grade or year of elementary/secondary level	yearly	one year	Dep Ed
51. Percent of taxpayers availing of the BIR's e-Filing and Payment System by type of taxpayer, etc.	Defined as is	Annual		
52. Number of dead rivers, seas, lakes rehabilitated	Defined as is	Annual		
53. Conservation rate of forest	Refers to the percentage preserve d of the country's forest	Annual		
54. Depletion rate of mineral resources		Annual		
55. Number of vulnerable barangays w/ disaster prevention and management programs by province/city/ municipality	Defined as is	Annual		
56. Regional commodity flow in the Philippines via air, water and rail modes of transport		Annual		
57. Collective bargaining agreements filed and workers covered by region	Defined as is	Annual		BLES
58. Number of strikes/lockout notices filed, actual strikes, workers involved, and man-days lost	Defined as is	Annual		BLES
59. Number of consultations made with transport groups and commuting public before oil / gasoline price hike	Defined as is	Annual		
60. Number of public and private schools by region and by level of education	Defined as is	Annual		DepEd

51. Number of public and private schools by region and by level of education	Defined as is	Annual		
52. General statistics for establishments by selected industries	Defined as is	Annual		
53. Number of newly registered corporations and partnerships	Defined as is	Annual		
54. Number and membership of enterprise-based unions and public sector unions by region	Defined as is	Annual		Bureau of Labor Relations
55. Number of registered airports	Defined as is	Annual		ATO
56. General statistics for manufacturing establishments with average total employment of 20 or more workers by major industry group	Defined as is	Annual		NSO
57. Teacher-student ratio in government elementary and secondary schools	Refers to the ratio of teachers to the student population	Annual		DepEd
58. Number of TVET trainers trained by region	TVET - Technical Vocational Education and Training	Annual		TESDA
59. Number of financial institutions	Defined as is	Annual		BSP
70. Number of licensed radio stations by region and by type of station	Defined as is	Annual		NTC
71. Number of elementary textbooks distributed by region	Defined as is	Annual		DepEd
72. Number of ports by district office, type of port, and area of operation	Defined as is	Annual		Philippine Ports Authority
73. Number of duly organized water districts by region	Defined as is	Annual		LWUA

74. Number of Agrarian Reform Communities established	**Agrarian Reform Communities (ARC)** - refer to barangays or clusters of barangays that were organized under the DAR	Annual		PARC Secretariat
75. Number of income-generating enterprises established	Defined as is	Annual		
76. Number of post-harvest facilities constructed & facilitated	Defined as is	Annual		
77. Number of CSOs involved in tax watch/price watch	Defined as is	Annual		
78. Number of collaborating NGOs and foreign donors involved in management of water and fishery resources	Defined as is	Annual		
79. Environmental degradation caused by selected economic activities		Annual		NSCB
80. Stationary source emissions in NCR		Annual		EMB
81. Pollution to air and water of selected economic activities		Annual		NSCB
82. Land productivity by industry		Annual		
83. Labor productivity by industry	**Labor productivity** - the value of domestic production; GDP for each sector at constant prices divided by the total employed persons per sector for a given period. It measures production in	Annual		
84. TFP by industry		Annual		
85. Productivity index due to IT enabled services		Annual		
86. Average processing time for government transaction by department/agency		Annual		

87. Employee-computer ratio by government and by business		Annual		
88. Percent of businesses implementing fair wages and safe working conditions	Defined as is	Annual		
89. Number and type of labor casualties due to accidents in the workplace	Defined as is	Annual		
90. Number of Values Orientation Workshops by agency	Defined as is	Annual		
91. Number and type of training programs developed & implemented by government/ private sector	Defined as is	Annual		
92. Proportion and number of firms complying with pollution control regulations	Defined as is	Annual		
93. Cost of producing energy using alternative sources	Defined as is	Annual		

ECONOMIC AFFAIRS
INPUT
NATIONAL R&D PERSONNEL BY TYPE OF INVOLVEMENT AND BY SEX
1989 to 1996

| Year | Type of Involvement | | | | | | | | |
| | Both Sexes | | | Full-Time | | | Part-Time | | |
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1989	14,209	7,484	6,725	8,591	4,556	4,035	5,618	2,928	2,690
1990	14,381	7,594	6,787	8,555	4,579	3,976	5,826	3,015	2,811
1991	15,343	8,103	7,240	9,480	5,057	4,423	5,863	3,046	2,817
1992	15,610	8,203	7,407	9,719	5,137	4,582	5,891	3,066	2,825
1993	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1994	14,624	9,612	5,012	11,233	7,800	3,433	3,391	1,812	1,579
1995	16,008	10,588	5,420	11,666	8,222	3,444	4,342	2,366	1,976
1996	15,837	10,537	5,300	11,414	8,149	3,265	4,423	2,388	2,035

Source: Department of Science and Technology.

ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

INPUT
NUMBER OF SHELTER SECURITY UNITS CONSTRUCTED, FINANCED AND/OR ADMINISTERED BY THE GOVERNMENT
1996 to 2005
(Amount in million pesos)

Year	Total		NHA [1]		NHMFC [2]		HDMF [3]		HGC [4]	
	SSU [5]	Amount	SSU	Amount	SSU	Amount	SSU	Amount	SSU	Amount
1996	183,679	31,506.3	27,828	1,194.5	14,688	1,227.0	69,265	13,035.4	71,898	16,049.4
1997	232,666	33,190.5	45,793	1,973.4	14,591	495.3	88,148	16,326.1	84,134	14,395.7
1998	145,609	25,416.7	32,875	2,277.3	11,102	397.3	52,670	11,099.8	48,962	11,642.3
1999	90,760	19,521.4	40,201	2,173.0	6,286	201.9	33,273	7,115.8	11,000	10,030.7
2000	148,121	16,178.9	42,807	2,297.4	6,088	199.3	23,944	5,193.3	75,282	8,488.9
2001	95,995	22,806.7	27,350	1,526.0	9,457	329.7	25,947	5,530.3	33,241	15,420.7
2002	82,790	18,101.0	22,683	402.9	12,331	484.6	19,125	5,402.0	28,651	11,811.5
2003	113,806	44,601.2	16,132	453.5	14,026	615.5	48,636	12,469.2	35,012	31,063.1
2004	99,297	24,485.3	11,443	503.4	14,137	694.9	56,550	18,506.2	17,167	4,780.8
2005	114,856	25,643.0	43,229	2,128.3	12,710	621.4	53,421	20,638.3	5,496	2,255.0

[1] Includes resettlement, core housing units, slum upgrading, sites and services, emergency housing assistance program, medium rise housing, apartment/dormitory; National Housing Authority (NHA).

[2] Community Mortgage Program (CMP) takeouts only after 1996; CMP and Unified House Lending Program (UHLP) from 1990 to 1996; National Home Mortgage Finance Corporation (NHMFC)

[3] Data refers to the number of residential units financed under the PAG-IBIG Mortgage and Developmental Financing Program; Home Development Mutual Fund (HDMF)

[4] Guaranty Programs (retail guaranty line, developmental guaranty line, securitization, cash flow guaranty); prior to 2001, data included special projects and managed relocation projects and Medium Rise Buildings (MRBs), and self-aided housing; Home Guarantee Corporation

[5] Shelter Security Units (SSU) refers to the number of lots, house and lot packages, and house only constructed, financed or administered by the government.

Source: Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council.

NUMBER OF HOUSING LOAN TAKE-OUTS (NUMBER OF UNITS)
FINANCED UNDER THE PAG-IBIG EXPANDED HOUSING LOAN PROGRAM, BY REGION
1997 to 2005

Region	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Philippines	54,636	47,462	32,068	23,485	16,383	19,129	29,035	39,562	37,175
NCR National Capital Region	30,375	30,537	17,827	15,635	8,694	9,508	15,853	23,213	20,720
CAR Cordillera Administrative Region								222	206
1 Ilocos Region	1,163	828	663	224	328	407	486	258	355
2 Cagayan Valley	524	506	775	275	367	357	552	1,184	1,325
3 Central Luzon	2,328	1,561	1,141	988	916	1,056	2,438	4,091	3,669
4 Southern Tagalog	2,840	1,169	972	791	535	737	1,011	1,513	1,627
5 Bicol Region	2,639	1,477	822	418	648	798	871	1,008	848
6 Western Visayas	2,201	1,984	1,629	1,228	1,193	1,666	1,536	1,677	1,525
7 Central Visayas	2,079	1,524	1,314	748	689	1,157	1,565	1,583	1,945
8 Eastern Visayas	1,114	1,122	893	424	428	521	538	568	422
9 Western Mindanao	972	938	635	344	257	338	339	580	662
10 Northern Mindanao	1,891	1,847	1,668	686	684	861	1,361	1,029	774
11 Southern Mindanao	5,567	3,061	2,764	1,446	1,410	1,586	2,313	2,077	2,287
12 Central Mindanao	943	908	965	278	234	137	172	240	443
13 Caraga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	319	367
ARMM Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Notes: 1 Housing loans granted in NCR are inclusive of Rizal, Cavite and Laguna provinces.
2 Housing loans granted in Region 1 are inclusive of Cordillera Administrative Region.
3 Housing loans granted in Region 10 are inclusive of Caraga Region.
4 Housing loans granted in Region 9 and 12 are inclusive of ARMM.

Source: Home Development Mutual Fund (Pag-IBIG Fund).

ECONOMIC AFFAIRS
OUtPUT
COMPARATIVE SCHEDULE OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURES FOR LOCAL
GOVERNMENT UNITS, ALL FUNDS
1997 to 2004
(In million pesos)

Income/expenditures	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
INCOME								
Tax Revenue	80,772.1	87,391.3	104,835.9	120,984.1	120,124.0	144,378.9	136,453.0	144,761.3
Operating & miscellaneous revenues	7,953.4	8,373.2	8,959.7	9,430.1	9,775.7	9,004.2	10,182.9	11,624.2
Capital Revenue	639.7	271.7	112.9	148.0	236.8	69.0	0.0	0.0
Grants	498.6	726.0	415.1	810.2	759.6	675.4	395.8	717.9
Extraordinary income	574.5	111.7	75.6	879.7	816.3	2,055.6	3,952.8	4,312.4
Borrowings	3,228.0	3,351.6	5,949.4	5,799.5	5,574.3	1/		1/
Total Income	93,666.3	100,225.5	120,348.6	138,051.6	137,286.7	156,183.1	171,184.5	161,415.8
EXPENDITURES								
Personal Services	44,843.0	52,033.2	55,327.9	61,485.9	65,724.7	69,952.3	73,255.9	72,745.3
Maintenance and other operating expenses	30,864.7	33,219.7	39,070.2	47,983.4	51,264.1	48,646.5	53,843.5	56,617.4
Capital outlay	14,931.6	12,859.4	16,388.7	20,670.2	27,591.1	1/		1/
Total Expenditures	90,639.3	98,112.3	110,786.8	130,139.5	144,579.9	118,598.8	127,099.4	129,362.7

1/ Based on the NGAS. No data is available for Capital outlay.

Source: Commission on Audit.

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ECONOMIC AFFAIRS
OUtPUT
VISITOR ARRIVALS BY COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE
1998 to 2005

Country of Residence	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Grand Total	2,149,357	2,170,514	1,992,169	1,796,893	1,932,677	1,907,226	2,291,352	2,623,084
Asia	1,004,260	1,032,122	977,140	946,675	1,092,300	1,062,430	1,274,840	1,477,442
ASEAN	137,030	141,329	132,742	115,566	133,790	131,136	149,017	179,386
Brunei Darussalam	2,694	2,056	1,827	1,786	2,136	2,070	2,151	2,579
Cambodia [1]	...	400	321	738	1,054	1,040	1,214	1,619
Indonesia	15,106	16,446	16,272	16,307	15,352	17,051	19,801	20,055
Lao PDR [2]	450	345	199	427	475	502	480	700
Malaysia	49,144	49,667	42,067	30,498	31,735	31,164	34,170	43,059
Myanmar [2]	1,722	2,218	2,314	2,394	1,982	2,149	2,408	3,127
Singapore	47,998	51,244	50,276	44,155	57,662	51,257	60,253	69,435
Thailand	16,260	16,097	15,652	15,063	18,817	20,399	22,065	26,934
Viet Nam [3]	3,656	2,856	3,814	4,198	4,577	5,507	6,475	9,878
East Asia	816,449	845,763	802,787	790,373	917,126	891,295	1,078,053	1,242,518
China (PROC)	24,252	21,220	14,724	18,937	27,803	32,039	39,581	107,456
Hong Kong	162,718	160,152	146,858	134,408	155,964	139,753	162,381	107,195
Japan	361,631	387,513	390,517	343,840	341,867	322,896	382,307	415,456
Korea	81,979	133,068	174,966	207,957	288,468	303,867	378,602	489,465
Taiwan	185,869	143,810	75,722	85,231	103,024	92,740	115,182	122,946
South Asia	30,954	25,920	24,092	22,193	20,822	21,543	24,997	28,485
Bangladesh	2,784	1,509	1,037	1,537	1,457	1,546	1,564	1,797
India	20,945	18,637	18,570	15,391	14,826	15,644	18,221	21,034
Iran	1,071	639	388	707	633	604	1,074	1,022
Nepal	1,154	1,249	996	1,018	974	897	1,044	1,055
Pakistan	2,946	1,882	1,167	1,998	1,591	1,428	1,554	1,270
Sri Lanka	2,054	2,004	1,934	1,542	1,341	1,424	1,543	2,307
Middle East	19,827	19,110	17,519	18,543	20,562	18,456	22,773	27,053
Bahrain	1,070	1,003	911	1,068	1,358	1,379	1,774	2,067
Israel	3,704	3,242	2,808	2,470	2,062	1,720	2,090	2,521
Egypt	1,088	717	482	868	580	576	690	564
Jordan	585	540	299	404	292	185	310	351
Kuwait	1,209	1,058	1,007	1,164	1,469	1,449	2,084	2,339
Saudi Arabia	10,998	11,428	10,444	10,409	11,341	9,842	11,627	14,141
United Arab Emirates	1,173	1,122	1,568	2,160	3,460	3,305	4,198	5,070
America	540,596	534,480	510,862	451,008	453,667	444,264	545,867	604,793
North America	536,994	530,120	507,222	447,921	451,201	442,390	543,621	602,250
Canada	66,756	64,986	61,004	54,942	54,563	53,601	64,537	72,853
Mexico	1,430	1,534	1,175	880	1,315	910	993	904
USA	468,808	463,600	445,043	392,099	395,323	387,879	478,091	528,493

[1] Prior to January 1999, statistics for Cambodia were lumped under "Others".

[2] Prior to January 1998, statistics for Lao PDR and Myanmar were lumped under "Others".

[3] Prior to August 1995, statistics for Viet Nam were lumped under "Others".

[4] Philippine Passport holders permanently residing abroad; exclude Overseas Filipino Workers.

Source: Department of Tourism.

VISITOR ARRIVALS BY COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE (continued)
1998 to 2005

Country of Residence	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
South America	3,602	4,360	3,640	3,087	2,466	1,874	2,246	2,543
Argentina	699	828	603	512	432	448	408	460
Brazil	1,717	2,276	2,029	1,724	1,256	876	1,150	1,284
Colombia	540	527	400	364	395	245	296	351
Peru	352	275	311	231	182	171	204	251
Venezuela	294	454	297	256	201	134	188	197
Europe	307,058	290,480	249,387	199,345	181,848	175,618	210,215	243,928
Western Europe	140,420	136,102	115,688	92,577	87,861	85,488	100,337	112,109
Austria	8,905	8,563	7,761	6,548	6,281	6,264	7,973	9,318
Belgium	7,307	6,995	6,536	5,450	5,512	5,371	6,352	7,142
France	25,909	24,462	19,179	13,918	12,498	11,549	13,804	14,315
Germany	64,207	62,044	51,131	40,605	39,103	38,684	45,092	50,411
Luxembourg	252	263	221	248	307	262	323	372
Netherlands	16,953	17,188	16,150	13,540	12,015	11,441	12,960	15,367
Switzerland	16,887	16,587	14,710	12,268	12,145	11,917	13,833	15,184
Northern Europe	134,771	125,114	107,302	86,368	72,740	71,014	86,557	98,502
Denmark	11,309	11,603	10,239	7,902	7,164	6,584	8,154	9,712
Finland	3,125	2,980	2,955	2,016	1,597	1,528	1,878	2,053
Ireland	3,453	3,135	2,678	2,323	1,864	1,977	2,836	3,568
Norway	8,156	7,872	7,726	6,650	7,025	6,886	8,810	10,162
Sweden	11,024	10,604	9,197	7,330	6,612	6,592	8,109	10,005
United Kingdom	97,704	88,920	74,507	60,147	48,478	47,447	56,770	63,002
Southern Europe	27,089	26,171	23,400	16,991	17,081	15,490	19,017	21,889
Greece	1,295	1,368	1,347	940	1,031	944	1,091	1,311
Italy	14,463	13,880	12,454	8,994	8,483	7,711	9,691	10,904
Portugal	2,770	2,700	1,445	856	636	568	649	772
Spain	7,819	7,478	7,486	5,624	6,349	6,026	7,494	8,737
Union of Serbia and Montenegro [5]	742	745	668	577	582	250	92	165
Eastern Europe	4,778	3,093	2,997	3,409	4,166	3,617	4,304	11,428
Poland	833	833	510	636	604	549	734	1,175
Commonwealth of Independent States	3,945	2,260	2,487	2,773	3,562	3,068	3,570	10,253
Oceania	97,438	89,770	86,438	80,002	103,523	106,109	132,186	143,455
Australia	85,655	77,732	75,706	68,541	70,735	69,846	89,175	96,465
Guam	195	151	741	2,746	25,013	29,220	34,326	37,249
Nauru	205	298	129	37	21	12	6	4
New Zealand	10,266	10,404	9,078	7,832	6,569	6,164	7,775	8,798
Papua New Guinea	1,117	1,185	784	846	1,185	867	904	939
Africa	2,054	1,824	1,192	1,685	1,465	1,442	1,700	2,294
Nigeria	307	305	269	288	272	303	294	495
South Africa	1,747	1,519	923	1,397	1,193	1,139	1,406	1,799
Others and Unspecified Residences	23,674	22,548	16,764	19,347	16,120	17,039	22,802	25,777
Sub-Total	1,975,080	1,971,224	1,841,783	1,698,062	1,848,923	1,806,902	2,187,610	2,497,689
Overseas Filipinos [4]	174,277	199,290	150,386	98,831	83,754	100,324	103,742	125,395

ECONOMIC AFFAIRS
OUtPUT
NUMBER OF VISITOR ARRIVALS, AVERAGE DAILY EXPENDITURE, AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY AND AMOUNT OF VISITOR RECEIPTS
1995 to 2005

Year	Foreign Visitors				Overseas Filipinos				Total Visitor Receipts (in Million US$)
	Number	Average Daily Expenditure (in US$)	Average Length of Stay (nights)	Total Receipts (in Million US$)	Number	Average Daily Expenditure (in US$)	Average Length of Stay (nights)	Total Receipts (in Million US$)	
1995	1,610,260	155.92	9.22	2,238.98	149,903	70.75	23.22	214.97	2,453.95
1996	1,906,614	156.28	9.18	2,482.85	142,753	66.11	23.04	217.72	2,700.57
1997	2,087,982	148.24	8.93	2,638.51	134,541	63.10	20.09	192.65	2,831.17
1998	1,975,080	130.82	8.44	2,166.12	174,277	67.44	19.68	246.76	2,412.88
1999	1,971,224	134.87	8.50	2,309.21	199,290	69.95	18.62	244.45	2,553.66
2000	1,841,783	120.37	8.30	1,979.74	150,386	50.23	18.36	154.06	2,133.80
2001	1,698,062	105.17	9.16	1,628.48	98,831	49.06	20.25	94.20	1,722.68
2002	1,848,923	102.89	8.78	1,675.64	83,754	52.67	17.38	64.41	1,740.05
2003	1,806,902	89.45	8.91	1,441.62	100,324	48.49	17.74	81.05	1,522.68
2004	2,187,610	91.64	8.92	1,900.44	103,742	51.77	17.68	90.37	1,990.81
2005									
January	213,263	82.85	10.13	225.81	6,985	20.15	27.75	3.91	229.72
February	194,166	73.36	7.44	131.73	5,962	71.20	16.00	6.79	138.52
March	210,004	78.65	9.17	162.46	12,822	24.57	23.73	8.11	170.57
April	197,364	69.71	9.73	149.41	12,017	25.00	41.73	12.54	161.95
May	202,966	75.65	8.21	148.62	12,963	21.62	28.88	8.09	156.71
June	206,383	85.37	8.00	166.23	10,867	11.42	26.67	3.31	169.54

Source: Department of Tourism.

OUTPUT
DETAILS OF FACTOR FLOWS FROM AND TO THE REST OF THE WORLD
1999 to 2005
(In million pesos; at current prices)

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003 [a]	2004 [a]	2005 [a]
INFLOW (Exports)							.
Compensation	222,793	281672	365,332	402,791	469,600	540,353	622,960
Property Income	50,196	78289	57,150	37,182	41,783	48,980	57,577
Total Current Prices	272,989	359961	422,482	439,973	511,383	589,333	680,536
OUTFLOW (Imports)							
Compensation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property Expense	113,725	148629	177,353	184,963	196,305	212,944	223,077
Total Current Prices	113,725	148629	177,353	184,963	196,305	212,944	223,077
NET FACTOR INCOME							
Current Prices	159,264	211332	245,129	255,010	315,077	376,389	457,459

[a] Data are as of May 2006.
See note on Table 3.1.
Source: National Statistical Coordination Board.

ECONOMIC AFFAIRS
OUTPUT
DETAILS OF FACTOR FLOWS FROM AND TO THE REST OF THE WORLD
1999 to 2005
(In million pesos; at constant 1985 prices)

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003 [a]	2004 [a]	2005 [a]
INFLOW (Exports)							
Compensation	71,547	86,585	106,140	113,076	128,796	140,780	151,577
Property Income	16,141	24,006	16,623	10,463	11,462	12,788	165,355
Constant 1985 Prices	87,688	110,592	122,762	123,539	140,258	153,568	165,555
OUTFLOW (Imports)							
Compensation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property Expense	36,514	45,695	51,520	51,938	53,899	55,554	54,347
Constant 1985 Prices	36,514	45,696	51,521	51,938	53,899	55,554	54,347
NET FACTOR INCOME							
Constant 1985 Prices	31,174	64,896	71,241	71,601	86,359	98,014	111,208

[a] Data are as of May 2006.
See note on Table 3.1.
Source: National Statistical Coordination Board.

	Density (persons/sq km)			
Land area [b] (sq km)	2000 (May 1)	1995 (Sep 1)	1990 (May 1)	1980 (May 1)
340,574.7	225	201	178	141
619.5	16,032	15,260	12,830	9,565
25.0	63,294	66,243	64,101	65,272
55.8	21,104	18,336	13,681	8,384
32.7	14,463	12,636	9,088	4,176
21.6	20,624	22,447	21,009	17,275
15.7	21,569	22,119	17,825	12,158
9.3	29,976	30,879	26,711	22,106
21.5	18,177	16,600	14,416	9,833
39.8	9,542	10,059	7,004	3,438
8.9	25,772	25,620	20,971	14,110
46.6	9,659	8,402	6,619	4,478
14.0	25,405	29,249	26,368	20,599
48.5	10,422	9,721	8,206	5,542
10.4	5,520	5,316	4,943	3,874
171.7	12,660	11,586	9,724	6,790
6.0	19,778	20,872	21,320	21,864
45.2	10,338	8,435	5,898	2,967
47.0	10,324	9,297	7,236	4,516
19,392.9	70	65	59	47
4,198.2	50	47	44	38
4,351.2	22	19	17	16
2,826.6	117	111	107	83
2,628.2	61	57	56	42
3,231.3	54	48	42	35
2,157.4	65	61	54	48
57.5	4,389	3,945	3,185	2,069
13,012.6	323	292	273	225
3,467.9	148	139	133	113
2,596.0	229	210	200	171
1,497.7	439	399	366	302
5,451.0	447	400	371	300
28,228.8	100	90	83	68
219.0	75	65	69	55
9,295.8	107	96	89	77
12,414.9	104	93	87	70
3,975.7	92	84	76	61
2,323.5	64	56	49	36
21,548.1	381	329	294	228
3,147.3	55	51	44	34
1,293.3	431	380	329	250
2,774.9	805	643	542	395
5,751.3	289	262	228	186
2,062.5	785	680	628	481
2,736.6	391	346	314	252
3,782.2	115	103	98	76
60.3	4,380	3,883	3,927	3,133
185.0	1,050	972	1,045	846

POPULATION, LAND AREA AND DENSITY BY REGION AND PROVINCE
CENSUS YEARS 1980 to 2000

Region and province	Population			
	2000 [a] (May 1)	1995 (Sep 1)	1990 (May 1)	1980 (May 1)
4a CALABARZON [c]	9,320,629	7,750,203	6,349,452	4,603,435
Batangas	1,905,348	1,658,567	1,476,783	1,174,201
Cavite	2,063,161	1,610,324	1,152,534	771,320
Laguna	1,965,872	1,631,082	1,370,232	973,104
Quezon	1,482,955	1,359,991	1,221,831	1,021,397
Rizal	1,707,218	1,312,489	977,448	555,533
Lucena City	196,075	177,750	150,624	107,880
4b MIMAROPA [c]	2,299,229	2,033,271	1,774,074	1,408,040
Marinduque	217,392	199,910	185,524	173,715
Occidental Mindoro	380,250	339,605	282,593	222,431
Oriental Mindoro	681,818	608,616	550,049	446,938
Palawan	755,412	640,486	528,287	371,782
Romblon	264,357	244,654	227,621	193,174
5 Bicol Region	4,686,669	4,325,307	3,910,001	3,476,982
Albay	1,090,907	1,005,315	903,785	809,177
Camarines Norte	470,654	439,151	390,982	308,007
Camarines Sur	1,551,549	1,432,598	1,305,919	1,099,346
Catanduanes	215,356	202,464	187,000	175,247
Masbate	707,668	653,852	599,355	584,520
Sorsogon	650,535	591,927	522,960	500,685
6 Western Visayas	6,208,733	5,776,938	5,393,333	4,525,615
Aklan	451,314	410,539	380,497	324,563
Antique	471,088	431,713	406,361	344,879
Capiz	654,156	624,469	584,091	492,231
Guimaras	141,450	126,470	117,990	92,382
Iloilo	1,559,182	1,415,022	1,337,981	1,096,432
Negros Occidental	2,136,647	2,031,841	1,892,728	1,667,886
Bacolod City	429,076	402,345	364,180	262,415
Iloilo City	365,820	334,539	309,505	244,827
7 Central Visayas	5,706,953	5,014,588	4,594,124	3,787,374
Bohol	1,139,130	994,440	948,403	806,013
Cebu	2,377,588	2,064,101	1,855,815	1,490,731
Negros Oriental	1,130,088	1,025,247	925,272	819,399
Siquijor	81,598	73,756	73,932	70,360
Cebu City	718,821	662,299	610,417	490,281
Mandaue City	259,728	194,745	180,285	110,590
8 Eastern Visayas	3,610,355	3,366,917	3,054,490	2,799,534
Biliran	140,274	132,209	118,012	...
Eastern Samar	375,822	362,324	329,335	320,637
Leyte	1,592,336	1,511,251	1,367,816	1,302,648
Northern Samar	500,639	454,195	383,654	378,516
Samar	641,124	589,373	533,733	501,439
Southern Leyte	360,160	317,565	321,940	296,294
9 Zamboanga Peninzula [d]	2,758,380	2,499,094	2,221,382	1,771,860
Zamboanga del Norte	823,130	770,697	676,862	588,015
Zamboanga del Sur	1,333,456	1,217,258	1,102,175	840,123
Zamboanga Sibugay	...	...	...	...
Isabela City	...	...	...	...
Zamboanga City	601,794	511,139	442,345	343,722

[a] In 2000, the population of disputed areas was reported in the next higher geographical level. For example, the population of Province A claimed by both Province A and Province B will be reflected in the region, but not in Province A nor Province B. This explains the discrepancy when one sums up the province details which is less than the regional totals.

[b] Land area is based on the 2005 Estimated Land Area certified by the Lands Management Bureau.

[c] Created under Executive Order No. 103 dated May 17, 2002, dividing Region IV into Region IV-A (CALABARZON) and Region IV-B (MIMAROPA) and transferring the province of Aurora to Region III.

Sources: National Statistics Office and Lands Management Bureau.

	Density (persons/sq km)			
Land area [b] (sq km)	2000 (May 1)	1995 (Sep 1)	1990 (May 1)	1980 (May 1)
16,611.9	561	467	382	277
3,119.7	611	532	473	376
1,550.0	1,331	1,039	744	498
1,824.3	1,078	894	751	533
8,926.0	166	152	137	114
1,191.9	1,432	1,101	820	466
80.2	2,445	2,216	1,878	1,345
29,620.9	78	69	60	48
952.6	228	210	195	182
5,865.7	65	58	48	38
4,238.4	161	144	130	105
17,030.8	44	38	31	22
1,533.5	172	160	148	126
18,130.4	258	239	216	192
2,565.8	425	392	352	315
2,320.1	203	189	169	133
5,481.6	283	261	238	201
1,492.2	144	136	125	117
4,151.8	170	157	144	141
2,119.0	307	279	247	236
20,625.9	301	280	261	219
1,821.4	248	225	209	178
2,729.2	173	158	149	126
2,594.6	252	241	225	190
604.6	234	209	195	153
4,910.9	317	288	272	223
7,965.2	268	255	238	209
162.7	2,638	2,473	2,239	1,613
70.2	5,209	4,763	4,407	3,486
15,886.0	359	316	289	238
4,821.0	236	206	197	167
5,342.0	445	386	347	279
5,385.5	210	190	172	152
337.5	242	219	219	208
315.0	2,282	2,103	1,938	1,556
25.2	10,315	7,734	7,160	4,392
23,231.4	155	145	131	121
536.0	262	247	220	...
4,640.7	81	78	71	69
6,515.1	244	232	210	200
3,692.9	136	123	104	102
6,048.0	106	97	88	83
1,798.6	200	177	179	165
17,046.6	162	147	130	104
7,301.0	113	106	93	81
5,914.2	225	206	186	142
3,607.8	...	...	...	...
223.7	...	...	...	...
1,414.7	425	361	313	243

Table 1.1 (continued)

POPULATION, LAND AREA AND DENSITY BY REGION AND PROVINCE
CENSUS YEARS 1980 to 2000

Region and province	Population			
	2000 [a] (May 1)	1995 (Sep 1)	1990 (May 1)	1980 (May 1)
10 Northern Mindanao	3,505,558	3,197,059	2,811,646	2,226,169
Bukidnon	1,060,265	940,403	843,891	631,634
Camiguin	74,232	68,039	64,247	57,126
Lanao del Norte	473,062	440,783	387,524	293,691
Misamis Occidental	486,723	458,965	424,365	386,328
Misamis Oriental	664,338	587,551	525,453	462,720
Cagayan De Oro City	461,877	428,314	339,598	227,312
Iligan City	285,061	273,004	226,568	167,358
11 Davao Region [d]	3,676,163	3,288,824	2,933,743	2,198,683
Compostela Valley	580,244	520,110	466,286	319,490
Davao del Norte	743,811	671,333	590,015	405,663
Davao del Sur	758,801	677,069	632,798	523,224
Davao Oriental	446,191	413,472	394,697	339,931
Davao City	1,147,116	1,006,840	849,947	610,375
12 SOCCSKSARGEN [d]	3,222,169	2,846,966	2,399,953	1,722,727
North Cotabato	958,643	862,666	763,995	564,599
Saranggani	410,622	367,006	283,141	219,372
South Cotabato	690,728	621,155	539,458	401,705
Sultan Kudarat	586,505	522,187	435,905	303,784
Cotabato City	163,849	146,779	127,065	83,871
Gen. Santos City	411,822	327,173	250,389	149,396
13 Caraga	2,095,367	1,942,687	1,764,297	1,371,512
Agusan del Norte	285,570	267,411	237,629	192,932
Agusan del Sur	559,294	514,736	420,763	265,030
Surigao del Norte	481,416	442,203	425,978	363,414
Surigao del Sur	501,808	471,263	452,098	377,647
Butuan City	267,279	247,074	227,829	172,489
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	2,876,077	2,430,857	2,167,139	1,614,292
Basilan	332,828	295,565	238,308	201,407
Lanao del Sur	669,072	571,804	508,081	351,159
Maguindanao	801,102	662,180	630,674	452,675
Sulu	619,668	536,201	469,971	360,588
Tawi-Tawi	322,317	250,718	228,204	194,651
Marawi City	131,090	114,389	91,901	53,812
Filipinos in Philippine Embassies/ Consulates and missions abroad	2,851	2,830	2,336	-
Homeless population	-	-	2,876	-

[a] In 2000, the population of disputed areas was reported in the next higher geographical level. For example, the population of Province A claimed by both Province A and Province B will be reflected in the region, but not in Province A nor Province B. This explains the discrepancy when one sums up the province details which is less than the regional totals.

[b] Land area is based on the 2005 Estimated Land Area certified by the Lands Management Bureau.

[c] Created under Executive Order No. 36 dated September 19, 2001, providing for the reorganization of the administrative regions in Mindanao and for other purposes.

Sources: National Statistics Office and Lands Management Bureau.

Table 1.1 (continued)

	Density (persons/sq km)			
Land area [b] (sq km)	2000 (May 1)	1995 (Sep 1)	1990 (May 1)	1980 (May 1)
20,372.1	172	157	138	109
10,498.6	101	90	80	60
238.0	312	286	270	240
4,045.7	117	109	96	73
2,055.2	237	223	206	188
3,534.7	188	166	149	131
412.8	1,119	1,038	823	551
813.4	350	336	279	206
20,417.8	180	161	144	108
4,479.8	130	116	104	71
3,427.0	217	196	172	118
6,771.0	112	100	93	77
5,740.0	78	72	69	59
2,443.6	469	412	348	250
22,481.6	143	127	107	77
9,008.9	106	96	85	63
3,616.5	114	101	78	61
4,428.8	156	140	122	91
5,251.3	112	99	83	58
176.0	931	834	722	477
492.9	836	664	508	303
21,470.8	98	90	82	64
3,546.9	81	75	67	54
9,989.5	56	52	42	27
3,009.3	160	147	142	121
4,925.2	102	96	92	77
816.6	327	303	279	211
31,877.4	90	76	68	51
2,295.0	145	129	104	88
13,979.4	48	41	36	25
8,712.4	92	76	72	52
3,264.0	190	164	144	110
3,626.6	89	69	63	54
87.6	1,497	1,307	1,050	615
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...

SOCIO-CULTURAL AFFAIRS
INPUT
ANNUAL POPULATION GROWTH BY REGION AND PROVINCE
CENSUS YEARS 1970 to 2000

Region and Province	Annual Average Growth Rate (in percent)				
	1970-1980	1980-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000	1990-2000
Philippines	2.75	2.35	2.32	2.36	2.34
National Capital Region	4.10	2.98	3.30	1.06	2.25
City of Manila	2.05	(0.18)	0.62	(0.97)	(0.13)
Kalookan City	5.48	5.02	5.64	3.06	4.43
Las Pinas City	11.56	8.09	6.37	2.93	4.76
Makati City	3.47	1.98	1.25	(1.80)	(0.18)
Malabon	3.04	3.90	4.13	(0.54)	1.92
Mandaluyong City	3.23	1.91	2.75	(0.63)	1.16
Marikina City	6.44	3.90	2.68	1.96	2.34
Muntinlupa City	7.71	7.37	7.02	(1.12)	3.14
Navotas	4.24	4.04	3.82	0.13	2.08
Parañaque City	7.93	3.98	4.57	3.03	3.85
Pasay City	3.39	2.50	1.96	(2.97)	(0.37)
Pasig City	5.55	4.00	3.22	1.50	2.42
Pateros	4.69	2.47	1.37	0.81	1.11
Quezon City	4.45	3.66	3.34	1.92	2.67
San Juan	2.21	(0.25)	(0.40)	(1.15)	(0.75)
Taguig	9.27	7.11	6.93	4.45	5.77
Valenzuela City	7.99	4.83	4.81	2.27	3.62
Cordillera Administrative Region	2.27	2.28	1.71	1.82	1.76
Abra	0.97	1.44	1.11	1.44	1.26
Apayao	3.59	0.56	2.14	3.25	2.66
Benguet	2.79	2.53	0.68	1.09	0.87
Ifugao	1.88	2.83	0.29	1.67	0.93
Kalinga	2.82	1.82	2.23	2.63	2.42
Mt. Province	1.02	1.24	2.18	1.54	1.88
Baguio City	3.48	4.40	4.09	2.31	3.26
1 Ilocos Region	1.62	1.96	1.30	2.15	1.69
Ilocos Norte	1.30	1.68	0.84	1.37	1.08
Ilocos Sur	1.42	1.60	0.90	1.85	1.34
La Union	1.93	1.95	1.61	2.09	1.83
Pangasinan	1.67	2.13	1.42	2.41	1.88
2 Cagayan Valley	2.75	2.01	1.51	2.25	1.86
Batanes	0.59	2.20	(1.08)	3.25	0.92
Cagayan	2.04	1.55	1.43	2.26	1.82
Isabela	3.00	2.18	1.35	2.25	1.77
Nueva Vizcaya	3.45	2.22	2.01	1.97	1.99
Quirino	5.28	3.21	2.63	2.71	2.67
3 Central Luzon	2.88	2.58	2.12	3.20	2.62
Aurora *	2.91	2.68	2.55	1.84	2.22
Bataan	4.10	2.79	2.72	2.74	2.73
Bulacan	4.03	3.22	3.24	4.93	4.03
Nueva Ecija	2.31	2.07	2.61	2.11	2.37
Pampanga	2.54	2.70	1.48	3.13	2.25
Tarlac	2.09	2.25	1.80	2.65	2.20
Zambales	2.03	2.54	0.98	2.32	1.61
Angeles City	3.45	2.28	(0.21)	2.61	1.10
Olongapo City	3.79	2.14	(1.35)	1.68	0.05

* Created under Executive Order No. 103 dated May 17, 2002, dividing Region IV into Region IV-A (CALABARZON) and Region IV-B (MIMAROPA) and transferring the province of Aurora to Region III.
Source: National Statistics Office.

Table 1.2 (continued)

Region and Province	Annual Average Growth Rate (in percent)				
	1970-1980	1980-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000	1990-2000
4a CALABARZON [a] 1/	3.22	3.05	3.53	3.72	3.62
Batangas	2.40	2.32	2.20	3.02	2.58
Cavite	4.02	4.10	6.46	5.45	5.99
Laguna	3.35	3.48	3.32	4.08	3.67
Quezon	1.20	1.81	2.15	1.90	1.95
Rizal	6.10	5.81	5.67	5.79	5.73
Lucena City	3.43	3.34	3.15	2.12	2.67
4b MIMAROPA [a]	...	...	...	...	...
Marinduque	1.89	0.66	1.41	1.81	1.60
Occidental Mindoro	4.44	2.42	3.50	2.45	3.01
Oriental Mindoro	3.13	2.10	1.91	2.46	2.17
Palawan	4.62	3.58	3.67	3.60	3.64
Romblon	1.46	1.65	1.36	1.67	1.51
5 Bicol Region	1.60	1.18	1.91	1.68	1.83
Albay	1.84	1.11	2.01	1.77	1.90
Camarines Norte	1.62	2.41	2.20	0.94	1.61
Camarines Sur	1.49	1.74	1.75	1.72	1.74
Catanduanes	0.77	0.65	1.50	1.33	1.42
Masbate	1.72	0.25	1.64	1.71	1.67
Sorsogon	1.60	0.44	2.35	2.04	2.21
6 Western Visayas	2.26	1.77	1.30	1.56	1.42
Aklan	2.11	1.60	1.43	2.05	1.72
Antique	1.78	1.65	1.14	1.89	1.49
Capiz	2.25	1.73	1.26	1.00	1.14
Guimaras	2.38	2.48	1.31	2.43	1.83
Iloilo	2.16	2.01	1.05	2.10	1.54
Negros Occidental	4.53	2.40	1.34	1.08	1.22
Bacolod City	3.43	3.33	1.88	1.39	1.65
Iloilo City	1.56	2.37	1.47	1.93	1.68
7 Central Visayas	2.25	1.95	1.65	2.79	2.19
Bohol	1.67	1.64	0.89	2.92	1.83
Cebu	1.95	2.21	2.01	3.07	2.51
Negros Oriental	2.31	1.22	1.94	2.03	2.02
Siquijor	1.11	0.50	(0.04)	2.19	0.99
Cebu City	3.51	2.22	1.54	1.77	1.65
Mandaue City	6.56	5.01	1.46	6.36	3.72
8 Eastern Visayas	1.63	0.88	1.84	1.51	1.68
Biliran	2.10	0.58	2.15	1.28	1.74
Eastern Samar	1.70	0.27	1.80	0.79	1.33
Leyte	1.56	1.39	1.89	1.13	1.53
Northern Samar	2.15	0.13	3.21	2.11	2.70
Samar	1.26	0.63	1.87	1.82	1.85
Southern Leyte	1.66	0.83	(0.26)	2.73	1.13
9 Zamboanga Peninzula [b]	3.18	2.23	2.42	2.18	2.31
Zamboanga del Norte	3.69	1.42	2.46	1.42	1.97
Zamboanga del Sur	1.98	2.76	1.88	1.97	1.92
Zamboanga Sibugay	...	...	...	...	...
Isabela City	...	...	...	...	...
Zamboanga City	5.57	2.55	2.74	3.56	3.13

1/ Data for Region 4 - Southern Tagalog.

[a] Created under Executive Order No. 103 dated May 17, 2002, dividing Region IV into Region IV-A (CALABARZON) and Region IV-B (MIMAROPA) and transferring the province of Aurora to Region III.

Source: National Statistics Office.

Table 1.2 (continued)
ANNUAL POPULATION GROWTH BY REGION AND PROVINCE
CENSUS YEARS 1970 to 2000

Region and Province	Annual Average Growth Rate (in percent)				
	1970-1980	1980-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000	1990-2000
10 Northern Mindanao	3.42	2.22	2.32	2.19	2.26
Bukidnon	4.30	2.94	2.05	2.06	2.31
Camiguin	0.58	1.18	1.08	1.88	1.45
Lanao del Norte	1.81	2.81	2.44	1.53	2.01
Misamis Occidental	1.91	0.94	1.48	1.27	1.38
Misamis Oriental	3.00	1.28	2.12	2.67	2.37
Cagayan De Oro City	5.88	4.10	4.44	1.63	3.12
Iligan City	4.82	3.08	3.55	0.93	2.32
11 Davao Region [b]	4.34	3.04	2.64	2.60	2.62
Compostela Valley	5.63	3.85	2.07	2.37	2.21
Davao del Norte	4.65	3.82	2.45	2.22	2.34
Davao del Sur	2.91	1.92	1.27	2.47	1.83
Davao Oriental	3.20	1.57	0.87	1.64	1.23
Davao City	4.52	3.37	3.22	2.83	3.04
12 SOCCSKSARGEN [b]	2.68	3.32	2.83	2.08	2.48
North Cotabato	1.89	3.07	2.30	2.29	2.29
Saranggani	5.57	2.58	4.98	2.43	3.79
South Cotabato	9.08	5.68	2.68	2.30	2.50
Sultan Kudarat	4.73	3.68	3.44	2.52	3.01
Cotabato City	3.20	4.24	2.74	2.38	2.57
Gen. Santos City	5.69	5.30	5.14	5.05	5.10
13 Caraga	3.74	2.55	1.82	1.63	1.73
Agusan del Norte	2.76	2.11	2.24	1.42	1.85
Agusan del Sur	4.26	4.73	3.85	1.79	2.89
Surigao del Norte	4.29	1.60	0.70	1.84	1.23
Surigao del Sur	3.86	1.82	0.78	1.35	1.05
Butuan City	2.78	2.82	1.53	1.70	1.61
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	0.92	3.06	1.80	3.86	2.76
Basilan	3.42	1.70	4.11	2.58	3.40
Lanao del Sur	(1.29)	3.76	2.24	3.42	2.79
Maguindanao	0.87	3.37	0.92	4.16	2.42
Sulu	1.35	2.68	2.50	3.15	2.80
Tawi-Tawi	5.85	1.60	1.78	5.53	3.51
Marawi City	(0.35)	5.50	4.18	2.96	3.61

[b] Created under Executive Order No. 36 dated September 19, 2001, providing for the reorganization of the administrative regions in Mindanao and for other purposes.

Source: National Statistics Office.

POPULATION BY AGE GROUP, BY SEX AND BY REGION
2000

Region/ Age Group	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Philippines	76,504,077	38,524,266	37,979,811
Under 1	1,917,431	986,506	930,925
1-4	7,752,071	3,965,426	3,786,645
5-9	9,694,781	4,962,013	4,732,768
10-14	8,949,614	4,541,197	4,408,417
15-19	8,017,298	4,017,830	3,999,468
20-24	7,069,403	3,522,518	3,546,885
25-29	6,071,089	3,053,616	3,017,473
30-34	5,546,294	2,804,522	2,741,772
35-39	4,901,023	2,496,821	2,404,202
40-44	4,163,494	2,120,314	2,043,180
45-49	3,330,054	1,696,712	1,633,342
50-54	2,622,316	1,318,632	1,303,684
55-59	1,903,649	943,133	960,516
60-64	1,633,150	786,137	847,013
65-69	1,138,842	533,468	605,374
70-74	797,972	361,614	436,358
75-79	505,356	218,622	286,734
80 and over	490,240	195,185	295,055

Source: National Statistics Office.

POPULATION BY AGE GROUP, BY SEX AND BY REGION
2000

Region/ Age Group	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Philippines	76,504,077	38,524,266	37,979,811
Under 1	1,917,431	986,506	930,925
1-4	7,752,071	3,965,426	3,786,645
5-9	9,694,781	4,962,013	4,732,768
10-14	8,949,614	4,541,197	4,408,417
15-19	8,017,298	4,017,830	3,999,468
20-24	7,069,403	3,522,518	3,546,885
25-29	6,071,089	3,053,616	3,017,473
30-34	5,546,294	2,804,522	2,741,772
35-39	4,901,023	2,496,821	2,404,202
40-44	4,163,494	2,120,314	2,043,180
45-49	3,330,054	1,696,712	1,633,342
50-54	2,622,316	1,318,632	1,303,684
55-59	1,903,649	943,133	960,516
60-64	1,633,150	786,137	847,013
65-69	1,138,842	533,468	605,374
70-74	797,972	361,614	436,358
75-79	505,356	218,622	286,734
80 and over	490,240	195,185	295,055

Source: National Statistics Office.

POPULATION BY AGE GROUP, BY SEX AND BY REGION
2000

Region/ Age Group	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Region/ Age Group	Both Sexes	Male	Female
National Capital Region	9,932,560	4,877,842	5,054,718	Cordillera Administrative Region	1,365,412	695,838	669,574
Under 1	255,191	131,657	123,534	Under 1	34,896	18,140	16,756
1-4	956,161	490,125	466,036	1-4	132,588	69,038	63,550
5-9	1,045,297	536,296	509,001	5-9	172,889	88,821	84,068
10-14	914,010	461,142	452,868	10-14	168,611	86,052	82,559
15-19	970,920	454,275	516,645	15-19	153,268	77,006	76,262
20-24	1,090,487	506,550	583,937	20-24	130,387	65,659	64,728
25-29	984,618	477,951	506,667	25-29	103,630	53,335	50,295
30-34	865,349	430,622	434,727	30-34	94,664	48,765	45,899
35-39	713,170	354,564	358,606	35-39	85,379	44,341	41,038
40-44	607,853	303,085	304,768	40-44	72,791	37,646	35,145
45-49	474,156	237,694	236,462	45-49	55,492	28,792	26,700
50-54	367,402	183,817	183,585	50-54	42,274	21,615	20,659
55-59	219,070	106,834	112,236	55-59	31,802	15,883	15,919
60-64	182,938	84,971	97,967	60-64	30,174	14,467	15,707
65-69	118,975	53,031	65,944	65-69	21,831	10,365	11,466
70-74	78,102	33,439	44,663	70-74	15,357	7,116	8,241
75-79	45,707	17,662	28,045	75-79	9,793	4,608	5,185
80 and over	43,154	14,127	29,027	80 and over	9,586	4,189	5,397
1 Ilocos Region	4,200,478	2,108,238	2,092,240	2 Cagayan Valley	2,813,159	1,440,762	1,372,397
Under 1	100,230	51,847	48,383	Under 1	73,815	39,145	34,670
1-4	389,670	199,909	189,761	1-4	273,518	143,097	130,421
5-9	500,183	256,561	243,622	5-9	357,862	183,524	174,338
10-14	482,806	245,909	236,897	10-14	354,002	181,070	172,932
15-19	442,527	226,653	215,874	15-19	296,277	152,396	143,881
20-24	375,831	191,287	184,544	20-24	250,651	128,696	121,955
25-29	320,709	163,334	157,375	25-29	212,734	109,783	102,951
30-34	297,337	151,266	146,071	30-34	192,832	98,843	93,989
35-39	262,702	133,487	129,215	35-39	183,091	94,935	88,156
40-44	225,788	113,373	112,415	40-44	155,788	80,483	75,305
45-49	185,194	92,222	92,972	45-49	122,795	63,369	59,426
50-54	160,192	78,332	81,860	50-54	92,913	46,929	45,984
55-59	119,512	57,333	62,179	55-59	67,226	33,561	33,665
60-64	104,434	48,439	55,995	60-64	63,400	30,905	32,495
65-69	77,584	34,669	42,915	65-69	44,511	21,293	23,218
70-74	59,216	25,255	33,961	70-74	30,635	14,302	16,333
75-79	45,712	18,901	26,811	75-79	20,842	9,502	11,340
80 and over	50,851	19,461	31,390	80 and over	20,267	8,929	11,338

Source: National Statistics Office.

Table 1.7 (continued)

Region/ Age Group	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Region/ Age Group	Both Sexes	Male	Female
3 Central Luzon	8,030,945	4,045,882	3,985,063	4 Southern Tagalog	11,793,655	5,933,436	5,860,219
Under 1	199,870	102,674	97,196	Under 1	310,505	159,899	150,606
1-4	791,672	406,341	385,331	1-4	1,234,683	634,173	600,510
5-9	960,381	493,411	466,970	5-9	1,480,493	759,551	720,942
10-14	882,649	449,597	433,052	10-14	1,315,261	668,995	646,266
15-19	812,650	410,159	402,491	15-19	1,191,489	595,723	595,766
20-24	764,940	383,752	381,188	20-24	1,106,662	546,389	560,273
25-29	668,065	338,040	330,025	25-29	961,777	482,356	479,421
30-34	631,238	319,562	311,676	30-34	897,222	453,078	444,144
35-39	536,626	274,203	262,423	35-39	781,363	399,261	382,102
40-44	451,086	229,898	221,188	40-44	664,872	340,082	324,790
45-49	357,695	181,103	176,592	45-49	521,589	266,770	254,819
50-54	295,164	147,223	147,941	50-54	401,687	202,019	199,668
55-59	196,576	96,704	99,872	55-59	277,557	136,118	141,439
60-64	168,226	79,905	88,321	60-64	233,423	110,927	122,496
65-69	119,557	54,331	65,226	65-69	163,804	74,776	89,028
70-74	83,528	36,235	47,293	70-74	111,443	48,976	62,467
75-79	55,731	22,613	33,118	75-79	70,812	29,140	41,672
80 and over	55,291	20,131	35,160	80 and over	69,013	25,203	43,810
5 Bicol Region	4,686,669	2,392,601	2,294,068	6 Western Visayas	6,211,038	3,128,863	3,082,175
Under 1	132,019	68,036	63,983	Under 1	145,453	75,369	70,084
1-4	524,629	270,026	254,603	1-4	580,249	296,443	283,806
5-9	660,354	340,392	319,962	5-9	782,744	399,881	382,863
10-14	606,969	310,725	296,244	10-14	759,778	385,156	374,622
15-19	486,830	253,529	233,301	15-19	673,135	342,953	330,182
20-24	376,125	193,855	182,270	20-24	540,036	278,620	261,416
25-29	308,981	158,614	150,367	25-29	446,724	229,444	217,280
30-34	297,034	151,670	145,364	30-34	414,236	210,474	203,762
35-39	266,337	138,059	128,278	35-39	379,883	194,282	185,601
40-44	232,269	119,745	112,524	40-44	333,543	168,062	165,481
45-49	191,499	98,302	93,197	45-49	278,504	140,574	137,930
50-54	161,159	80,496	80,663	50-54	220,755	108,477	112,278
55-59	128,933	63,907	65,026	55-59	182,246	87,839	94,407
60-64	108,721	52,282	56,439	60-64	162,501	75,857	86,644
65-69	78,394	37,288	41,106	65-69	116,129	53,272	62,857
70-74	59,045	26,930	32,115	70-74	82,471	35,914	46,557
75-79	34,926	15,717	19,209	75-79	56,751	23,955	32,796
80 and over	32,445	13,028	19,417	80 and over	55,900	22,291	33,609

Table 1.7 (continued)
POPULATION BY AGE GROUP, BY SEX AND BY REGION
2000

Region/ Age Group	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Region/ Age Group	Both Sexes	Male	Female
7 Central Visayas	5,706,953	2,859,723	2,847,230	8 Eastern Visayas	3,610,355	1,844,572	1,765,783
Under 1	147,164	76,192	70,972	Under 1	98,599	50,914	47,685
1-4	560,622	286,411	274,211	1-4	399,149	205,007	194,142
5-9	721,147	368,487	352,660	5-9	509,385	261,671	247,714
10-14	673,925	341,003	332,922	10-14	459,366	234,491	224,875
15-19	597,313	299,762	297,551	15-19	365,552	192,235	173,317
20-24	516,225	257,496	258,729	20-24	282,656	147,324	135,332
25-29	439,660	221,669	217,991	25-29	241,316	124,175	117,141
30-34	394,103	198,295	195,808	30-34	224,000	114,893	109,107
35-39	349,896	177,975	171,921	35-39	203,200	105,036	98,164
40-44	298,407	150,307	148,100	40-44	177,006	90,824	86,182
45-49	245,671	123,239	122,432	45-49	145,924	74,786	71,138
50-54	195,133	95,907	99,226	50-54	126,150	63,022	63,128
55-59	157,896	76,849	81,047	55-59	107,605	53,514	54,091
60-64	138,859	65,115	73,744	60-64	93,206	45,051	48,155
65-69	101,940	47,205	54,735	65-69	68,577	32,675	35,902
70-74	74,395	33,542	40,853	70-74	50,793	23,578	27,215
75-79	47,865	21,049	26,816	75-79	31,110	13,909	17,201
80 and over	46,732	19,220	27,512	80 and over	26,761	11,467	15,294
9 Western Mindanao	3,091,208	1,566,743	1,524,465	10 Northern Mindanao	2,747,585	1,397,684	1,349,901
Under 1	75,835	38,624	37,211	Under 1	70,164	35,460	34,704
1-4	336,682	171,280	165,402	1-4	282,044	144,444	137,600
5-9	437,787	222,780	215,007	5-9	366,317	187,426	178,891
10-14	395,085	198,450	196,635	10-14	345,269	175,465	169,804
15-19	331,765	166,213	165,552	15-19	293,068	147,588	145,480
20-24	271,526	136,759	134,767	20-24	247,848	126,174	121,674
25-29	232,090	116,655	115,435	25-29	208,148	106,272	101,876
30-34	210,317	106,578	103,739	30-34	190,623	97,365	93,258
35-39	191,799	98,633	93,166	35-39	171,579	88,032	83,547
40-44	157,493	81,120	76,373	40-44	147,193	75,585	71,608
45-49	126,467	65,647	60,820	45-49	116,825	60,360	56,465
50-54	95,096	49,044	46,052	50-54	87,610	45,192	42,418
55-59	71,942	36,746	35,196	55-59	65,624	33,337	32,287
60-64	60,002	30,406	29,596	60-64	58,306	28,907	29,399
65-69	40,313	20,128	20,185	65-69	39,727	19,364	20,363
70-74	27,783	13,779	14,004	70-74	26,876	12,842	14,034
75-79	14,832	7,179	7,653	75-79	16,032	7,399	8,633
80 and over	14,394	6,722	7,672	80 and over	14,332	6,472	7,860

Table 1.7 (continued)

Region/ Age Group	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Region/ Age Group	Both Sexes	Male	Female
11 Southern Mindanao	5,189,335	2,648,187	2,541,148	12 Central Mindanao	2,598,210	1,313,149	1,285,061
Under 1	125,958	63,829	62,129	Under 1	59,871	30,117	29,754
1-4	529,296	269,235	260,061	1-4	278,679	140,080	138,599
5-9	675,272	345,040	330,232	5-9	363,952	185,460	178,492
10-14	646,332	327,154	319,178	10-14	331,319	167,541	163,778
15-19	566,474	282,545	283,929	15-19	292,756	145,121	147,635
20-24	485,484	246,225	239,259	20-24	237,091	117,964	119,127
25-29	417,940	214,274	203,666	25-29	201,275	100,249	101,026
30-34	375,178	193,036	182,142	30-34	180,207	91,384	88,823
35-39	327,163	168,977	158,186	35-39	161,722	82,405	79,317
40-44	277,916	144,288	133,628	40-44	132,701	68,483	64,218
45-49	220,420	115,138	105,282	45-49	105,462	54,767	50,695
50-54	163,877	85,843	78,034	50-54	77,457	40,547	36,910
55-59	118,492	61,693	56,799	55-59	55,293	28,648	26,645
60-64	99,098	51,397	47,701	60-64	46,737	23,985	22,752
65-69	65,347	33,064	32,283	65-69	30,454	15,458	14,996
70-74	44,589	22,439	22,150	70-74	20,543	10,207	10,336
75-79	26,334	12,757	13,577	75-79	11,492	5,637	5,855
80 and over	24,165	11,253	12,912	80 and over	11,199	5,096	6,103
13 Caraga	2,095,367	1,071,249	1,024,118	Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	2,412,159	1,189,804	1,222,355
Under 1	57,663	30,026	27,637	Under 1	29,801	14,346	15,455
1-4	222,584	114,668	107,916	1-4	257,898	124,148	133,750
5-9	292,747	149,329	143,418	5-9	365,729	182,149	183,580
10-14	281,401	142,497	138,904	10-14	330,773	164,874	165,899
15-19	225,879	116,070	109,809	15-19	315,440	154,648	160,792
20-24	170,213	87,876	82,337	20-24	221,285	106,942	114,343
25-29	143,861	73,964	69,897	25-29	177,942	82,697	95,245
30-34	135,460	69,098	66,362	30-34	145,061	68,849	76,212
35-39	125,656	64,588	61,068	35-39	160,192	77,419	82,773
40-44	107,128	55,169	51,959	40-44	120,450	61,560	58,890
45-49	85,434	44,309	41,125	45-49	95,926	49,091	46,835
50-54	67,450	34,288	33,162	50-54	67,208	35,477	31,731
55-59	55,608	28,343	27,265	55-59	47,864	25,622	22,242
60-64	47,771	24,005	23,766	60-64	35,049	19,365	15,684
65-69	31,769	15,875	15,894	65-69	19,757	10,595	9,162
70-74	21,397	10,365	11,032	70-74	11,698	6,657	5,041
75-79	12,521	5,869	6,652	75-79	4,831	2,701	2,130
80 and over	10,825	4,910	5,915	80 and over	5,255	2,664	2,591

HOUSEHOLD POPULATION BY RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION AND BY SEX
2000

Religion	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	76,332,470	38,416,929	37,915,541
Roman Catholic	61,862,898	31,197,055	30,665,843
Islam	3,862,409	1,907,721	1,954,688
Evangelical	2,152,786	1,067,708	1,085,078
Iglesia ni Cristo	1,762,845	889,774	873,071
Aglipayan	1,508,662	765,799	742,863
Seventh Day Adventist	609,570	301,699	307,871
United Church of Christ in the Philippines	416,681	209,647	207,034
Jehovah's Witnesses	380,059	184,489	195,570
Other Protestants	340,765	169,053	171,712
United Methodist Church	305,690	152,516	153,174
Convention of the Philippine Baptist Churches	217,806	106,462	111,344
Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints	181,485	89,789	91,696
Bible Baptist	176,112	86,462	89,650
Tribal religion	164,080	84,399	79,681
Philippine Episcopal Church	161,444	82,869	78,575
Association of Fundamental Baptist Churches in the Philippines	148,776	72,796	75,980
Southern Baptist	116,546	58,585	57,961
Philippine Benevolent Missionaries Association	107,890	54,200	53,690
Other Baptist	69,158	33,883	35,275
Buddhist	64,969	32,257	32,712
Iglesia Evangelista Methodista en las Islas Filipinas	54,709	27,240	27,469
Lutheran Church - Philippines	46,918	23,846	23,072
Missionary Baptist Churches of the Philippines	25,547	12,807	12,740
Other Methodist	24,520	11,861	12,659
Salvation Army, Philippines	12,596	6,239	6,357
Association of Baptist Churches in Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao	11,476	5,668	5,808
International Baptist Missionary Fellowship	7,452	3,670	3,782
None	73,799	38,985	34,814
Unknown	351,632	182,210	169,422

Source: National Statistics Office.

SOCIO-CULTURAL AFFAIRS
INPUT
HOUSEHOLD POPULATION BY ETHNICITY AND BY SEX
2000

Ethnicity	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	76,332,470	38,416,930	37,915,540
Tagalog	21,485,927	10,732,408	10,753,519
Cebuano	10,030,667	5,066,690	4,963,977
Ilocano	6,920,760	3,507,553	3,413,207
Bisaya/Binisaya	5,778,435	2,897,121	2,881,314
Hiligaynon/Ilonggo	5,773,135	2,905,519	2,867,616
Bikol/Bicol	4,583,034	2,333,788	2,249,246
Waray	2,567,558	1,301,040	1,266,518
Other foreign language/dialect	19,964	12,191	7,773
Other local language/dialect	18,546,497	9,351,862	9,194,635
Not reported	646,457	320,949	325,508

Source: National Statistics Office.

TOTAL HEALTH EXPENDITURE
1996 to 2004

Indicator	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002[r]	2003	2004
Total Health Expenditure (in million pesos) at current prices	76,927	87,831	94,454	104,827	114,911	116,602	117,180	148,660	165,247
Health Expenditure Growth Rate (%) at current prices	17.0	14.2	7.5	11.0	9.6	1.5	0.5	26.9	11.2
Total Health Expenditure (in million pesos) at 1985 prices	30,170	32,514	31,899	33,194	34,858	33,356	32,495	38,871	41,266
Health Expenditure Growth Rate (%) at 1985 prices	7.3	7.8	-1.9	4.1	5.0	-4.3	-2.6	19.6	6.2

r - revised.
Source: National Statistical Coordination Board.

SOCIO-CULTURAL AFFAIRS
INPUT
SHARE OF HEALTH EXPENDITURE TO GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT
1996 to 2004

Indicator	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002[r]	2003	2004
Total Health Expenditure (in billion pesos) at current prices	76.9	87.8	94.5	104.8	114.9	116.6	117.2	148.7	165.2
GNP (in billion pesos) at current prices	2,261.3	2,528.3	2,802.1	3,136.2	3,566.1	3,876.6	4,223.3	4,591.4	5,167.6
Share of Health Expenditure to GNP (%)	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.8	3.2	3.2

r - revised.
Source: National Statistical Coordination Board.

DISTRIBUTION OF HEALTH EXPENDITURES BY SOURCE OF FUNDS
1996 to 2004

Source of Funds	Percent Share								
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002^r	2003	2004
All Sources	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Government	36.0	38.0	39.1	39.2	40.6	36.2	31.0	31.9	30.3
National	19.7	20.3	20.8	20.7	21.2	17.1	15.8	16.1	15.9
Local	16.2	17.6	18.4	18.5	19.3	19.1	15.2	15.8	14.4
Social Insurance	5.0	5.1	3.8	5.0	7.0	7.9	9.0	8.7	9.5
Medicare	4.7	4.8	3.5	4.8	6.8	7.7	8.8	8.6	9.4
Employees' Compensation	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Private Sources	58.1	56.1	56.1	54.5	51.2	54.5	58.6	58.2	59.0
Out-of-Pocket	48.3	46.5	46.3	43.3	40.5	43.9	46.8	46.6	46.9
Private Insurance	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.5	2.9	2.3	2.5
Health Maintenance	2.3	2.5	2.9	4.0	3.8	3.1	3.6	4.7	4.8
Organizations (HMOs)	5.0	4.4	4.0	4.0	3.7	3.9	4.1	3.4	3.6
Employer-based Plans	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2
Private Schools									
Others	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.2

Source: National Statistical Coordination Board.

SOCIO-CULTURAL AFFAIRS
OUTPUT
DISTRIBUTION OF REPORTED CASES OF DRUG/SUBSTANCE ABUSE BY SEX
AND BY TYPE OF DRUG/SUBSTANCE OF ABUSE
2004 and 2005

Drug/Substance of Abuse	2004			2005		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1. Shabu	4,472	415	4,887	4,405	373	4,778
2. Marijuana	1,710	126	1,836	1,846	130	1,976
3. Cough/Cold Preparation	206	10	216	144	5	149
4. Injectable	124	8	132	118	19	137
5. Inhalants	183	7	190	263	20	283

Note: Inhalants include rugby, solvent and other volatile substance while injectable refer to morphine,
heroin and others.

Source: Dangerous Drugs Board.

SOCIO-CULTURAL AFFAIRS
INPUT
NUMBER OF RAIDS CONDUCTED AND PERSONS ARRESTED
ON ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING
1991 to 2005

Year	Raids Conducted	Persons Arrested
1991	2,156	2,862
1992	1,767	2,324
1993	5,122	6,538
1994	2,282	3,490
1995	2,022	3,113
1996	1,393	2,050
1997	1,849	3,079
1998	1,483	2,722
1999	12,215	20,110
2000	7,956	11,004
2001	16,991	18,367
2002	20,024	25,076
2003	23,305	33,150
2004	24,778	26,635
2005	10,720	16,158

Source: Dangerous Drugs Board.

SOCIO-CULTURAL AFFAIRS
INPUT
NUMBER OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES BY TYPE OF DISABILITY AND BY SEX
2000

Type of Disability	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	942,098	468,766	473,332
Low vision	352,398	154,053	198,345
Oral defect	50,862	27,100	23,762
Partial blindness	76,731	38,157	38,574
Mentally ill	67,294	34,818	32,476
Mentally retarded	66,113	35,194	30,919
Quadriplegic	55,889	31,297	24,592
Hard of hearing	44,725	22,251	22,474
Others	228,086	125,896	102,190

Source: National Statistics Office.

NUMBER OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES BY TYPE OF DISABILITY AND BY REGION
2000

Region	Persons with Disability	Type of Disability					
		Total Blindness	Partial Blindness	Low Vision	Total Deafness	Partial Deafness	Hard of Hearing
Total [1]	942,098	44,014	76,731	352,398	35,890	40,983	44,725
NCR National Capital Region	109,236	4,153	7,248	46,910	3,176	2,630	2,362
CAR Cordillera Administrative Region	17,321	962	1,374	4,136	750	1,240	1,343
1 Ilocos Region	52,715	2,566	3,235	15,928	1,969	2,612	3,937
2 Cagayan Valley	36,195	1,982	2,637	12,083	1,417	1,825	2,243
3 Central Luzon	86,770	3,340	5,468	34,645	3,042	2,729	3,449
4 Southern Tagalog	144,289	6,749	11,650	51,303	4,965	5,081	5,559
5 Bicol Region	75,772	3,392	9,429	25,927	2,744	3,753	4,744
6 Western Visayas	87,800	4,446	8,022	28,593	5,307	4,206	4,328
7 Central Visayas	84,707	4,960	5,862	38,821	2,855	4,238	3,783
8 Eastern Visayas	62,924	2,975	6,262	24,355	2,117	3,444	4,093
9 Zamboanga Peninsula	31,424	1,404	2,805	12,975	1,231	1,500	1,473
10 Northern Mindanao	29,774	1,208	2,630	10,689	1,121	1,436	1,439
11 Davao Region	57,462	2,682	4,479	21,934	2,300	2,380	2,410
12 SOCCSKSARGEN	22,165	1,071	1,971	7,161	1,210	1,042	1,063
13 Caraga	30,482	1,413	2,414	12,650	1,019	1,566	1,320
ARMM Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	12,989	707	1,232	4,284	656	1,298	1,178

[1] Includes data in disputed areas.

Source: National Statistics Office.

SOCIO-CULTURAL AFFAIRS
OUTPUT

UNDUPLICATED NUMBER OF CLIENTS SERVED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT BY REGION, BY CLIENTELE CATEGORY AND BY SEX
2004 to 2005

Region	Families		Children				Youth		
	2004 [a]	2005 [b]	2004		2005		2004		
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	M
Total	236,954	42,963	39,752	41,426	40,544	42,013	4,569	524	
NCR National Capital Region	64,694	10,850	15,456	15,790	15,400	16,124	569	93	
CAR Cordillera Administrative	3,848	1,138	1,034	1,165	931	1,118	67	4	
1 Ilocos Region	6,582	2,724	2,575	2,580	2,040	2,220	288	22	
2 Cagayan Valley	3,662	1,501	717	876	754	1,072	52	2	
3 Central Luzon	39,952	3,110	5,127	5,289	5,129	5,208	638	17	
4a CALABARZON	5,937	4,536	5,360	5,713	5,073	5,267	542	21	
4b MIMAROPA	1,559	2,600	116	118	607	654	24	16	
5 Bicol Region	13,288	2,229	611	637	727	680	5	-	
6 Western Visayas	5,181	1,931	1,085	1,458	1,193	1,444	103	6	
7 Central Visayas	13,270	2,348	2,510	2,867	2,698	2,933	451	28	
8 Eastern Visayas	17,510	2,363	500	512	752	725	274	88	
9 Zamboanga Peninsula	4,296	1,747	1,345	1,495	1,422	1,335	465	139	
10 Northern Mindanao	16,886	1,908	1,074	911	1,298	1,059	359	10	
11 Davao Region	3,584	2,564	1,314	1,196	1,509	1,337	468	63	
12 SOCCSKSARGEN	13,975	540	648	533	716	553	172	15	
13 Caraga	10,024	874	280	286	295	284	92	-	
ARMM Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	12,706	...	...	...	...	...	...		

[a] These were clients served under Placement Services, Crisis Intervention Unit, CIDSS and SEA-K.
[b] CIDSS Project has been localized to LGUs.
[c] Locally-funded projects for youth and persons with disability were devolved to the Local Government Units in 2003; while most of the PSCB for women were also devolved to the LGUs.
[d] Data included in Region 4a formely Southern Tagalog.

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development.

	Type of Disability					
Oral Defect	Loss of one/both arms/hands	Loss of one/both legs.feet	Quadriplegic	Mentally Retarded	Mentally Ill	Multiple Impairment
50,862	36,313	43,367	55,889	66,113	67,294	27,519
4,263	6,037	4,284	4,943	6,459	13,584	3,187
1,257	899	998	1,409	1,217	1,174	562
4,721	1,816	2,543	3,419	5,222	3,221	1,526
3,121	1,223	1,936	2,325	2,424	2,016	963
4,527	4,012	4,091	5,293	7,130	6,793	2,251
8,172	6,896	6,665	8,386	9,860	15,050	3,753
3,769	2,296	3,675	4,944	5,008	4,104	1,987
4,888	2,742	4,690	5,709	6,828	5,241	2,800
3,383	1,885	3,229	4,246	5,592	3,987	1,866
3,237	2,127	2,345	3,286	3,304	2,545	2,834
1,535	1,123	1,326	1,694	2,025	1,422	911
1,664	1,112	1,512	1,885	2,506	1,638	934
3,099	2,066	2,901	3,692	4,524	3,130	1,865
1,329	775	1,400	1,606	1,647	1,219	671
1,342	993	1,325	1,888	1,830	1,662	860
351	308	442	963	530	496	544

Youth		Women		Persons with Disabilities				Senior Citizens			
2005		2004	2005	2004		2005		2004		2005	
Male	Female	Female	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
5,523	836	5,559	5,440	6,818	3,498	4,990	3,022	865	1,363	855	1,405
179	26	475	525	6,111	3,070	4,078	2,387	410	791	453	840
29	35	318	675	7	16	14	15	31	47	18	55
344	15	430	332	182	142	195	135	-	-	1	1
93	5	448	399	4	-	2	3	14	53	19	32
664	33	480	559	28	6	34	44	22	13	25	22
771	262	104	106	45	25	258	231	169	213	110	188
124	35	140	74	19	14	12	1	50	48	32	50
57	1	70	85	-	-	-	2	7	9	13	20
44	2	144	116	3	2	-	-	-	2	1	2
434	35	598	416	202	105	211	91	17	25	28	44
332	53	145	215	7	3	12	4	6	15	14	14
657	178	861	766	106	56	108	73	32	42	31	45
597	50	497	477	-	-	-	-	21	19	1	1
711	85	669	486	2	2	11	4	72	68	96	67
409	20	149	172	89	51	49	28	3	3	7	13
78	1	31	37	13	6	6	4	11	15	6	11
...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...

MORTALITY: TEN LEADING CAUSES, NUMBER AND RATES, BY SEX
2001 and 2002

Diseases	2001			
	Number			Rate
	Total	Male	Female	
1. Diseases of the heart	62,950	36,286	26,664	80.8
2. Diseases of the vascular system	53,092	29,827	23,265	68.1
3. Malignant neoplasm	37,832	20,187	17,645	48.5
4. Pneumonia	33,939	17,069	16,870	43.6
5. Accidents	32,856	26,497	6,359	42.2
6. Tuberculosis, all forms	27,351	18,479	8,872	35.1
7. Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions	16,969	11,424	5,545	21.8
8. Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	15,778	9,435	6,343	20.2
9. Diabetes mellitus	12,504	5,982	6,522	16.0
10. Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis	8,871	5,215	3,656	11.4

Diseases	2002			
	Number			Rate
	Total	Male	Female	
1. Diseases of the heart	70,138	39,502	30,636	88.2
2. Diseases of the vascular system	49,519	27,536	21,983	62.3
3. Malignant neoplasm	38,821	20,440	18,381	48.8
4. Pneumonia	34,218	16,729	17,489	43.0
5. Accidents	33,617	27,448	6,169	42.3
6. Tuberculosis, all forms	28,507	19,293	9,214	35.9
7. Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions	19,320	13,007	6,313	24.3
8. Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	14,209	8,520	5,689	17.9
9. Diabetes mellitus	13,922	6,524	7,398	17.5
10. Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis	9,192	5,358	3,834	11.6

Source: Department of Health.

SOCIO-CULTURAL AFFAIRS
OUTPUT
PROFILE OF DRUG ABUSERS
2000 to 2005

Characteristics	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
1. Sex Ratio	13:1	14:1	11:1	11:1	9:1	10:1
2. Mean Age	27	27	27	28	29	29
3. Civil Status (In Percent)						
Single	53.9	55.8	53.0	51.7	53.2	54.4
Married	31.5	32.7	33.5	34.5	32.3	30.1
Others	14.6	11.5	13.5	13.9	14.6	15.6
4. Average Family Size	3-4	3-4	2-3	2-3	3-4	3-4
5. Educational Attainment (In percent)						
High school level	28.8	27.4	29.2	29.4	28.9	27.6
High school graduate	18.1	15.5	14.0	16.7	16.8	17.2
College level	28.0	28.1	31.0	28.2	27.9	27.6
College graduate	8.8	8.9	9.1	9.6	9.6	9.3
Others	16.3	20.1	16.7	16.1	16.8	18.5
6. IQ	average	average	average	average	average	average
7. Occupation (In Percent)						
Unemployed	33.2	35.8	31.8	38.9	38.0	38.2
Workers/employees	30.5	35.5	32.7	30.9	29.5	32.9
Self-employed	12.5	10.0	12.7	12.5	8.9	7.6
Students	4.4	5.1	6.4	5.0	5.4	5.8
Out-of-school youth	8.2	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.8	3.1
Others	11.3	12.3	15.9	11.8	17.4	12.3
8. Average Monthly Family Income	P8,708.00	P7,800.81	P11,114.29	P12,358.48	P13,553.36	P13,063.13
9. Place of Residence	urban (specifically Metro Manila)	urban (specifically Metro Manila)	urban (specifically Metro Manila)	urban (specifically Metro Manila)	urban (specifically Metro Manila)	urban (specifically Metro Manila)
10. Nature of Drug Taking	monodrug use	monodrug use	monodrug use	poly drug use	poly drug use	poly drug use
11. Duration of Drug Taking	more than two years	more than two years	more than two years	more than six (6) years	more than six (6) years	more than six (6) years
12. Drugs of Abuse	shabu, marijuana	shabu, marijuana	shabu, marijuana	shabu, marijuana	shabu, marijuana	shabu, marijuana

Note: Sex ratio is defined as the number of males to females.

Source: Dangerous Drugs Board.

NUMBER OF WOMEN IN ESPECIALLY DIFFICULT CIRCUMTANCES (WEDC) SERVED
BY THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT
BY CASE CATEGORY AND BY REGION
2005

Case Category	Total	National Capital Region	Cordillera Administrative Region	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4A
Total	5,440	525	675	332	399	559	106
Sexually abused	348	43	17	42	36	17	7
Physically abused/maltreated/battered	1,582	61	53	88	232	128	26
Illegal recruitment	74	30	2	6	5	1	2
Involuntary prostitution	141	35	-	54	3	27	7
Armed Conflict	5	-	-	-	-	-	1
Trafficking	112	47	-	-	1	-	14
In Detention	62	-	2	6	7	-	-
Others [1]	1,229	233	146	83	112	142	15
Uncategorized [2]	1,887	76	455	53	3	244	34

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development.

[1] Includes strandees, abandoned, emotionally distressed, unwed mothers, sexually-exploited, voluntary committed/surrendered.
[2] WEDC clients provided crisis intervention services but whose cases were not categorized.

SOCIO-CULTURAL AFFAIRS
INSTITUTIONS
Table 12.4
NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS/CENTERS/FACILITIES
INVOLVED IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF SOCIAL SERVICES
1998 to 2005

Type of Institutions/Centers/Facilities	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total	68	66	65	71	71	71	67	65
Child Caring Institutions	27	35	34	32	32	33	31	29
Youth Center/Facilities	22	10	10	12	12	12	12	12
Facilities for Disabled/Elderly Persons and Special Groups	8	8	8	12	13	12	12	12
Substitute Home for Women in Especially Difficult Circumstances	11	13	13	15	14	14	12	12

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development.

Region 4B	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	Region 11	Region 12	Caraga
74	85	116	416	215	766	477	486	172	37
13	10	15	36	24	43	23	17	5	-
22	40	52	173	80	390	66	40	118	13
-	-	2	13	1	7	2	3	-	-
-	-	3	1	-	11	-	-	-	-
-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
-	1	-	-	9	39	-	-	1	-
-	6	-	1	10	11	2	5	8	4
15	16	5	40	66	132	21	160	38	5
24	10	39	152	23	133	363	261	2	15

SOCIO-CULTURAL AFFAIRS
OUTPUT
Table 12.5
NUMBER OF REPORTED CASES OF CHILD ABUSE SERVED BY THE DSWD BY TYPE OF ABUSE AND BY SEX
2004 to 2005

Type of Abuse	2004			2005		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	9,197	2,703	6,494	7,740	11,869	6,281
Abandoned	1,026	578	448	985	519	417
Neglected	2,627	1,303	1,324	2,285	1,256	1,164
Sexually abused	3,416	66	3,350	2,285	9,374	3,379
Rape	1,981	40	1,941	2,192	8,336	2,545
Incest	1,084	4	1,080	1,245	519	417
Acts of Lasciviousness	351	22	329	543	519	417
Sexually exploited	348	34	314	249	10	257
Victims of pedophilia	43	30	13	21	5	14
Victims of prostitution	294	3	291	224	1	241
Victims of pornography	11	1	10	4	4	2
Physically abused/maltreated	1,214	571	643	1,445	446	563
Victims of child labor	333	98	235	412	69	199
Victims of Illegal recruitment	54	4	50	21	2	22
Victims of Child trafficking	135	15	120	29	32	70
Victims of armed conflict	44	34	10	29	161	210
Involved	8	8	-	29	5	22
Affected	36	26	10	29	156	188

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development.

SOCIO-CULTURAL AFFAIRS
OUTPUT
TEN LEADING CAUSES OF INFANT DEATHS, NUMBER AND RATES
2001 and 2002
(Rate per 1,000 live births)

Leading Causes of Infant Deaths	2001		2002	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
1. Other perinatal condition	10,922	6.4	10,181	6.1
2. Pneumonia	3,089	1.8	2,700	1.6
3. Bacterial sepsis of new born	1,311	0.8	1,203	0.7
4. Diarrhea and gastroenteritis of presumed infectious origin	1,263	0.7	1,202	0.7
5. Congenital malformations of the heart	1,099	0.6	1,123	0.7
6. Congenital pneumonia	1,050	0.6	713	0.4
7. Disorders related to short gestation and low birth weight not else where classified	560	0.3	504	0.3
8. Measles	553	0.3	503	0.3
9. Other congenital malformations	490	0.3	437	0.3
10. Neonatal aspiration syndrome	465	0.3	417	0.3

Source: Department of Health.

SOCIO-CULTURAL AFFAIRS
OUTPUT
TEN LEADING CAUSES OF MORBIDITY, NUMBER AND RATES
2003 and 2004
(Rate per 100,000 population)

Leading Causes of Morbidity	2003		2004	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
1. Acute lower respiratory tract infection and pneumonia	674,386	861	776,562	972
2. Diarrhea	615,692	786	719,982	901
3. Bronchitis/Bronchiolitis	604,107	771	577,118	722
4. Influenza	431,216	551	379,910	475
5. Hypertension	325,390	416	342,284	428
6. TB respiratory	92,070	118	103,214	129
7. Diseases of the heart	30,398	39	46,779	59
8. Malaria	28,549	37	37,092	46
9. Chicken pox	26,137	33	19,894	25
10. Measles	25,535	33	15,838	20

Source: Department of Health.

SOCIO-CULTURAL AFFAIRS
OUTPUT
Table 10.1a
RATIO OF GIRLS TO BOYS IN PRIMARY, SECONDARY AND TERTIARY EDUCATION
1994 to 2002

Level	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Primary	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.1
Secondary	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.6
Tertiary	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	...

Sources: Department of Education and Commission on Higher Education.

Year	Philippines	NCR	CAR	1	2	3	4a	4b	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Caraga	ARMM
											Region							
1995	1,700	168	56	107	77	159	249	...	139	80	94	74	80	92	169	87	40	29
	589	42	28	34	36	45	93	...	48	50	44	48	30	19	24	13	16	19
	1,111	126	28	73	41	114	156	...	91	30	50	26	50	73	145	74	24	10
1996	1,738	169	58	111	80	172	247	...	139	83	95	72	78	100	175	87	41	31
	600	42	29	35	36	48	87	...	47	55	45	45	28	22	29	15	16	21
	1,138	127	29	76	44	124	160	...	92	28	50	27	50	78	146	72	25	10
1997	1,817	173	61	114	81	178	268	...	136	86	96	76	83	100	187	93	65	20
	645	43	32	36	38	47	97	...	47	56	51	48	28	23	33	18	33	15
	1,172	130	29	78	43	131	171	...	89	30	45	28	55	77	154	75	32	5
1998	1,713	167	47	97	81	130	276	...	131	82	99	77	79	93	177	94	61	22
	616	43	29	26	38	28	102	...	48	54	52	46	29	22	30	18	33	18
	1,097	124	18	71	43	102	174	...	83	28	47	31	50	71	147	76	28	4
1999	1,794	174	57	123	79	174	265	...	130	82	101	81	80	100	169	99	61	19
	648	44	30	37	39	47	91	...	50	53	55	49	30	23	32	20	33	15
	1,146	130	27	86	40	127	174	...	80	29	46	32	50	77	137	79	28	4
2000	1,712	179	44	117	83	155	277	...	134	63	102	78	74	73	168	94	59	12
	623	49	24	36	38	43	98	...	50	40	56	48	30	17	34	20	33	7
	1,089	130	20	81	45	112	179	...	84	23	46	30	44	56	134	74	26	5
2001	1,708	177	53	119	83	185	246	...	127	69	102	75	71	87	151	91	58	14
	640	50	32	37	39	51	80	...	50	50	56	48	28	23	32	20	33	11
	1,068	127	21	82	44	134	166	...	77	19	46	27	43	64	119	71	25	3
2002	1,738	178	45	125	80	192	271	...	123	72	103	76	65	89	156	89	60	14
	661	51	27	38	38	56	95	...	50	53	57	48	24	26	33	20	34	11
	1,077	127	18	87	42	136	176	...	73	19	46	28	41	63	123	69	26	3
2003	1,719	183	50	121	82	190	274	...	121	72	106	76	65	95	111	95	60	18
	662	54	30	37	37	53	97	...	49	53	60	49	25	30	18	23	35	12
	1,057	129	20	84	45	137	177	...	72	19	46	27	40	65	93	72	25	6
2004	1,725	192	57	125	79	195	277	...	124	77	89	64	72	100	106	98	54	16
	657	51	37	40	36	59	98	...	49	57	42	40	30	30	21	24	33	10
	1,068	141	20	85	43	136	179	...	75	20	47	24	42	70	85	74	21	6
2005	1,838	216	57	124	72	202	238	57	124	89	108	75	71	105	111	108	54	27
	702	59	37	39	35	58	66	34	50	60	60	48	29	34	16	25	32	20
	1,136	157	20	85	37	144	172	23	74	29	48	27	42	71	95	83	22	7

Source: Department of Health.

Philippines	NCR	CAR	1	2	3	4	4a	4b	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Caraga	ARMM
10,683	10	353	752	517	1,402	1,536	...	...	816	1,271	948	600	541	729	714	494	...	...
11,425	7	417	827	554	1,301	1,538	...	...	861	1,222	948	663	460	827	757	362	...	679
11,072	2	460	813	544	1,181	1,324	...	...	742	1,274	983	708	612	807	815	428	...	379
11,498	2	496	819	544	1,203	1,463	...	...	742	1,282	1,099	718	617	831	822	508	...	352
11,840	2	516	819	544	1,206	1,486	...	...	742	1,277	1,099	718	615	526	793	524	427	352
17,090	-	873	1,267	725	1,901	2,544	...	...	1,130	1,811	1,407	911	783	771	1,167	731	577	492
13,096	6	510	1,308	717	1,554	1,952	...	...	884	1,298	1,101	263	637	728	763	570	453	352
14,367	411	383	913	686	1,368	1,932	...	...	954	1,410	1,265	735	616	1,274	907	611	446	356
14,416	55	558	873	770	1,464	2,444	...	...	1,007	1,426	1,267	785	689	655	930	690	480	323
15,204	40	534	890	790	2,100	2,483	...	...	1,023	1,422	1,330	794	720	711	930	604	500	333
15,107	44	576	914	793	1,673	2,524	...	...	945	1,442	1,374	774	731	803	1,008	648	528	330
15,283	14	591	893	834	1,786	...	2,001	562	1,015	1,536	1,624	800	660	792	656	654	506	359
14,490	15	551	428	873	1,733	...	2,050	590	1,048	1,578	1,288	826	695	931	656	869	...	359
15,099	12	574	911	878	1,733	...	2,006	742	1,096	1,566	1,246	816	674	931	656	899	...	359
15,436	20	549	915	986	1,681	...	2,174	753	1,096	1,594	1,298	805	674	940	656	936	...	359

Data for Caraga were made available starting 1995 only.
Data for ARMM were made available starting 1992 only.

Department of Health.

...O-CULTURAL AFFAIRS
...TUTIONS
...BER OF RURAL HEALTH UNITS BY REGION
...o 2005

Philippines	NCR	CAR	1	2	3	4	4a	4b	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Caraga	ARMM
2,299	360	85	144	98	236	275	...	...	124	164	200	164	125	123	102	99	...	...
2,385	359	85	144	98	239	275	...	...	127	161	200	165	95	124	101	49	...	...
2,327	361	94	145	98	243	279	...	...	126	143	202	155	98	133	106	53	...	163
2,368	366	96	147	98	252	285	...	...	129	144	202	159	99	141	106	54	...	91
2,335	366	96	147	98	252	292	...	...	129	144	155	159	99	80	94	54	80	90
2,856	373	114	173	118	306	319	...	...	158	178	274	199	117	117	124	77	100	109
2,405	366	96	147	98	252	292	...	...	129	144	222	159	102	80	94	54	80	90
1,791	400	87	150	97	...	...	165	78	...	146	136	161	101	71	65	55	79	...
2,212	407	88	150	97	251	...	201	78	128	146	136	161	99	71	65	55	79	...
2,218	408	88	150	97	250	...	203	78	132	146	136	158	102	71	65	55	79	...
1,773	424	88	150	97	...	...	...	78	125	146	136	157	102	71	65	55	79	...
1,974	426	88	150	97	...	...	202	78	129	146	136	158	94	71	65	55	79	...
2,259	433	88	150	97	262	...	201	78	128	146	136	157	94	94	65	50	80	...
2,258	433	88	150	97	262	...	201	77	128	146	136	157	94	94	65	50	80	...
2,266	431	96	150	97	265	...	204	77	124	146	136	157	94	94	65	50	80	...

Data for Caraga were made available starting 1995 only.
Data for ARMM were made available starting 1992 only.

Department of Health.

Philippines	NCR [a]	CAR	1 [b]	2 [b]	3 [b]	4 [b]	5 [b]	6 [b]	7	8 [b]	9 [b]	10	11	12 [b]	Caraga	ARMM
2,848	714	75	159	83	203	395	147	227	239	141	66	82	100	79	63	75
1,713	545	32	95	57	121	208	88	112	111	80	36	56	73	31	19	49
4,389	838	140	227	158	295	620	257	385	431	203	180	124	160	154	83	134
14,962	1,324	542	944	742	1,247	1,813	989	1,621	1,372	815	656	631	756	592	380	538
2,948	696	73	162	117	236	318	159	251	245	136	87	80	197	59	69	63
2,027	578	37	92	66	192	324	103	125	142	85	46	49	84	30	51	23
4,945	849	138	217	202	605	613	279	424	423	217	173	152	301	126	148	78
16,173	1,260	578	1,016	807	1,518	2,243	1,045	1,663	1,429	870	665	722	760	671	555	371
2,943	702	75	157	115	246	334	155	252	230	139	88	87	155	61	73	74
1,943	560	36	93	55	248	242	94	113	114	85	42	66	90	30	22	53
4,724	861	138	216	210	349	653	276	411	399	221	204	172	244	119	109	142
16,451	1,241	566	999	829	1,511	2,340	1,036	1,689	1,409	880	736	813	889	553	381	579
2,957	685	79	159	116	229	340	181	263	244	134	97	117	118	61	69	65
1,958	578	35	97	63	159	266	94	123	113	98	45	79	97	36	56	19
4,819	823	140	214	206	372	638	326	467	416	226	205	242	198	132	134	80
16,612	1,229	584	1,026	821	1,398	2,374	949	1,718	1,451	890	766	886	918	631	599	372
3,021	658	85	158	175	297	350	190	226	229	153	90	99	79	84	79	69
1,871	540	33	96	58	161	256	85	112	115	109	55	71	71	32	54	23
4,720	745	159	203	267	382	648	338	433	379	233	196	189	161	158	130	99
16,534	1,165	579	1,033	801	1,573	2,282	1,026	1,791	1,473	887	675	803	791	671	613	371
3,064	678	84	161	98	294	327	191	227	223	162	94	138	68	163	81	75
1,946	554	32	90	64	185	259	84	128	120	104	44	81	62	57	56	26
4,735	757	159	192	172	456	589	350	410	348	229	200	265	126	245	126	111
17,196	1,162	612	1,010	816	1,667	2,288	1,044	1,789	1,509	925	696	977	758	810	634	499
2,969	648	80	167	107	290	332	184	236	213	160	87	137	71	114	90	53
1,929	554	34	110	70	180	259	78	118	125	97	40	70	68	53	59	14
4,435	686	150	231	204	443	585	247	393	313	220	182	252	139	190	117	83
16,967	1,076	590	1,028	812	1,791	2,297	1,045	1,720	1,504	898	662	972	794	802	677	299

...tion of retained medical personnel at the Regional Health Office (RHOs) and devolved health personnel
...ocal government units (LGUs).
...d/absorbed health personnel by the LGUs.
...epartment of Health.

Classification	Total	NCR	CAR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Caraga	ARMM
2001	12,009	2,433	122	476	623	486	1,544	674	401	1,169	556	964	442	1,132	917	70	-
manufacturer	222	113	-	4	1	19	35	1	9	20	2	2	3	10	1	2	...
manufacturer	164	105	-	-	-	7	40	-	2	5	-	-	1	3	-	1	...
device manufacturer	41	19	-	-	-	3	10	-	1	4	2	-	-	-	2	-	...
der	366	314	2	2	1	7	24	-	4	5	-	5	2	-	-	-	...
trader	110	104	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	...
device trader	12	10	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
d/hazardous ances	226	121	-	2	7	14	39	-	-	9	1	-	4	26	3	-	...
ablishment	10,868	1,647	120	468	613	434	1,394	673	385	1,124	551	957	432	1,090	913	67	...
2002	10,620	1,972	96	456	397	165	1,545	668	415	1,081	403	770	463	1,219	880	90	-
manufacturer	228	112	-	3	2	24	35	1	10	19	2	2	3	11	2	2	...
manufacturer	159	99	-	-	-	7	41	-	1	6	-	-	1	3	-	1	...
device manufacturer	40	18	-	-	-	3	11	-	1	4	1	-	-	2	-	-	...
der	362	312	2	2	1	8	24	-	4	5	-	2	2	-	-	-	...
trader	116	108	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	...
device trader	11	9	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
d/hazardous ces	215	103	-	2	7	14	41	-	1	9	1	-	4	32	1	-	...
ablishment	9,489	1,211	94	449	386	107	1,389	667	398	1,036	399	766	453	1,170	877	87	...
2003	12,412	2,209	141	503	659	546	1,633	726	433	1,288	595	988	461	1,181	964	83	2
manufacturer	234	106	-	3	2	27	35	3	12	22	2	2	3	13	2	2	-
manufacturer	161	97	-	-	-	8	42	-	1	6	-	-	2	4	-	1	-
device manufacturer	39	17	-	-	-	3	12	-	1	3	1	-	-	2	-	-	-
der	355	303	1	1	1	9	26	-	4	6	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
trader	127	117	-	-	1	2	5	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
device trader	12	10	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d/hazardous ces	200	98	-	1	5	12	44	-	1	8	-	-	4	25	1	-	1
ablishment	11,284	1,461	140	498	650	485	1,468	723	414	1,240	592	984	450	1,137	961	80	1
2004	12,832	2,082	152	489	687	595	1,693	775	454	1,430	625	1,011	483	1,267	998	89	2
manufacturer	238	104	-	3	2	26	39	3	13	23	2	2	3	14	2	2	-
manufacturer	168	104	-	-	1	11	40	-	1	3	-	-	2	5	-	1	-
device manufacturer	39	16	-	-	-	5	12	-	-	3	1	-	-	2	-	-	-
der	372	315	1	1	1	10	28	-	4	7	-	2	2	1	-	-	-
trader	143	129	-	-	1	4	6	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
device trader	17	15	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d/hazardous ces	210	101	-	1	6	13	46	-	1	7	-	-	4	29	1	-	1
ablishment	11,645	1,298	151	484	676	526	1,521	772	435	1,384	622	1,007	472	1,215	995	86	1
2005	12,835	2,038	95	507	711	639	1,646	580	492	1,547	676	1,054	498	1,338	911	98	5
manufacturer	242	102	-	3	3	26	38	3	16	22	2	3	4	16	2	2	-
manufacturer	174	106	-	-	1	11	42	-	2	3	-	-	2	6	-	1	-
device manufacturer	40	15	-	-	-	6	13	-	-	3	1	-	-	2	-	-	-
der	394	334	1	1	1	10	30	-	4	7	1	2	1	2	-	-	-
trader	186	167	-	-	1	5	8	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
device trader	20	18	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d/hazardous ces	224	109	-	1	6	15	43	-	1	13	-	-	5	26	4	-	1
ablishment	11,555	1,187	94	502	699	566	1,471	577	469	1,496	672	1,049	486	1,285	904	95	3

Bureau of Food and Drugs.

Classification	Total	Region																
		NCR	CAR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Caraga	ARMM
2001	21,606	6,318	335	1,297	661	2,112	3,127	586	1,211	1,639	690	639	725	1,389	497	380	380
outlets	16,449	3,079	280	1,160	541	1,871	2,814	487	1,085	1,354	587	581	617	1,196	449	348	348
distributor	2,315	934	41	111	82	149	219	64	97	192	73	43	84	157	42	27	27
device	549	265	11	19	30	28	29	29	13	41	24	6	18	26	6	4	4
distributor	388	332	-	4	3	4	10	3	7	8	5	2	5	5	-	-	-
hazardous																	
es distributor	169	142	-	1	5	3	8	-	2	6	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
...ibutor	1,736	1,566	3	2	-	57	47	3	7	38	1	7	-	4	-	1	1
2002	22,799	6,791	363	1,403	601	2,237	3,312	622	1,207	1,741	748	625	758	1,480	518	393	393
outlets	17,139	3,262	305	1,259	467	1,966	2,934	505	1,073	1,426	641	565	643	1,261	465	367	367
distributor	2,521	991	43	117	92	165	259	77	104	213	75	46	90	177	45	27	27
device	619	293	12	20	33	34	44	34	13	46	26	5	20	26	8	5	5
distributor	430	370	-	4	4	5	11	3	7	8	5	2	4	7	-	-	-
hazardous																	
es distributor	184	155	-	1	5	4	8	-	2	7	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
...ibutor	1,906	1,720	3	2	-	63	56	3	8	41	1	7	-	8	-	(6)	(6)
2003	23,060	7,046	363	1,403	601	2,237	3,312	622	1,207	1,741	748	625	758	1,480	518	399	399
outlets	17,238	3,361	305	1,259	467	1,966	2,934	505	1,073	1,426	641	565	643	1,261	465	367	367
distributor	2,589	1,059	43	117	92	165	259	77	104	213	75	46	90	177	45	27	27
device	645	319	12	20	33	34	44	34	13	46	26	5	20	26	8	5	5
distributor	456	396	-	4	4	5	11	3	7	8	5	2	4	7	-	-	-
hazardous																	
es distributor	206	177	-	1	5	4	8	-	2	7	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
...ibutor	1,926	1,734	3	2	-	63	56	3	8	41	1	7	-	8	-	-	-
2004	26,800	7,247	471	1,983	797	2,755	4,081	831	1,525	1,963	845	625	924	1,612	713	428	428
outlets	20,277	3,469	407	1,806	616	2,409	3,534	691	1,331	1,590	709	556	773	1,362	636	388	388
distributor	3,078	1,118	48	149	122	214	368	93	147	256	99	51	114	200	65	34	34
device	754	334	13	20	46	41	67	40	24	51	30	8	30	32	12	6	6
distributor	464	393	-	4	7	6	15	3	8	10	5	2	5	6	-	-	-
hazardous																	
es distributor	210	175	-	1	5	4	12	1	2	7	-	-	2	1	-	-	-
...ibutor	2,017	1,758	3	3	1	81	85	3	13	49	2	8	-	11	-	-	-
2005	29,799	7,592	597	2,097	886	3,311	4,590	1,165	1,686	2,167	919	781	1,007	1,736	788	460	17
outlets	22,796	3,595	530	1,916	682	2,930	3,985	1,005	1,464	1,772	769	700	845	1,464	707	415	17
distributor	3,319	1,179	51	151	138	231	411	112	166	270	108	60	121	216	67	38	-
device	839	373	13	21	52	54	69	41	29	54	35	10	33	35	13	7	-
distributor	479	401	-	4	8	6	17	3	8	10	5	3	6	8	-	-	-
hazardous																	
es distributor	221	180	-	1	5	3	19	1	2	7	-	-	2	1	-	-	-
...ibutor	2,145	1,864	3	4	1	87	89	3	17	54	2	8	-	12	1	-	-

...reau of Food and Drugs.

ECONOMIC AFFAIRS
OUTPUT
Exports and imports
1972 to 2005
(F.O.B. value in million U.S. dollars)

| Year | Exports | | | | Imports | | | Balance of Trade Favorable (Unfavorable) |
	Total Trade	Value	Percent to Total Trade	Average Exchange Rate [1] (P/US$)	Value	Percent to Total Trade	Average Exchange Rate [2] (P/US$)	
1972	2,502.03	1,168.43	46.70	6.580	1,333.60	53.30	6.721	(165.17)
1973	3,433.81	1,837.19	53.50	6.721	1,596.62	46.50	6.806	240.57
1974	5,868.25	2,724.99	46.44	6.754	3,143.26	53.56	6.838	(418.27)
1975	5,753.65	2,294.47	39.88	7.212	3,459.18	60.12	7.303	(1,164.71)
1976	6,207.16	2,573.68	41.46	7.403	3,633.48	58.54	7.496	(1,059.80)
1977	7,065.65	3,150.89	44.59	7.366	3,914.76	55.41	7.458	(763.87)
1978	8,157.07	3,424.87	41.99	7.329	4,732.20	58.01	7.421	(1,307.33)
1979	10,742.92	4,601.19	42.83	7.341	6,141.73	57.17	7.433	(1,540.54)
1980	13,514.70	5,787.79	42.83	7.474	7,726.91	57.17	7.568	(1,939.12)
1981	13,666.08	5,720.40	41.86	7.860	7,945.68	58.14	7.950	(2,225.28)
1982	12,687.51	5,020.59	39.57	8.497	7,666.92	60.43	8.604	(2,646.33)
1983	12,491.92	5,005.29	40.07	11.072	7,486.63	59.93	11.193	(2,481.34)
1984	11,460.26	5,390.65	47.04	16.582	6,069.61	52.96	16.848	(678.96)
1985	9,739.62	4,628.95	47.53	18.586	5,110.67	52.47	18.850	(481.72)
1986	9,885.38	4,841.78	48.98	20.356	5,043.60	51.02	20.403	(201.82)
1987	12,457.21	5,720.24	45.92	20.556	6,736.97	54.08	20.564	(1,016.73)
1988	15,233.57	7,074.19	46.44	21.065	8,159.38	53.56	21.065	(1,085.19)
1989	18,239.53	7,820.71	42.88	21.703	10,418.82	57.12	21.738	(2,598.11)
1990	20,392.19	8,186.03	40.14	24.180	12,206.16	59.86	24.375	(4,020.13)
1991	20,890.88	8,839.51	42.31	27.330	12,051.36	57.69	27.270	(3,211.85)
1992	24,344.08	9,824.31	40.36	25.280	14,518.93	59.64	25.320	(4,694.62)
1993	28,972.21	11,374.81	39.26	26.732	17,597.40	60.74	27.250	(6,222.59)
1994	34,815.46	13,482.90	38.73	26.220	21,332.57	61.27	26.770	(7,849.67)
1995	43,984.81	17,447.19	39.67	25.520	26,537.63	60.33	25.970	(9,090.44)
1996	52,969.48	20,542.55	38.78	26.050	32,426.93	61.22	26.480	(11,884.38)
1997	61,161.52	25,227.70	41.25	29.270	35,933.82	58.75	29.760	(10,706.12)
1998	59,156.24	29,496.35	49.86	40.580	29,659.89	50.14	41.300	(163.54)
1999	65,779.35	35,036.89	53.26	38.780	30,742.46	46.74	39.460	4,294.43
2000[r]	72,569.12	38,078.25	52.47	43.710	34,490.87	47.53	44.480	3,587.38
2001[r]	65,207.36	32,150.20	49.30	50.724	33,057.16	50.70	51.618	(906.96)
2002[r]	74,444.67	35,208.16	47.29	51.217	39,236.51	52.71	52.120	(4,028.36)
2003[r]	76,701.72	36,231.21	47.24	53.781	40,470.51	52.76	54.730	(4,239.31)
2004[r]	83,719.73	39,680.52	47.40	55.828	44,039.21	52.60	56.812	(4,358.69)
2005	88,672.87	41,254.68	46.52	54.835	47,418.18	53.48	55.348	(6,163.50)

Notes: 1. Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.
2. Exports include domestic exports and re-exports.
3. Starting August 4, 1992, the average exchange rate refers to the weighted average rate under the Philippine Dealing System (PDS).

[1] BSP buying rate.
[2] BSP selling rate.
[r] revised as of August 2, 2005

Sources: National Statistics Office and Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas.

ECONOMIC AFFAIRS
OUTPUT

NET PARTICIPATION RATE IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS
SY 1996-1997 to SY 2004-2005
(In Percent)

	Region	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04*	2004-05*
	Philippines	94.33	95.09	95.73	96.95	96.80	97.02	90.29	81.72	76.06
NCR	National Capital Region	98.54	99.93	92.59	99.08	100.00	98.08	97.43	77.00	74.85
CAR	Cordillera Administrative Region	91.26	99.52	92.79	94.09	94.40	92.55	90.29	84.96	78.48
1	Ilocos Region	99.54	99.98	102.49	97.32	97.70	97.86	89.44	82.90	80.92
2	Cagayan Valley	98.60	98.73	101.04	96.53	95.70	96.08	85.67	82.26	79.62
3	Central Luzon	100.82	99.62	100.13	99.88	98.30	98.49	92.53	83.37	81.54
4-A	CALABARZON	100.22	99.75	98.77	99.89	98.50	99.17	98.22	82.43	81.65
4-B	MIMAROPA	...	...	...	...	...	...	91.38	86.54	85.11
5	Bicol Region	97.52	97.04	99.79	95.78	95.60	97.11	90.87	86.79	85.07
6	Western Visayas	92.45	94.08	95.99	96.48	96.20	97.97	85.78	79.77	76.93
7	Central Visayas	93.79	95.16	101.02	99.96	100.00	98.83	88.07	80.64	78.48
8	Eastern Visayas	91.08	92.69	93.64	95.62	94.50	94.70	85.81	82.03	81.70
9	Western Mindanao	85.82	87.28	88.46	92.08	93.40	90.94	89.40	82.69	80.93
10	Northern Mindanao	91.21	92.29	97.12	95.84	95.60	95.06	88.51	82.46	79.81
11	Southern Mindanao	88.38	88.64	88.59	92.44	93.90	93.99	84.77	79.42	77.46
12	Central Mindanao	80.30	80.06	79.25	93.14	97.30	93.19	81.95	76.92	75.77
13	Caraga	85.34	90.25	94.48	92.65	91.30	95.17	92.72	76.10	73.10
ARMM	Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	81.34	81.97	91.32	93.57	92.90	97.88	80.71	89.08	...

Note: Net participation rate is defined as the proportion of the number of enrollees 7-12 years old to population 7-12 years old.
In School Year 1994-1995 to 2001-2002, data for Region 4-A refers to Southern Tagalog only.
* Data for public school only.

Source : Department of Education.

ECONOMIC AFFAIRS
OUTPUT

NET PARTICIPATION RATE IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECONDARY SCHOOLS
SY 1996-1997 to SY 2004-2005
(In Percent)

	Region	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04*	2004-05*
	Philippines	63.38	64.04	65.22	65.43	66.10	73.44	58.33	47.03	42.50
NCR	National Capital Region	80.76	80.16	82.13	75.15	79.10	85.71	74.29	55.93	52.04
CAR	Cordillera Administrative Region	76.90	78.28	80.25	71.11	71.20	82.54	55.33	43.34	39.88
1	Ilocos Region	72.20	73.17	84.03	77.72	87.50	94.15	68.12	55.18	51.24
2	Cagayan Valley	64.95	66.28	67.12	68.20	77.10	77.90	55.30	49.30	45.46
3	Central Luzon	68.98	69.86	71.83	69.47	74.30	80.10	65.29	49.67	48.01
4-A	CALABARZON	66.47	69.48	70.78	74.87	71.00	83.69	72.17	50.04	48.88
4-B	MIMAROPA	...	...	...	...	...	...	57.17	48.74	42.84
5	Bicol Region	61.30	62.66	65.40	65.82	62.10	73.40	54.45	46.87	43.44
6	Western Visayas	67.55	68.64	68.11	74.21	59.50	77.93	56.56	49.70	45.59
7	Central Visayas	60.64	61.91	66.09	65.13	67.20	76.73	57.05	44.45	39.13
8	Eastern Visayas	53.74	55.25	55.98	55.41	48.20	100.98	48.29	42.66	40.47
9	Western Mindanao	50.66	51.76	48.41	54.19	59.80	56.83	47.68	42.81	39.30
10	Northern Mindanao	56.42	46.20	48.17	42.92	57.30	42.77	52.11	40.29	35.40
11	Southern Mindanao	55.39	56.26	49.10	56.96	57.10	57.09	50.50	43.77	38.55
12	Central Mindanao	58.14	59.37	56.02	60.17	69.50	62.56	50.81	43.52	38.78
13	Caraga	50.35	52.47	54.44	50.77	56.70	63.68	49.36	41.92	38.64
ARMM	Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	22.28	22.66	25.13	28.92	23.50	32.38	23.55	26.67	...

Note: Net participation rate is defined as the the proportion of the number of enrollees 13-16 years old to the population 13-16 years old.
In School Year 1994-1995 to 2001-2002, data for Region 4-A refers to Southern Tagalog only.
* Data for public school only.

Source : Department of Education.

ECONOMIC AFFAIRS
OUTPUT
COHORT SURVIVAL RATE IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS
SY 1996-1997 to SY 2004-2005
(In Percent)

	Region	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04*	2004-05*
	Philippines	67.96	68.68	69.75	69.29	67.18	67.13	69.80	62.06	63.26
NCR	National Capital Region	86.96	84.72	82.78	81.60	80.12	79.04	79.41	74.73	74.29
CAR	Cordillera Administrative Region	64.44	66.29	64.67	68.28	65.95	65.82	68.41	62.04	59.52
1	Ilocos Region	79.96	81.51	81.47	81.90	80.56	80.66	86.36	75.97	76.15
2	Cagayan Valley	69.87	72.35	72.96	72.82	69.80	70.78	77.77	70.01	68.89
3	Central Luzon	79.45	80.77	81.83	82.15	79.51	79.15	79.51	71.43	72.74
4-A	CALABARZON	77.79	77.96	79.48	78.24	74.40	76.88	73.90	66.13	66.38
4-B	MIMAROPA	...	...	...	...		...	69.19	58.80	60.95
5	Bicol Region	69.35	67.97	70.00	69.02	66.38	69.05	72.60	66.16	66.96
6	Western Visayas	62.58	65.84	64.60	65.33	63.93	61.76	62.66	58.06	37.47
7	Central Visayas	69.06	68.24	68.87	68.90	68.43	65.31	67.88	59.81	58.25
8	Eastern Visayas	60.31	59.72	61.23	61.60	57.91	60.94	65.43	59.56	60.40
9	Western Mindanao	51.71	53.14	53.39	54.83	50.71	45.51	61.56	56.68	56.19
10	Northern Mindanao	59.80	66.94	71.18	67.11	61.62	62.61	68.00	62.23	54.85
11	Southern Mindanao	63.04	65.03	65.73	64.18	61.13	63.17	69.87	61.95	62.68
12	Central Mindanao	57.07	54.80	55.60	58.47	55.58	56.45	54.04	45.36	45.02
13	Caraga	63.80	59.86	60.77	61.48	62.02	61.88	61.85	60.36	55.73
ARMM	Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	29.26	31.28	39.78	32.82	33.62	33.96	48.10	33.34	...

Note: Cohort survival rate at the elementary level is defined as the proportion of enrollees at the beginning grade who reach the final grade at the end of the required number of years of study.

In School Year 1994-1995 to 2001-2002, data for Region 4-A refers to Southern Tagalog only.

* Data for public school only.

Source : Department of Education.

ECONOMIC AFFAIRS
OUTPUT

COHORT SURVIVAL RATE IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECONDARY SCHOOLS
SY 1996-1997 to SY 2004-2005
(In Percent)

	Region	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04*	2004-05*
	Philippines	73.45	71.40	71.25	71.02	73.05	73.16	63.84	56.07	57.04
NCR	National Capital Region	80.13	76.14	75.44	72.62	73.56	72.56	63.41	56.42	61.88
CAR	Cordillera Administrative Region	79.53	71.39	70.02	71.46	77.25	73.26	83.43	59.33	57.70
1	Ilocos Region	80.88	78.99	81.08	77.25	78.30	78.28	76.49	63.84	64.70
2	Cagayan Valley	80.88	79.78	76.67	73.15	77.90	78.75	64.83	61.64	56.91
3	Central Luzon	73.34	73.83	74.40	74.11	76.23	75.92	64.38	55.34	61.28
4-A	CALABARZON	75.55	76.26	74.51	73.23	78.05	76.63	65.34	56.79	57.65
4-B	MIMAROPA	...	...	...	...	...	...	80.84	56.25	54.37
5	Bicol Region	67.86	64.69	65.37	67.28	71.73	71.10	65.05	58.25	55.30
6	Western Visayas	73.36	68.50	63.42	66.53	68.01	76.38	68.33	37.23	37.39
7	Central Visayas	74.32	70.12	73.33	73.46	74.41	71.98	64.74	54.05	58.00
8	Eastern Visayas	66.18	62.21	63.82	62.69	64.99	66.69	69.52	55.64	62.72
9	Western Mindanao	63.70	65.37	58.23	57.63	62.38	64.44	63.37	60.78	51.31
10	Northern Mindanao	67.00	64.92	69.42	68.23	67.55	69.08	58.22	53.24	50.37
11	Southern Mindanao	66.96	67.72	67.13	66.67	70.28	63.04	58.79	47.01	47.12
12	Central Mindanao	64.79	70.77	67.87	63.35	67.39	85.97	63.21	48.37	44.49
13	Caraga	68.53	62.21	77.33	73.98	70.58	67.23	65.04	56.87	60.85
ARMM	Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	66.40	59.32	67.59	71.67	64.07	71.13	75.20	52.04	...

Note: Cohort survival rate at the secondary level is defined as the proportion of enrollees at the beginning year who reach the final year at the end of the required number of years of study.

In School Year 1994-1995 to 2001-2002, data for Region 4-A refers to Southern Tagalog only.

* Data for public school only.

Source : Department of Education.

| Philippines | | NCR | | CAR | | Region 1 | | Region 2 | | Region 3 | | Region 4 | | Region 4-A | |
CBAs	Covered[b]	CBAs	Covered[b]	CBAs	Covered[b]	CBAs	Covered[b]	CBAs	Covered[a]	CBAs	Covered	CBAs	Covered	CBAs	Covered[b]
1,457	155,995	1,045	95,149	5	178	6	1,695	2	134	27	3,036	96	19,473	-	-
950	91,395	616	39,857	3	68	6	1,435	2	254	38	7,125	49	9,516	-	-
1,084	83,885	835	45,077	6	3,710	1	165	-	-	24	3,379	60	9,649	-	-
762	56,942	528	22,444	3	120	9	726	1	96	37	7,803	51	7,063	-	-
990	109,380	640	56,770	4	180	3	214	2	484	48	9,834	70	8,870	-	-
818	131,446	463	61,642	7	3,332	9	1,006	-	-	44	10,123	101	28,336	-	-
331	92,177	263	30,517	5	352	7	920	1	184	35	11,372	69	26,197	-	-
429	68,502	232	36,003	1	15	7	495	2	255	20	2,632	38	11,763	-	-
412	64,604	213	35,359	-	-	9	2,945	3	316	17	2,210	38	9,085	-	-
419	73,109	198	27,049	1	1,728	4	1,347	1	211	16	9,147	33	7,838	-	-
386	70,754	104	12,883	4	801	7	676	-	-	48	14,116	69	17,313	-	-
2,700	529	1,505	295	7	3	17	3	8	1	174	52	240	30	-	-
2,842	556	1,608	310	10	6	18	3	11	1	199	37	233	51	-	-
399	63,529	195	26,232	1	137	4	180	1	33	30	6,490	-	-	34	7,674
459	82,925	193	32,902	2	2,258	5	544	1	207	32	3,813	-	-	70	13,933

...on public sector unions include those in ARMM.

...cludes membership of affiliated unions. It however excludes federation members of 2.8 million farm workers.

...ures for workers covered is in 1,000.

...ce: Bureau of Labor Relations.

Region 4-B		Region 5		Region 6		Region 7		Region 8		Region 9		Region 10		Region 11		Region 12		Caraga	
	Workers		Workers		Workers		Workers		Workers		Workers		Workers		Workers		Workers		Workers
CBAs	Covered	CBAs	Covered	CBAs	Covered	CBAs	Covered	CBAs	Covered	CBAs	Covered	CBAs	Covered	CBAs	Covered	CBAs	Covered	CBAs	Covered
12			4,200	61	10,329	107	10,821	14	1,124	9	780	18	1,638	49	9,841	6	397	...	...
7			554	54	10,858	94	8,634	4	1,285	17	3,011	15	4,836	37	3,316	8	426	...	...
10			416	40	4,399	41	4,605	9	376	6	495	18	2,296	24	5,437	10	3,861	...	...
5			154	14	2,200	52	6,563	14	719	5	227	11	3,594	28	1,980	1	219	...	...
13			2,671	24	4,840	70	6,395	18	1,085	8	1,126	28	2,777	46	12,822	16	1,312	...	...
13			1,139	22	3,339	71	6,685	10	361	5	316	18	2,437	47	12,097	8	613	...	...
9			660	19	5,888	73	7,960	3	301	9	1,683	11	970	22	2,780	5	2,184	...	...
5			803	27	6,519	42	3,575	9	1,782	9	551	7	1,040	26	2,824	2	93	2	152
6			233	18	1,376	63	6,399	7	371	3	84	6	3,279	23	3,689	2	242	4	1,416
8			450	32	6,170	47	4,124	9	994	3	706	12	4,361	43	7,538	4	242	6	1,164
10			1,678	15	2,231	38	4,792	12	1,249	4	309	23	2,965	43	10,437	2	124	7	960
74			9	95	17	247	25	50	5	16	2	67	17	143	35	30	10	18	3
82			10	90	18	250	26	54	5	12	1	76	19	133	33	42	11	24	5
1			100	15	1,599	41	3,375	6	684	2	120	12	3,813	29	3,323	3	4,800	3	967
12			913	17	3,480	42	5,027	10	908	5	527	24	9,703	32	3,441	0	2,480	5	789

ECONOMIC AFFAIRS
FORMATION & EXIT PROTOCOL
NUMBER OF STRIKES/LOCKOUT NOTICES FILED, ACTUAL STRIKES,
WORKERS INVOLVED AND MAN-DAYS LOST
1991 to 2005

Year	Strikes/Lockout Notices Filed	Actual Strikes			Workers Involved ('000)	Man-days Lost ('000)
		Total	With Notices	Without Notices		
1991	1,345	182	162	20	55	1,140
1992	1,209	136	120	16	18	724
1993	1,146	122	109	13	35	710
1994	1,089	93	84	9	49	568
1995	904	94	91	6	54	584
1996	833	89	82	6	32	519
1997	932	93	82	11	32	673
1998	809	92	80	12	34	357
1999	849	58	...	...	16	229
2000	734	60	...	...	21	319
2001	623	43	...	...	8	206
2002	752	39	...	...	18	358
2003	606	38	...	...	10	150
2004	558	25	...	...	11	53
2005	558	25	...	...	11	53

Source of Basic Data: National Conciliation and Mediation Board.

Source of Data: Bureau of Labor and Employment Statistics.

ECONOMIC AFFAIRS
INSTITUTIONS
NUMBER OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS
BY REGION AND BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION
SY 2002-2003 to SY 2004-2005

Level of Education	Philippines	NCR	CAR	1	2	3	4a	4b
SY 2002-2003								
Elementary	36,586	497	1,396	2,308	2,094	2,790	2,632	1,707
Public	36,586	497	1,396	2,308	2,094	2,790	2,632	1,707
Private	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Secondary	5,514	184	221	413	268	398	477	280
Public	5,514	184	221	413	268	398	477	280
Private	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Tertiary	1,735	262	46	99	70	137	207	63
Public	419	24	18	26	24	21	42	35
Private	1,316	238	28	73	46	136	165	28
SY 2003-2004								
Elementary	37,015	502	1,415	2,330	2,125	2,823	2,683	1,732
Public	37,015	502	1,415	2,330	2,125	2,823	2,683	1,732
Private	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Secondary	5,751	196	221	416	301	414	302	294
Public	5,751	196	221	416	301	414	302	294
Private	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Tertiary	1,787	270	47	104	70	162	218	63
Public	424	25	18	28	24	21	44	35
Private	1,363	245	29	76	46	141	174	30
SY 2004-2005								
Elementary	37,338	510	1,435	2,346	2,146	2,860	2,674	1,754
Public	37,338	510	1,435	2,346	2,146	2,860	2,670	1,754
Private	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Secondary	5,934	201	224	422	319	424	326	308
Public	5,934	201	224	422	319	424	326	308
Private	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Tertiary	1,888	293	46	105	72	178	270	
Public	447	28	19	28	23	33	44	34
Private	1,441	265	27	77	49	143	186	32

Sources: Department of Education and Commission on Higher Education.

NUMBER OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS
BY REGION AND BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION (continued)
SY 2002-2003 to SY 2004-2005

5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Caraga	ARMM
3,018	3,303	2,823	3,504	1,987	1,983	1,552	1,508	2,333	1,929
3,018	3,303	2,823	3,504	1,987	1,983	1,552	1,508	1,333	1,929
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
491	523	520	352	274	227	240	265	238	143
491	523	520	352	274	227	240	265	238	143
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
134	131	118	85	55	72	72	71	52	41
42	58	25	36	13	11	9	7	13	15
92	73	93	49	42	61	63	64	50	26
3,070	3,334	2,845	3,544	2,007	1,998	1,565	1,538	1,565	1,959
3,070	3,334	2,845	3,544	2,007	1,998	1,565	1,538	1,565	1,959
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
510	543	533	363	293	231	241	277	251	165
510	543	533	363	293	231	241	277	251	165
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
137	132	120	88	58	73	77	71	52	43
42	58	25	36	13	11	9	-	13	15
95	74	95	52	45	62	68	64	30	28
3,100	3,354	2,859	3,582	2,025	2,020	1,577	1,508	1,573	1,959
3,100	3,354	2,859	3,582	2,025	2,020	1,577	1,508	1,573	1,959
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
538	564	548	369	295	244	244	290	253	165
538	564	548	369	295	244	244	290	253	165
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
137	137	141	94	61	72	76	76	52	32
42	60	27	38	13	11	9	10	13	15
95	77	114	56	48	61	67	66	30	37

ECONOMIC AFFAIRS
INSTITUTIONS
NUMBER OF INSURANCE COMPANIES AUTHORIZED TO TRANSACT
BUSINESS IN THE PHILIPPINES
1997 to 2005

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total	145	148	153	156	151	139	141	137	139
Direct Writing	141	144	149	152	147	136	138	135	137
Life	34	35	37	39	37	33	32	34	36
Domestic	24	23	23	23	23	21	23	21	26
Foreign	10	12	14	16	14	12	9	9	9
Branch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Non-life	105	106	109	110	107	99	102	97	98
Domestic	94	96	98	99	96	89	91	87	88
Foreign	11	10	11	11	11	10	11	10	5
Branch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Composite	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Domestic	-	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	2
Foreign	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1
Branch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional Reinsurers	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	2	2
Domestic	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2
Foreign	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Branch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Insurance Commission.

ECONOMIC AFFAIRS
INSTITUTIONS
GENERAL STATISTICS FOR ESTABLISHMENTS BY SELECTED INDUSTRIES
2003
(Value and cost figures in thousand pesos)

Industry	Number of Establishments	Employment (Average for the Year)	
		Total	Number of Paid Employees
With average total employees of less than 20			
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	2,242	17,283	14,611
Fishing	920	9,040	7,629
Mining and quarrying	151	930	744
Manufacturing	...		...
Electricity, gas and water	482	4,124	4,124
Construction	1,905	21,317	20,181
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles,motorcycles and personal and household goods	...		...
Hotels and restaurants	..	...	..
Transport, storage and communications	...	...	..
Financial intermediation	...		..
Real estate, renting and business activities	...	..	.
Education services	...		...
Health and social work	...		..
Other community, social and personal services	...		..
With average total employees of 20 or more			
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	709	98,408	99,094
Fishing	163	18,920	18,620
Mining and quarrying	51	10,802	10,757
Manufacturing	...	...	...
Electricity, gas and water	407	61,997	61,997
Construction	537	97,083	96,344
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles,motorcycles and personal and household goods	...	...	..
Hotels and restaurants	..	...	...
Transport, storage and communications	...		...
Financial intermediation	...	..	...
Real estate, renting and business activities	...	.	..
Education services	..		..
Health and social work	...		..
Other community, social and personal services	...		..

Source: National Statistics Office.

(Value and cost figures in thousand pesos)

Total Compensation	Total Revenue	Total Costs	Total Capital Expenditures During the Year	Total Book Value of Fixed Assets as of December 31
646,512	4,225,103	2,831,002	291,056	5,885,800
221,204	907,892	515,826	60,601	727,271
36,485 .	209,892	314,095	2,824	1,232,285
...	...	...	...	...
557,085	2,813,462	2,478,159	1,596,941	8,919,660
1,506,704	13,665,581	10,054,423	3,775,822	11,787,644
...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	
7,702,974	35,486,264	26,851,207	1,415,025	16,635,607
1,483,674	7,390,246	5,725,492	302,065	3,184,912
2,078,891	19,464,927	11,720,660	5,112,101	15,710,503
...	...	...	...	...
17,380,612	362,860,430	299,229,830	43,230,000	417,927,388
9,760,126	60,791,312	49,075,332	3,456,388	25,683,370
...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	

Philippines		NCR		CAR		Region 1		Region 2		Region 3		Region 4A [1]		Region 4B		Region 5	
No.	Member-Ship ('000)	No.	Member-Ship ('000)	No.	Member-Ship ('000)	No.	Member-Ship ('000)	No.	Member-Ship ('000)	No.	Member-Ship ('000)	No.	Member-Ship ('000)	No.	Member-Ship ('000)[1]	No.	Member-Ship ('000)
12,572	1,210,749	7,188	738,023	101	14,106	116	9,807	63	15,313	801	77,890	1,354	117,468	37	1,768	223	14,536
12,956	1,258,211	7,465	764,317	104	14,311	127	11,997	69	15,828	842	81,539	1,417	121,602	38	1,805	240	15,305
13,341	1,314,825	7,720	795,492	112	15,440	135	12,793	69	15,828	888	84,817	1,521	130,011	39	1,832	250	15,763
14,370	1,388,915	8,050	818,301	124	16,730	159	15,293	79	17,283	964	91,435	1,680	142,116	40	1,852	269	18,267
15,266	1,469,328	8,521	856,983	135	18,202	178	16,840	94	18,820	1,032	98,176	1,737	147,279	76	3,493	280	19,005
15,911	1,516,862	8,776	873,540	142	18,578	189	17,706	103	20,310	1,096	102,039	1,853	154,123	79	3,003	298	20,196
16,375	1,572,289	9,021	894,399	153	19,599	197	19,165	113	21,068	1,143	105,069	1,927	161,519	90	6,311	361	23,327
13,526	1,627,480	8,867	1,053,686	107	13,689	131	11,624	53	14,162	1,054	98,280	1,887	133,396	20	1,063	285	14,790

[1] 2005 data includes public sector unions data of Region 4B.

As a result of administrative cancellation of non-existing federations, the number of unions may not be consistent with the other data released by the particularly those statistics that require back tracking of union data prior to 2004.

Bureau of Labor Relations.

AND MEMBERSHIP OF ENTERPRISE-BASED UNIONS BY REGION (continued)

	Region 7		Region 8		Region 9		Region 10		Region 11		Region 12[a]		Caraga		ARMM		Not Indicated
	No.	Member-ship ('000)	No.	Member-ship ('000)	No.	Member-ship ('000)	No.	Member-ship ('000)	No.	Member-ship ('000)	No.	Member-ship ('000)	No.	Member-ship ('000)	No.	Member-ship ('000)	No.	Member-ship ('000)
	730	41,019	193	12,881	113	8,268	205	24,477	419	86,903	174	16,054	103	16,373	14	1,908	150	880
	767	42,218	207	14,237	116	8,637	210	24,592	443	68,331	180	16,703	110	7,288	14	1,908	130	880
	785	42,832	228	15,592	118	8,839	229	25,383	473	70,844	183	17,352	117	18,989	16	1,975	150	880
	817	46,129	248	17,359	139	12,529	240	26,444	531	81,162	195	18,026	121	19,327	16	1,975	150	880
	865	50,514	265	18,376	153	13,325	308	32,774	508	60,552	223	40,922	139	21,155	16	1,975	120	980
	917	54,902	281	20,089	163	15,002	326	34,010	538	63,943	228	41,175	143	21,800	16	1,975	151	880
	927	56,171	315	20,134	221	20,376	368	38,853	552	64,008	228	41,976	138	22,263	16	1,975	146	1,085
	865	49,413	214	11,515	172	13,827	323	33,370	469	53,684	173	37,269	112	19,046	14	1,908	143	742

ECONOMIC AFFAIRS
INSTITUTIONS
NUMBER OF REGISTERED AIRPORTS
1976 to 2005

Year	Total	National	Private
1976	131	79	52
1977	135	79	56
1978	181	82	99
1979	202	85	117
1980	206	86	120
1981	205	85	120
1982	226	85	141
1983	227	86	141
1984	227	86	141
1985	228	87	141
1986	230	87	143
1987	227	84	143
1988	180	86	94
1989	208	86	122
1990	219	86	133
1991	224	84	140
1992	216	86	130
1993	249	87	162
1994	300	86	214
1995	190	86	104
1996	266	86	180
1997	192	89	103
1998	167	92	75
1999	172	85	87
2000	172	85	87
2001	157	87	70
2002	174	87	87
2003	163	85	78
2004	196	85	111
2005	203	85	118

Source: Air Transportation Office.

GENERAL STATISTICS FOR MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS
WITH AVERAGE TOTAL EMPLOYMENT OF 20 OR MORE WORKERS
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP

2003
(Value and cost figures are in thousand pesos)

1994 PSIC Code	Major Industry Group	Number of Establishments	Employment (Average for the Year) Total	Number of Paid Employees
	All Manufacturing Establishments	5,901	986,921	983,888
151 to 154, 156 to 159	Food products	962	133,335	172,649
155	Beverages	96	21,437	21,316
160	Tobacco	14	9,966	9,643
171 to 174	Textile	200	39,642	39,571
181 to 189	Wearing apparel	700	143,333	142,827
191 to 192	Leather and leather products	132	19,374	19,328
201 to 202	Wood and wood products	170	20,992	20,884
210	Paper and paper products	163	20,863	20,816
221 to 224	Printing and publishing	329	20,053	20,013
232	Petroleum refineries	7	943	943
231 & 239	Miscellaneous products of petroleum & coal	3	142	142
241	Industrial chemicals	133	10,632	10,629
242 to 243	Other chemicals	243	33,553	33,462
251	Rubber products	104	10,809	10,800
252	Plastic products	331	39,574	39,487
261	Glass and glass products	52	6,980	6,976
262	Cement	13	3,677	3,671
269	Non-metallic mineral products	181	19,011	18,946
271	Iron and steel	190	19,700	19,655
272	Non-ferrous metal	27	3,001	3,001
273	Metal casting	39	3,134	3,130
281 to 289	Fabricated metal products	339	35,412	35,268
291 to 294	Machinery	284	30,072	29,851
301 to 302, 309	Office, accounting and computing machinery	28	36,974	36,954
311 to 324	Electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies	362	201,819	201,554
341 to 359	Transport equipment	185	31,076	30,977
360	Furniture & fixtures	260	23,566	23,420
331 to 333, 371 to 399	Other manufacturing industries	237	43,896	43,743

Note: Data are from establishments with average total employment of 20 or more workers.

Source: National Statistics Office.

INSTITUTIONS
GENERAL STATISTICS FOR MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS
WITH AVERAGE TOTAL EMPLOYMENT OF 20 OR MORE WORKERS
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP (continued)

2003
(Value and cost figures are in thousand pesos)

Total Compensation	Total Revenue	Total Costs	Value of Output	Cost of Matl, Fuels & Elect. Consumed, Indl Svcs & Goods for resale	Gross Addition To Fixed Assets	Change in Total Inventories
138,720,199	2,244,079,457	1,835,479,273	2,263,936,152	1,336,850,802	102,192,889	31,296,345
19,419,114	331,872,212	273,700,303	344,281,330	238,295,937	15,712,202	15,991,449
4,815,088	83,518,187	57,706,185	84,658,334	40,593,133	1,905,063	391,471
1,453,630	32,942,288	28,036,426	32,639,186	15,085,302	856,992	(2,172,640)
4,404,305	36,343,403	30,046,078	36,481,040	21,226,676	963,867	804,744
12,895,253	58,866,341	37,512,960	58,619,643	30,742,134	1,521,256	749,968
1,538,776	12,242,511	8,239,945	12,690,071	6,327,118	17,6636	769,583
1,603,698	12,432,311	9,780,751	12,614,006	8,398,634	502,006	254,883
2,981,199	38,582,041	32,911,610	38,984,620	25,094,483	1,082,812	1,027,863
2,877,860	19,593,491	14,906,710	18,509,611	11,273,881	465,213	168,009
769,267	267,754,826	207,386,881	268,688,343	161,391,094	271,301	6,087,768
33,563	492,306	390,000	484,497	326,520	16,953	(11,221)
1,669,162	33,688,119	25,845,049	39,883,200	22,036,383	981,046	6,408,612
10,436,326	133,178,603	105,238,873	132,009,848	78,752,310	4,567,262	1,812,557
1,408,045	10,784,421	7,986,079	10,694,488	6,233,300	505,153	50,770
4,325,223	37,975,557	29,249,975	38,439,883	24,987,474	1,375,422	729,680
1,340,442	11,512,677	8,410,581	11,248,606	6,256,074	432,978	18,953
1,890,742	30,107,797	23,186,486	29,034,455	15,393,337	11,293,263	1,522,653
1,996,984	20,325,350	15,980,912	20,310,679	12,767,923	941,573	328,836
2,558,229	52,338,184	47,521,365	53,504,838	41,148,627	1,363,210	3,198,871
531,228	34,406,756	33,709,616	35,395,660	29,726,982	604,989	1,850,191
636,439	8,739,824	7,316,744	8,762,355	5,493,601	726,713	170,601
4,282,435	47,774,456	41,681,431	47,958,982	34,623,842	3,278,337	2,643,613
3,730,663	71,321,636	60,164,908	70,869,331	48,801,613	2,197,958	1,176,946
5,720,468	164,351,942	149,195,560	163,767,551	135,965,147	3,213,943	(2,316,591)
31,363,877	492,492,260	419,825,828	494,660,900	373,357,047	33,346,254	7,012,700
6,518,410	144,234,081	119,366,843	142,763,881	103,521,320	8,373,326	3,553,070
2,355,259	16,255,275	11,680,691	16,018,350	9,850,776	639,613	42,186
5,464,314	39,952,607	28,500,485	39,961,960	23,380,146	2,636,381	483,565

ECONOMIC AFFAIRS
INSTITUTIONS
TEACHER-PUPIL RATIO IN GOVERNMENT ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS
SY 2004-2005 and SY 2005-2006

Region	SY 2004 - 2005			SY 2005 - 2006		
	Enrolment	Teacher [a]	TPR	Enrolment	Teacher [a]	TPR
Philippines	12,089,365	340,231	1 : 36	11,980,713	341,784	1 : 35
NCR National Capital Region	1,148,342	28,782	1 : 40	1,148,723	29,050	1 : 40
CAR Cordillera Administrative Region	214,521	7,544	1 : 28	209,520	7,589	1 : 28
1 Ilocos Region	614,686	20,868	1 : 29	610,708	20,966	1 : 29
2 Cagayan Valley	440,281	14,175	1 : 31	431,360	14,278	1 : 30
3 Central Luzon	1,199,014	32,619	1 : 37	1,197,903	32,730	1 : 37
4-A CALABARZON	1,372,112	33,203	1 : 41	1,380,676	33,283	1 : 41
4-B MIMAROPA	433,087	11,924	1 : 36	427,923	11,994	1 : 36
5 Bicol Region	889,351	25,904	1 : 34	889,423	26,080	1 : 34
6 Western Visayas	999,975	31,981	1 : 31	982,463	32,070	1 : 31
7 Central Visayas	912,145	24,458	1 : 37	892,866	24,671	1 : 36
8 Eastern Visayas	668,908	20,943	1 : 32	654,612	21,014	1 : 31
9 Zamboanga Peninsula	528,686	15,739	1 : 34	523,732	15,792	1 : 33
10 Northern Mindanao	604,574	17,165	1 : 35	592,471	17,259	1 : 34
11 Davao Region	603,371	16,127	1 : 37	587,504	16,254	1 : 36
12 SOCCSKSARGEN	543,576	14,023	1 : 39	540,819	14,087	1 : 38
13 Caraga	359,216	11,097	1 : 32	356,008	11,137	1 : 32
ARMM Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	557,520	13,679	1 : 41	554,082	13,180	1 : 41

[a] Nationally-funded teaching positions assigned to school.

Source: Department of Education.

ECONOMIC AFFAIRS
INSTITUTIONS
TEACHER-STUDENT RATIO IN GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOLS
SY 2004-2005 and SY 2005-2006

Region	SY 2004 - 2005			SY 2005 - 2006		
	Enrôlment	Teacher [a]	TSR	Enrolment	Teacher [a]	TSR
Philippines	5,043,776	123,074	1 : 41	4,973,587	126,077	1 : 39
NCR National Capital Region	605,783	16,899	1 : 36	600,913	17,201	1 : 35
CAR Cordillera Administrative Region	90,752	2,690	1 : 34	87,334	2,646	1 : 33
1 Ilocos Region	302,810	8,382	1 : 36	299,960	8,487	1 : 35
2 Cagayan Valley	196,033	4,826	1 : 41	191,033	5,019	1 : 38
3 Central Luzon	512,349	11,548	1 : 44	514,929	11,865	1 : 43
4-A CALABARZON	594,011	12,024	1 : 49	599,355	12,909	1 : 47
4-B MIMAROPA	169,656	4,330	1 : 39	166,977	4,418	1 : 38
5 Bicol Region	341,336	8,887	1 : 38	333,635	9,021	1 : 37
6 Western Visayas	471,213	12,773	1 : 37	458,603	12,830	1 : 36
7 Central Visayas	377,568	7,635	1 : 49	358,224	7,958	1 : 45
8 Eastern Visayas	248,384	6,050	1 : 41	242,890	6,139	1 : 40
9 Zamboanga Peninsula	191,899	4,771	1 : 40	188,074	4,960	1 : 38
10 Northern Mindanao	215,232	5,211	1 : 41	200,133	5,351	1 : 39
11 Davao Region	244,529	5,930	1 : 41	229,778	6,084	1 : 38
12 SOCCSKSARGEN	219,519	5,035	1 : 44	209,863	5,181	1 : 40
13 Caraga	148,176	3,504	1 : 42	144,427	3,509	1 : 40
ARMM Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	114,524	2,559	1 : 45	144,339	2,646	1 : 55

[a] Nationally-funded teaching positions assigned to school.

Source: Department of Education.

ECONOMIC AFFAIRS
INSTITUTIONS
NUMBER OF TVET TRAINERS TRAINED BY REGION
2000 to 2002

	Region	2000	2001	2002
	Philippines	2,213	1,277	1,343
NCR	National Capital Region	298	131	303
CAR	Cordillera Administrative Region	83	66	34
1	Ilocos Region	136	82	94
2	Cagayan Valley	221	214	192
3	Central Luzon	185	123	94
4	Southern Tagalog	262	103	106
5	Bicol Region	206	81	89
6	Western Visayas	151	50	52
7	Central Visayas	81	51	28
8	Eastern Visayas	76	33	48
9	Western Mindanao	23	17	28
10	Northern Mindanao	146	88	48
11	Southern Mindanao	109	34	45
12	Central Mindanao	74	28	20
13	Caraga	163	80	52
ARMM	Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	1	18	6
	Not Indicated	-	-	70

TVET - Technical Vocational Education and Training.

Source: Technical Education and Skills Development Authority.

NUMBER OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS
1996 to 2005

| Year | Banks | | | | | | | Total |
	Commercial Banks[1]	Savings Banks	Private Development Banks	Stock Savings and Loan Associations	Micro finance Banks	Rural Banks	Non-banks	
1996	3,647	426	432	313		1,511	9,564	15,393
1997	4,078	523	524	342		1,713	10,115	17,297
1998	4,230	722	444	308		1,912	10,870	18,516
1999	4,326	753	434	291	.	1,885	11,608	19,297
2000	4,250	754	408	229		1,912	9,423	16,976
2001	4,320	725	404	220	2	1,914	9,847	17,432
2002	4,265	743	340	193	2	1,911	10,190	17,644
2003	4,296	747	336	191	3	1,921	11,150	18,644
2004								
March	4,304	756	315	191	3	1,938	11,262	18,769
June	4,338	761	307	195	3	1,969	11,503	18,973
September	4,344	762	308	191	3	1,985	11,550	19,143
December	4,329	784	302	191	3	2,003	11,724	19,336
2005								
March	4,332	789	301	167	9	2,015	11,718	19,361
June	4,316	804	300	167	9	2,028	11,891	19,515
September	4,322	804	298	162	15	2,032	12,188	19,840
December	4,318	817	298	162	16	2,039	12,437	20,107

[1]Includes Land Bank of the Philippines; with Development Bank of the Philippines starting February, 1996 and with Al-Amanah Islamic Investment Bank of the Philippines starting June, 1996 (SRSO Concept).

Source: Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas.

NUMBER OF LICENSED RADIO STATIONS BY TYPE OF STATION
2004

Type of Station	Number of Radio Station	Type of Station	Number of Radio Station
Total	194,537	SRA	5,480
		Land Base	1,126
Government	8,630	Mobile	1,133
		Portable	2,921
Private	185,907	PRS	21,757
Aeronautical	74	Land Base	6,824
Aircraft	632	Base/Porta (FB/P)	68
Aircraft (GPS)	13	Mobile	2,552
Amateur	31,035	Portable	12,292
Citizen's Band	4	Cellphone (Dealer/SVC)	61
Civic Action Groups	637	Broadcast	2,385
Coastal	896	TVRO Commercial	460
Dealers/suppliers	67	TVRO Non-Commercial	81
Fishing Vessel	1,741	CATV	641
Fixed (Pt to Pt, CO)	832	AM BC	312
Fixed (Pt. To Pt) (CV)	1,893	FM BC	122
Fixed (VHF/UHF) (CV)	17	SW BC	2
Fixed - Land Based (FX/FB) (CO)	1,463	TV (VHF)	81
Fixed / Base Porta (FX/P)	12	TV (UHF)	9
Fixed - Land Base (Fx/FB) (CV)	2,158	TV X-lator/Relay	76
FX/CP	442	LMDS/MMDS BC	-
FX/CV	3,249	Pay TV	1
Land Base (FB) (CO)	4,479	DTU/DTH	-
Land Base (FB) (CV)	2,360	BC Auxilliary	35
Land Base (FX) (CO)	3	STL	22
Land ML	10,875	Rptr.	-
Land ML (CO)	81	Land Base	2
Mobile (CO)	1,637	Mobile	-
Mobile (CV)	4,907	Portable	-
Mobile Porta (MLP) (CV)	2,081	CCAD	3,187
Portable	26,848	Earth Station	15
Portable (CO)	14,268	Paging Base	32
Portable (CV)	27,024	VSAT Station	34
Pt. To Pt. (Co, CV, CP)	1,806	Trunk Base	20
Radio Navigation	23	Trunk Rptr.	3
Radio Training Station	280	Broadband	-
Repeater	539	Cellular Base Station	2,338
Rptr. (CO)	43	Fixed (Pt. To Pt.) (CP)	502
Rptr. (CV)	495	FX/FB (GPS)	3
Service Centers	17		
Ship	3,755		
GPRS	3,608		
Land Base	362		
Mobile	306		
Portable	1,963		

Source: National Telecommunications Commission

ECONOMIC AFFAIRS
INSTITUTIONS
NUMBER OF PORTS BY DISTRICT OFFICE, TYPE OF PORT AND AREA OF OPERATION
2003 and 2005

	Total	Port District Office				
		Manila/ Northern Luzon	Southern Luzon	Visayas	Northern Mindanao	Southern Mindanao
2003						
Base Port	22	4	4	5	5	4
Terminal Port	66	4	19	25	9	9
Other National/Municipal Port	97	8	21	30	24	14
Private Port	219	20	50	68	40	41
2004						
Base Port	22	4	4	5	5	4
Terminal Port	64	4	19	24	9	8
Other National/Municipal Port	93	7	19	31	25	11
Private Port	218	23	49	66	36	44
2005						
Base Port	23	4	4	5	5	4
Terminal Port	61	4	19	23	9	9
Other National/Municipal Port	108	6	20	35	32	15
Private Port	222	20	50	68	37	17

Source: Philippine Ports Authority.

NUMBER OF DULY ORGANIZED WATER DISTRICTS, FILED AND ISSUED
CONDITIONAL CERTIFICATE OF CONFORMANCE BY REGION
1993 to 2004

Region	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Philippines	13	17	4	9	8	4	7	4	4	3	4	7
CAR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ilocos Region	2	-	2	2	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cagayan Valley	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Luzon	-	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1
Southern Tagalog	2	2	-	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	2	2
Bicol Region	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	1
Western Visayas	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Central Visayas	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Eastern Visayas	3	1	-	2	2	-	1	1	1	1	1	-
Western Mindanao	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Northern Mindanao	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-
Southern Mindanao	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Central Mindanao	2	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Caraga	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ARMM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Local Water Utilities Administration.

ECONOMIC AFFAIRS
IMPLEMENTATION
ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION CAUSED BY SELECTED ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES
1992 to 1998
(in million pesos)

Type of Economic Activity	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Total	3,795	5,276	6,962	7,990	9,949	8,985	8,895
Agriculture, Fishery and Forestry	587	864	1,494	1,634	1,938	2,105	1,820
Manufacturing Industry	2,216	3,186	3,990	4,194	5,727	6,800	7,075
Mining Industry	244	295	408	507	581		...
Land Transport Services	748	931	1,070	1,325	1,103		...

Source: National Statistical Coordination Board.

STATIONARY SOURCE EMISSIONS IN THE NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION (NCR)
2000

Description	Pollutants (in lbs.)				
	Carbon Monoxide (CO)	Oxide Nitrogen (NOx)	Oxide of Sulfur (SOx)	Volatile Organic Compound (VOC)	Particulate Matter (PM)
Total	10,034,371.4	45,760,977.8	7,223,017.3	2,332,914.8	1,980,667.0
General building construction	20.4	93.8	6.2	5.4	6.7
Food and kindred products	87,705.9	3,021,030.0	343,153.6	2,678.4	115,941.9
Tobacco manufacturers	7,962.3	70,982.3	189,016.4	61.4	4,252.7
Textile mill products	219,806.5	1,617,357.8	473,633.3	17,148.2	190,694.7
Apparel and other textile products	2,543.0	29,000.4	50,343.3	1,776.4	5,239.0
Lumber and wood products	26,391.9	34,000.0	123,198.5	14,473.4	69,161.9
Corrugated and solid fiber boxes	1,265.0	11,500.0	33,333.1	63.2	2,796.1
Paper and allied products	66,869.2	130,686.0	218,309.7	13,903.9	66,682.3
Chemicals and allied products	23,427.0	132,126.3	118,279.4	11,104.0	8,009.7
Petroleum and coal products	2,499.9	9,305.1	33,863.3	95.8	913.7
Rubber and miscellaneous products	7,946.0	90,572.2	106,337.7	366.3	12,610.1
Leather products	12.5	63.7	4.4	1.3	2.3
Stone, clay and glass products	8,038.2	10,093.4	3,492.1	3,102.7	18,379.0
Primary metal products	1,323.3	6,041.1	13,052.7	173.7	538.6
Electric and electronic equipment	3,181.2	18,769.1	1,248.0	1,284.0	698.8
Transportation equipment	3,757.9	20,694.9	12,640.0	1,328.4	753.0
Electric, gas and sanitary services	9,324,049.4	39,380,744.4	2,943,914.0	2,291,816.0	1,116,193.3
General merchandise stores	222,968.0	1,013,607.1	20,877.0	63,039.7	48,201.2
Eating and drinking places	68.6	313.3	21.0	21.6	18.3
Real estate	155.3	713.0	47.3	38.6	51.0
Hotels, motels and tourists courts	17,595.3	94,225.1	2,169,611.0	5,121.4	10,608.1
Personal services	4,997.7	61,264.6	128,139.8	340.3	8,100.1
Business services	125.1	575.0	38.3	30.4	29.1
Repair services	1,504.8	6,421.0	1,238.9	424.8	462.5
Health services	157.0	383.9	38.9	10.0	33.1

Source: Environmental Management Bureau.

ECONOMIC AFFAIRS
IMPLEMENTATION
POLLUTION TO AIR AND WATER OF SELECTED ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES
1992 to 1998
(in metric tons)

Type of Economic Activity	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
AIR (PM)							
Manufacturing	789,020	940,888	1,127,999	1,214,751	1,427,923	1,605,970	1,532,222
Electricity Generation	6,187,820	7,066,651	6,300,804	8,302,770	13,913,386	21,576,614	29,819,162
Land Transport	81,769	93,264	104,774	113,844	130,886	...	...
Water (BOD Level)							
Manufacturing							
Tuna Canning	2,094	1,576	2,064	2,306	2,288	2,537	2,379
Textile	19,028	18,889	17,493	18,600	18,227	17,227	16,860
Leather Tanning	1,428	694	773	...	...	...	...
Sugar Milling	5,063	5,314	5,534	4,119	4,997	5,154	4,086
Agriculture, Fishery and Forestry							
Upland Palay Farming	11,171	11,502	12,551	11,809	12,649	12,179	9,921
Shrimp Aquaculture	874,800	830,800	1,393,200	1,331,000	1,244,000	833,000	688,200
Hog Industry	373,516	371,697	391,903	412,812	432,624	458,845	475,391

SOCIO-CULTURAL AFFAIRS
OUTCOME
INCIDENCE OF ALLEGED HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS BY REGION
2001 to 2005

	Region	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	Philippines	1,091	864	1,264	1,058	990
NCR	National Capital Region	167	155	261	142	112
CAR	Cordillera Administrative Region	4	6	7	12	5
1	Ilocos Region	15	9	14	3	14
2	Cagayan Valley	15	9	42	23	18
3	Central Luzon	111	66	124	58	37
4	Southern Tagalog	59	46	81	90	65
5	Bicol Region	62	27	71	32	32
6	Western Visayas	120	143	133	61	91
7	Central Visayas	35	28	63	52	74
8	Eastern Visayas	67	74	56	78	66
9	Western Mindanao	138	73	107	82	73
10	Northern Mindanao	35	28	17	32	13
11	Southern Mindanao	175	135	205	284	283
12	Central Mindanao	34	32	38	51	82
13	Caraga	27	15	45	58	25
CRC	Child Rights Center	27	18	-	-	-

Note: The Child Rights Center is a special unit under the CHR mandated to protect and promote children's rights.
Data refer to the number of human rights violations against children.

Source: Commission on Human Rights.

Table 17.10
INVESTIGATED CASES OF HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS BY REGION AND
BY STATUS OF CASE
2004 and 2005

Region	Total		Status of Case					
			Filed/Referred to Prosecutor's Office/Courts		Closed/ Terminated		Archived	
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005
Philippines	932	890	381	348	410	432	141	110
National Capital Region	194	98	95	53	82	44	17	1
Cordillera Administrative Region	2	12	-	-	2	4	-	8
1 Ilocos Region	3	18	2	9	1	7	-	2
2 Cagayan Valley	10	-	-	-	5	-	5	-
3 Central Luzon	73	50	16	14	54	36	3	-
4 Southern Tagalog	54	82	9	6	36	65	9	11
5 Bicol Region	82	93	24	45	35	34	23	14
6 Western Visayas	22	8	14	2	7	6	1	-
7 Central Visayas	35	62	23	24	10	28	2	10
8 Eastern Visayas	63	85	31	28	31	40	1	17
9 Western Mindanao	89	88	46	56	33	28	10	4
10 Northern Mindanao	34	41	5	7	27	31	2	3
11 Southern Mindanao	189	185	66	80	62	71	61	34
12 Central Mindanao	52	27	25	1	21	22	6	4
13 Caraga	30	41	25	23	4	16	1	2

Source: Commission on Human Rights.

Age Group	Philippines			National Capital Region			Cordillera Administrative Region			Region 1		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
All Ages	396,297	232,530	163,767	58,226	34,034	24,192	5,484	3,239	2,245	28,583	16,084	12,499
Under 1 year	23,778	13,925	9,853	5,883	3,388	2,495	310	192	118	1,633	930	703
1 years	10,976	6,028	4,948	1,755	945	810	88	53	35	603	343	260
years	5,332	3,060	2,272	639	372	267	59	33	26	316	183	133
years	4,772	2,796	1,976	572	327	245	62	40	22	253	141	112
years	6,614	4,331	2,283	974	646	328	103	72	31	388	260	128
years	9,704	6,749	2,955	1,756	1,248	508	134	105	29	535	356	179
years	10,668	7,522	3,146	1,902	1,371	531	151	113	38	581	397	184
years	12,557	8,553	4,004	2,190	1,508	682	146	105	41	668	442	226
years	14,663	9,839	4,824	2,493	1,690	803	206	145	61	836	532	304
years	17,455	11,594	5,861	2,871	1,921	950	214	157	57	987	649	338
years	20,997	14,142	6,855	3,471	2,310	1,161	237	147	90	1,272	845	427
years	25,009	16,846	8,163	4,156	2,806	1,350	340	232	108	1,638	1,122	516
years	26,261	17,583	8,678	4,028	2,659	1,369	279	172	107	1,795	1,208	587
years	31,463	20,281	11,182	4,592	2,894	1,698	504	297	207	2,106	1,378	728
years	34,866	21,153	13,713	4,740	2,787	1,953	497	296	201	2,389	1,444	945
years	34,989	20,035	14,954	4,567	2,469	2,098	542	307	235	2,442	1,409	1,033
years	34,113	17,778	16,335	3,998	1,895	2,103	437	243	194	2,700	1,425	1,275
years	31,387	14,354	17,033	3,346	1,339	2,007	500	256	244	2,852	1,277	1,575
years & over	40,269	15,714	24,555	4,238	1,427	2,811	636	258	378	4,563	1,731	2,832
Not stated	424	247	177	55	32	23	39	16	23	26	12	14

Age Group	Region 7			Region 8			Region 9			Region 10		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
All Ages	33,532	18,578	14,954	18,396	10,613	7,783	10,720	6,631	4,089	11,972	7,279	4,693
Under 1 year	2,024	1,166	858	739	427	312	620	370	250	573	348	225
years	881	451	430	817	465	352	319	187	132	293	169	124
years	399	242	157	403	217	186	153	94	59	140	86	54
years	369	200	169	288	182	106	135	66	69	150	90	60
years	475	295	180	290	182	108	211	143	68	195	137	58
years	733	488	245	386	265	121	286	202	84	290	204	86
years	732	486	246	474	323	151	344	267	77	339	243	96
years	928	583	345	510	338	172	389	265	124	413	304	109
years	1,048	653	395	638	404	234	474	309	165	464	330	134
years	1,285	787	498	689	443	246	538	368	170	587	374	213
years	1,567	991	576	796	560	236	633	422	211	685	462	223
years	1,922	1,226	696	946	619	327	723	510	213	777	512	265
years	2,055	1,315	740	1,148	713	435	729	492	237	760	526	234
years	2,620	1,581	1,039	1,475	936	539	850	541	309	992	618	374
years	2,986	1,703	1,283	1,711	993	718	944	585	359	1,085	663	422
years	3,160	1,663	1,497	1,823	1,043	780	952	575	377	1,068	626	442
years	3,286	1,681	1,605	1,761	918	843	868	466	402	1,083	600	483
years	3,126	1,470	1,656	1,679	815	864	744	378	366	992	511	481
years & over	3,902	1,576	2,326	1,804	753	1,051	801	386	415	1,082	473	609
Not stated	34	21	13	19	17	2	7	5	2	4	3	1

Source: National Statistics Office.

	Region 2		Region 3			Region 4			Region 5			Region 6		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
	8,711	5,852	45,020	25,967	19,053	64,903	38,308	26,595	26,016	15,146	10,870	38,516	22,730	15,786
	367	225	2,215	1,267	948	4,511	2,724	1,787	1,462	855	607	1,717	1,012	705
	182	99	1,026	545	481	2,030	1,112	918	1,124	609	515	811	451	360
	128	85	548	324	224	912	520	392	517	281	236	446	254	192
	143	88	495	285	210	780	467	313	429	260	169	422	235	187
	161	87	656	428	228	1,123	731	392	481	302	179	630	412	218
	235	108	982	688	294	1,608	1,098	510	608	389	219	857	612	245
	272	111	1,068	715	353	1,807	1,304	503	670	431	239	947	684	263
	296	116	1,337	872	465	2,149	1,476	673	806	496	310	1,120	790	330
	310	181	1,585	1,039	546	2,497	1,713	784	875	586	289	1,294	894	400
	438	221	1,889	1,215	674	3,008	2,044	964	1,039	661	378	1,559	1,078	481
	573	271	2,489	1,644	845	3,559	2,455	1,104	1,109	750	359	1,942	1,355	587
	662	312	2,958	1,967	991	4,173	2,802	1,371	1,417	949	468	2,235	1,567	668
	613	317	3,343	2,244	1,099	4,357	2,935	1,422	1,686	1,157	529	2,394	1,669	725
	781	435	3,618	2,366	1,252	5,041	3,236	1,805	1,948	1,325	623	3,071	2,031	1,040
	874	511	4,174	2,525	1,649	5,639	3,495	2,144	2,192	1,395	797	3,535	2,147	1,388
	721	568	4,207	2,397	1,810	5,565	3,251	2,314	2,430	1,417	1,013	3,413	2,030	1,383
	703	618	4,062	2,105	1,957	5,325	2,714	2,611	2,400	1,261	1,139	3,581	1,897	1,684
	589	636	3,484	1,500	1,984	4,767	2,088	2,679	2,089	933	1,156	3,591	1,660	1,931
	655	859	4,820	1,811	3,009	5,981	2,106	3,875	2,709	1,074	1,635	4,936	1,944	2,992
	8	4	64	30	34	71	37	34	25	15	10	15	8	7

	Region 11		Region 12			Caraga			ARMM			Foreign Country		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
	13,775	8,424	8,237	5,195	3,042	8,298	5,038	3,260	1,495	1,111	384	137	91	46
	504	360	295	184	111	317	173	144	20	15	5	3	3	-
	297	251	189	111	78	194	102	92	16	6	10	1	-	1
	199	137	121	66	55	112	53	59	16	8	8	2	-	2
	188	118	126	78	48	129	81	48	23	11	12	2	2	-
	313	152	179	123	56	173	113	60	21	11	10	2	2	-
	481	184	246	182	64	225	161	64	49	34	15	1	1	-
	454	200	264	195	69	234	168	66	116	97	19	2	2	-
	555	226	299	211	88	286	214	72	117	95	22	6	3	3
	654	309	381	270	111	295	211	84	117	95	22	6	4	2
	764	356	458	319	139	415	282	133	126	86	40	11	8	3
	860	448	509	359	150	453	314	139	109	87	22	14	8	6
	1,018	506	552	387	165	542	365	177	118	92	26	14	10	4
	1,038	479	559	388	171	574	374	200	96	71	25	11	9	2
	1,253	638	668	468	200	721	463	258	138	103	35	12	10	2
	1,230	729	739	454	285	788	487	301	93	68	25	10	7	3
	1,207	733	706	406	300	779	438	341	95	69	26	11	7	4
	1,002	774	699	398	301	739	419	320	68	45	23	9	6	3
	891	821	566	266	300	626	317	309	76	58	18	12	6	6
	856	1,001	665	317	348	692	301	391	61	43	18	8	3	5
	11	2	16	13	3	4	2	2	20	17	3	-	-	-

SOCIO-CULTURAL AFFAIRS
OUTCOME
REPORTED CASES OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN
BY CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSE
2000 to 2005

Classification of Offense	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005P
Total	7,895	10,345	9,547	8,011	7,383	3,624
Rape	1,121	1,026	972	1,045	997	472
Incestuous rape	242	188	91	72	38	38
Attempted rape	280	334	316	275	194	97
Acts of lasciviousness	733	725	733	646	580	258
Physical injuries/Wife battering	4,577	5,668	5,058	4,296	3,553	1,308
Sexual harassment	93	57	109	112	53	14
R.A. 9262	...	...	...	...	...	528
Threats	397	588	561	420	319	146
Seduction	25	43	66	17	62	15
Concubinage	202	244	192	180	121	69
Sex trafficking/White slavery	8	20	16	4	17	3
Abduction/Kidnapping	37	86	45	36	29	16
Unjust vexation	122	153	125	101	90	33
Other Related Crimes						
Neglect/Abandonment	19	75	63	50	37	8
Homicide	-	120	82	45	88	44
Slander	-	194	201	135	83	46
Murder	-	97	59	66	52	27
Attempted murder	-	-	30	23	38	16
Frustrated murder	-	-	29	29	42	11
Oral defamation	-	197	241	188	149	82
Parricide	-	69	82	53	62	22
Illegal recruitment	39	19	26	12	4	14
Non-gender Crimes						
Malicious mischief	-	117	64	36	46	17
Theft	-	199	139	68	79	49
Estafa	-	63	36	51	26	12
Hold-up	-	63	28	34	61	19
Others	-	-	183	17	563	260

P - preliminary.
Source: Philippine National Police.

SOCIO-CULTURAL AFFAIRS
OUTCOME
REPORTED CRIMES COMMITTED AGAINST CHILDREN
BY CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSE
2000 to 2005

Classification of Offense	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total	8,629	8,639	8,084	7,300	7,557	5,406
Rape	2,354	2,275	2,732	3,107	3,099	2,371
Incestuous rape	949	970	430	290	229	191
Attempted rape	303	271	321	293	244	209
Acts of lasciviousness	1,181	1,312	1,154	1,090	1,058	752
Physical injuries/Wife battering	1,973	2,274	2,079	1,947	1,893	1,019
Abduction/Kidnapping	348	226	186	78	110	51
Violation of RA 7610 (Child Abuse)						
Child trafficking	17	42	47	15	18	30
Child labor	55	49	84	48	22	8
Child prostitution	-	52	35	41	37	6
R.A. 9262	...	...	...	...	...	39
Other forms of child abuse	1,269	796	650	135	517	481
Other related crimes						
Parricide	4	20	17	5	12	19
Neglect/Abandonment	110	144	57	35	34	28
Sexual harrassment	-	16	29	13	23	7
Inducing a minor to abandon home	-	13	8	12	12	4
Seduction	22	61	111	84	99	47
Murder	38	55	45	29	37	22
Frustrated murder	...	...	19	16	20	10
Attempted murder	...	...	13	9	3	10
Abduction	...	...	...	...	...	35
Homicide	6	63	49	21	36	25
Abortion	...	...	7	2	2	4
Simple seduction	...	...	9	3	3	7
Unjust vexation	...	...	-	22	39	16
Theft	...	...	2	5	10	15

Source: Philippine National Police.

Figure 17.2 INCIDENCE OF ALLEGED HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS
BY REGION: 2004 and 2005
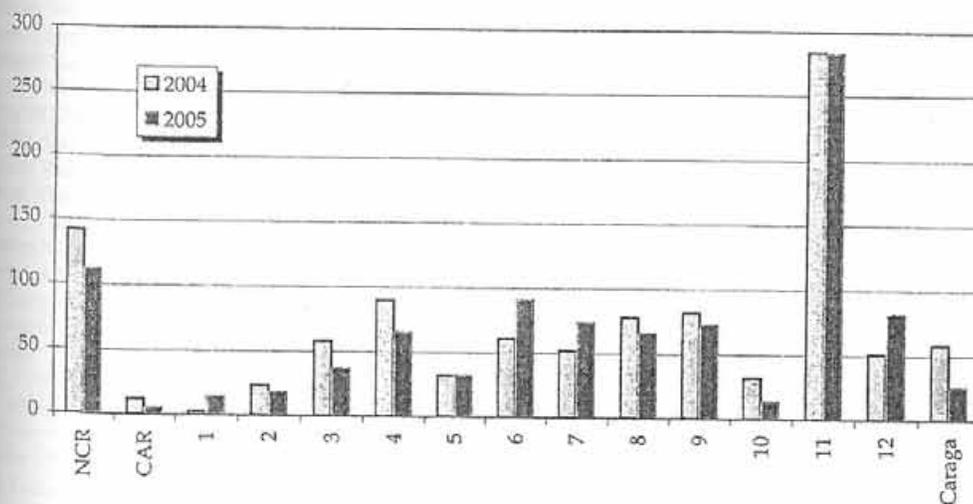
SOCIO-CULTURAL AFFAIRS
OUTCOME
INFANT MORTALITY RATE BY REGION
1990 to 1995, 1998 and 2003
(Infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births)

Region	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1998	2003
Philippines	57	55	54	52	50	49	36	30.
NCR National Capital Region	46	43	40	38	35	32	24	24
CAR Cordillera Administrative Region	63	61	60	58	57	55	43	14
1 Ilocos Region	56	54	52	50	48	46	42	29
2 Cagayan Valley	62	60	58	57	55	54	37	28
3 Central Luzon	45	44	43	42	41	40	29	25
4 Southern Tagalog	53	52	50	48	47	45	35	...
4a CALABARZON	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
4b MIMAROPA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
5 Bicol Region	64	63	62	60	59	58	31	28
6 Western Visayas	61	60	59	57	56	55	26	39
7 Central Visayas	55	54	52	50	49	47	24	28
8 Eastern Visayas	76	74	72	69	67	64	61	36
9 Western Mindanao	64	63	62	61	60	59	45	27
10 Northern Mindanao	57	57	56	55	54	54	41	38
11 Southern Mindanao	56	55	54	53	53	52	41	38
12 Central Mindanao	56	56	55	55	54	54	48	27
13 Caraga	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	35
ARMM Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	74	72	70	68	66	63	55	41

Note: The 1998 and 2003 data are based on the National Demographic and Health Survey.

Source: Technical Working Group on Maternal and Child Mortality (1990-1995 data) and National Statistics Office.

SOCIO-CULTURAL AFFAIRS
OUTCOME
CHILD MORTALITY RATE BY REGION
1990 to 1995, 1998 and 2003
(Children 1-4 years of age per 1,000 live births)

Region	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1998	2003
Philippines	24	23	22	21	20	19	20	12
NCR National Capital Region	17	15	13	11	9	7	15	8
CAR Cordillera Administrative Region	29	28	27	26	24	23	10	20
1 Ilocos Region	24	22	21	19	18	16	10	11
2 Cagayan Valley	28	27	26	25	23	22	16	8
3 Central Luzon	17	16	15	14	14	13	11	6
4 Southern Tagalog	22	21	19	18	17	16	19	...
4a CALABARZON	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
4b MIMAROPA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
5 Bicol Region	29	29	28	27	26	26	22	15
6 Western Visayas	27	26	26	25	24	23	16	11
7 Central Visayas	23	22	21	20	19	18	15	11
8 Eastern Visayas	40	38	36	34	32	30	26	22
9 Western Mindanao	30	29	28	27	27	26	32	17
10 Northern Mindanao	25	24	24	23	23	22	25	11
11 Southern Mindanao	24	23	22	22	21	21	21	10
12 Central Mindanao	24	24	23	23	22	22	29	10
13 Caraga	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	14
ARMM Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	38	37	35	33	31	30	45	33

Note: The 1998 and 2003 data are based on the National Demographic and Health Survey.

Source: Technical Working Group on Maternal and Child Mortality (1990-1995 data) and National Statistics Office.

SOCIO-CULTURAL AFFAIRS
OUTCOME
UNDER FIVE MORTALITY RATE BY REGION
1990 to 1995, 1998 and 2003
(Children under age 5 per 1,000 live births)

Region	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1998	2003
Philippines	80	77	74	72	69	67	55	42
NCR National Capital Region	62	57	53	48	43	39	39	31
CAR Cordillera Administrative Region	90	88	85	82	80	77	52	34
1 Ilocos Region	78	75	71	68	65	61	51	39
2 Cagayan Valley	88	85	83	80	77	75	53	35
3 Central Luzon	61	59	58	56	54	53	39	31
4 Southern Tagalog	74	71	68	66	63	60	53	...
4a CALABARZON	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
4b MIMAROPA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68
5 Bicol Region	91	90	88	86	84	82	52	43
6 Western Visayas	86	84	83	81	79	77	42	50
7 Central Visayas	77	74	72	69	67	64	38	39
8 Eastern Visayas	114	109	105	101	97	93	86	57
9 Western Mindanao	91	90	88	86	85	83	75	43
10 Northern Mindanao	81	79	78	77	76	75	65	49
11 Southern Mindanao	78	77	75	74	73	72	61	47
12 Central Mindanao	79	78	77	76	75	74	76	37
13 Caraga	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	49
ARMM Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	110	106	102	99	95	91	98	72

Note: The 1998 and 2003 data are based on the National Demographic and Health Survey.

Source: Technical Working Group on Maternal and Child Mortality (1990-1995 data) and National Statistics Office.

SOCIO-CULTURAL AFFAIRS
OUTCOME
Table 9.11
MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE BY REGION
1990 to 1995
(Deaths of women from pregnancy-related causes per 100,000 live births)

Region	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Philippines	209	203	197	191	186	180
NCR National Capital Region	170	160	150	139	129	119
CAR Cordillera Administrative Region	222	216	210	204	199	193
1 Ilocos Region	196	189	182	175	168	161
2 Cagayan Valley	219	214	208	202	196	191
3 Central Luzon	190	186	182	178	175	171
4 Southern Tagalog	165	160	155	149	144	139
5 Bicol Region	180	175	169	164	158	166
6 Western Visayas	202	199	195	191	188	184
7 Central Visayas	184	179	174	168	163	158
8 Eastern Visayas	226	219	211	204	197	190
9 Western Mindanao	218	214	211	207	204	200
10 Northern Mindanao	239	236	234	231	228	225
11 Southern Mindanao	172	170	168	165	163	160
12 Central Mindanao	197	195	193	191	189	187
ARMM Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	377	365	354	343	332	320

Source: Technical Working Group on Maternal and Child Mortality.

SOCIO-CULTURAL AFFAIRS
INPUT
INVESTIGATED CASES OF HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS BY REGION AND
BY STATUS OF CASE
2004 and 2005

| Region | Total | | Status of Case | | | | | |
| | | | Filed/Referred to Prosecutor's Office/Courts | | Closed/ Terminated | | Archived | |
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005
Philippines	932	890	381	348	410	432	141	110
National Capital Region	194	98	95	53	82	44	17	1
Cordillera Administrative Region	2	12	-	-	2	4	-	8
1 Ilocos Region	3	18	2	9	1	7	-	2
2 Cagayan Valley	10	-	-	-	5	-	5	-
3 Central Luzon	73	50	16	14	54	36	3	-
4 Southern Tagalog	54	82	9	6	36	65	9	11
5 Bicol Region	82	93	24	45	35	34	23	14
6 Western Visayas	22	8	14	2	7	6	1	-
7 Central Visayas	35	62	23	24	10	28	2	10
8 Eastern Visayas	63	85	31	28	31	40	1	17
9 Western Mindanao	89	88	46	56	33	28	10	4
10 Northern Mindanao	34	41	5	7	27	31	2	3
11 Southern Mindanao	189	185	66	80	62	71	61	34
12 Central Mindanao	52	27	25	1	21	22	6	4
13 Caraga	30	41	25	23	4	16	1	2

Source: Commission on Human Rights.

POPULATION OF THE PHILIPPINES
CENSUS YEARS 1799 to 2000

Year	Population	Average annual rate of increase (in percent)	Source of data
1799	1,502,574	-	Fr. Buzeta
1800	1,561,251	3.91	Fr. Zuniga
1812	1,933,331	1.80	Cedulas
1819	2,106,230	1.23	Cedulas
1829	2,593,287	2.10	Church
1840	3,096,031	1.62	Local officials
1850	3,857,424	2.22	Fr. Buzeta
1858	4,290,381	1.34	Bowring
1870	4,712,006	0.78	Guia de Manila
1877	5,567,685	2.41	Census
1887	5,984,727	0.72	Census
1896	6,261,339	0.50	Prof. Plehn's estimate based on census records
1903	7,635,426	2.87	Census
1918	10,314,310	2.03	Census
1939	16,000,303	2.11	Census
1948	19,234,182	2.07	Census
1960	27,087,685	2.89	Census
1970	36,684,486	3.08	Census
1975	42,070,660	2.78	Census
1980	48,098,460	2.71	Census
1990	60,703,206 [a]	2.35	Census
1995	68,616,536 [a]	2.32	Census
2000	76,504,077 [a]	2.36	Census

Note: Population from 1799 to 1896 excludes non-Christians.

[a] Includes the household population, homeless population, Filipinos in Philippine Embassies/Consulates and missions abroad and institutional population who are found living in institutional living quarters such as penal institutions, orphanages, hospitals, military camps, etc. at the time of the census taking.

Source: National Statistics Office.

POPULATION, LAND AREA AND DENSITY BY REGION AND PROVINCE
CENSUS YEARS 1980 to 2000

Region and province	Population			
	2000 [a] (May 1)	1995 (Sep 1)	1990 (May 1)	1980 (May 1)
Philippines	76,504,077	68,616,536	60,703,206	48,098,460
National Capital Region	9,932,560	9,454,040	7,948,392	5,925,884
City of Manila	1,581,082	1,654,761	1,601,234	1,630,485
Caloocan City	1,177,604	1,023,159	763,415	467,816
Las Piñas City	472,780	413,086	297,102	136,514
Makati City	444,867	484,176	453,170	372,631
Malabon	338,855	347,484	280,027	191,001
Mandaluyong City	278,474	286,870	248,143	205,366
Marikina City	391,170	357,231	310,227	211,613
Muntinlupa City	379,310	399,846	278,411	136,679
Navotas	230,403	229,039	187,479	126,146
Parañaque City	449,811	391,296	308,236	208,552
Pasay City	354,908	408,610	368,366	287,770
Pasig City	505,058	471,075	397,679	268,570
Pateros	57,407	55,286	51,409	40,288
Quezon City	2,173,831	1,989,419	1,669,776	1,165,865
San Juan	117,680	124,187	126,854	130,088
Taguig	467,375	381,350	266,637	134,137
Valenzuela City	485,433	437,165	340,227	212,363
Cordillera Administrative Region	1,365,412	1,254,838	1,146,191	914,432
Abra	209,491	195,964	184,743	160,198
Apayao	97,129	83,660	74,720	70,681
Benguet	330,129	313,833	302,715	235,742
Ifugao	161,623	149,598	147,281	111,368
Kalinga	174,023	154,145	137,055	114,382
Mt. Province	140,631	130,755	116,535	103,052
Baguio City	252,386	226,883	183,142	119,009
1 Ilocos Region	4,200,478	3,803,890	3,550,642	2,922,892
Ilocos Norte	514,241	482,651	461,661	390,666
Ilocos Sur	594,206	545,385	519,966	443,591
La Union	657,945	597,442	548,742	452,578
Pangasinan	2,434,086	2,178,412	2,020,273	1,636,057
2 Cagayan Valley	2,813,159	2,536,035	2,340,545	1,919,091
Batanes	16,467	14,180	15,026	12,091
Cagayan	993,580	895,050	829,867	711,476
Isabela	1,287,575	1,160,721	1,080,341	870,604
Nueva Vizcaya	366,962	334,965	301,179	241,690
Quirino	148,575	131,119	114,132	83,230
3 Central Luzon	8,204,742	7,092,191	6,338,590	4,909,938
Aurora [c]	173,797	159,621	139,573	107,145
Bataan	557,659	491,459	425,803	323,254
Bulacan	2,234,088	1,784,441	1,505,219	1,096,046
Nueva Ecija	1,659,883	1,505,827	1,312,680	1,069,409
Pampanga	1,618,759	1,401,756	1,295,929	992,756
Tarlac	1,068,783	945,810	859,708	688,457
Zambales	433,542	389,512	369,665	287,607
Angeles City	263,971	234,011	236,686	188,834
Olongapo City	194,260	179,754	193,327	156,430

In 2000, the population of disputed areas was reported in the next higher geographical level. For example, the population of Province A claimed by both Province A and Province B will be reflected in the region, but not in Province A nor Province B. This explains the discrepancy when one sums up the province details which is less than the regional totals.

Land area is based on the 2005 Estimated Land Area certified by the Lands Management Bureau.

Sources: National Statistics Office and Lands Management Bureau.

PART II: PROPOSED GOVERNANCE INDICATOR SYSTEM AND DATABASE

I. Introduction:

Good governance promotes the collective responsibility of the government, civil society and private sector for improving the lives of all Filipinos, particularly the poor and the basic sectors pursuant to the Social Reform Agenda (R. A. No. 8461). However, the country has limited resources to pursue the governance programs and reforms needed by the society. Thus, there is a need to prioritize and efficiently direct scarce public resources in order to provide goods and services and protection to all citizens, especially the poor and vulnerable groups.

In view of the above, it is important to evaluate/measure the quality of governance in order to improve it and make it more responsive to the needs of the people. What cannot be measured cannot be managed. The key to the improvement of governance is to develop a set of measurable indicators on good governance.

I. Proposed Governance Indicator System

The proposed governance indicator system is anchored on the statistical framework developed by the project. The indicators shall measure the three major areas of governance identified as follows: Political affairs, Economic affairs and Socio-cultural affairs.

The ideal governance indicator system and database must not only contain a comprehensive set of reliable and objective governance statistics but must be accessible to all key data users and decision makers. (see Figure 1) With the progress made on the Information and Communications Technology (ICT), data can now be made available in the agency website. However, there is a need for frequent updating of these indicators by the host agency. These will involve much resource if not done as part of the daily operations of the agency and also require statistical expertise in terms of assessing the accuracy of the data.

The proposed indicator system and database must contain governance indicators pertaining to the political, economic and socio-cultural affairs of the country. The various strategies formulated to address the governance issues require specific indicators that have been identified in the statistical framework.

Meanwhile, the NSCB also maintains the National Statistical Information Center (NSIC) which makes all government statistics accessible to all users

1

through the information center/library as well as the NSCB website. In the process of compiling the national income accounts as well as poverty and other sectoral statistics, the agency has already accumulated various time series data that are useful in monitoring social and economic developments including governance statistics.

In addition, the NSCB also compiles information in tracking the progress of the Medium Term Development Plan through its STATDEV indicator system. Some of these subject matter data are shown in the attached Figure 2.

As the central coordinating body on statistics, it is proposed that the master governance indicator system and database be lodged at the NSCB. This database can be made accessible to the public and other users through its interactive ISTATS database that is available in the NSCB website.

Meanwhile, a satellite indicator monitoring system and database that contain the selected priority key governance indicators that are deemed crucial to planning and policy formulation can also be maintained by the NEDA. Other users may also maintain satellite data bases which are more manageable and more useful to these agencies.

IV. Types of Monitoring Indicators

For purposes of tracking and monitoring, indicators in the statistical framework were also categorized as follows: *input indicators, output indicators, implementation/process indicators* and *outcome/impact indicators*.

1. Input Indicators

Represent any resource or combination of resources that the project scheme specifies as a project requirement. These may be physical inputs, conceptual or technical inputs, organizational, etc.

Input indicators help determine the efficiency of allocation of resources to achieve the desired outcomes.

2. Output Indicators

Measure the tangible outputs of governance policies/programs. An additional measure of output is the distribution indicator which refers to the actual allocation of outputs.

3. Implementation/ Process Indicators

Implementation indicators are performance indicators which provide assessment of the quality of governance. Hence, these refer to the manner

how the tasks or activities were undertaken in order to achieve the outputs and outcomes, as to whether the implementation process were efficient, participatory or transparent.

4. Impact/Outcome Indicators

Measure the ultimate results of governance policies/programs, whether these are intended or unintended results or consequences.

5. Institutions

This pertains to the institutional inputs that produce the governance outcomes.

6. Formation and Exit Protocol

This refers to how the rules are formed and how the rulers and institutions are selected and replaced.

V. Other Characteristics of Governance Indicators

Governance measures may also differ along many dimensions, including:

1. Aspects of governance assessed

Indicators tend to measure different aspects of the quality of governance, e.g., bureaucratic efficiency, extent of exercise of civil rights and liberties, predictability of policymaking, and presence of rule of law.

2. Specificity

Some governance indicators only pertain to specific dimensions such as *voter's turn-out* while some measures are aggregate measures in the form of composite governance indicators which aggregates several dimensions, e.g., *Corruption Perceptions Index*.

3. Demonstrated links to development or poverty outcomes

Most empirical evidence linking governance to development outcomes is based on very non-specific/composite indicators. These provide little information on the specific governance reforms that will improve poverty and development outcomes.

4. Data coverage (across space/countries or over time)

Measures differ with respect to data coverage across space/countries and across time. Some indicators provide information that may be true for certain regions but may not be true or applicable in other places. On the other hand, it may be important to track changes in the quality of governance over time especially the changes in political institutions.

5. Method of data generation

Measures also differ in terms of data collection. Some performance indicators are based on objective data. Others are based on subjective evaluations of a small number of experts while others are based on a survey of investors or the general public.

6. Transparency and replicability

Strongly associated with the method of data collection are the differences in transparency and replicability. Evaluations produced by a small number of experts are considered least transparent. Transparency is also reduced by aggregation.

7. Ownership

This refers to the political acceptability of the indicators depending on the source of the data.

8. Data quality and accuracy

Governance measures also vary in terms of accuracy and quality depending on the method of data collection and the provision of incentives for accuracy.

VI. Identification and Assessment of Governance Indicators

Initially, the project staff came up with an inventory or shopping list of governance indicators. The following indicators were considered and analyzed by the staff.

A. SOCIOCULTURAL AFFAIRS:

a. Input Indicators

1. Expenditures on government nutrition programs
2. Government assistance to low-cost housing by the government
3. No. of informal settlers provided with shelter security
4. Expenditures on low cost/ free housing, public and private
5. Government expenditures on education

6. Number of legislations enacted to improve education, e.g., Education for All
7. Expenditures on government scholarship/financial assistance programs
8. Number of legislations enacted to improve health status of Filipinos e.g., Generic Drugs Act
9. Total health expenditure and share to GNP
10. Distribution of health expenditures by source of funds
11. Expenditures on government financial assistance programs on health
12. Expenditures on government health services programs by type
13. Private sector expenditures on health
14. Number of raids conducted and persons arrested on illicit drug trafficking
15. Distribution of reported cases of drug/substance abuse by sex and by type of drug/substance of abuse
16. Number of complainants of human rights violations by type of case
17. Investigated cases of human rights violations by region and by status of case
18. Number of youth offenders by socio-demographic profile (sex, age, civil status, educational attainment, etc.), and by type of crime committed
19. Number of women and children victims of violence by socio-demographic profile (sex, age, civil status, educational attainment, etc.), and by relation to perpetrator (immediate family, relative, stranger, etc.)
20. Number of reported cases of violence against women and children by classification of offense and by status of case
21. Number of declarations in international conventions or conferences on the protection of women and children in which the Philippines is a signatory by type, date and venue of convention or conference
22. Number of PNP women and children's desks (WCDs) established
23. Household population by ethnicity and by sex
- refers to the population enumerated in private households during a census
24. Number of projects implemented affecting IP communities by location, by ethnic/tribal group concerned, by type of activity, and by project implementor
25. Number of information and advocacy campaigns conducted for the recognition, respect and protection of the rights and well-being of IPs by form of mass media used
26. Number of clients served by DSWD by region and by clientele category
27. Private sector programs on social services
28. Annual population growth by region and province
29. Household population by religious affiliation by sex
30. Number of persons with disabilities by type of disability, sex, and region

b. Output Indicators:

1. Proportion of population availing of various nutrition programs/services by type
2. Number of beneficiaries of feeding programs, by type
3. Proportion of families who availed of house and lot through the assistance of government housing or financing program
4. Proportion of slum households served by urban renewal/ redevelopment schemes
5. Rental Price Index
6. Classroom - pupil ratio

-average number of pupils/students per classroom in elementary/secondary education in a given school year)

7. Teacher-pupil ratio
-The average number of pupils per teacher in elementary/ secondary education in a given school year.
8. Teacher-classroom ratio
9. Household expenditure on education
10. Net enrolment ratio in primary, secondary, tertiary education
11. Proportion of population covered by health insurance
12. Ten leading causes of mortality, number and rates, and percent of total deaths
13. Hospital Bed to Patient Ratio
-the ratio of hospital beds to the population, usually expressed as the number of available hospital beds for every 1,000 population)
14. Proportion of health personnel to population
15. Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis
16. Prevalence and death rates associated with malaria
17. Proportion of population in malaria-risk areas using effective malaria prevention and treatment measures
18. Prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis
19. Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under DOTS (internationally recommended TB control strategy)
20. Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source, urban and rural
21. Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation, urban and rural
22. Proportion of births attended by skilled trained health personnel
23. Proportion of 1 year-old children immunized against measles
24. Proportion of population with access to health services by type
25. Profile of drug abusers
26. Ratio of filed cases over prosecuted cases by action taken (settled/ resolved, pending, dismissed/ closed)
27. Number of children in conflict with the law (CICL) rehabilitated
28. Number of women and children in especially difficult circumstances served by type of assistance, and by service provider
29. Number of women in especially difficult circumstances served by DSWD by case category and by region
30. Number of reported cases of child abuse served by the DSWD by type of abuse
31. Number of CADTs issued by location, by area in hectares, by date of approval, by ethnic/tribal group, and by number of IP beneficiaries
32. Number of displaced IPs by location, by ethnic/tribal group, and by cause
33. Number of FPICs secured from concerned IP communities
34. Number of institutions/ centers/ facilities involved in the distribution of social services
35. Level and percent of business sector expenditures on social services & capacity building
36. Ten leading causes of infant deaths
37. Ten leading causes of morbidity
38. Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education

6

c. Outcome Indicators

1. Percent of children under 5 moderately or severely underweight
2. Prevalence of malnutrition among the vulnerable groups
3. Proportion of households without access to secure tenure (slum population as percent of urban)
4. Decline in No. of Informal Settlers
5. Number of Enrollees in Private and Public Schools
6. Functional Literacy rate
7. Scores in Achievement Tests
8. Cohort Survival, Dropout, Participation and Promotion Rates
9. Life expectancy (represents the average number of years remaining to a person who survives to the beginning of a given age or age interval x)
10. Crude death rate
11. Total Mortality Rate by age, by sex, and by usual residence of the deceased
12. Maternal mortality rate
13. Infant mortality rate
14. Incidence of diseases among children
15. Out of pocket expenditures on health
16. Incidence of alleged human rights violations by region
17. Compensation paid to victims of human rights violations
18. Number of family courts established
19. Percentage of government expenditures on providing support services to women and children victims of violence over total budget
20. Number of bills, laws, policies and other legal provisions filed/enacted/passed for the prevention and elimination of violence against women and children by type of bill/law/policy
21. Percent of reduction in the number of cases on violence against women and children
22. Reported cases of violence against women by classification of offense
23. Reported crimes committed against children by classification of offense
24. Proportion of awarded CADTs to total ancestral domains by location, and by ethnic/tribal group occupying the subject territory
25. Compensation paid to concerned IP communities for damages sustained as a result of a project implemented by the government, private individuals, corporation or other entities
26. Number of beneficiaries by type of project

d. Institutions Indicators:

1. Number of feeding programs, NPIs, business and industry
2. Distribution of schools by geographic areas
3. Number and distribution of teachers by geographic area
4. Number/ proportion of teachers with pre and in-service trainings

5. Number and percent of faculty with Master's degree and doctorate degree
6. Number of government and private hospitals, barangay health stations, and rural health units by region
7. Number of government doctors, nurses, dentists and midwives by region
8. Number of new public hospitals constructed
9. Number and distribution of health personnel by geographic area
10. No. of government health workers provided with training to improve personnel capabilities
11. Number of Pharmaceutical companies producing generic drugs
12. Number of establishments involved in food and drugs production and distribution by region
13. Number of perpetrators by category (civilian, police, military, public official), and by disposition/wherabouts of assailant (arrested, on bail, convicted, at large)
14. Number of policewomen assigned in WCDs
15. Number of corporations with social programs and projects

Implementation indicators

1. Average length of time before a case is resolved

b. ECONOMIC AFFAIRS:

Under Economic affairs, the following indicators were identified and assessed:

b.1 Input Indicators

1. National Government expenditure by sector
2. IRA by province
3. Inventory of agricultural support infrastructure
4. Power generation by source, by utility, and by grid
5. Number and length of existing national bridges in the Philippines
6. Number of Telephone Lines and Subscribers by operator and by region
7. Power generation by source, by utility, and by grid
8. Number and length of existing national bridges in the Philippines
9. Number of Telephone Lines and Subscribers by operator and by region
10. Money Supply
11. Official Reserve Assets (ORA)
12. Balance of Payments
13. Number and amount of foreign investments in newly registered domestic stock corporations and partnerships by major industry group
14. Distribution of ODA commitments by sector/ sub-sector
15. Distribution of CHED scholars/grantees by region
16. Number of examinees who took and passed the board and bar examinations by sex and by profession

17. Number of persons assessed and certified by industry and for skills competency by region
18. Enrolment and graduates of school and non-school based TESDA programs
19. National R&D personnel by category, by sex, and by type of involvement
20. Number of registered Filipino emigrants by major occupational group
21. Number of NGAs/LGUs implementing the E-NGAs
22. Number of shelter security units constructed, financed, and/or administered by the government
23. Number of housing loan take-outs financed under the Pag-IBIG expanded housing loan program
24. Household population and income by region
25. Labor force by age, highest educational attainment
26. Expenditure on pollution control programs of government and private sector
27. Number of collaborating NGOs and foreign donors involved in management of water and fishery resources
28. Government programs to boost fish production
29. Government programs/ expenditures on development of mineral resources by type of program
30. Expenditure on reforestation by region
31. Expenditures to conserve energy
32. Programs/expenditures on energization of rural areas
33. Expenditures on information campaign readiness against natural disaster
34. Level and proportion of expenditure for poverty alleviation programs

b.2 Output Indicators

1. Comparative schedule of income and expenditures for LGUs, all funds
2. Capital investments including FDI(in Monetary Form)
3. Details of factor flows from and to the rest of the world
4. Ratio of expenditures on ICT to total government expenditures
5. Exports and imports
6. Net participation rate in public and private elementary and secondary schools
7. Cohort survival rate in public and private elementary and secondary schools
8. Percent of taxpayers availing of the BIR's e-Filing and Payment System by type of taxpayer, etc.
9. Family income by class of worker and by occupation
10. Proportion of farmers who own their lands
11. Income by sector
12. Renewal ratio of fishery resources
13. Conservation rate of forest
14. Actual stockpiles of crude oil and oil products
15. Number of vulnerable barangays w/ disaster prevention and management programs by province/city/ municipality
16. Number of municipalities/ baranggays covered
17. Visitor Arrivals by Country of Residence
18. Number of visitors arrivals, average daily expenditure, average length of stay and amount of visitors receipts

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b.2 Outcome Indicators

1. Gross Domestic Product by Expenditure Shares (GDE), by region
   -Gross Domestic Expenditure - it is also equal to the final uses of goods and services (all uses excepts intermediate consumption) measured in purchasers' price,less the value of imports of goods and services.
   - GDP at market prices is defined from the expenditure side as total final expenditure at purchasers' prices less total imports valued on free on board (f.o.b) (and not at purchasers' prices including taxes less subsidies on imports.

2. GDP by industry and by region (production approach)
   -GDP refers to the value of all goods and services produced domestically; the sum of gross value added of all resident institutional units engaged in production (plus any taxes, and minus any subsidies, on products not included in the values of their outputs)

3. Gross National Product (GNP)
   -the GDP adjusted with the net factor income from the rest of the world. It refers to the aggregate earnings of the factors of production (nationals plus indirect taxes (net) and the capital consumption allowance.

4. Gross Domestic Capital Formation (GDCF)
   -GDCF refers to outlays on construction, durable equipment and breeding stocks, orchard development and afforestation.

5. Total Factor Productivity (TFP) by industry

6. Productivity index due to IT enabled services

7. Cash Position (Government Revenues, Expenditures, Surplus/ Deficits - National government cash budget)

8. National Wealth

9. Over-all BOP Position (Balance of payments)
   -systematically summarizes for a specific period, the economic transaction of an economy's residents with the rest of the world

10. Balance of Trade
    -the difference between the export earnings and import payments of all goods or merchandise trade transacted by a country

11. Inflation Rate (CPI for all items)
    - measures the general increases in the price level. This indicator is derived from the annual growth rate of the GNP Implicit Price Index Number (IPIN)

12. Selected domestic interest rates (T-Bills, MRR, Loan Rates, Lending Rates)

13. Foreign Exchange Rates (Peso per US dollar rate)
    - the guiding rate for the exchange of one US dollar for peso and is computed as the weighted average of all foreign exchange transactions done through the Philippine Dealing System during the preceding day pursuant to Circular Letter dated July 30, 1992

14. Labor Force Participation Rate by region
    - Household population 15 years and over by employment status and

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by region

15. Unemployment rate by sex, region and area
- proportion in percent of the total number of unemployed persons to the total number of persons in the labor force

16. Simple and functional literacy rate of the population 10 years old and over by region (which requires a reasonable capability of communicating by written language)

17. Family income by class of worker and by occupation

18. Total housing expenditure and percent to total family expenditure by region and by income decile

19. Poverty incidence by province and basic sector

20. Gini ratio by region
- a measure of the inequality in income distribution, with limits 0 for perfect equality and 1 for perfect inequality

21. Poverty incidence by basic sector

22. Pollution to air and water of selected economic activities

23. Number/percent increase of apprehensions in road traffic and smoke belching

24. Amount of contribution of collaborating NGOs and foreign donors involved in management of water and fishery resources

25. Percent change in the quantity of fish production by type of operation

26. Number of dead rivers, seas, lakes rehabilitated

27. Depletion rate of mineral resources

28. Reforested area by location

29. Environmental degradation caused by selected economic activities

30. Ratio of total energy consumption to total energy supply by industry

31. Ratio of total oil consumption to total supply by industry

32. Energization rate

33. Power generation by source, by utility, and by grid

34. Poverty incidence by province and basic sector
- proportion of families/population whose annual per capita income falls below the annual per capita poverty threshold to the total number of families/ population

35. Poverty threshold
- annual per capita income required or the amount to be spent to satisfy nutritional requirements (100% RDA for energy, 100% RDA for protein and 80% RDA for vitamins and minerals) and other basic needs

b.4 Formation and exit protocol indicators

1. Collective bargaining agreements filed and workers covered by region
2. Number of strikes/lockout notices filed, actual strikes, workers involved and man-days lost

b.5 Institutions indicators

1. Number of newly registered corporations and partnerships
2. Teacher-student ratio in government elementary and secondary schools

3. Number of TVET trainers trained by region
4. Number of public and private schools by region and by level of education
5. Number of elementary textbooks distributed by region
6. Number of insurance companies authorized to transact business in the Philippines
7. General Statistics for establishments by selected industries 2003
8. Number and membership of enterprise-based unions by region
9. General Statistics for manufacturing establishments with average total employment of 20 or more workers by major industry group
10. Number of Financial Institutions
11. Number of licensed radio stations by type of station
12. Number of duly organized water district, filed and issued Conditional Certificate of Conformance by region
13. Number of registered airports
14. Number of ports by district office, type of port and area of operation

b.6 Iimplementation Indicators

1. Average processing time for government transaction by department/agency
2. Employee-computer ratio by government and by business
3. Percent of business implementing fair wages and safe working conditions
4. Enviromental degradation caused by selected economic activities
5. Stationary source emissions in the National Capital Region
6. Pollution to air and water of selected economic activities

C. POLITICAL AFFAIRS

c.1 Input indicators

1. Number of CSOs engaged in political discourse
2. Number of bills enrolled by members of each political party
3. Population 18 years and above
4. Number of seats and candidates in elective position
5. Average number of bills filed per lawmaker
6. Number of government participation in bilateral, regional/ international meetings and conferences (e.g. anti-terrorism)
7. Proportion of barangays with barangay courts
8. Number of disputes brought to the Lupong Tagapamayapa by type of case and by region
9. Total number of local government units (LGUs)
10. Number of fire safety awareness campaign conducted
11. Number of fire incidents by origin, by motive, and by type and cost of damage
12. Number of indigent persons in custody/detention who request for legal assistance
13. Clientele assisted by the public attorney's office by activities/services
14. Number and proportion of PNP positions filled up by rank and by status of appointment

15. Number of reported crimes by geographic area, and by type of crime
16. Budgetary appropriation for criminal justice system by pillar and by agency
17. Number of warrants of arrest issued by the different courts nationwide
18. Volume of cases filed by type of case
19. Number of cases handled by type of court and by status of case
20. Case inflow by type of court
21. refers to the summation of cases newly filed, cases revived/reopened, and cases received from other salas/courts during the reference period
22. Average jail population by inmate classification (adult or minor) and status (detained or sentenced)
23. Number of correctional personnel by socio-demographic profile (sex, age, civil status, educational attainment, etc.)
24. Number of rehabilitation activities conducted or services rendered by type of program (education and skills development training, livelihood assistance, medical/dental, religious, recreational, and paralegal counseling), and by number of clients benefited
25. Distribution of probationers by socio-demographic profile (sex, age, civil status, educational attainment, etc.), by type of crime committed, and by length of probation period
26. Number of anti-corruption laws enacted

C.2 Output Indicators

1. Number of political harassment cases resolved
2. Number of bills made into law by political party members
3. Number of registered voters, by sex
4. Number of elected women
5. Average number of bills approved per lawmaker
6. Number of treaties on security forged
7. Number of disputes brought to the "Lupong Tagapamayapa" by type of case, by action taken, and by status of case
8. Number of provincial, city and municipal POCs organized
9. Compliance rate to fire safety measures
10. Fireman-to-population ratio
11. an indicator that measures the adequacy of the firefighting manpower to safeguard the people and property. It is computed by dividing the total population by the total number of firemen
12. Number of cases handled by nature of work involved (preliminary investigation, inquest, pleadings, summary procedure, etc.)
13. Policeman-to-population ratio
    - is an indicator that measures the adequacy of the police force in its task of promoting peace and order, and of providing security to the people and property. It is computed by dividing the total population by the total number of policemen.
14. Crime rate
15. Number of crimes committed per 100,000 population
16. Number of wanted persons arrested by type of crime committed

17. Number of cases for preliminary investigation resolved within 45 days by type of case
18. Average caseload per lawyer/judge by type of court and by status of case
19. Case outflow by type of court
20. Ratio of guard to prisoner
21. Number and type of training courses provided to qualified correctional personnel
22. Number of prisoners released by agency (BJMP, BUCOR, PPA, BPP), and by mode of release (parole, probation, pardon, service of sentence, etc.)
23. Total probation investigation and supervision cases handled
24. Inmate profile by prison facility
25. Ratio of corruption cases resolved over number of cases filed (case disposition rate)

C.3 Outcome indicators

1. Percent change on cases of political harassment filed
2. Proportion of laws to bills passed by each political party
3. Voters' turnout rate, by sex
4. Proportion of elective positions held by women
5. Number of legislative bills executed/ implemented affecting electoral and political party system
6. Proportion and cost of bills approved to total bills filed
7. Incidence of violations to national laws and international treaties
8. Growth rate of the percentage of cases settled amicably at the barangay level by type of case, and by mode of dispute resolution
9. Percent of LGUs with organized POCs
10. Percent reduction in fire occurrences
11. Ratio of investigated fire incidents over filed cases in court
12. Total number of indigent litigants who availed of free legal assistance by type of activity/service
13. Percentage of PNP budget to total budgetary appropriation for criminal justice system
14. Crime solution efficiency rate
15. Reported index and non-index crimes by region, and by type of crime
16. Conviction rate
17. Number of traffic accidents investigated
18. Disposition rate of cases investigated and prosecuted
19. Court case disposition rate, by type of court
    '-refers to the ratio of total cases decided/resolved in a year over total cases filed. A ratio of less than one indicates an increasing backlog; greater than one, decreasing backlog; and equal to one means that the backlog is being maintained.
20. Congestion rate
21. Number of correctional personnel benefited from career training and development program by rank, and by place of assignment
22. Recidivism rate
23. Estimated government savings derived from probation

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24. Incidence of graft and corruption

c.4 Institution indicators

1. Number of precincts
2. Number of judges by type of court and sex

c.5 Implementation indicators

1. Number of consultations made with lobby groups
2. Average time of deliberation of bills before it becomes a law
3. Number of consultations with affected sectors
4. Percentage of population aware of free legal assistance
5. Number of escapees and escapees recaptured by region

Given the long list of governance indicators, these indicators were subjected to the following criteria:

II. Criteria Used for Selecting the Core Governance Indicators

1. **Primarily national in scope.** Even sub-national data can be aggregated to come up with a national figure for standard comparison across the country;

2. **Policy-relevant.** The indicator should be capable of providing clear measures of key policy issues and concerns; or should be responsive and relevant in monitoring the impact of policy changes;

3. **Specific.** The indicators have the capacity to definitely measure a specific attribute or characteristic for the purpose of determining the extent to which an objective has been attained, or the indicator is appropriate to measure only the phenomena for which it has been selected, and be definite in terms of magnitude and time;

4. **Sensitive.** The indicator has the capacity to measure changes in the phenomena which it intends to measure. The indicator should reflect actual changes in absolute levels or trends related to the aspect of conditions implicit in the areas of concern;

5. **Measurable.** The indicator can be expressed in quantitative measure based on available data or can easily be obtained;

6. **Easy to understand.** For easy understanding and comprehension of everyone; and

7. **Time invariant.** Desired outcomes and targets cannot easily be adjusted and manipulated to suit existing accomplishments/conditions.

Based on these criteria, the long list was trimmed down to include the core indicators only based on the impact or desired outcomes as shown in the attached matrix.

PROPOSED GOVERNANCE DATABASE & INDICATOR SYSTEM
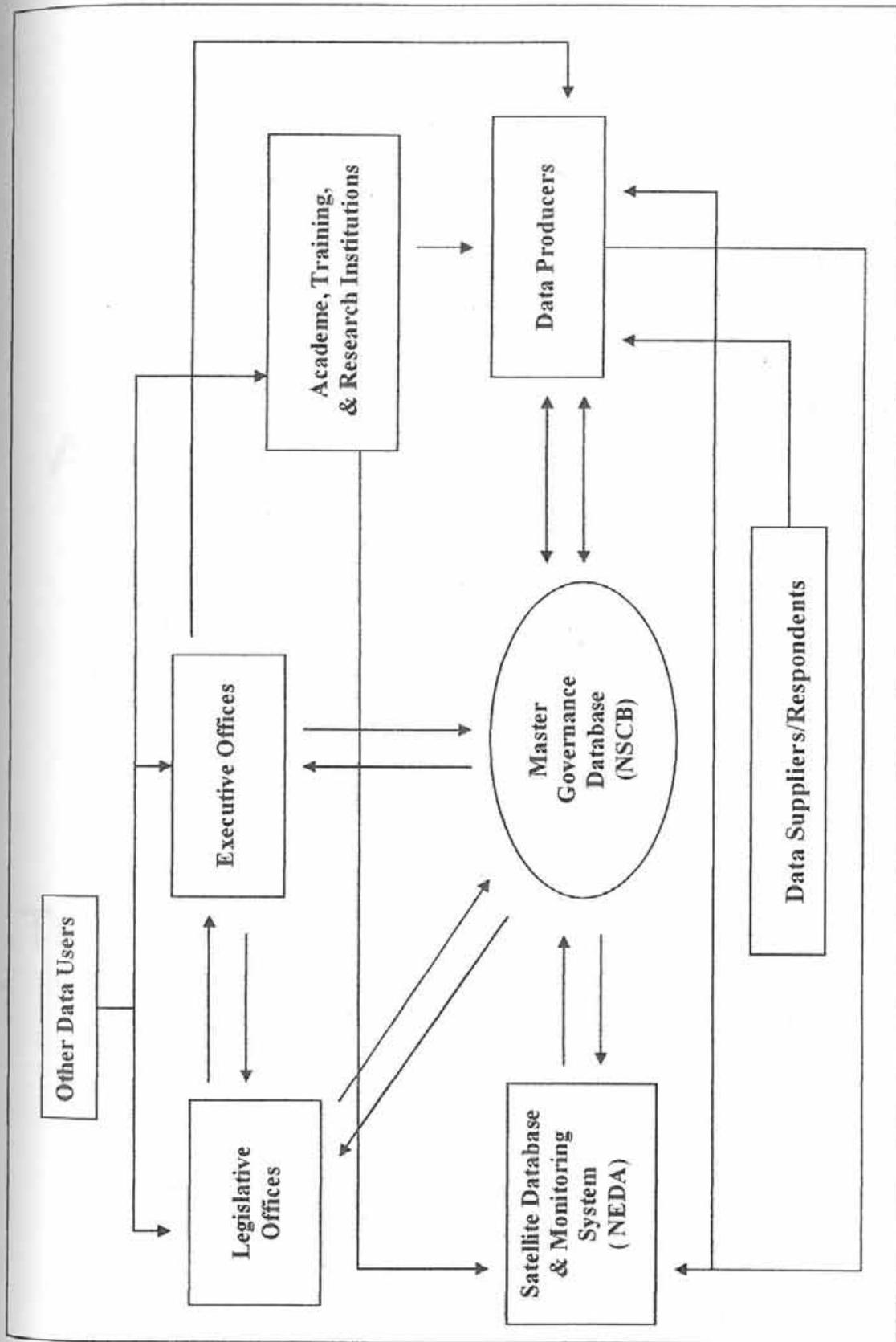
TRACKING GOVERNANCE REFORMS

A Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for Tracking Governance Reforms

Inputs to the Pilot Plan on Tracking Governance Reforms

Rose G. Edillon
December 2006

A Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for Tracking Governance Reforms

ROSEMARIE G. EDILLON

Introduction

The latest strand in the literature points to institutions and the rule of law as the primary drivers of economic growth. Easterly and Levine (2003), for instance, find that institution is a significant predictor of growth. In fact, inflation, trade policies, currency overvaluation help explain current levels of economic development, only after controlling for institutions. In a more recent work, Easterly (2006) makes the following observation: "The failure of many grand schemes results from their disregard for the complexity of institutions and incentive systems and their neglect of individual initiative, which must be societally encouraged rather than bureaucratically stifled." Later, we will define governance to cover institutions, incentive systems and encouragement of individual initiative.

The emphasis on human development rather than economic growth ascribes an even more important role to "governance". Kaufmann (2002) finds a significant negative relationship between infant mortality rate and corruption; a positive relationship between per capita income and regulatory burden; literacy and rule of law; per capita income and voice and accountability. We have to clarify at this point that in all the components of governance mentioned (that is, corruption, regulatory burden, rule of law, and voice and accountability) the better state gets the higher score.

That the Philippines consistently ranks poorly on nearly all aspects of governance, when compared to our Asian neighbors, causes one to wonder if, in fact, this is the ONE aspect we are all missing in our efforts to spur economic growth and ultimately achieve the highest levels of human development. This thesis is reinforced by the observation that the Philippines actually has "what it takes" to be among the

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developed nations. It has a highly literate workforce. Before the 90s, we used to take pride in having the highest proportion of English speakers in a country where English is not the native language. It may still be true although the proficiency may have declined a bit. We lie in a very strategic location, so much so that the greatest power in the world, that is, the US, has seen fit to locate some of its largest military bases here. Our country has vast natural resources and this was the magnet that attracted foreign powers to our shores, not just for R&R, but as a source of raw materials needed by their industrial world. If the inputs are right but the outputs turn out wrong, then the fault lies in the transformation process. And this is where governance matters.

Why do we need an M&E framework for governance?

UNDP (2004) enumerates about sixty (60) different M&E systems on governance. The question that needs to be answered then is why we need to design our own M&E system.

The first reason that comes to mind is that a monitoring and evaluation system ascribes importance to the subject of the M&E. At the very least, it commits the stakeholders to a set of indicators of success.

The second reason is related to the first. In most governance ratings, the Philippines always comes up with a low score, lagging behind our Asian neighbors. Now, if governance really affects the attainment of human development outcomes like infant mortality rate, literacy etc., surely it requires serious attention. An M&E system informs us what aspect of governance should be improved and, given the interventions, if they are working. As Kaufmann, Kraay and Zoido-Lobaton (1999) observe, "Existing data provides at best tenuous links between perceptions of governance and objective policy interventions that governments interested in improving the quality of governance can undertake."

Perception of bad governance, unfortunately, reinforces itself and gives rise to a vicious circle whereby the bad perception discourages investment, leading to suboptimal conditions for development to be achieved, thereby resulting in perception of even worse governance. The only way to arrest the cycle is to address the root – bad governance.

An M&E system for governance is different from other M&E systems. While it utilizes the same engineering framework of input $\rightarrow$ output $\rightarrow$ outcome $\rightarrow$ impact, there is emphasis given to the transformation process, at least, in between input and output, and in between output and outcome. As in other M&E systems, we choose indicators with the same characteristics of measurability, reliability, etc. In addition, the choice of indicators and the level of disaggregation have to be so chosen as to be able to enforce accountability. Another major difference with other M&E systems is the consideration of factors that drive the process input $\rightarrow$ output $\rightarrow$ outcome $\rightarrow$ impact, in terms of the quantity and quality of each and every component; the interrelationship and the transformation.

Governance Ratings of the Philippines vs. Other Countries

As previously mentioned, there are a number of national and international organizations that rate the quality of governance of countries. Some of these ratings are done on a regular basis and most are published internationally. There are also some that focus on specific dimensions of governance while others consider multiple dimensions. UNDP (2004) presents a fairly comprehensive discussion of these data sources. In this paper, we limit discussion to the more popular ones.

Corruption Perception Index

This index, compiled by Transparency International, is perhaps the most widely publicized data on corruption. Before proceeding, we should emphasize that good governance is not the same as the control of corruption, although this is a common misperception and is listed by Kauffmann (2005) as the first "myth on governance."

The index is taken from numerous sources, mostly perception data obtained from businesspeople and country analysts, both resident and non-resident. It is meant to provide data on "corruption on international business transactions."

Corruption Perception Index

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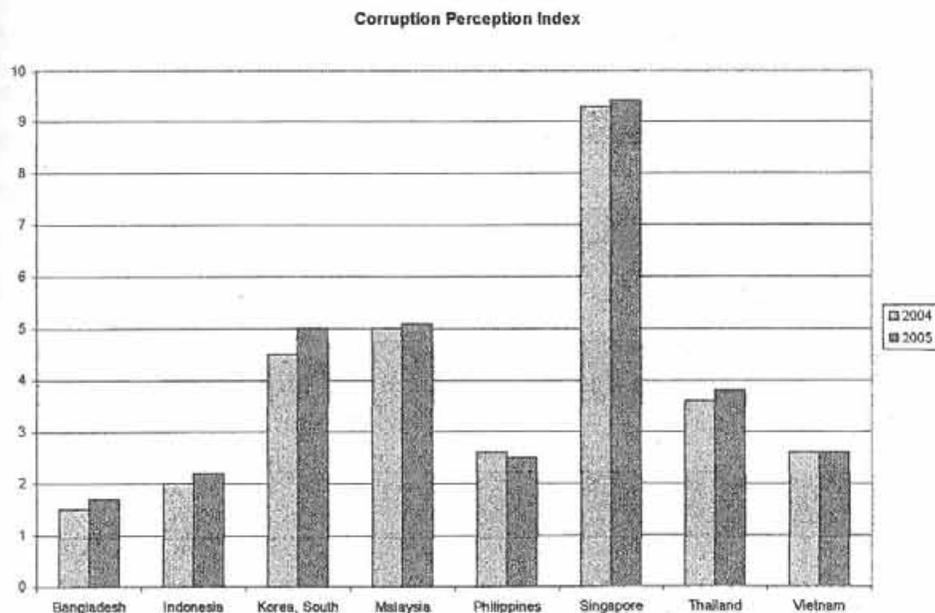
The chart above shows the corruption perception index of eight countries – Bangladesh, Indonesia, South Korea, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam for the years 2004 and 2005. The value 5 appears to be the level that separates the "clean" from the "corrupt." Two points are worth noting. First, the Philippines is considered as among the "corrupt" countries, ranking 117th out of 158 countries in 2005. Second, the Philippines rating turned from worse to "a lot worse" between 2004 and 2005.

Governance Matters by World Bank

The WB follows the governance definition of Kauffmann:

Governance is the process and institutions by which authority in a country is exercised:
- the process by which governments are selected, held accountable, monitored and replaced;
- the capacity of governments to manage resources efficiently, and to formulate, implement, and enforce sound policies and regulations; and
- the respect for the institutions that govern economic and social interactions among them.

There are six dimensions of governance being rated: (1) voice and accountability, (2) political stability and lack of violence and terror, (3) quality regulatory framework, (4) government effectiveness, (5) control of corruption, and (6) rule of law.

WB uses 31 indicators drawn from 13 different sources. (The table of WB references is reproduced in Annex 1). Some of these sources obtain data from a survey of businesspeople and/or residents, while others (more than half) obtain the data from a poll of experts. The next six figures plot the scores of nine countries, including the Philippines, for each of the six dimensions of governance for the years 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2003-2005 (the years when data is available). In all these, we observe the low ratings of the Philippines and that by 2005, it scored below average in all dimensions. We also need to state that the Philippines has consistently scored below average on the dimensions – political stability, rule of law and control of corruption.

Voice and Accountability
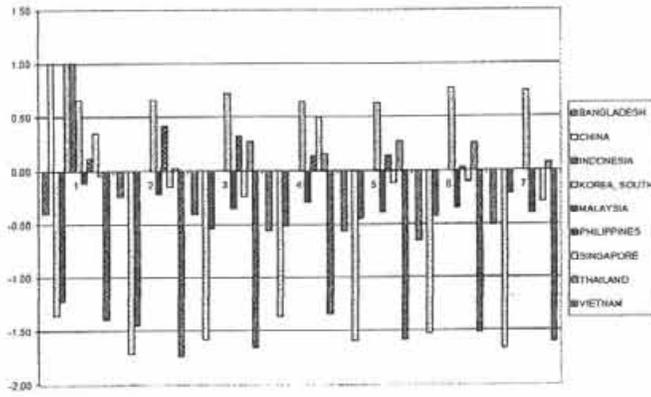
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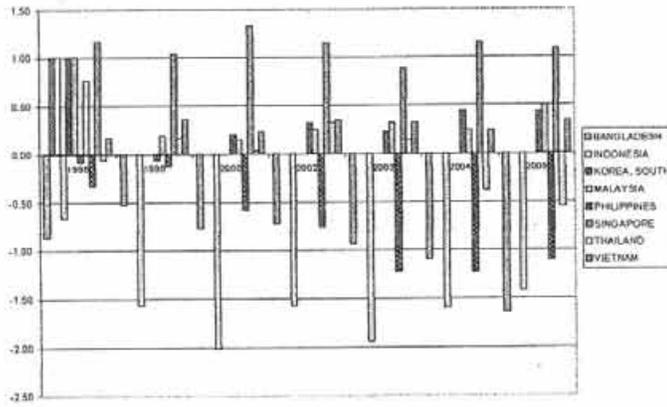
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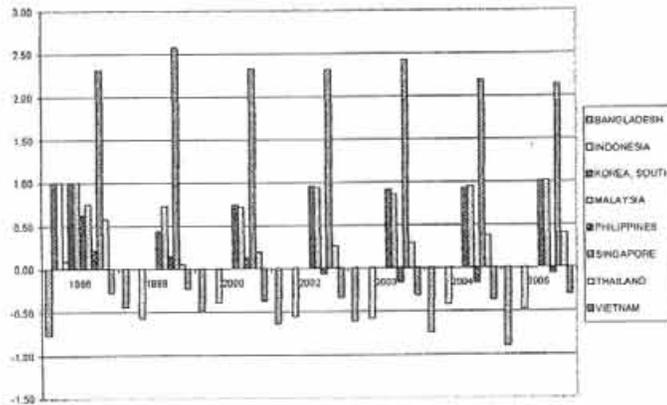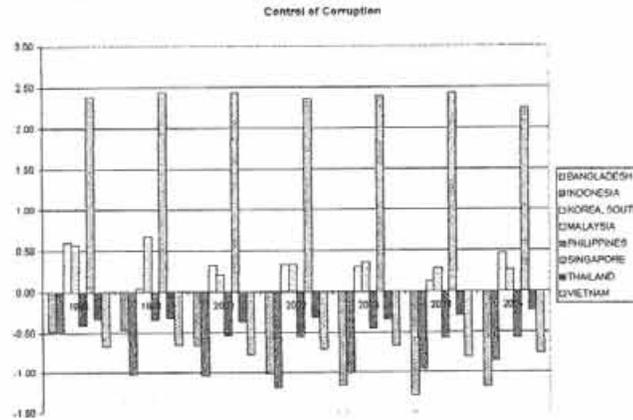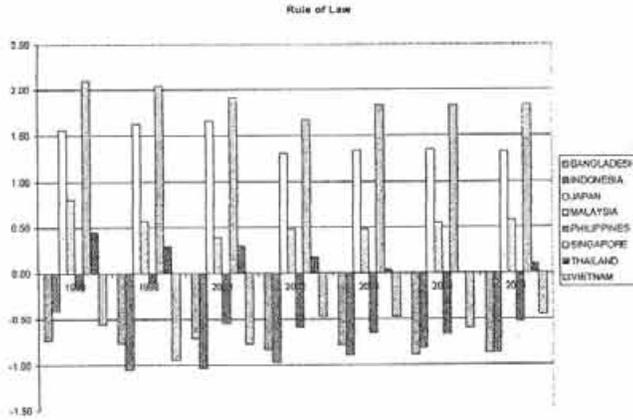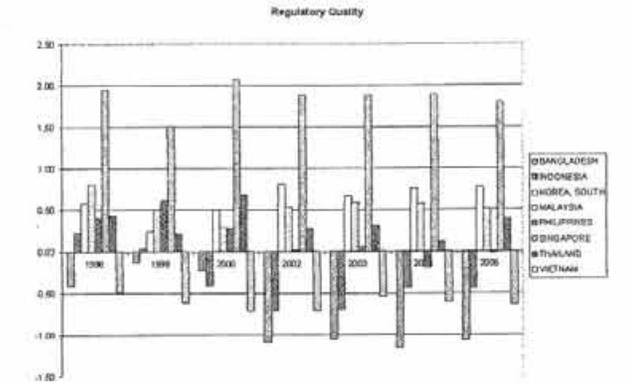
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Regulatory Quality

Rule of Law

Control of Corruption

World Governance Assessment

The United Nations University piloted the World Governance Assessment in 2000 with support from UNDP. Respondents, or to be more exact, experts on governance from state, civil society and private sector, were asked to answer a

structured questionnaire pertaining to 2000 and then to 1996. The number of respondents in each country varied between 33 to 41 persons. A Phase II was conducted in 2005 although data is not yet publicly available.

The assessment looks at how the principles of good governance are applied in each of the six "arenas". The principles are: participation, fairness, decency, accountability, transparency and efficiency. The six arenas are:

1. Civil society – where citizens raise and become aware of political issues
2. Political society – where interests are aggregated
3. Government – executive stewardship of the system, as a whole
4. Bureaucracy – policy implementation
5. Economic society – refers to state-market relations
6. Judiciary – where disputes are settled

Below is a chart that shows the aggregate scores for all 16 countries (reproduced from Court, Hyden and Mease 2002).

WGA Governance Scores for all 16 Countires in 1996 and 2000

The Philippines was classified as among the "low governance countries" owing to its low scores in 2000. It also exhibited the same trend as with other "low governance countries" which had lower ratings in 2000 than in 1996. But before we draw any conclusion, we need to consider the caveat mentioned by Court, et. al. (2002) about the Philippine rating that may have been influenced by the political scandal at the time. We recall that this scandal culminated in the ouster of President Estrada by "people power." In fact, this caveat provides the basis for the warning by Court, et. al. (2002) about the subjectivity of the ratings to high-profile events, especially political scandals. This warning is likewise extended by Kauffmann, et. al. (1999).

Public Integrity Index

To be fair, there are ratings that show the Philippines to be rather fair in certain aspects of governance. Global Integrity computes for what it calls the "public integrity index" that essentially captures the "the access that citizens and businesses have to a country's government, their ability to monitor its behavior, and their ability to seek redress and advocate for better governance." This 'access and ability' to exact accountability is assessed from six angles (called categories):

1. civil society, public information and media
2. electoral and political processes
3. branches of government
4. administration and civil service
5. oversight and regulatory mechanisms
6. anti-corruption mechanisms and rule of law

Overall, the Philippines' public integrity index is moderate, a rating we share with Argentina, Mexico, Venezuela, Ghana and even Japan. Looking closely, we note that we were given a rating of "strong" in categories 1, 3 and 4. What pulled our rating down is the "weak" assessment of our Category 2 – electoral and political processes. This category has three sub-categories that "focus on: 1) participation of citizens in the political process through national elections, including the right to vote freely and fairly; 2) the existence and effectiveness of the election-monitoring agency; and 3) the existence and effectiveness of regulations governing political party finances, including citizen access to the financial records of political parties." Following are the bar charts that

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show the comparative ratings in all six categories. (Reproduced from www.globalintegrity.org)

Category 1 scores:
Civil Society, Public Information and Media

Category 2 scores:
Electoral and Political Processes

Category 3 scores:
Branches of Government

Category 4 scores:
Administration and Civil Service

Category 5 scores:
Oversight and Regulatory Mechanisms

Category 6 scores:
Anti-Corruption Mechanisms and Rule of Law

Existing M&E Systems on Governance in the Philippines

In the Philippines, there are also initiatives that amount to a rating of government's performance in governance. The more popular private initiatives are those by the SWS and Pulse Asia. The business sector also conducts polls on expectations. There are also civil society organizations that monitor government performance (or lack thereof). Within government, the Local Government Performance Monitoring System (LGPMS) is by far the most systematic effort to evaluate governance, specifically local governments.

The Social Weather Station (SWS) has been regularly collecting data in the Philippines on self-rated poverty and hunger, quality of life, optimism in the economy, and satisfaction with the President. It also measures Filipinos' opinions on public issues, including political ones.

Pulse Asia is another research outfit with a mission similar to SWS. Its banner project is called Ulat ng Bayan which monitors Filipino's socio-economic and political perceptions on the most critical national concerns like self-rated quality of life, the state of the national economy, political governance, public safety, poverty and other national security issues.

Both SWS and Pulse Asia disseminate their results to as wide an audience as possible. Because of this, government has been galvanized into reacting to the results with concrete programs of action. For instance, the rice ration project was implemented in response to the controversial SWS findings on the incidence of the hungry.

Some private business groups are also active in monitoring governance in government. Makati Business Club conducts regular surveys among its members on their opinion and confidence levels in economic, corporate, and government performance. In addition, it has instituted Congress Watch that monitors the performance of congressmen – their attendance in sessions, their votes concerning critical bills, etc. The Wallace Business Forum is another popular business group that conducts regular polls to forecast investment climate in the Philippines.

The Local Government Performance Monitoring System is a "self-assessment, management and development support tool." It integrates the Local Productivity and Performance Measurement System and the Local Development Watch. In the near future, even the Citizens' Satisfaction Index will be considered as well. The following locates these three monitoring systems in the input → outcome continuum.
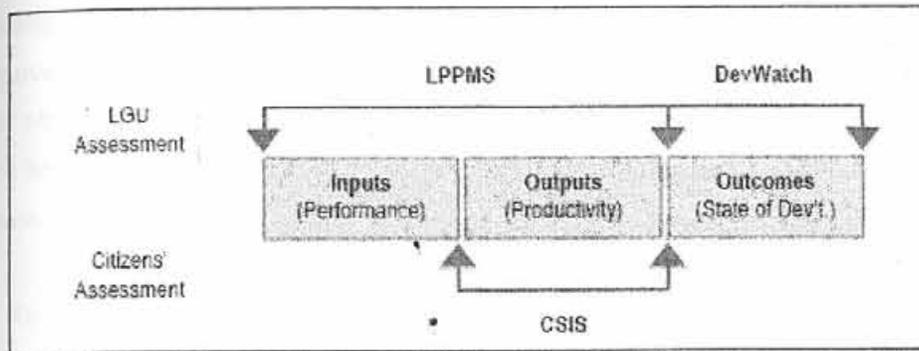
Ref: DILG (2005)

The system is specifically designed for LGUs and assesses their performance in 5 "performance areas" and 17 "service areas." If we go by the labels of the parameters being evaluated, then we note that governance, as a performance area, has been taken to correspond to three "service areas" - local legislation, transparency and participation.

What do we mean by governance?

Governance is taken from the Latin word κυβερνάω kubernao□, and literally means *to steer, pilotage*. Its definition, however, has been evolving.

The first usage implies rule and management, where the latter includes re-generation. (excerpt from Genesis 1:28 KJV) "Be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth, and subdue it: and have dominion..." Man and woman were meant to help each other in managing the earth. In full context, we say that governance amounts to stewardship – it is authority bestowed to manage the earth and all that is in it, both living and non-living.

There are many ways in which authority is bestowed. What they all amount to is a contest. In the olden days, it was a contest of seniority – who is the firstborn? It soon became a contest of strength or physical might. This evolved to include armies. At present, we still see evidences of this type of contest. In democratic societies, the

contest is about popular votes. That is, each voter makes a choice of who will be bestowed authority and the candidate with the most number of votes becomes the leader.

The system of governance has become sophisticated, in keeping with the complications of modern societies. It used to pertain only to government, or to be more exact, governor. Over time, the definition has accommodated other actors, as well as covered other fields. Kjarer (2004) writes that governance has figured prominently in different fields such as economics, cultural geography and politics. Following are some definitions:

Asian Development Bank (ADB)

> Governance has to do with the institutional environment in which citizens interact among themselves and with government agencies and officials. The capacity of this institutional environment is important for development because it helps determine the impact achieved by the economic policies adopted by the government. This capacity, then, and the governance quality it reflects, is a vital concern for all governments.

Commission on Global Governance (CGG)

> Governance is the sum of the many ways individuals and institutions, public and private, manage their common affairs. It is a continuing process through which conflicting or diverse interests may be accommodated and cooperative action may be taken. It includes formal instructions and regimes empowered to enforce compliance, as well as informal arrangements that people and institutions either have agreed to or perceive to be in their interest.

European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)

> Governance should be based on support for markets and private enterprise rather than plans and commands. A key to explaining different assessments of governance across the region lies in the extent to which the state is subject to "capture" – or undue influence – by vested interests.

European Union (EU)

> In the context of a political and institutional environment that upholds human rights, democratic principles, and the rule of law, good governance is the transparent and accountable management of human, natural, economic and financial resources for equitable and sustainable development. It entails clear decisionmaking procedures at the level of public authorities, transparent and accountable institutions, the primacy of law in managing and distributing resources, and capacity building for elaborating and implementing measures that aim to prevent and combat corruption.

Inter-American Development Bank (IADB)

The Bank has sought to reinforce the connection between good governance and political stability, which is in turn dependent on domestic socioeconomic conditions, the strength of democratic institutions and citizen input into the public decisionmaking process. Stability also requires an effective, reliable legal system, efficient management of public funds, government accountability and social equity.

OECD

Governance denotes the use of political authority and exercise of control in a society in relation to the management of its resources for social and economic development. This broad definition encompasses the role of public authorities in establishing the environment in which economic operators function and in determining the distribution of benefits as well as the relationship between the ruler and the ruled.

UNDP

Governance is the exercise of economic, political and administrative authority to manage a country's affairs at all levels. It comprises mechanisms, processes and institutions, through which citizens and groups articulate their interests, exercise their legal rights, meet their legal obligations and mediate their differences.

World Bank, Kaufmann (WB)

Governance is the process and institutions by which authority in a country is exercised:
- the process by which governments are selected, held accountable, monitored and replaced;
- the capacity of governments to manage resources efficiently, and to formulate, implement, and enforce sound policies and regulations; and
- the respect for the institutions that govern economic and social interactions among them.

Rhodes (1997) as cited in Kjarer (2004)

Governance refers to self-organizing, interorganizational networks characterized by interdependence, resource-exchange, rules of the game, and significant autonomy from the state.

Rosenau (1997) as cited in Kjarer (2004)

Global governance is conceived to include systems of rule at all levels of human activity – from the family to the international organization – in which the pursuit of goals through the exercise of control has transnational repercussions.

Hyden (1999) as cited in Kjarer (2004)

Governance is the stewardship of formal and informal political rules of the game. Governance refers to those measures that involve setting the rules for the exercise of power and settling conflicts over such rules.

The differences in definitions above reflect the biases of the agencies. They are mostly concerned with economic affairs. There are also a number of common citations: rules, institutions, management, stewardship, resources, etc. We also note a progression in the description of "people groups" – individuals, family, institutions, inter-organizational networks and international organizations. Our definition of governance will take account of all these commonalities and progression in organization:

Governance pertains to the management of all <u>resources</u> available to society including the <u>formation</u> and <u>implementation</u> of <u>rules and incentives</u> that govern <u>interrelationships</u> in order to attain <u>developmental goals</u>.

In characterizing governance, we will need to describe each and every word that has been underscored. We now explain each one, not necessarily in the order in which they appeared.

Resources. In the most basic forms, these are:
1- land or natural resources
2- people

Interrelationships. "Resources" relate between and among each other. We have people relating with natural resources, people relating with people, etc.

Each and every person can be described in many different ways. A person can be male or female; infant, toddler, pre-teens, teen-ager, young adult, adult or elderly; son, daughter, parent or grandparent; an original settler in Manila or a migrant from the Visayas; a Catholic or Muslim or Evangelical; in the labor force or not in the labor force; unemployed or employed; working in the formal or informal sector; working in the private or government sector; blue collar or white collar worker; rank and file or manager or owner; etc. We can go on and on. The roles that individuals play in a relationship give character to the affair. We consider three broad types of affairs:

1. Economic affairs – In this relationship, people take on their economic roles like being in the labor force or not in the labor force; unemployed or employed;

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working in the formal or informal sector; working in the private or government sector; blue collar or white collar worker; rank and file or manager or owner; etc. Meanwhile, natural resources are considered for their economic value – food, raw materials for clothing, shelter and other goods

2. Socio-cultural affairs – In this relationship, people take on their social roles - male or female; infant, toddler, pre-teens, teen-ager, young adult, adult or elderly; son, daughter, parent or grandparent; an original settler in Manila or a migrant from the Visayas; a Catholic or Muslim or Evangelical, etc. Natural resources, meanwhile, are considered for their social and cultural roles - ancestral lands, upland culture, territorial delineation of lands that also reflect cultural identities, etc.

3. Political affairs – In this relationship, people take on the more collective identity of being a Filipino citizen. Still, there is a categorization – natural born or naturalized Filipino or non-Filipino; voter or non-voter; follower or leader; etc. Resources can also be defined in the context of political affairs, that is, if they represent the identity of the Filipino, the so-called national patrimony.

Developmental goals. Pertaining to each affair, each individual aspires to attain a set of goals. These concern the roles or functionings that each individual wants to play in the economic, social and political affairs. To be sure, there can also be a number of combinations of these affairs: socio-economic, politico-economic, socio-political, etc. but for the purpose of the study, we only consider the major affairs.

Cloete and Rabie (2005) observe that developmental goals greatly depend on the level of development of society. At the lowest level of development, the goal of society is simply to satisfy basic needs of food, water, shelter, clothes and personal safety. Over time when a number of the poor will have graduated out of poverty, the middle class becomes a significant sector. The demand will now be for sanitation and health services, "nice" jobs, churches, recreations, schools, shops, life cycle services, etc. At a higher level of development, the aspirations now evolve to personal and abstract needs – specialized individual interest and preferences - travel, music, culture, sports, hobbies, etc. It may also happen that at any point in

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time, different groups or communities are on different levels of development and therefore, have different goals.

There is inherent difficulty in measuring the success in attaining goals. Each individual is bound to have many goals. If he succeeds in one but not in the other, do we count that as success? If he succeeds in all except in one, would that count as more success? An even more complicated problem is: how do we aggregate the success or degrees of success of each and every individual?

It is much easier to measure success in economic affairs. In fact, this has been the manner by which nations have been ranked. We assume that every individual is rational, every good (and service for that matter) is good and therefore, more is better. Producers produce according to demand, again because they are assumed to be rational. These axioms ultimately define what we now know as the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) – the sum of all goods and services produced in the country.

In the early 90s, GDP per capita as a measure of "success" of a nation has been challenged, notably by Sen (1994). We note, first of all, that economic affairs is just one of at least three affairs where man seeks fulfillment. In addition, we observe the paradox of seeing poverty in the midst of plenty, the wealthiest nation in the world not being able to live in peace, etc. Thus was born the concept of human development. It presents an individual as having aspirations to be somebody and to do something. Sen labels this as "functionings." It will differ from person to person but what is important is that the opportunities to be whoever and to do whatever are accessible to every individual. Whether or not the individual takes advantage of the opportunities is his own business. In the Philippines, the Human Development Network has taken it a step further and is promoting the goal of "sustainable human development," lest we forget the succeeding generations.

In the beginning of the new millennium, more than a hundred countries committed themselves to the Millennium Development Goals. Targets have been set to indicate progress towards meeting the goal. Some countries have even set more stringent targets for themselves. Recently, the UNDP has been encouraging local

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government units (LGUs) to adapt the MDGs as their developmental goals. More than just the revision in reporting system to reflect achievement towards the MDGs, the intention of the localization effort is for these goals to direct the plans, programs and projects of individual countries and donor agencies.

Rules and Incentives– What they are, Formation and Implementation.. Society sets up rules to govern and incentives to direct the interrelationship. To further clarify, we say that rules are meant to discourage individuals or groups from behaving in a certain way while incentives are meant to encourage individuals or groups into behaving in a certain way. A significant part of the rules and incentives has to do with the relationship between people and land (resources). We may also accept the symbolism that this relationship is really between people in the present generation and people in the coming generations.

In democratic societies, the rules and incentives do not mean to dictate what each individual should do or become. Rather, it is to ensure that in the pursuit of these aspirations, basic human rights are observed. Article 29, Section 2 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that these rules are "solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society."

Even before the rules are set, there are already existing norms. We may say that the rules are norms that have been formally agreed upon by the parties concerned. They also involve sanctions in case the rules are violated.

In an ideal world, rules are set and everyone is expected to abide by these rules. However, in the real world, we cannot expect everyone to abide. Thus, we identify a body (part of the bureaucracy) on whom we bestow authority to implement the rules and enforce the sanctions, as necessary.

Logically, the first order of implementation is the dissemination of the rules and corresponding sanctions. In any case, there is always the colatilla stating that "ignorance of the law is not an excuse for disobeying the law." There could, however

be gray areas where the "unruly" behavior being sanctioned is not in violation of basic human rights. For instance, "no parking" zones where the signs have been almost erased or cannot be readily seen.

There is good and bad implementation of the rules. On one end of the extreme, there can be slack implementation and on the other end, it can border on abuse of authority. Measures should be in place to guard against these extremes.

Incentives, meanwhile, can either be direct or indirect. Tax breaks given to preferred industries or locators are examples of direct incentives. Better infrastructure support and complementary public programs are examples of indirect incentives. With respect to incentives, we are also interested in how they are crafted, disseminated and the extent by which they are being availed.

The rules and incentives evolve in response to changing conditions. The process by which these are formed is very much a political process. There is the provision of venue or opportunity for each individual (who cared) to have his voice (opinion, desire, etc.) heard; there is a procedure for aggregating all these individual voices; there is the decision to be made with consideration for the aggregated voices; and finally, there is the venue or opportunity to update or completely modify the decision as necessary.

A Framework for the Monitoring and Evaluation of Governance

The definition and discussion given in the previous section will guide the development of the M&E framework on governance. We begin with the basic engineering framework:

Input → Output → Outcome → Functioning
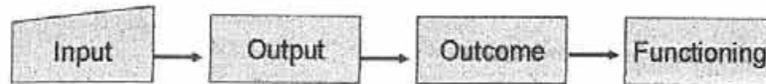
While it is ideal to design a system to monitor and evaluate the success of functionings, it will not be practical. In fact, it is bound to be infeasible. We can take the cue from the M&E framework used for human development. We recall the four major components of the human development index: (1) physical survival and health, (2) level of knowledge, (3) livelihood and income, and (4) political freedom and people's right to participate in social decisions. These components do not evaluate "functionings" but rather the outcomes that are deemed necessary to achieve the "functionings." In fact, the fourth component is not even considered in the current computation of the human development index because of inadequate data support.

It should be recognized that an M&E framework for governance cannot easily be illustrated in a neat diagram, primarily because we need to encompass both the static measures and dynamic processes. The following is a close approximation. Note that we explicitly draw the "upper box" separately from the "lower box." The inclusion of this "lower box" is what differentiates the M&E on governance from the others.

SOCIETAL AFFAIR

GOALS

Functioning

Outcomes

Input

Transformation Process

Output

resources · goods and services · Delivery process · goods and services · resources

Institutions ········ Government

Rules and Incentives

Formation

Exit protocol
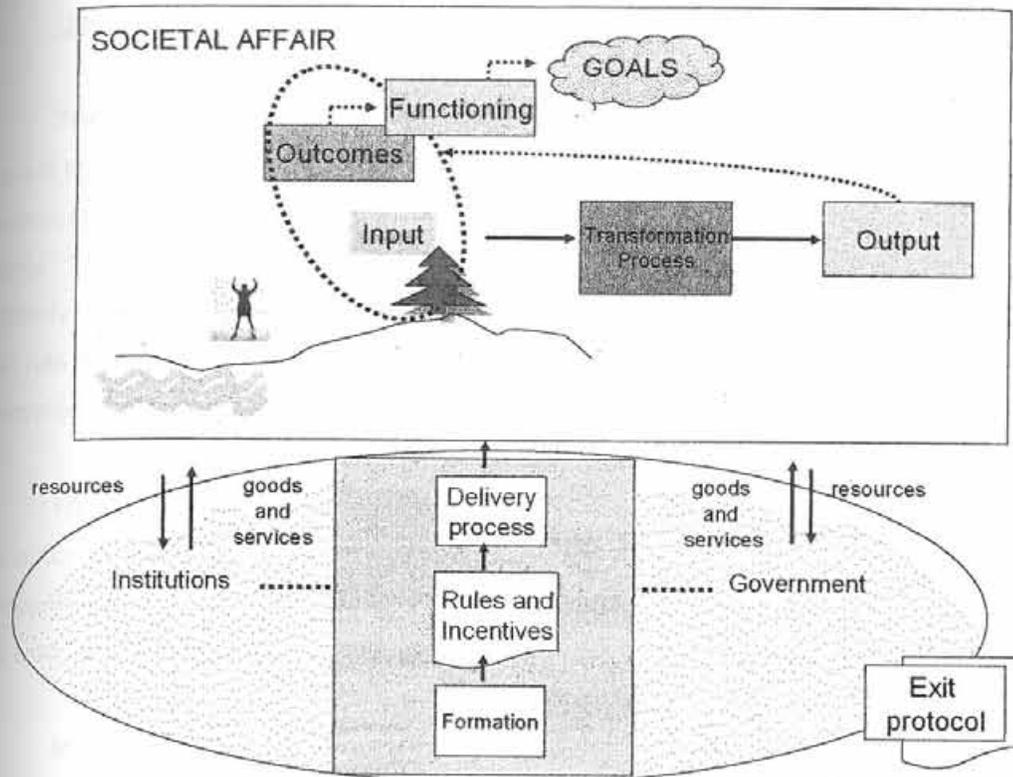
The first part of the cycle is illustrated by the solid arrows while the next part of the cycle is illustrated by the dotted arrows.

For each affair, resources (people and natural resources) become inputs to a production process. This produces output that is then consumed by (or are fed back to) resources. The consumption generates outcome that leads to functionings and ultimately, the attainment of goals. Moreover, the consumption introduces additional characteristics (quality and/or quantity) to the resources that become inputs to the next round of production process. And the cycle goes on. This is illustrated in the "upper box" of the framework.

Governance is about managing these resources so that goals are realized. (This is illustrated in the "lower box".) It is about the rules that ensure that the process by which the goals are realized and the goals themselves do not trample someone else's rights. It is about the incentives to encourage stakeholders to behave favorably. It is also about institutions (and government) that intervene in the utilization of resources, the translation of output into outcomes and ultimately into functioning.

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Describing the "upper box"

The M&E framework describes each and every aspect of governance with respect to certain parameters. The first set of static variables consists of input (resources) and output. For these variables, we are interested in knowing quantity and quality. The next set is the outcome for which we are interested in quality. Most probably, the outcome will have a corresponding ideal value. The quality dimension then has to do with how far the actual value is to the ideal. In other words, we are interested in effectiveness.

The dynamic processes concern the translation of inputs into outputs and outputs into outcomes. Similar to the HDI methodology, we will not venture to measure functioning and goals. It is likewise infeasible to measure each of these processes. At any rate, what we are interested in is the efficiency of these processes.

More importantly, we should be able to describe how the outcomes respond to the desired goals for the societal affair.

Describing the "lower box"

Another set of variables consists of the rules and incentives, and institutions (civil society and government). There are static and dynamic components to each of these variables.

Rules and Incentives

As previously stated, rules and incentives govern and direct the behavior of the major players involved in the affair. The most apparent indicator we can evaluate is the effectiveness of these rules and incentives. That is, the extent to which the behavior of the major players approximates the desired. But a governance M&E seeks to understand the processes that rendered the rules and incentives effective or otherwise.

Transparency. The rules and incentives have to be made known. We are interested in the manner by which these have been disseminated – the coverage and the media involved.

Participatory processes involved. We expect greater acceptability and higher compliance (or availment) to the rules (of the incentives) if there was greater participation among different stakeholders in the formation and even modification of these rules and incentives. We are also interested in the venues provided for democratic participation and inclusion of the marginalized sectors.

Clarity in print and spirit. Ambiguous wording of the rules and incentives allow varied interpretations and arbitrary decisions. For rules, the undesired behavior should be explicit and the sanctions to be enforced in cases of violations. For incentives, the desired behavior should be explicit, as well as the reward for compliance

Implementation. The dynamic component of rules and incentives concern its implementation. We are interested in efficiency of implementation – the costs involved in enforcing the rules and administering the incentives, both on the side of the implementor and the recipient. We can also look at the fairness of implementation (but there is an inherent difficulty in identifying a monotonic indicator for fairness). The lines of responsibility should be clearly drawn, as well as the mechanisms to exact accountability. The mechanisms should be accessible to everyone, both in terms of availability and affordability.

Government

Government deserves special mention in any discussion of governance. It is involved in both the upper and lower boxes of governance. With respect to the upper box, government is involved in the provision of public goods in economic affairs, provision of basic services in sociocultural affairs and the officials in government make up the "ruler" class in political affairs. It is also charged with the oversight of the formation and modification of rules and incentives, implementation of the same, and the enforcement of the sanctions, as necessary.

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Within government, we should distinguish between branches and agencies of government that is concerned with each societal affair and those that exercise oversight functions; the delivery of goods, services and the enforcement of rules and incentives. For each subgroup, we need to know their capacity – in terms of manpower and hardware, financial and fiscal resources. Next, we need to measure performance of government which has been greatly facilitated by the Organizational Performance Indicator Framework (OPIF) being espoused by NEDA-DBM. When applied, each agency in government will have identified its major final outputs. We can take the ratio of the quantity of outputs to the amount of resources expended over a given time frame to gauge the efficiency of government performance. We can also take the ratio of the same outputs to the change in outcome that we observe on the side of the beneficiaries. However, we need a more sophisticated methodology to establish attribution and conclude about the effectiveness of government.

Government is the primary body that has been bestowed the authority to initiate the formation of rules and incentives and the delivery of the same. It is actually the constituency that bestows the authority and it is also from the constituency where government derives its resources.

Civil Society

Institutions and government interact with each other in the formation and delivery of incentives. Their constituencies will surely overlap, although government will always have the larger constituency. Both of them serve the interests of their constituency and derive resources from them.[1] For the constituency sector where institutions and government overlap, the advantage is that the sector's interests will most probably rank high in the priority of government, the incentives that will be developed and the delivery of the same. We are therefore interested in the coverage of the responsibility and actual sphere of influence of the institution.

Social capital can be considered an output of civil society. Unfortunately, its measurement is difficult, if not infeasible. The concept is also a bit abstract. Edillon (2003) observes that social capital does not depreciate over time and may even appreciate. It takes a long time to build but may only take a moment to destroy. Still, we

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[1] Note that we define constituency to include even the Rest of the World.

can evaluate civil society in terms of its social capital which can be evaluated in terms of scope, structure and strength of cognitive relations. The scope will include the extent of its network – international, national, local and even the number of its members. The structure pertains to the formal organization, registration with pertinent government and non-government bodies, level of professionalism, etc. The strength of cognitive relations, meanwhile, is the extent to which the members trust the organization enough to influence their choices and even action towards public policies, issues, and other matters.

Exit Protocol

In all these, there is an exit protocol. Ideally, it includes an M&E system and the procedure for changing the rules and even the implementor of the rules, as necessary. A prominent component of the exit protocol is the electoral process. It is through elections that the constituency bestows authority on government and renders legitimacy to the rules (and incentives) formulated. Any change introduced to the system is bound to result in a disequilibrium and hence, instability. The electoral process has to be efficient and perceived to be credible. If it is not, then there will be chaos (in varying degrees) as the system tries to find its new equilibrium. This chaos is manifested in rising criminality, frequent rallies and protests and ultimately, a revolution. As per our framework, however, the electoral process is evaluated within the ambit of political affairs.

Objectives of Rules and Incentives

So far, we have always stated that rules are meant to discourage the major players involved in the affair from behavior unfavorably while incentives are meant to encourage them to behave favorably. What behavior is considered favorable or unfavorable is highly contextual and will depend on demographic profile, constitution, culture, etc. However, there are basic rights that must be observed. Below is a list of these rights as summarized by Häusermann (1998):

Human rights necessary for survival and dignified living include:

- The rights to life and liberty
- The right to a standard of living adequate for health and wellbeing of the individual and his/her family

- The right to social protection in times of need
- The right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health
- The right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work
- The rights to food, and housing
- The rights to privacy and to family life

Human rights also cover those rights and freedoms necessary for human dignity, creativity and intellectual and spiritual development, for example:

- The right to education and to access to information
- Freedoms of religion, opinion, speech, and expression
- Freedom of association
- The right to participate in the political process
- The right to participate in cultural life

They also include those rights necessary for liberty and physical security, for example:

- Freedom from slavery or servitude
- The right to security of person (physical integrity)
- The right to be free from arbitrary arrest or imprisonment
- Freedom from torture and from cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Cross-cutting are the twin principles of the equal rights of women and men, and the prohibition of discrimination of any kind as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

What matters to Filipinos

A survey commissioned by the World Bank to the Social Weather Station assessed the level of satisfaction of Filipinos on the following government services – health care, elementary education, water supply, housing and subsidized rice program. World Bank (2001) reports that Filipinos are more concerned with quality of the service, except in the case of housing where access to the program is the major concern. On water supply services, Filipinos demand convenience of the service (of course, in addition to the access). This information has to be considered in the light of the fact that access to health care, elementary education and level I water supply is already high. In other words, the finding supports the hypothesis of Cloete and Rabie (2005) about the endogeneity of goals and aspirations.

An interesting study by Sycip, Asis and Luna (2000) attempts to arrive at a Filipino concept of well-being. Respondents were asked to rate the importance of each

of 102 components or goods using a 4-point scale. The next table lists the top 20 components in terms of the number of respondents that gave it the highest rating of 4.

Rank	Component	%
1	Faith in God	78.9
2	Prayer and reflection	74.7
3	Long life	68.4
4	Doing good to others	68.2
5	Going to church activities	67.3
6	Good marital relations	66.7
7	Love of spouse	66.1
8	Love of children	65.2
9	Regular food	61.5
10	House ownership	60.9
11	Being with children	60.4
12.5	Respect from family	59.3
12.5	Love of parents and siblings	59.3
14	Being Filipino	59.2
15	Nutritious food	58.5
16	Being with spouse	58.2
17	Freedom from sickness	58.1
18	Having children	58.0
19	Ability to read and write	58.0
20	Security from crime	57.0

The next table lists the 20 components that garnered the least number of ratings of 4.

Rank	Component	%
20	Learn from other sources	28.5
19	Regular exercise	27.5
18	Leisure with parents, siblings	27.0
17	News from media	25.2
16	High position at work	24.9
15	Time for rest	24.4
14	Being with friends	22.6
13	Length of work time	21.2
12	Household member works abroad	20.1
11	Ownership of vehicle	19.9
10	Join in community organization	19.0
9	Telephone	17.7
8	Time alone	15.3
7	Access to credit	14.2
6	Leisure from media	13.0
5	Leisure with friends	11.8
4	Drug use	10.1

3	Play jueteng/lotto	1.9
2	Smoking	1.7
1	Drinking	0.7

The study also finds significant re-ranking if this is done by area – NCR, Pangasinan, Iloilo and Zamboanga. The mean scores of each of the 102 components also differ significant across areas, except for five components – length of work time, love of friends, news from media, play jeuteng/lotto, and smoking.

The study confirms our hypotheses regarding developmental goals: (1) they go beyond economic affairs (in fact, social affairs can be said to be regarded as most important by Filipinos) and (2) they greatly depend on the level of development currently being experienced which is bound to differ by individual, family and location of residence.

Lest we generalize the finding on endogeneity of goals, we should consider that the context of endogeneity can be limited to only the barangay or town, but it can also stretch to the entire nation and even to the rest of the world. Access to global media is responsible for the widening of this horizon. In a survey covering a sample of the poorest municipalities in the poorest provinces, APPC (2004) asks respondents to enumerate at most three objects of their dissatisfaction. We list the top 5 in the table below along with a description of the present conditions of these objects of dissatisfaction:

Object of Dissatisfaction	Present Condition
Bad roads	65% of them live in barangays where the roads are entirely made of dirt or gravel. If we consider those with at least 50% of roads are made of dirt or gravel, then we would have accounted for more than 90% of the dissatisfied respondents.
Lack of employment opportunities	Labor force participation ranges from about 70 to 85% and employment rate between 97-100%, using the old definition of employment. We also find small-scale enterprises like sari-sari stores (86%) and post-harvest facilities (71%) in these communities.
Water supply	63% of them do not have a waterworks system in their community. Note, however, that these households do have access to water supply systems, from either Level I or II. Moreover, almost all consider their water source safe for drinking.
Health and nutrition	80% of them live in barangays with health centers.

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Out-of-school youth	84% of them have elementary schools in their barangays but only 23% have high schools in their area.

In general, we observe the higher level of quality being demanded of the service, even by the poorest of the poor. In terms of roads, what appears to be a minimum requirement is to have concrete or asphalt roads for at least 50% of the road network in the barangay. For employment, the interest is some semblance of formal sector employment. On water supply, they require convenience. For health centers, they demand adequacy of the soft inputs – medicines, medical personnel (doctors, rather than midwives), etc. On schools, they require the presence of secondary schools. (Now, this last point may be met by improving access to secondary schools.)

It is also interesting to find out the parameters by which Filipinos rate government performance. Tabunda (2000) estimates structural equation models using the perception data of SWS for September 1995 and September 1996. She finds the following "constructs of governance" as affecting the overall satisfaction of respondents with respect to performance of government:

1. Transparency and responsiveness
2. Government efficacy or effectiveness, under which:
   - Political stability
   - Integrity
   - Government performance in improving the economy

Moreover, the constructs above appear in lexicographic order, meaning that "those who are not satisfied with government's efficacy or effectiveness would give government the benefit of the doubt or soften their ratings, if it is somehow perceived to be responsive and transparent."

Before proceeding, we need to cite another important finding of the Sycip, et. al. study. This pertains the relatively low level of importance attached to what we may call manifestations of empowerment and political participation like awareness of national events (28.5%) , vote participation (30.9%), freedom to express political idea (26.0%), join in community organization (19.1%), and news from media (25.2%). This is a cause for concern because a basic requirement to improve governance is a constituency that pro-actively demands good governance.

Example from the US: The Government Performance Results Act of 1993

The GPRA is being implemented in the United States. Section 2a discusses the background within which the law was enacted:

(1) *Waste and inefficiency in Federal programs undermine the confidence of the American people in the Government and reduces the Federal Government's ability to address adequately vital public needs;*

(2) *Federal managers are seriously disadvantaged in their efforts to improve program efficiency and effectiveness, because of insufficient articulation of program goals and inadequate information on program performance; and*

(3) *Congressional policymaking, spending decisions and program oversight are seriously handicapped by insufficient attention to program performance and results.*

Section 2b enumerates the purposes of the GPRA, which are to:

(1) *improve the confidence of the American people in the capability of the Federal Government, by systematically holding Federal agencies accountable for achieving program results;*

(2) *initiate program performance reform with a series of pilot projects in setting program goals, measuring program performance against those goals, and reporting publicly on their progress;*

(3) *improve Federal program effectiveness and public accountability by promoting a new focus on results, service quality, and customer satisfaction;*

(4) *help Federal managers improve service delivery, by requiring that they plan for meeting program objectives and by providing them with information about program results and service quality;*

(5) *improve congressional decisionmaking by providing more objective information on achieving statutory objectives, and on the relative effectiveness and efficiency of Federal programs and spending; and*

(6) *improve internal management of the Federal Government.*

We observe the following features of the law:

1. It is a law enacted by Congress. It is not just an Executive Order or Administrative Order.

2. It imposes strategic planning over a period of not less than five years, to be updated at least every three years. Given that the presidential term is 4 years, this means that the plan is meant to be beyond politics and is designed to transcend political administrations. This lends stability to the plan.

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3. The strategic plan is a comprehensive and carefully thought out document. It contains:

"(1) a comprehensive mission statement covering the major functions and operations of the agency;

"(2) general goals and objectives, including outcome- related goals and objectives, for the major functions and operations of the agency;

"(3) a description of how the goals and objectives are to be achieved, including a description of the operational processes, skills and technology, and the human, capital, information, and other resources required to meet those goals and objectives;

"(4) a description of how the performance goals included in the plan required by section 1115(a) of title 31 shall be related to the general goals and objectives in the strategic plan;

"(5) an identification of those key factors external to the agency and beyond its control that could significantly affect the achievement of the general goals and objectives; and

"(6) a description of the program evaluations used in establishing or revising general goals and objectives, with a schedule for future program evaluations.

4. The development of the strategic plan is participatory. The concerned agency considers inputs from many stakeholders, including Congress.

5. A performance plan is to be developed annually and should be consistent with the strategic plan. The performance plan amounts to no less than a logframe. We state verbatimly the relevant sections of the Act:

"(a) In carrying out the provisions of section 1105(a)(29), the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall require each agency to prepare an annual performance plan covering each program activity set forth in the budget of such agency. Such plan shall-

"(1) establish performance goals to define the level of performance to be achieved by a program activity;

"(2) express such goals in an objective, quantifiable, and measurable form unless authorized to be in an alternative form under subsection (b);

"(3) briefly describe the operational processes, skills and technology, and the human, capital, information, or other resources required to meet the performance goals;

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"(4) establish performance indicators to be used in measuring or assessing the relevant outputs, service levels, and outcomes of each program activity;

"(5) provide a basis for comparing actual program results with the established performance goals; and

"(6) describe the means to be used to verify and validate measured values.

6. The law requires detailed description of targets and performance. In cases where numerical targets are infeasible, the agency is required to give detailed description of terms such as "minimally effective" or "successful.

7. Beginning 2002, all performance reports shall cover the three preceding fiscal years. This is helpful is establishing a performance trend. At the very least, this imposes uniformity in the standards used to evaluate performance, at least over a period of three years.

Implementing the Framework

We conclude this paper by illustrating how the framework can be implemented. Before proceeding, let us summarize the component and the corresponding parameters that we need to evaluate concerning governance.

Governance Component	Parameter
Input	Quantity Quality Distribution
Output	Quantity Quality Distribution Responsiveness to desired outcomes
Production Process	Efficiency
Outcome	Responsiveness to desired goals
Rules and Incentives– formation and exit protocol	Effectiveness Transparency Participatory Clarity
Rules and Incentives – implementation	Accountability Fairness Efficiency
Institutions including government	Coverage Inclusion of marginalized sector Effectiveness Efficiency

Equally important to the M&E system is the choice of indicators. From the above review of previous studies and examples, we identify the principles that we need to follow in choosing the indicators:

1. The yardstick should be obvious whether they pertain to effectiveness, efficiency or other indicators. If the objective is to establish a trend, then the time series should be presented. If the objective is to compare the performance against a standard or against the performance of other countries (or the top-performing regions), then the comparator should be included as well.

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2. The yardstick should be time invariant for even longer than the medium term. If ever they need to be changed, it should be for the better. Even then, government should clearly explain why the yardstick is being changed midway.

3. There should be a clear assignation of responsibilities. The government bureaucracy has several line agencies. But in some cases, say in agriculture, the line of responsibility is discontinuous and the assignment of tasks is too fragmented. Fortunately, the discontinuity occurs by administrative jurisdiction. What is needed, therefore, is to disaggregate the indicators to a level that is consistent with the discontinuity or fragmentation.

To facilitate the analysis, we write down the flow of M&E that is implied by the framework:

1. Describe the outcome. This should correspond to the aspirations that society wants fulfilled concerning the affair.

2. Describe the inputs – human and physical resources in the manner by which these are being utilized for the affair.

3. Describe the outputs – human and physical outputs resulting from the transformation of the raw inputs, and the responsiveness to needs.

4. Describe the transformation process, particularly the efficiency in utilization of resources

5. Describe the institutions – private sector and government agencies that play a role either directly or indirectly in the affair.

6. Describe the major rules and incentives that govern and/or direct how the different stakeholders interrelate to affect the outcome of the affair.

7. Describe the formation and exit protocols.

8. Describe the mechanisms that promote accountability including provisions for monitoring and evaluation (M&E), sanctions imposed for violations, etc.
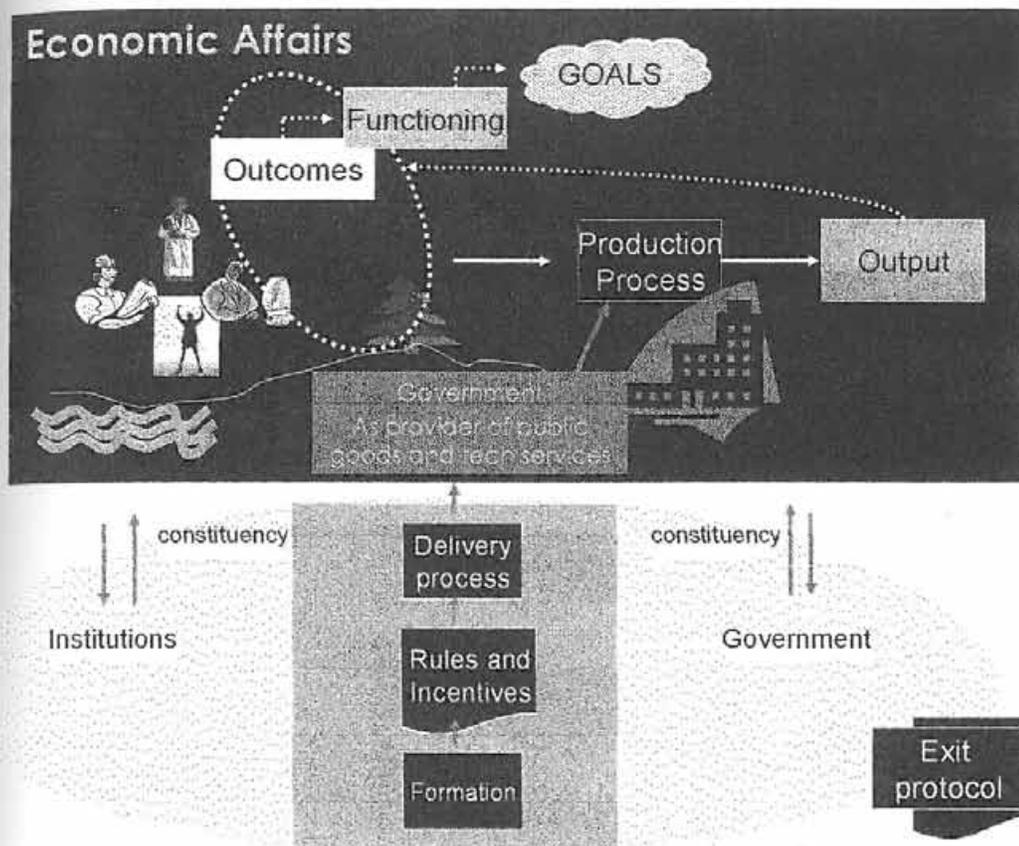
In economic affairs, people take on their economic roles either as source of labor, capital or both. Environment is also considered for its role as input to production. We also single out the function of government in providing public goods and technical services (research, information, etc.) These inputs relate with each other to produce outputs that are then utilized to generate outcomes that will result in functioning towards the attainment of economic goals.

We need to first describe the profile of inputs or stakeholders that figure in this affair. It may not be feasible to know the production process, but we are interested in the amount of outputs. Ultimately, we want to evaluate the efficiency of the production process. We are also interested in the outcomes that the utilization of these outputs generates. Note

that the outcomes may have resulted from the interrelationship itself, say evidences of overwork/fatigue among workers, pollution or environmental degradation, etc.

The next important step is to describe the rules and incentives that govern and direct the relationship, including the profile of institutions (government and civil society) that are involved in the affair, the process of forming and modifying the rules and incentives, the mechanisms to exact accountability in implementation, etc.

Political Affairs

GOALS

Government as Ruler
(including administrative apparatus)

Functioning

Outcomes

Political participation

Kinship1   Kinship2   Kinship_n

Family1   Family2   Family_n

Individual1   Individual2   Individual_n

Peer group1   Peer group2   Peer Group_n

constituency   Delivery process   constituency

Institutions   Rules and Incentives   Government

Formation

Exit protocol

In analyzing governance of political affairs, we are interested in central and local institutions, organizations and personnel that have the power to issue directions and rule and the relationship of the ruler to the ruled. The goals that we hope to attain concerning this affair are Filipino sovereignty, national unity and national pride. Some indicators that show that these are not met are the following:

Incidence of armed conflict (NPA)

Incidence of coups

While some indicators that show that the goals are met are:

% registered voters

% voters

Absentee voters

#/% who availed of dual citizenship

There are also indicators that reveal breakdown of governance. Unwillingness of the ruled to submit to the authority of the ruler may be manifested in low tax collection efficiency, low participation in public forums, political assassinations, etc. Ineffectiveness of the ruler to exact compliance from the ruled may be manifested in harassment of the opposing people or groups, excessive use of force in dealing with street protests, etc.

As before, we need to describe the profile of the ruler and the ruled. Since the outputs produced are bound to be intangible, we describe instead the outcomes realized. Even more important, we describe and evaluate the rules and incentives that govern and direct the relationship. Note that the electoral process is an important aspect of the rules and incentives that govern and direct how the ruler relates with the ruled.

Sociocultural Affairs
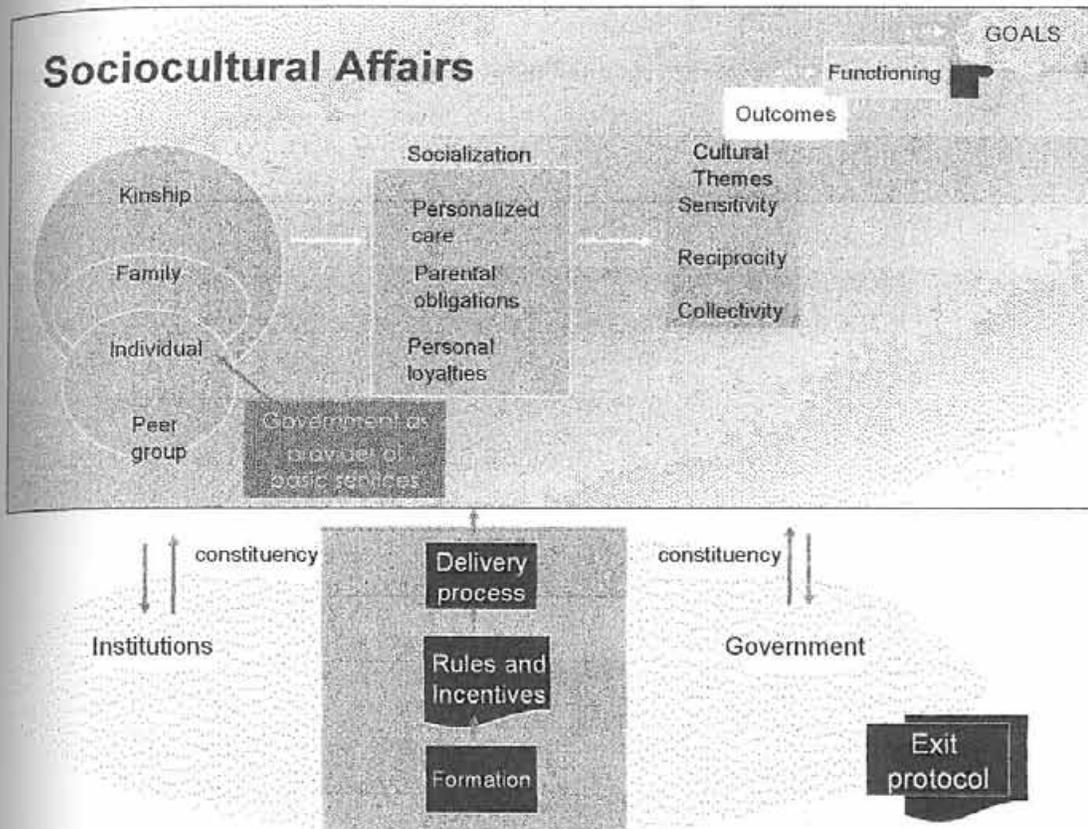
This is perhaps the most important of the affairs, at least judging from the results of Sycip, et. al. (2000). The OFW phenomenon has undoubtedly compromised a major fabric in our country's sociocultural affairs and this makes the conduct of an in-depth study into sociocultural affairs all the more important.

Before a person takes on its (active) economic and political roles, he is first a socio-cultural being. He belongs to a family, a kin and perhaps a peer group. He is also identified by his cultural leanings perhaps equated with his membership in an ethnolinguistic group or place of residence, etc.

Jocano (2000) observes that the values of sensitivity, reciprocity and collectivity are molded into the Filipino from birth - the manner in which Filipino babies are generally

cared for, the observance of parental obligations and loyalties. He also arrives at the following postulates that manifest the sociocultural goals of individuals:

. Sincerity, courage, loyalty, politeness and self-effacement are the highest goals individuals should strive to achieve and maintain.

. Dignity and honor must be maintained at all cost
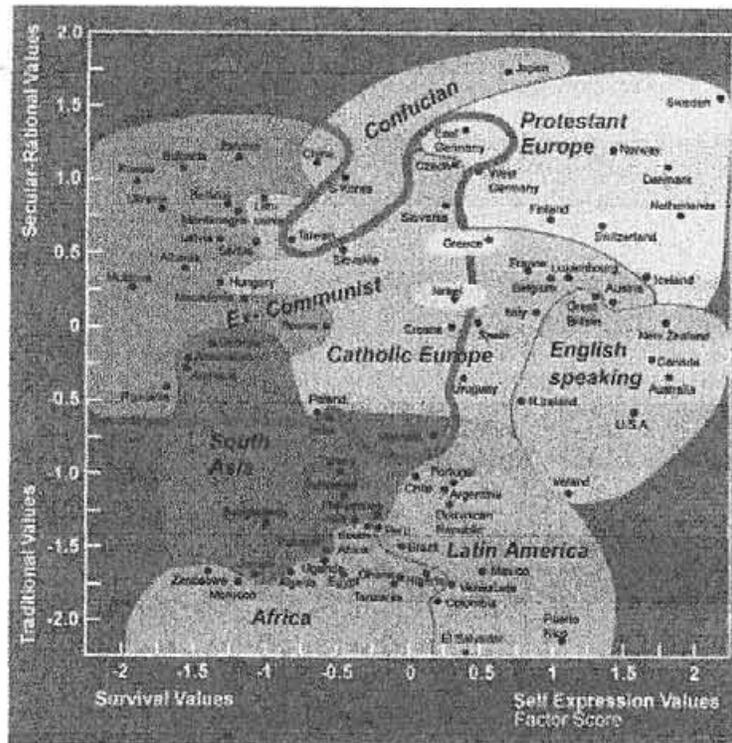
Ref: World Values Survey

The figure above is taken from the World Values Survey. In the Philippines, the survey was done in 2001 by SWS and collected information on what Filipinos value in life, e.g., family, friends, leisure time, religion, etc. Together with data from other countries, the factor analysis revealed two dimensions that drive the average valuation in each country: (1) traditional to secular or rational, and (2) survival to self-expression. The Philippines is situated in the lower sphere of the first dimension and towards the middle of the second dimension. What this means is that we ascribe importance to parent-child ties and deference to authority, along with absolute standards and traditional family values, and we reject divorce, abortion, euthanasia, and suicide. Meanwhile, we are still concerned about economic and physical security, but the fact that the average is somewhere in the middle of the second dimension, we should bear in mind that a substantial proportion of the population puts more value on "subjective well-

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being, self-expression and quality of life." Again, this finding reinforces the need to tailor the governance M&E system to our needs.

Admittedly, indicators that measure the attainment of these goals are hard to come by. The alternative is to follow the example set by HDN framework where the variables that go into the computation of the HDI are indicative only of the ability "to be and to do" rather than measures of how people have done or have become what they have set out to be and to do. We can then look at indicators that reveal distribution of opportunities to achieve dignity and honor. We also postulate the following goals with respect to sociocultural affairs:

- Mutual respect of cultures
- Nondiscrimination by gender, ethnic origin, religion, location of residence

pertaining to which we can consider outcome indicators such as incidence of Moro insurgency, tribal wars, religious clashes, violence against women, children, the "socially disadvantaged", etc.

The profile should describe the following, at the minimum: (a) distribution of families by type of household (by location) ethnic and religious groups, (b) migration statistics by ethnic and religious groups. Services and facilities, say schools, hospitals, etc., whether private or public should be analyzed according to its availability across people groups characterized by income class, age sex, or even age. Outcomes and final incomes can also be described the same way. The following table is from Boyne, et. al. (2003) and neatly summarizes this analysis.

	Income Class	Age	Sex	Race
Use				
Access				
Outcome				
Final Income				

Concluding Remarks

Governance is indeed a complex subject but one that we must strive to understand. A partial analysis, or one that looks at limited dimensions, will also provide limited usefulness, if the interest is to improve governance. The chart given below illustrates this shortcoming. This is a plot of empowerment rights vs. human rights, as measured by the UNCHR

Empowerment Rights vs. Human Rights
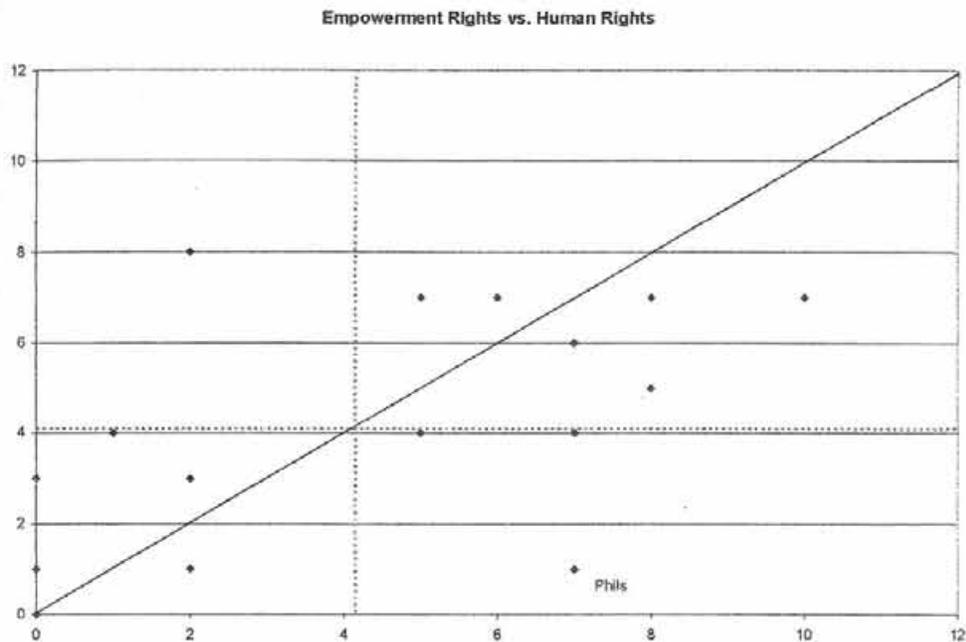
Intuitively, we expect a positive relationship between the two, the more empowered the people are, the better the observance of human rights. Indeed, we find this to be the general trend. Unfortunately, we also find the Philippines challenging this trend. Why we demonstrate the exception rather than conform to the rule should be carefully examined.

This paper has developed a framework that can facilitate the conduct of a comprehensive study of governance, in particular, as applied to the Philippines. Statistics collected by official surveys and administrative data can only describe the "upper box" of the framework. A special survey is needed to answer the "lower box" of the framework. Surveys being done by private research firms and business groups can

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perhaps be re-configured to subscribe to the framework. What needs to be done is to develop a survey design to cover national government agencies and civil society groups.

The result of the in-depth evaluation will feed into the development of a governance reform agenda for the country. This will probably include consensus building activities to arrive at common goals and short to medium term targets concerning each societal affair. It may also include capacity building programs on governance – what it is, what it is not, the many actors involved, etc.

Evaluation of local governance presents a different case. The LGPMS can provide some of information on the lower box of the framework, but only concerning local government units. A system will need to be developed to cover business, civil society groups and even national government. A bigger challenge, though, is to obtain information on the "upper box" of the framework at local levels given the fact that official surveys permit disaggregation down to provincial levels, only. (In fact, the provincially disaggregated variables cannot be used to compare performance between provinces.) We can probably derive information on the "upper box" in LGUs that have conducted province-wide Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS). Still, technical issues on noncomparability of data due to differences in time reference and nonsampling errors will need to be resolved.

Ultimately, we want to build a broad-based constituency for good governance. In other words, we should package good governance as a good for which we need to create demand, and demand has to come from within. What's more, the good comes with a price – a commitment to do our share.

Annex 1

Data Sources for WB's Governance Matters

Publisher	Publication	Source	Coverage
Standard and Poor's DRI/McGraw-Hill	Country Risk Review	Poll	106 developed and developing countries
Wall Street Journal	Central European Economic Review	Survey	27 transition economies
EBRD	Transition Report	Poll	26 transition economies
Economic Intelligence Unit	Country Risk Service and Country Forecast	Poll	114 developed and developing
Freedom House	Freedom in the World	poll	172 developed and developing
Freedom House	Nations in Transit	poll	24 transition economies
Political Economic Risk Consultancy	Asia Intelligence	survey	11 Asian countries
Gallup International	50th Anniversary Survey	survey	44 mostly developed countries
World Economic Forum/CID	Global Competitiveness	survey	75 developed and developing
Heritage Foundation/ Wall Street Journal	Economic Freedom Index	poll	154 developed and developing
Political Risk Services	International Country Risk Guide	poll	140 developed and developing
World Bank	World Business Environment	survey	80 developed and developing
World Bank/EBRD	BEEPS	survey	22 transition economies
IMD, Lausanne	World Competitiveness	survey	22 transition economies
CUD	Colombia U, State Failure	poll	100 developed and developing
Price WrhseCoopers	Opacity index	poll	60 developed and developing

Ref: Kauffmann

Annex 2

Illustrating the Framework on Governance of Economic Affairs

Following is an illustration of the steps involved in the analysis of governance of economic affairs.

1. Society aspires for economic development characterized by efficiency, equity and stability. Following are the corresponding outcome indicators:

Efficiency

    Gross Domestic Product, Gross National Product (levels and growth rates)
        By industry
        By region
    Land productivity
    Labor productivity
    Capital build-up

Equity

    Income per capita
    Income distribution
    Income by sector of employment
    Income by class of worker
    Poverty incidence
    Asset distribution

Stability

    Current account balance
    Capital account balance
    Trade balance
    International reserves
    Debt (private, government, domestic, international)
    Fiscal balance
    Inflation rate
    Interest rate (trends in long term bonds)
    Saving rate
    Investment ratio

2. To achieve the economic goals, the following inputs are used:

Primary Input	Quantity	Quality

People
   Sector of employment
   Class of worker
   Domestic
   International
	Number and distribution	Age
		Sex
		Highest educational attainment

Land
   Agricultural
   Built-up areas
   Industrial parks
	Area and distribution	Topography
		Geography

Capital Fixed capital (by sector)		Backward and forward linkage Amount of capitalization

3. The outputs produced are summarized in the following indicators:

Gross Domestic Product

Output by sector

Volume of output by type of good

Employment rate

4. With consideration for the desired outcomes, we need to consider the following indicators to measure responsiveness:

- Consumption per capita
- Proportion of food to total consumption
- Nonfood consumption per capita
- Underemployment rate
- Import and export bills by type of good
- Out-migration vs. in-migration rate
- Number and proportion of OFW, by type

5. Efficiency of the transformation process is measured, in general, as the amount of output per unit input, as follows:

- GDP per hectare of A&D land
- GDP per worker
- GDP per capital or Incremental Capital-Output Ratio (ICOR)

- Total factor productivity

6. The institutions directly or indirectly involved in governing economic affairs are the following:

Civil society with the following configuration of inputs:

	Quantity	Quality
Input Manpower	Number of officers Number of active members	Age Sex Education
Financial Resources	Amount	Liquid assets Fixed capital
Other resources Network		
Output Membership	Number of members	Sector distribution; Leakage, undercoverage Coverage of underserved
Activities that obtain info on aspirations and existing conditions of clientele		Timeliness of information Scope
Activities that refer above info to relevant bodies		Timeliness of reporting Scope of network
Activities that directly improve the quality of labor supply of clientele		Relevance to clientele Responsive to market

a. Government sector

Government is a big player in economic affairs. All three branches of government are involved. The Executive branch formulates the investment and expenditure policy which the Legislative branch reviews and approves accordingly. The Legislative branch also enacts rules and regulations concerning economic affairs. The Executive branch, in turn, implements the investment and expenditure policy and enforces the rules and regulations. The Judiciary branch imposes the sanctions, as deemed necessary. The following illustration may be helpful:

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Branch	Executive	Legislative	Judiciary
Objectives	•Encourage efficiency •Promote equity •Promote stability		
Functions	Formulates investment and expenditure policy	Approves investment and expenditure policy	
	Implements investment and expenditure policy	Legislates rules and regulations	
	Enforces rules and regulations		Imposes sanctions

Government utilizes the following inputs:

Input	Quantity	Quality
Fiscal resources	Amount	By source
Manpower	Number by agency Number by position	Age; sex Education
Government capital stock	Number and distribution	By type

Government also produces the following final outputs:

Output	Quantity	Quality
Public goods		Coverage (Undercoverage) Leakage
Basic public services		Efficiency
Other miscellaneous activities		

7. There are a number of rules and regulations enacted by Congress to govern economic affairs. There are also positive incentives. Government policies on trade, monetary and fiscal sectors also significantly affect economic affairs. There are also programs and projects being implemented to steer economic actors towards the desired economic path. Most of these are articulated in documents like the MTPDP, MTPIP, GAA, AIP, etc.

8. For each of the incentives listed below, we are interested in participatory processes, efforts at transparency and mechanisms to exact accountability.

Incentives	Venues for participation	Transparency	Accountability
MTPDP; MTPIP			M&E systems in place
AIP; GAA			Reporting system
Other Administrative Protocol	Consultations conducted	Mode of dissemination	of accomplish-ments

9. Finally, we need to describe the exit protocol concerning the following:
   a. Members of the bureaucracy
   b. Officials of government
   c. Incentives
   d. Rules and regulations

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Inputs to the Pilot Plan on Tracking Governance Reforms

Rosemarie G. Edillon

To many Filipinos, improving our quality of governance has become a cause of national pride. The conceptual framework will help to understand our state of governance and the corresponding societal affairs. Thus, the first task that needs to be undertaken is an evaluation study that utilizes this framework. Keeping in mind that our interest is to improve governance, the study needs to consider all dimensions and all the three societal affairs – economic, political and socio-cultural. Apart from an assessment, the study will provide specific inputs to a National Governance Agenda that includes, among others, projects and strategies that will improve governance. Note that a necessary component of this study is the development of a statistical framework to complement the evaluation.

In addition to the evaluation study, the TGR portfolio can undertake the activities discussed in the next paragraphs. This list is not meant to pre-empt the results of the study, but rather to anticipate the needs of the detailed Governance Agenda so that the tools necessary will have been pre-tested and ready for nationwide implementation.

For National Government Agencies and Civil Society Organizations:
- Capability-building program on understanding governance
- Small evaluation studies on sub-components of governance
- Drafting of a governance sub-agenda

The choice of the NGAs and CSOs will depend on the composition of those involved in the TGR portfolio. There must be correspondence with respect to the involvement of these groups in a societal affair. The capability-building program and the small evaluation study will make use of the TGR User's Manual. Apart from the results of the small evaluation study pertaining to a sub-component of a societal affair, these activities will lead to refinements in the Manual and the evaluation tools.

Statistics collected by official surveys and administrative data can be used to describe the "upper box" of the framework. A special survey is needed to answer the "lower box" of the framework. Surveys being done by private research firms and business groups can perhaps be re-configured to subscribe to the framework. For this, there has to be a series of advocacy forums among the latter to arrive at cooperative arrangements to accommodate the governance framework.

Evaluation of local governance presents a different case. The Local Governance Code ascribes LGUs with definite roles and responsibilities and the same time, transfers resources and revenue-generating capabilities. However, there are certain factors that dictate the upper bound of the impact of LGU efforts and most of these fall under NG control. We should also be aware of the fragmentation of responsibilities among LGUs – provincial, municipal, city and barangay LGUs. A short study may need to be conducted to adapt the conceptual framework to local settings. Correspondingly, there may be a need to revise the TGR User's Manual and evaluation tools.

The next step is to conduct the same program to a group of LGU, say in one province including its component cities and municipalities and CSOs active in the province.

- Capability-building program on understanding governance and local governance
- Small evaluation studies on sub-components of local governance
- Drafting of a local governance sub-agenda

Note that the LGPMS can provide some of the information found in the lower box of the framework. However, the data will only cover local government units. A system will need to be developed to cover business, civil society groups and even national government. A bigger challenge, though, is to obtain information on the "upper box" of the framework at local levels given the fact that official surveys permit disaggregation down to provincial levels, only. (In fact, the provincially disaggregated variables cannot be used to compare performance between provinces.) We can probably derive information on the "upper box" in LGUs that have conducted province-wide Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS). Still, technical issues on noncomparability of data due to differences in time reference and nonsampling errors will need to be resolved.

The results of the pilot programs and evaluation studies will be used to develop a National Governance Agenda. Alongside a large-scale implementation of the capability-building programs, parallel efforts need to be done to build a broad-based constituency for good governance. This will probably include IEC campaigns to inform individuals, households, business groups, civil society and those in government, of their duties and roles in governance. We should package good governance as a good and like any other good, it comes with a price. The pilot programs and evaluation studies can also inform the design of these IEC materials, particularly with respect to content. We also need to undertake consensus building activities to arrive at common goals and short to medium term targets concerning each societal affair. And to ascribe urgency to this matter, there should be definite plans to monitor these accomplishments.

The development of the National Governance Agenda can be spearheaded by the NEDA or an office that is directly within the ambit of the Office of the President. If it is to be spearheaded by the NEDA, it must be clear that the authority comes from the NEDA Board. Alternatively, the OP can constitute an inter-agency task force composed of the NEDA Secretariat, DILG, the Planning groups of the Senate and Congress, and a counterpart group from the Judiciary branch.

The table on the next page summarizes the above pilot plan and the recommended timetable.

Activity	Objective	Coverage	Suggested Timeline							
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Evaluation study on governance	To assess the state of societal affairs and the corresponding governance mechanisms. To recommend specific measures and strategies to improve the quality of governance	Macro level stakeholders	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓			
Pilot program on NG and national level CSOs - Capability-building program on understanding governance - Small evaluation studies on sub-components of governance - Drafting of a governance sub-agenda	To enhance the understanding of selected stakeholders on governance To undertake small evalutation studies on governance To develop a governance sub-agenda To refine the TGR User's Manual and evaluation tools	NG and CSOs involved in the TGR portfolio		▓	▓	▓				
Pilot program on LGU and local level CSOs - Mini study on M&E of local governance - Capability-building program on understanding governance - Small evaluation studies on sub-components of governance - Drafting of a governance sub-agenda	To develop a framework on the M&E of local governance To enhance the understanding of selected stakeholders on governance To undertake small evalutation studies on local governance To develop a local governance sub-agenda To develop the TGR User's Manual and evaluation tools for local governance	pilot LGU province, component cities and municipalities, and pertinent CSOs			▓	▓	▓	▓		
Technical workshops	To discuss cooperative arrangements on the collection of governance-related data	Business groups and survey firms that obtain perception data on some dimensions of governance						▓		
Development of a National Governance Agenda - IEC campaigns - Advocacy workshops - Technical workshops	To develop a broad-based constituency on quality governance To inform all stakeholders on their rights to and roles in quality governance To arrive at a consensus on the short to medium term targets on quality governance To design a plan for the monitoring of accomplishments on quality governance	Multi-sectoral, Multi-stakeholder, Inter-agency							▓	▓

TRACKING GOVERNANCE REFORMS

A Guidebook for Understanding Governance

(TGR User's Manual)

Rose G. Edillon
December 2006

A GUIDEBOOK for Understanding GOVERNANCE

Rosemarie G. Edillon[1]

I. INTRODUCTION

The objective of this Guidebook is two-fold: (1) to achieve a comprehensive understanding of governance and (2) to promote a discipline, if not a culture, of continuously monitoring the state of governance.

Governance is a commonly used term but unfortunately, grossly misunderstood. This Guidebook intends to facilitate a comprehensive understanding of governance. The underlying message is that we each have duties and responsibilities pertaining to governance. Moreover, achieving good governance goes beyond merely dispensing of these duties and responsibilities. There is the matter of efficiency, effectiveness, vigilance in monitoring the results of our efforts and the willingness to adapt changes, as necessary.

This Guidebook compliments the study on "A Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for Tracking Governance Reforms". In particular, we follow the background literature that has been reviewed and the conceptual framework that was developed as part of the study. Some technical concepts on evaluation design and operations, and descriptive statistics are discussed as well. There is also a separate section that enjoins the reader/user to apply these concepts and techniques.

II. WHAT IS GOVERNANCE?

1. What it is not

Earlier, we have said that governance is a grossly misunderstood term. It may be wise to first enumerate the common misconceptions about governance and second, to correct them.

The following is taken from Kaufmann (2005) and he labels these misconceptions as "Myths on Governance."

a. *Governance and anticorruption are one and the same.*

Corruption is defined narrowly as the "abuse of public office for private gain." In fact, our tendency to blame corruption as the cause of our sorry state has become counter-productive. Not a few individuals and business justify their practice of tax avoidance and evasion by saying that it's their way of discouraging corruption.

b. *Governance and corruption cannot be measured.*

The UNDP lists more than sixty different sources of governance ratings and a number of these monitor corruption specifically.

c. *The importance of governance and anti-corruption is overrated.*

Perception of bad governance and corruption begins the vicious cycle whereby it discourages investments, thereby limiting additional employment, leading to lower per capita income growth (and perhaps levels). This will strain and even reduce available fiscal resources thus forcing a rationing of public goods and services – an environment that breeds the corruptor and the "corruptee." The corruption will reinforce the earlier perception of bad governance and the situation turns from bad to worse. Unfortunately, in the process, the lower per capita income growth and levels, and the ineffective rationing of public goods and

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services will result in undesirable human development outcomes — poor health, poor education, low standard of living.

Kaufmann (2002) also finds a positive relationship between (lower) infant mortality and control of corruption; per capita income and regulatory burden; literacy and rule of law; and per capita income and voice and accountability. His findings are illustrated in the following charts.
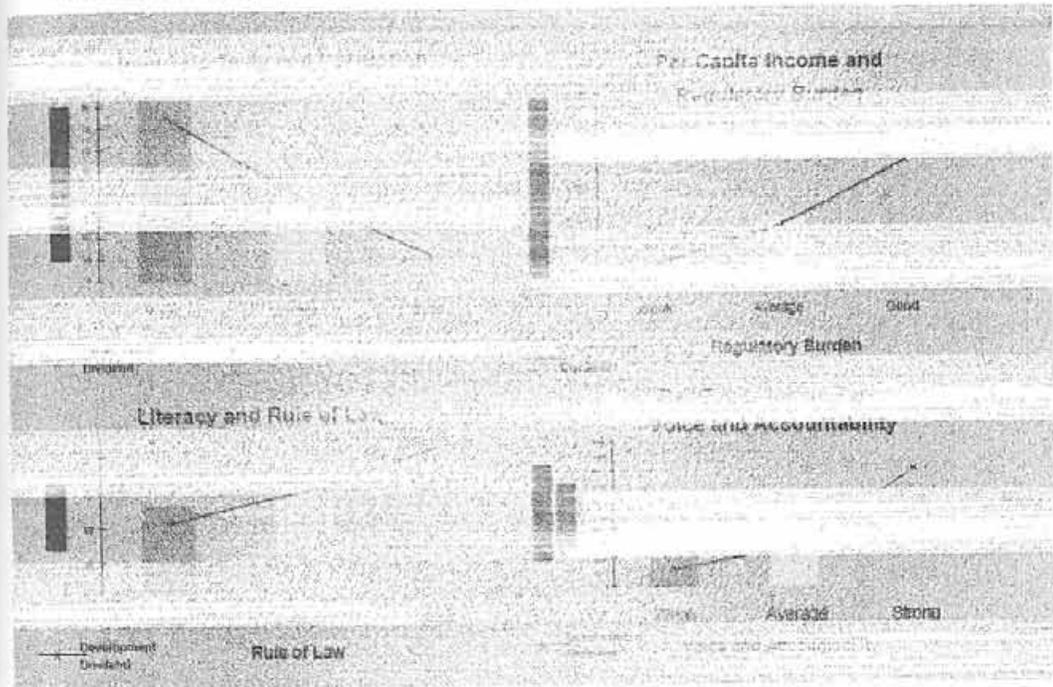
d. *Governance is a luxury that only rich countries can afford.*

We do find some not-so-rich countries that rate favorably in good governance together with the rich countries. Some of these are Chile, Puerto Rico, Malaysia and some relatively unknown countries like Liechtenstein, Anguilla, Andorra, etc.

e. *It takes generations for governance to improve.*

Corollary to this is the belief that it's our value system that needs to be modified. Consider the following paradoxes:
- "Pinoys most preferred labor force abroad, but productivity in RP low" (PDI, December 11, 2006)

- Unruly Manila driving vs. disciplined SBMA driving, for the same driver
- Improved yield of rice in Bangladesh has enabled it to export rice to the rest of the world, thanks to Filipino agriculturists.

There are many other similar stories. The lesson is clear – individual behavior, and for that matter, achievements, depend on external conditions, rules and incentives. And the gestation for change can be as short as 2 hours (the time it takes to get to SBMA from Manila). If it were a matter of values, surely it will require much longer time than that.

f. *Donors can "ringfence" projects in highly corrupt countries and sectors.*

Increasingly, donors realize this to be incorrect. Note that the purpose of the donor-assisted projects is to catalyze development and jumpstart investments, however, perception of bad governance (and especially if found true) will render these projects ineffective.

g. *Fight corruption by fighting corruption.*

In the Philippines, we even go to the extent of creating government agencies to lead the "fight against corruption." The problem then becomes fighting corruption among the fighters of corruption, or more clearly, monitoring the monitor.

h. *The culprit is the public sector in developing countries.*

We have always mistaken good governance to mean good government. We even created a government body bearing this name. With respect to corruption, however, we have come to realize that there are at least three parties involved – the corruptor, the corruptee and the one who looks away. As we will expound in the next part, the translation between good government and good governance involves even more processes and more players.

i. *There is little countries can do to improve governance.*

We don't even need to go beyond our shores to disprove this. Galing Pook awardees is the best showcase. The challenge is to replicate not just the good practices, but more importantly, the drive and discipline to effect optimal developmental outcomes.

j. *There is not much the IFIs can do.*

That many IFIs have ventured into the evaluation of governance indicators is testament enough that they themselves realize this statement to be false. This realization should galvanize us into improving our quality of governance, lest we lose our one big source of investible funds.

> **For Discussion:**
>
> * What is your own definition of governance?
> * Does it fall under any of the myths of governance listed above?

2.

Having debunked our previous misconceptions about governance, let us now proceed to understand what it really is. First, we begin by looking at how others have defined governance. Below is a partial list:

Asian Development Bank (ADB)

> Governance has to do with the institutional environment in which citizens interact among themselves and with government agencies and officials. The capacity of this institutional environment is important for development because it helps determine the impact achieved by the economic policies adopted by the government. This capacity, then, and the governance quality it reflects, is a vital concern for all governments.

Commission on Global Governance (CGG)

> Governance is the sum of the many ways individuals and institutions, public and private, manage their common affairs. It is a continuing process through which conflicting or diverse interests may be accommodated and cooperative action may be taken. It includes formal instructions and regimes empowered to enforce

compliance, as well as informal arrangements that people and institutions either have agreed to or perceive to be in their interest.

European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)

Governance should be based on support for markets and private enterprise rather than plans and commands. A key to explaining different assessments of governance across the region lies in the extent to which the state is subject to "capture" – or undue influence – by vested interests.

European Union (EU)

In the context of a political and institutional environment that upholds human rights, democratic principles, and the rule of law, good governance is the transparent and accountable management of human, natural, economic and financial resources for equitable and sustainable development. It entails clear decisionmaking procedures at the level of public authorities, transparent and accountable institutions, the primacy of law in managing and distributing resources, and capacity building for elaborating and implementing measures that aim to prevent and combat corruption.

Inter-American Development Bank (IADB)

The Bank has sought to reinforce the connection between good governance and political stability, which is in turn dependent on domestic socioeconomic conditions, the strength of democratic institutions and citizen input into the public decisionmaking process. Stability also requires an effective, reliable legal system, efficient management of public funds, government accountability and social equity.

OECD

Governance denotes the use of political authority and exercise of control in a society in relation to the management of its resources for social and economic development. This broad definition encompasses the role of public authorities in establishing the environment in which economic operators function and in determining the distribution of benefits as well as the relationship between the ruler and the ruled.

UNDP

Governance is the exercise of economic, political and administrative authority to manage a country's affairs at all levels. It comprises mechanisms, processes and institutions, through which citizens and groups articulate their interests, exercise their legal rights, meet their legal obligations and mediate their differences.

World Bank, Kaufmann (WB)

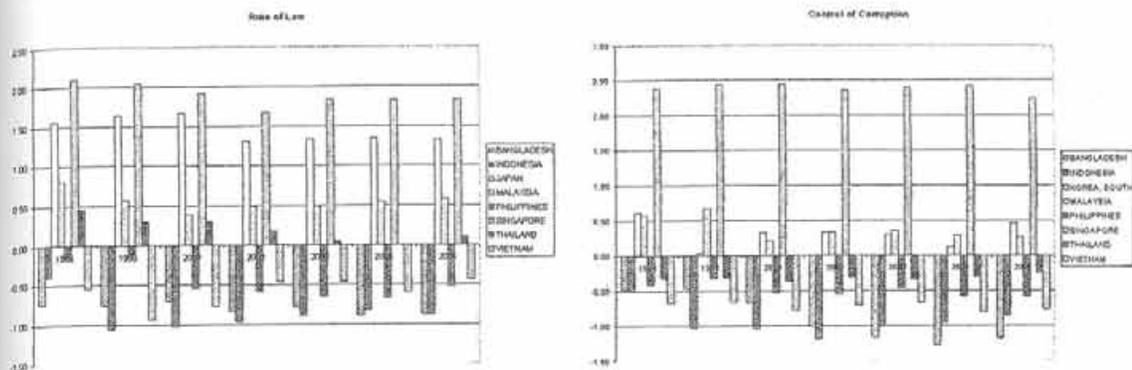Governance is the process and institutions by which authority in a country is exercised:

- the process by which governments are selected, held accountable, monitored and replaced;
- the capacity of governments to manage resources efficiently, and to formulate, implement, and enforce sound policies and regulations; and
- the respect for the institutions that govern economic and social interactions among them.

Rhodes (1997) as cited in Kjarer (2004)

Governance refers to self-organizing, interorganizational networks characterized by interdependence, resource-exchange, rules of the game, and significant autonomy from the state.

Rosenau (1997) as cited in Kjarer (2004)

Global governance is conceived to include systems of rule at all levels of human activity – from the family to the international organization – in which the pursuit of goals through the exercise of control has transnational repercussions.

Hyden (1999) as cited in Kjarer (2004)

Governance is the stewardship of formal and informal political rules of the game. Governance refers to those measures that involve setting the rules for the exercise of power and settling conflicts over such rules.

Answer the following.

1. What terms are frequently cited in the above definitions?
2. Which of the above definitions emphasizes government role and which ones do not?
3. Can you identify the static and dynamic components in governance?
4. What is the objective of governance?

user: Can you name the others?)

2.

Definitions that		
Emphasize role of government	Mention role of government but without the emphasis	Do not mention government at all
ADB	CGG	EBRD
IADB	UNDP	EU
OECD	Hyden	Rhodes
WB		Rosenau

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3 and 4. Content analyses of the first four definitions are given below. Try doing the next ones.

Static Component	Dynamic Component	Objective
Asian Development Bank (ADB) institutional environment capacity of this institutional environment	citizens interact among themselves and with government agencies and officials.	Effectiveness of impact achieved by the economic policies adopted by the government.
Commission on Global Governance (CGG) Governance is the sum of the many ways formal instructions and regimes informal arrangements	individuals and institutions, public and private, manage their common affairs. conflicting or diverse interests may be accommodated and cooperative action may be taken	To realize a state of affairs that people and institutions either have agreed to or perceive to be in their interest.
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)		Support for markets and private enterprise rather than plans and commands
European Union (EU) political and institutional environment clear decisionmaking procedures at the level of public authorities, transparent and accountable institutions, the primacy of law capacity building	the transparent and accountable management of human, natural, economic and financial resources in managing and distributing resources, for elaborating and implementing measures that	To uphold human rights, democratic principles, and the rule of law for equitable and sustainable development. To prevent and combat corruption.

Going back to the origins of the term, we note that **governance** is taken from the Latin word κυβερνάω kubernaō, and literally means *to steer, pilotage*. But as we have seen above, its definition has been varied and evolving.

The first usage implies rule and management, where the latter includes re-generation. (excerpt from Genesis 1:28 KJV) "Be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth, and

subdue it: and have dominion..." Man and woman were meant to help each other in managing the earth. In full context, we say that governance amounts to stewardship – it is authority bestowed to manage the earth and all that is in it, both living and non-living.

There are many ways in which authority is bestowed. What they all amount to is a contest. In the olden days, it was a contest of seniority – who is the firstborn? It soon became a contest of strength or physical might. This evolved to include armies. At present, we still see evidences of this type of contest. In democratic societies, the contest is about popular votes. That is, each voter makes a choice of who will be bestowed authority and the candidate with the most number of votes becomes the leader.

The Philippines subscribe to this democractic process and we are particularly proud of the fact that we were able to unseat a dictator by sheer "people power." Over time, the climate for political participation has changed. Beginning with the Social Reform Agenda, government has engaged civil society organizations (CSOs) in charting our development path. With respect to poverty reduction, this co-operative arrangement has been formalized by virtue of RA 8425 that constituted the National Anti-Poverty Commission (NAPC). Local governments also involve CSOs in their local development councils and other special bodies. In the legislative branch, CSOs find representation through their party list representatives.

With consideration for the prominence of civil society organizations in the Philippines, we suggest the following definition of governance:

> Governance pertains to the management of all <u>resources</u> available to society including the <u>formation</u> and <u>implementation</u> of <u>rules and incentives</u> that govern <u>interrelationships</u> in order to attain <u>developmental goals</u>.

3. Some Indicators of Good Governance

Corruption Perception Index
Recall that we have already clarified that good governance is not just about fighting corruption. Still, this index, compiled by Transparency International, is perhaps the

most widely publicized data on corruption. The index is taken from numerous sources, mostly perception data obtained from businesspeople and country analysts, both resident and non-resident. It is meant to provide data on "corruption on international business transactions."

The chart below shows the corruption perception index of eight countries – Bangladesh, Indonesia, South Korea, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam for the years 2004 and 2005. The value 5 appears to be the level that separates the "clean" from the "corrupt." Two points are worth noting. First, the Philippines is considered as among the "corrupt" countries, ranking 117th out of 158 countries in 2005. Second, the Philippines rating turned from worse to "a lot worse" between 2004 and 2005.

Corruption Perception Index

Governance Matters by World Bank

The WB follows the governance definition of Kauffmann:

Governance is the process and institutions by which authority in a country is exercised:
- the process by which governments are selected, held accountable, monitored and replaced;
- the capacity of governments to manage resources efficiently, and to formulate, implement, and enforce sound policies and regulations; and

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- the respect for the institutions that govern economic and social interactions among them.

There are six dimensions of governance being rated: (1) voice and accountability, (2) political stability and lack of violence and terror, (3) quality regulatory framework, (4) government effectiveness, (5) control of corruption, and (6) rule of law.

WB uses 31 indicators drawn from 13 different sources. (The table of WB references is reproduced in Annex 1). Some of these sources obtain data from a survey of businesspeople and/or residents, while others (more than half) obtain the data from a poll of experts. The next six figures plot the scores of nine countries, including the Philippines, for each of the six dimensions of governance for the years 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2003-2005 (the years when data is available). In all these, we observe the low ratings of the Philippines and that by 2005, it scored below average in all dimensions. We also need to state that the Philippines has consistently scored below average on the dimensions – political stability, rule of law and control of corruption.

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Rule of Law / Control of Corruption

World Governance Assessment

The United Nations University piloted the World Governance Assessment in 2000 with support from UNDP. Respondents, or to be more exact, experts on governance from state, civil society and private sector, were asked to answer a structured questionnaire pertaining to 2000 and then to 1996. The number of respondents in each country varied between 33 to 41 persons.

The assessment looks at how the principles of good governance are applied in each of the six "arenas". The principles are: participation, fairness, decency, accountability, transparency and efficiency. The six arenas are:

1. Civil society – where citizens raise and become aware of political issues
2. Political society – where interests are aggregated
3. Government – executive stewardship of the system, as a whole
4. Bureaucracy – policy implementation
5. Economic society – refers to state-market relations
6. Judiciary – where disputes are settled

Below is a chart that shows the aggregate scores for all 16 countries (reproduced from Court, Hyden and Mease 2002).

WGA Governance Scores for all 16 Countires in 1996 and 2000

The Philippines was classified as among the "low governance countries" owing to its low scores in 2000. It also exhibited the same trend as with other "low governance countries" which had lower ratings in 2000 than in 1996. But before we draw any conclusion, we need to consider the caveat mentioned by Court, et. al. (2002) about the Philippine rating that may have been influenced by the political scandal at the time. We recall that this scandal culminated in the ouster of President Estrada by "people power." In fact, this caveat provides the basis for the warning by Court, et. al. (2002) about the subjectivity of the ratings to high-profile events, especially political scandals. This warning is likewise extended by Kauffmann, et. al. (1999).

Public Integrity Index

To be fair, there are ratings that show the Philippines to be rather fair in certain aspects of governance. Global Integrity computes for what it calls the "public integrity index" that essentially captures the "the access that citizens and businesses have to a country's government, their ability to monitor its behavior, and their ability to seek redress and advocate for better governance." This 'access and ability' to exact accountability is assessed from six angles (called categories):

1. civil society, public information and media

2. electoral and political processes
3. branches of government
4. administration and civil service
5. oversight and regulatory mechanisms
6. anti-corruption mechanisms and rule of law

Overall, the Philippines' public integrity index is moderate, a rating we share with Argentina, Mexico, Venezuela, Ghana and even Japan. Looking closely, we note that we were given a rating of "strong" in categories 1, 3 and 4. What pulled our rating down is the "weak" assessment of our Category 2 – electoral and political processes. This category has three sub-categories that "focus on: 1) participation of citizens in the political process through national elections, including the right to vote freely and fairly; 2) the existence and effectiveness of the election-monitoring agency; and 3) the existence and effectiveness of regulations governing political party finances, including citizen access to the financial records of political parties." Following are the bar charts that show the comparative ratings in all six categories. (Reproduced from www.globalintegrity.org)

Category 4 scores:
Administration and Civil Service

STRONG
Portugal
United States
Philippines

MODERATE
Argentina

WEAK
South Africa
Brazil
India
Australia
Nigeria
Nicaragua
Italy
Germany
Panama

VERY WEAK
Venezuela
Kenya
Turkey
Zimbabwe
Namibia
Russia
Indonesia
Japan
Mexico
Ukraine
Ghana
Guatemala

Category 5 scores:
Oversight and Regulatory Mechanisms

VERY STRONG
Italy
South Africa
Australia
Germany
Portugal
Venezuela

STRONG
Philippines
Namibia
Argentina
Ghana
Mexico
Russia
Indonesia
Panama
Ukraine

MODERATE
Guatemala
Nigeria
Nicaragua
United States
Brazil
Japan

WEAK
Zimbabwe
Turkey

VERY WEAK
India
Kenya

Category 6 scores:
Anti-Corruption Mechanisms and Rule of Law

VERY STRONG
Australia
Italy

STRONG
Germany
United States
Portugal
South Africa
Ghana

MODERATE
Nicaragua
Argentina
Philippines
Japan
Nigeria
India
Brazil
Mexico

WEAK
Panama
Kenya
Ukraine
Namibia

VERY WEAK
Guatemala
Venezuela
Russia
Turkey
Indonesia
Zimbabwe

Social Weather Station

The Social Weather Station (SWS) has been regularly collecting data in the Philippines on self-rated poverty and hunger, quality of life, optimism in the economy, and satisfaction with the President. It also measures Filipinos' opinions on public issues, including political ones.

Pulse Asia

Pulse Asia is another research outfit with a mission similar to SWS. Its banner project is called Ulat ng Bayan which monitors Filipino's socio-economic and political perceptions on the most critical national concerns like self-rated quality of life, the state of the national economy, political governance, public safety, poverty and other national security issues.

Both SWS and Pulse Asia disseminate their results to as wide an audience as possible. Because of this, government has been galvanized into reacting to the results with concrete programs of action. For instance, the rice ration project was

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implemented in response to the controversial SWS findings on the incidence of the hungry.

Business Groups

Some private business groups are also active in monitoring governance in government. Makati Business Club conducts regular surveys among its members on their opinion and confidence levels in economic, corporate, and government performance. In addition, it has instituted Congress Watch that monitors the performance of congressmen – their attendance in sessions, their votes concerning critical bills, etc. The Wallace Business Forum is another popular business group that conducts regular polls to forecast investment climate in the Philippines.

Local Government Performance Monitoring System

The Local Government Performance Monitoring System (LGPMS) is a "self-assessment, management and development support tool." It integrates the Local Productivity and Performance Measurement System and the Local Development Watch. In the near future, even the Citizens' Satisfaction Index will be considered as well. The following locates these three monitoring systems in the input → outcome continuum.
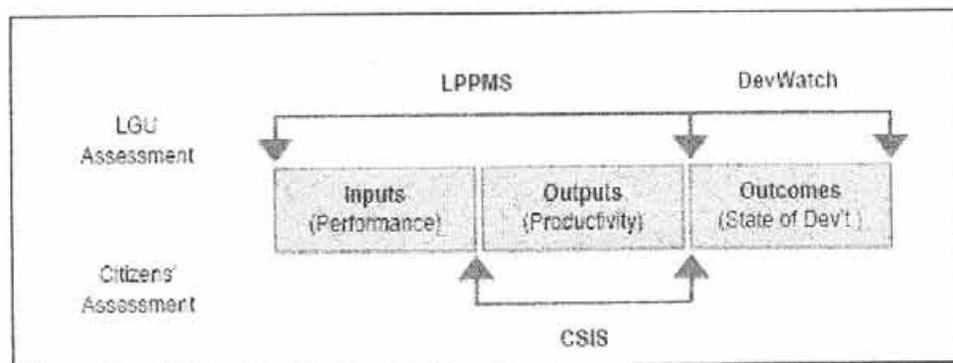
Ref: DILG (2005)

The system is specifically designed for LGUs and assesses their performance in 5 "performance areas" and 17 "service areas. If we go by the labels of the parameters being evaluated, then we note that governance, as a performance area, has been taken to correspond to three "service areas" - local legislation, transparency and participation.

4. Understanding the Definition of Governance

In order to fully understand governance, we need to understand each and every underscored term in the above definition.

Resources. In the most basic forms, these are:
1- people
2- land

Each and every person can be described in many different ways. A person can be male or female; infant, toddler, pre-teens, teen-ager, young adult, adult or elderly; son, daughter, parent or grandparent; an original settler in Manila or a migrant from the Visayas; a Catholic or Muslim or Evangelical; in the labor force or not in the labor force; unemployed or employed; working in the formal or informal sector; working in the private or government sector; blue collar or white collar worker; rank and file or manager or owner; etc. We can go on and on.

We use the word "land" to refer to natural resources, whether renewable and non-renewable. We may also consider time and space dimensions of these resources. Now, land may be used as an input in agricultural production; a space on which to build a house, a commercial building or a park; it may be a burial ground; it may be a beautiful scenery; it may be a cultural heritage site.

Interrelationships. "Resources" relate between and among each other. We have people relating with land, people relating with people, etc.

The roles that the resources play in a relationship give character to the affair. We consider three broad types of affairs:

1. Economic affairs – In this relationship, people take on their economic roles like being in the labor force or not in the labor force; unemployed or employed; working in the formal or informal sector; working in the private or government sector; blue collar or white collar worker; rank and file or manager or owner;

etc. Meanwhile, land is considered for its economic value – food, raw materials for clothing, shelter and other goods

2. Socio-cultural affairs – In this relationship, people take on their social roles – male or female; infant, toddler, pre-teens, teen-ager, young adult, adult or elderly; son, daughter, parent or grandparent; an original settler in Manila or a migrant from the Visayas; a Catholic or Muslim or Evangelical, etc. Land, meanwhile, is considered for its social and cultural roles - ancestral lands, upland culture, territorial delineation of lands that also reflect cultural identities, etc.

3. Political affairs – In this relationship, people take on the more collective identity of being a Filipino citizen. Still, there is a categorization – natural born or naturalized Filipino or non-Filipino; voter or non-voter; follower or leader; etc. Land can also be defined in the context of political affairs, that is, if they represent the identity of the Filipino, the so-called national patrimony.

For Discussion:

Describe the role that you play in economic, sociocultural and political affairs. Be as specific and as comprehensive in your description as possible.

    i. In economic affairs – Are you a producer or consumer? Income-earner or dependent? Worker or capitalist? Which industry or sector do you belong – agriculture, manufacturing, academe, etc?

    ii. In sociocultural affairs – Are you male or female? Young or elderly? Are you a mother or a daughter? What is your ethnic origin? Are you an original settler in the community you now reside?

    iii. In political affairs – Are you a ruler or among the ruled? What congressional district do you belong? Are you a voter? A taxpayer?

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to play in the economic, social and political affairs. To be sure, there can also be a number of combinations of these affairs: socio-economic, politico-economic, socio-political, etc. but for the moment, we only consider the major affairs.

Cloete and Rabie (2005) observe that developmental goals greatly depend on the level of development of society. At the lowest level of development, the goal of society is simply to satisfy basic needs of food, water, shelter, clothes and personal safety. Over time when a number of the poor will have graduated out of poverty, the middle class becomes a significant sector. The demand will now be for sanitation and health services, "nice" jobs, churches, recreations, schools, shops, life cycle services, etc. At a higher level of development, the aspirations now evolve to personal and abstract needs – specialized individual interest and preferences - travel, music, culture, sports, hobbies, etc. It may also happen that at any point in time, different groups or communities are on different levels of development and therefore, have different goals.

There is inherent difficulty in measuring the success in attaining goals. Each individual is bound to have many goals. If he succeeds in one but not in the other, do we count that as success? If he succeeds in all except in one, would that count as more success? An even more complicated problem is: how do we aggregate the success or degrees of success of each and every individual?

It is not uncommon to hear of goals that are expressed in terms of per capita income growth. But, according to our definition, economic affairs is just one of at least three affairs where man seeks fulfillment. In the beginning of the new millennium, more than a hundred countries committed themselves to the Millennium Development Goals. Targets have been set to indicate progress towards meeting the goal. Some countries have even set more stringent targets for themselves. Recently, the UNDP has been encouraging local government units (LGUs) to adapt the MDGs as their developmental goals. More than just the revision in reporting system to reflect achievement towards the MDGs, the intention of the localization effort is for these goals to direct the plans, programs and projects of individual countries and donor agencies.

For Discussion:

1. What goals do you want to achieve in terms of what you want to be and to do considering the many roles you have enumerated above?

Rules and Incentives– What they are, Formation and Implementation.. Society sets up rules to govern and incentives to direct the interrelationship. To further

clarify, we say that rules are meant to discourage individuals or groups from behaving in a certain way while incentives are meant to encourage individuals or groups into behaving in a certain way. Since land (resources), strictly speaking, do not have a "voice" in the interrelationship, a significant part of the rules and incentives has to do with the relationship between people and land. We may also accept the symbolism that this relationship is really between people in the present generation and people in the coming generations.

In democratic societies, the rules and incentives do not mean to dictate what each individual should do or become. Rather, it is to ensure that in the pursuit of these aspirations, basic human rights are observed. Article 29, Section 2 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that these rules are "solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society." We enumerate below these basic rights, as summarized by Häusermann (1998):

Human rights necessary for survival and dignified living include: The rights to life and liberty
- The right to a standard of living adequate for health and wellbeing of the individual and his/her family
- The right to social protection in times of need
- The right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health
- The right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work
- The rights to food, and housing
- The rights to privacy and to family life

Human rights also cover those rights and freedoms necessary for human dignity, creativity and intellectual and spiritual development, for example:
- The right to education and to access to information
- Freedoms of religion, opinion, speech, and expression
- Freedom of association
- The right to participate in the political process
- The right to participate in cultural life

They also include those rights necessary for liberty and physical security, for example:
- Freedom from slavery or servitude
- The right to security of person (physical integrity)
- The right to be free from arbitrary arrest or imprisonment
- Freedom from torture and from cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Cross-cutting are the twin principles of the equal rights of women and men, and the prohibition of discrimination of any kind as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

The rules and incentives evolve in response to changing conditions. The process by which these are formed is very much a political process. There is the provision of venue or opportunity for each individual (who cared) to have his voice (opinion, desire, etc.) heard; there is a procedure for aggregating all these individual voices; there is the decision to be made with consideration for the aggregated voices; and finally, there is the venue or opportunity to update or completely modify the decision as necessary.

Rules should contain the following basic elements:

- Description of the behavior that is not allowed/discouraged
- Procedure for reporting
- Sanction in case of violation
- Effectivity of the rule

Incentives should contain similar elements:

- Description of the behavior that is being encouraged
- Procedure for reporting
- Reward in case of compliance
- Effectivity of the incentive

> For Discussion:
>
> 1. Which of the rights listed above frequently get violated by other individuals, firms or government?

5. A Framework for Understanding Governance

The discussion above can be illustrated in the following framework:

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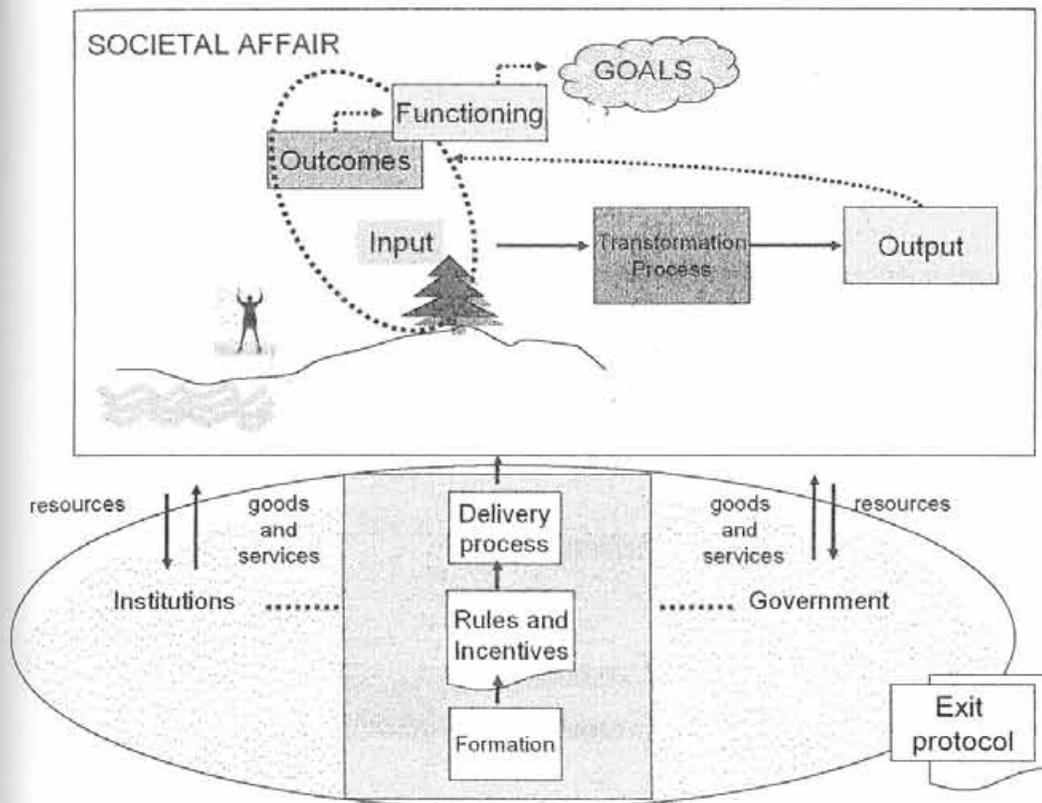
a. In order to evaluate the state of governance, the first task is to profile the "upper box."

- What resources are involved in this societal affair? How many or how much and in what form? (quantity and quality).

- What output is produced? How many or how much and in what form? (quantity and quality).

- What are the desired goals for this societal affair? How is this measured? How far is the current level from the desired?

- What government agencies are directly involved in this societal affair? What is the capacity of these agencies?

b. The second task is to profile the "lower box".

- What important rules and incentives govern and direct the behavior of the major players in this affair?

- What government agencies are involved in the formation, implementation and modification of the rules and incentives that govern this affair? What is the capacity of these agencies?
- What institutions are involved in this societal affair? How strong is their social capital? What proportion of the marginalized sectors is included in these institutions?
- How are institutions involved in the formation, implementation and modification of the rules and incentives that govern this affair?
- How many rule violators have been apprehended? In case of no or too few apprehensions, are there evidences of collusion between and among the offender, offended party and the rule enforcer?
- With respect to incentives, what is the rate of availment?

c. The third task is to process the information:
- Economic efficiency in the utilization of resources to produce output
- Effectiveness of output in realizing outcomes
- Efficiency and effectiveness of public sector output to affect private sector input and output
- Clarity of rules and incentives
- Democratic participation in the formation/modification of the rules and incentives
- Transparency and efficiency of implementation
- Effectiveness of accountability mechanisms

Note that in evaluating government, we distinguish between its functions of directly providing public goods and basic services, and of administering the rules and incentives.

It would be useful to consider each of the economic, political and socio-cultural affairs separately:

Governance of Economic Affairs
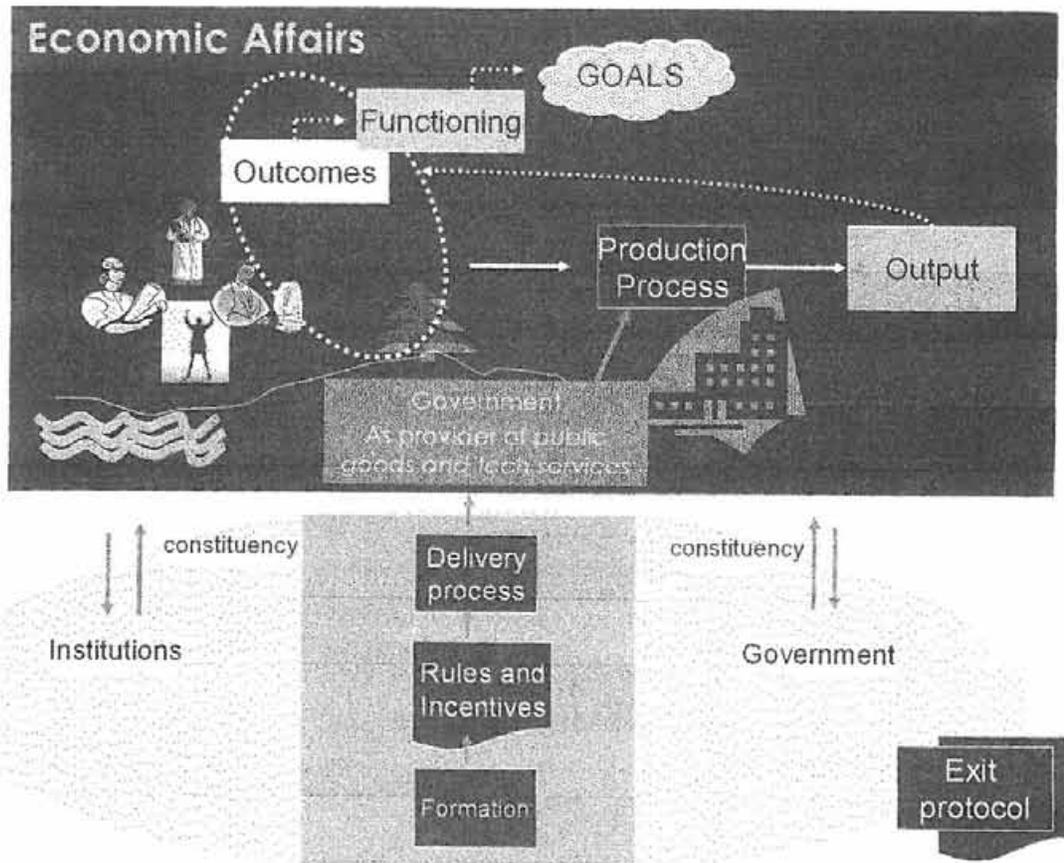
Economic Affairs

GOALS

Functioning

Outcomes

Production Process → Output

Government
As provider of public goods and tech services

constituency | Delivery process | constituency

Institutions | Rules and Incentives | Government

Formation | Exit protocol

Society aspires for economic development characterized by efficiency, equity and stability. Some indicators that can be used to measure these outcomes are:

Efficiency
Land productivity by industy, region
Labor productivity by industy, region
Capital build-up by industy, region

Equity
Income per capita
Gini ratio
Income distribution
Income by sector of employment
Income by class of worker
Poverty incidence
Asset distribution

Stability
Current account balance

Capital account balance

Trade balance

International reserves

Debt (private, government, domestic, international)

Fiscal balance

Inflation rate

Interest rate (trends in long term bonds)

Saving rate

Investment ratio

In economic affairs, people take on their economic roles either as source of labor, capital or both. Environment is also considered for its role as input to production. We also single out the function of government in providing public goods and technical services (research, information, etc.) These inputs relate with each other to produce outputs that are then utilized to generate outcomes that will result in functioning towards the attainment of economic goals.

We are interested in rules that govern the relationship between labor and capital, labor and management, labor and land, capital and land, producer and consumer, etc. We are also interested in incentives that direct labor and capital to expend optimal input in order to produce output.

Governance of Political Affairs

Political Affairs

In analyzing governance of political affairs, we are interested in central and local institutions, organizations and personnel that have the power to issue directions and rule and the relationship of the ruler to the ruled. The goals that we hope to attain concerning this affair are Filipino sovereignty, national unity and national pride. Some indicators that show that these are not met are the following:

    Incidence of armed conflict (NPA)

    Incidence of coups

While some indicators that show that the goals are met are:

    % registered voters

    % voters

    Absentee voters

    #/% who availed of dual citizenship

There are also indicators that reveal breakdown of governance. Unwillingness of the ruled to submit to the authority of the ruler may be manifested in low tax collection efficiency, low participation in public forums, political assassinations, etc.

Ineffectiveness of the ruler to exact compliance from the ruled may be manifested in harassment of the opposing people or groups, excessive use of force in dealing with street protests, etc.

As before, we need to describe the profile of the ruler and the ruled. Since the outputs produced are bound to be intangible, we can describe instead the outcomes realized. Even more important, we describe and evaluate the rules and incentives that govern and direct the relationship. Note that the electoral process is an important aspect of the rules and incentives that govern and direct how the ruler relates with the ruled.

Governance of Socio-cultural Affairs
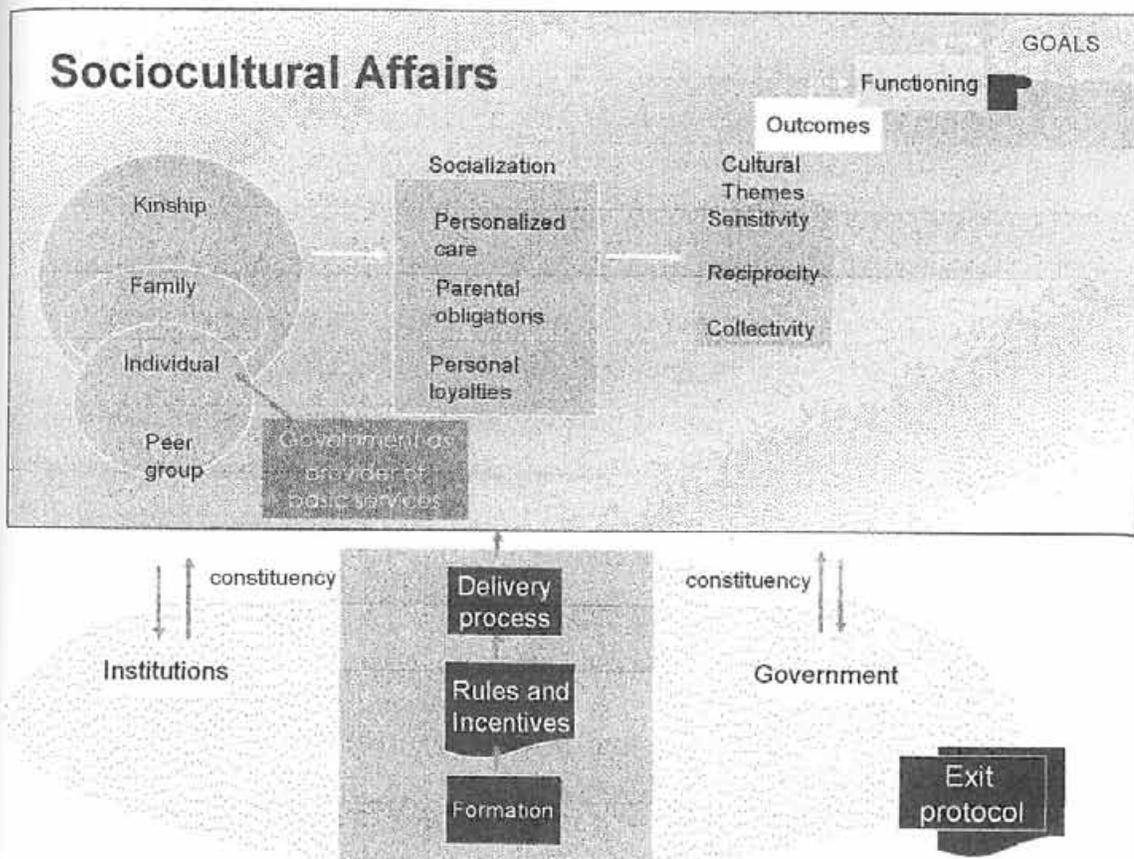
Before a person takes on its (active) economic and political roles, he is first a socio-cultural being. He belongs to a family, a kin and perhaps a peer group. He is also

identified by his cultural leanings perhaps equated with his membership in an ethnolinguistic group or place of residence, etc.

Jocano (2000) postulates that with respect to socio-cultural affairs, an individual aspires to attain dignity and honor. Admittedly, indicators that measure the attainment of these goals are hard to come by. The alternative is to follow the example set by HDN framework where the variables that go into the computation of the HDI are indicative only of the ability "to be and to do" rather than measures of how people have done or have become what they have set out to be and to do. We can then look at indicators that reveal distribution of opportunities to achieve dignity and honor. We also add the following collective goals with respect to sociocultural affairs:

- Mutual respect of cultures
- Nondiscrimination by gender, ethnic origin, religion, location of residence, pertaining to which we can consider outcome indicators such as incidence of Moro insurgency, tribal wars, religious clashes, violence against women, children, the "socially disadvantaged", etc.

The profile should describe the following, at the minimum: (a) distribution of families by type of household (by location) ethnic and religious groups, (b) migration statistics by ethnic and religious groups. Services and facilities, say schools, hospitals, etc., whether private or public should be analyzed according to its availability across people groups characterized by income class, age sex, or even age. Outcomes and final incomes can also be described the same way.

III. EVALUATION

1. The Process Approach

Webster's dictionary defines evaluation as the process of examining the "significance, worth or condition" of something. In general, we value something in terms of the satisfaction we derive from owning it or using it. In turn, our satisfaction depends on how much the object is able to fulfill the purpose for which we obtained it. What the definition implies is that we are able to obtain something for a price and that we obtain it for a reason.[2] We then consider what else we could have for the same price and if it will give us a higher satisfaction level. (We also undertake activities for a reason. We spend time on the activity and if it did not turn out the way we wanted it to, we say that it was "a waste of time.")

In project evaluation, we determine the project's worth by the extent to which it was able to accomplish the objectives for which it has been designed. In addition, we want to learn lessons from the evaluation so that we can improve on the project design the next time we want to accomplish the same set of objectives. We then need to answer the following questions:
1. Was the project done right?
2. Was the right project done?

The first question concerns the translation of project input to output while the second is on the transformation of output to outcome.

We are also concerned about attribution. If the project did not produce the output that we wanted and yet we observe desirable outcomes, then the project should not be given credit for the outcomes. There are many ways in which outcomes are realized. It is for this reason that we adopt a "before and after, with and without" design in project evaluation. We look at outcomes over some time period (before and after) in areas where we introduced the project as well as in areas where we did not introduce the project at all (with and without).

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[2] Strictly speaking, we do not really "obtain" gifts, we receive them. Although we can say that we bought it in terms of how much we invested in the person that gave us the gifts, perhaps in terms of time and even gifts (money).

With respect to governance, the purpose of evaluation is the same, i.e., to determine the extent to which governance has accomplished its objectives. However, unlike project evaluation, it is difficult to look for a "with and without" scenario because there will always be governance aspects that will have over-arching influence. The technique, then, is to adopt a process approach. We borrow the definition in ISO 9001:2000, clause 3.4.1, (cited in Flemming 2002) and his subsequent discussion:

> Process is defined as "a set of interrelated or interacting activities that transform inputs into outputs." The process approach is built on the belief that a desired result is achieved more efficiently when activities and related resources are managed as a process. This approach is built on four concepts: inputs, outputs, verification, and validation. These four ideas form a cohesive structure to ensure that the desired outcome results from the process applied.

Before we conclude that the observed outcome is due to the project, we first need to ascertain delivery of project outputs to and utilization of the same by the intended beneficiaries. We also need to verify the seeming relationship using the question "Are there 'sub-process' that interact with the main process that may have affected outcomes?"

Consider the following example of a communal irrigation project[3]. Note that we start with the main process being Input → output → outcome → impact

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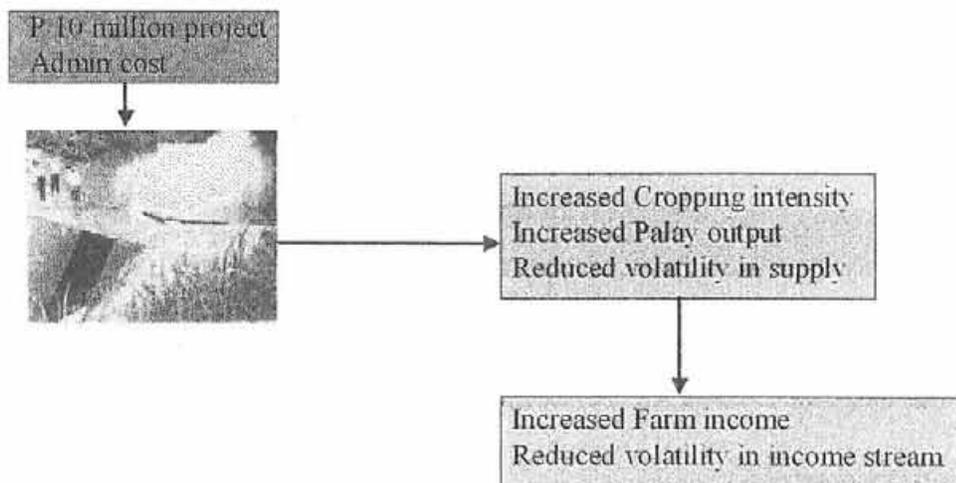
[3] Adapted from Edillon (forthcoming) with tentative title "A Guidebook on Project Evaluation and Development for Provincial Planners."

The main diagnostic question is: Is the communal irrigation project all that is required to increase farm income and reduce the volatility in income stream of farmer-beneficiaries? To which, our likely answer is "No." We then modify the diagram to include the other factors (secondary processes).
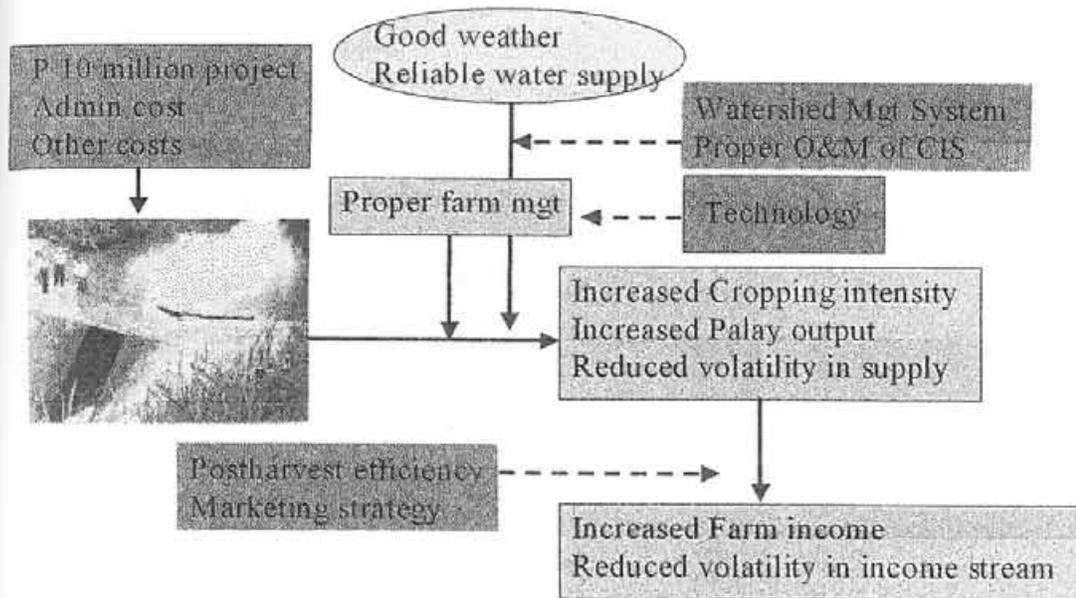
The purpose of the lower box of governance is to affect the affair described in the upper box. Note that this affair follows its own "main process" of
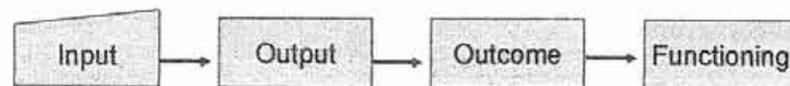
The effect of the lower box may be in terms of:

   a. increase in input
   b. improved efficiency to translate input into outputs
   c. improved effectiveness to transform output into outcomes
   d. improved effectiveness and efficiency to realize functionings

Recall our earlier example of a worker in a car assembly plant who stated the following goal: "I want to earn enough in order to send my children to good schools."

The main process can be illustrated as in the following. Notice that we started with the inputs of the worker and ended with his goal.

```
┌─────────────┐     ┌─────────────┐     ┌─────────────┐     ┌─────────────┐
│ Work time   │ ──▶ │ Number of   │ ──▶ │ Increased   │ ──▶ │ Send kids to│
│ Quality of  │     │ cars        │     │ wealth      │     │ good school │
│ work        │     │ assembled   │     │             │     │             │
└─────────────┘     └─────────────┘     └─────────────┘     └─────────────┘
```
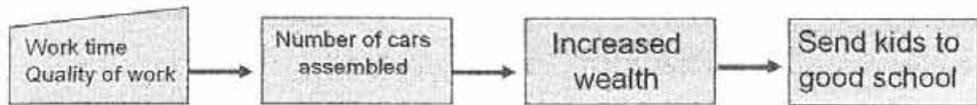
Then, we ask a series of diagnostic questions:

a. Is quality and quantity of work time expended by the worker, enough to determine the exact number of cars that were assembled?

b. Is the number of cars assembled by the worker the only determinant of the increase in the wealth of the worker?

c. Is the increase in the wealth of the work enough to determine if he is able to send his kids to a good school?

We can elaborate the illustration to explicitly consider the role of rules and incentives, as in the following:

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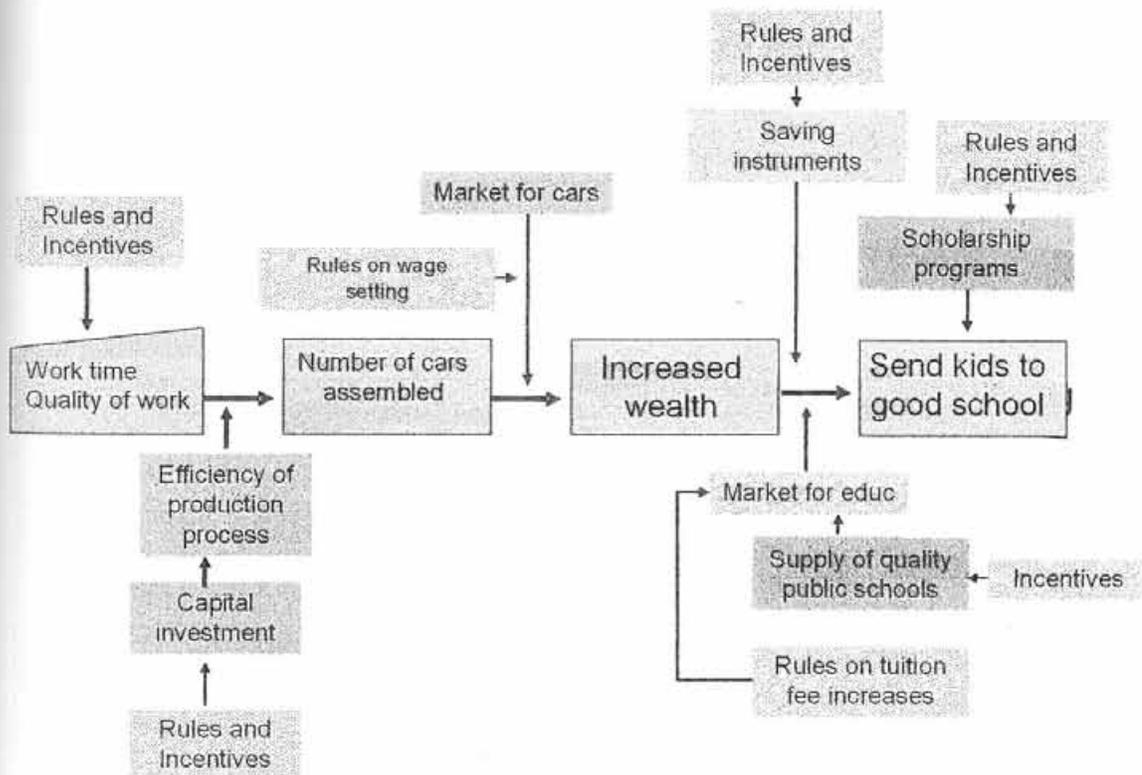
- Rules dictate that the worker spends at least 8 hours a day and 5 to 6 days a week at work. Incentives on overtime will determine if he will put in extra time for work.
- Translating his quantity and quality of work into number of cars assembled will depend on the efficiency of the production process. This is, in turn, affected by the capital investment of his company. In turn, this is influenced by the rules and incentives concerning capital equipment purchases – duties and taxes, tax breaks, etc.
- Translating the number of cars into increased wealth for the worker will depend on the profit of the company, that largely depends on the market for cars – demand and supply. The company then pays the workers, according to the profits it has realized, quantity and quality of work time expended by the worker, but subject to the rules that govern wage setting.
- If the worker is investing in his children's education, he is in for the long haul. From his increased wealth, he should be able to set aside some amount for the future. This behavior is encouraged by the availability of saving instruments, that is in turn, dependent on the rules and incentives that govern saving and investment firms.
- There is also the market for education that needs to be considered that ultimately dictates the tuition fees to be charged by private schools. Of course, there are also rules that govern this. Another important consideration is the availability of good public schools, that is, in turn, determined by incentives given to quality public schools.
- There is also the possibility of the worker's children availing of scholarship programs. Again, this possibility is governed by rules on availment.

For Discussion:

1. Recall your goal statement (that included the hierarchy of goals desired for each

2. **Governance Parameters to be Evaluated**

Pertaining to the "upper box"

Component or Process	Parameter

Input (People, Firms[4], Land, Government as direct provider)	Quantity, quality
Output[5] (Private sector, public sector)	Quantity, quality
Input → Output	$\text{Efficiency} = \dfrac{\text{Output}}{\text{Input}}$
Outcome	Level, distribution Effectiveness = Desired level − actual
Output → Outcome	$\text{Efficiency} = \dfrac{\text{Outcome}}{\text{Output}}$
Functioning	Level, distribution Effectiveness = Desired level − actual

Pertaining to the "lower box"

Component or Process	Parameter
Government as implementor of rules and incentives	Capacity, coverage
Institutions	Social capital
Rules	Clarity Awareness by all concerned Cost of "reporting" violations Perceived proportion of violators apprehended
Incentives	Clarity Awareness by all concerned Cost of availment Perceived rate of availment
Implementation of rules and incentives	$\text{Efficiency} = \dfrac{\text{Coverage}}{\text{Costs incurred}}$
Participatory processes	Consultations conducted, coverage $\text{Efficiency} = \dfrac{\text{Coverage}}{\text{Costs incurred}}$
Accountability mechanism	Presence/absence of M&E Clarity

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[4] Firms figure prominently in economic affairs.
[5] Note that we can relax the reference to output in the case of political and socio-cultural affairs.

	Awareness by all concerned
	Frequency and Time lag of reporting
	Coverage of dissemination

3. Choice of Indicator

An indicator is a measure, either directly observed or derived, which indicates movement towards, or away from an agreed target.

Characteristics of a Good Indicator

First, an indicator must be consistent with objectives. It must be able to fall neatly into the IF-AND-THEN logic. For instance, increased availability of ODA funds does not necessarily indicate an enhanced capability to implement projects.

Second, an indicator must be verifiable. At the very least, it must have quality, quantity and time dimensions. It must also lend itself to objective measurement. For instance, it is very difficult to measure the improvement in the 'reliability' of trainees. In the first place, it is vaguely defined; it does not include a quantity dimension. Secondly, it cannot be objectively verified so that there can be as many different 'levels of reliability' as there are evaluators.

Third, an indicator must be monotonic with respect to welfare measures. For instance, the number of plans developed is not indicative of enhanced planning capacity. In this case, more is not necessarily better. It may be that the beneficiaries are not capable of developing a comprehensive plan so that they came out instead with several, disjoint plans.

Types of Indicators

Of interest to us are two broad classes of Indicators – results and efficacy indicators.

- Results indicators measure the level of results relative to objectives. Examples are input, output, outcome, and impact.
  - Inputs indicators measure that quantity and sometimes quality of resources that are utilized by the major players in the societal affair.
  - Output indicators measure the quantity and sometimes quality of good and services created or produced by the major players.
  - Outcome and impact indicators measure the quantity and quality of results achieved through the utilization of the outputs produced.

- Efficacy indicators show how well results at one level or sub-process have been translated into results at the next level or sub-process.
  - Efficiency indicators measure the amount of input necessary to produce a unit of output.
  - Effectiveness indicators measure the amount of outputs required to produce a unit of outcome/impact.
  - Sustainability indicators measure the prevalence of benefits over time.

Methods of Measurement

Indicators can also be classified according to how precisely they measure results and the timing of measurement. Direct measures correspond precisely to results. On the other hand, indirect measures correspond less precisely to the results. For instance, lower taxi fares can be used as an indirect measure of reduction in traffic congestion. ntermediate and leading indicators provide an early assessment of project results. For instance, increased construction activities can be a leading indicator of increased economic activity.

Selecting an indicator involves an iterative process. First, start with a basic indicator consistent with the component that it is supposed to measure. Simplify so that it becomes objectively verifiable. Then, add QQT dimension. Lastly, check if the indicator is monotonic.

As an example,

Basic indicator: increased farm productivity

Simplify: increased yield per ha.

QQT: rice yield per ha. increased by X% between years 1 and 5.

Check: Increased yield per hectare is monotonic. Higher yield per hectare is definitely better that a lower yield per hectare.

For Discussion:

1. Refer to your elaborate process flowchart.

2. Select an indicator pertaining to results (input,

IV. SUGGESTED TOOL TO EVALUATE GOVERNANCE

A. Sample Questionnaires

GOVERNANCE OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

Date Accomplished: _____

1. Please indicate the following information about yourself and all those who helped fill up this questionnaire.

Name	Agency/Organization	Position/Title

2. What societal affair are you evaluating?

☐ Economic affair

☐ Political affair

☐ Socio-cultural affair

3. What do you think are the major goals that society desires to achieve with respect to this affair? Please enumerate the top five. Identify the indicators that can be used to measure the status of achievement of these goals.

Goals		Results Indicators
	1	
	2	
	3	
	4	
	5	

4. How much have we accomplished in terms of the results indicators you listed in number 3.? Please use a scale of 1 to 5 (1 being the lowest),

	Results Indicators	Accomplishment Rate (Please encircle your answer)				
1		1	2	3	4	5

2		1	2	3	4	5
3		1	2	3	4	5
4		1	2	3	4	5
5		1	2	3	4	5

5. To your knowledge, what are the important rules that govern the relationship between the worker and the business owners?
   a. What behavior on the part of the worker is disallowed under these rules?
   b. What sanction in imposed in cases of violation?
   c. How effective do you think is the rule in discouraging this behavior? Please use a scale of -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, where -1 is very ineffective.

Disallowed behavior	Sanction Imposed	Effectiveness of Rules				
		-2	-1	0	1	2
		-2	-1	0	1	2
		-2	-1	0	1	2
		-2	-1	0	1	2
		-2	-1	0	1	2

   d. What behavior on the part of the business owner is disallowed under these rules?
   e. What sanction in imposed in cases of violation?
   f. How effective do you think is the rule in discouraging this behavior? Please use a scale of -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, where -1 is very ineffective.

Disallowed behavior	Sanction Imposed	Effectiveness of Rules				
		-2	-1	0	1	2
		-2	-1	0	1	2
		-2	-1	0	1	2
		-2	-1	0	1	2
		-2	-1	0	1	2

6. To your knowledge, what are the important rules that govern the relationship between land (and natural resources) and industry?
   g. What behavior on the part of industry is disallowed under these rules?
   h. What sanction in imposed in cases of violation?
   i. How effective do you think is the rule in discouraging this behavior? Please use a scale of -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, where -1 is very ineffective.

Disallowed behavior	Sanction Imposed	Effectiveness of Rules				
		-2	-1	0	1	2
		-2	-1	0	1	2

		-2	-1	0	1	2
		-2	-1	0	1	2
		-2	-1	0	1	2

7. To your knowledge, what are the important incentives that direct the relationship between the worker and the business owners?
   a. What behavior on the part of the worker is being encouraged under these incentives?
   b. What incentive is given for good behavior?
   c. How effective do you think is the incentive in encouraging this behavior? Please use a scale of -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, where -1 is very ineffective.

Behavior being encouraged	Incentive Given	Effectiveness of Incentives				
		-2	-1	0	1	2
		-2	-1	0	1	2
		-2	-1	0	1	2
		-2	-1	0	1	2
		-2	-1	0	1	2

   d. What behavior on the part of the business owner is being encouraged under these incentives?
   e. What incentive is given for good behavior?
   f. How effective do you think is the incentive in encouraging this behavior? Please use a scale of -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, where -1 is very ineffective.

Behavior being encouraged	Incentive Given	Effectiveness of Incentives				
		-2	-1	0	1	2
		-2	-1	0	1	2
		-2	-1	0	1	2
		-2	-1	0	1	2
		-2	-1	0	1	2

8. To your knowledge, what are the important incentives that direct the relationship between land (and natural resources) and industry?
   g. What behavior on the part of industry is being encouraged under these incentives?
   h. What incentive is given for good behavior?
   i. How effective do you think is the incentive in encouraging this behavior? Please use a scale of -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, where -1 is very ineffective.

Behavior being encouraged	Incentive Given	Effectiveness of Incentives				
		-2	-1	0	1	2
		-2	-1	0	1	2

		-2	-1	0	1	2
		-2	-1	0	1	2
		-2	-1	0	1	2

9. How were you involved in the formation of these rules?

    a. No involvement,
    b. Joined public hearings on the matter (How many times did you attend? _____)
    c. Joined rallies on the matter (How many times did you attend? _____)
    d. Submitted position papers or written opinions on the matter
    e. Other types of involvement, please specify

    _____

10. Please rate the rules and the processes involved in the formation of these rules, in the following terms. Use a scale of 1 to 5, 1 being the lowest.

Parameter	Rate				
Clarity of rules	1	2	3	4	5
Participatory processes	1	2	3	4	5
Inclusion of the marginalized sector	1	2	3	4	5
Wide dissemination of rules	1	2	3	4	5

11. How are you involved in the implementation of these rules?

    a. No involvement,
    b. Alerted authorities about violators
    c. Personally apprehended violators
    d. Other types of involvement, please specify

    _____

12. Please rate the implementation of the rules, in the following terms. Use a scale of 1 to 5, 1 being the lowest.

Parameter	Rate				
Transparency	1	2	3	4	5
Accountability	1	2	3	4	5
Fair implementation of the rules	1	2	3	4	5
Wide coverage of implementation	1	2	3	4	5

13. How were you involved in the formation of these incentives?

    a. No involvement,

b. Joined public hearings on the matter (How many times did you attend? _____)
c. Joined rallies on the matter (How many times did you attend? _____)
d. Submitted position papers or written opinions on the matter
e. Other types of involvement, please specify
_____

14. How are you involved in the implementation of these incentives?

    a. No involvement,
    b. Informed authorities about or nominated possible "awardees"
    c. Contributed money for the award
    d. Other types of involvement, please specify
_____

15. Please rate the incentives and the processes involved in the formation of these incentives, in the following terms. Use a scale of 1 to 5, 1 being the lowest.

Parameter	Rate				
Clarity of incentives	1	2	3	4	5
Participatory processes	1	2	3	4	5
Inclusion of the marginalized sector	1	2	3	4	5
Wide dissemination of incentives	1	2	3	4	5

16. Please rate the implementation of the incentives, in the following terms. Use a scale of 1 to 5, 1 being the lowest.

Parameter	Rate				
Transparency	1	2	3	4	5
Accountability	1	2	3	4	5
Fair implementation of the incentives	1	2	3	4	5
Wide coverage of implementation	1	2	3	4	5

17. Are you aware of the protocol to follow when you want the rules and incentives modified and/or totally removed?

☐ Yes

☐ No

18. To your knowledge, who are involved in this "change process".

a. Government, specify agency and unit

b. Civil Society Organizations, specify organization

c. Business and other groups, specify groups

19. In your opinion, which of the rules and incentives you stated above needs to be modified and/or totally removed? Why do you say that it needs to be modified and/or totally removed?

Rule or Incentive that needs to be modified and/or removed	Explanation

GOVERNANCE OF POLITICAL AFFAIRS

Date Accomplished: _____

1. Please indicate the following information about yourself and all those who helped fill up this questionnaire.

Name	Agency/Organization	Position/Title

2. What societal affair are you evaluating?

☐   Economic affair

☐   Political affair

☐   Socio-cultural affair

3. What do you think are the major goals that society desires to achieve with respect to this affair? Please enumerate the top five. Identify the indicators that can be used to measure the status of achievement of these goals.

Goals		Results Indicators
	1	
	2	
	3	
	4	
	5	

4. How much have we accomplished in terms of the results indicators you listed in number 3.? Please use a scale of 1 to 5 (1 being the lowest),

	Results Indicators	Accomplishment Rate (Please encircle your answer)				
1		1	2	3	4	5
2		1	2	3	4	5
3		1	2	3	4	5
4		1	2	3	4	5

5		1 2 3 4 5

5. To your knowledge, what are the important rules that govern the relationship between the ruler and the ruled?
   j. What behavior on the part of the ruler is disallowed under these rules?
   k. What sanction in imposed in cases of violation?
   l. How effective do you think is the rule in discouraging this behavior? Please use a scale of -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, where -1 is very ineffective.

Disallowed behavior	Sanction Imposed	Effectiveness of Rules				
		-2	-1	0	1	2
		-2	-1	0	1	2
		-2	-1	0	1	2
		-2	-1	0	1	2
		-2	-1	0	1	2

   m. What behavior on the part of the ruled is disallowed under these rules?
   n. What sanction in imposed in cases of violation?
   o. How effective do you think is the rule in discouraging this behavior? Please use a scale of -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, where -1 is very ineffective.

Disallowed behavior	Sanction Imposed	Effectiveness of Rules				
		-2	-1	0	1	2
		-2	-1	0	1	2
		-2	-1	0	1	2
		-2	-1	0	1	2
		-2	-1	0	1	2

6. To your knowledge, what are the important incentives that direct the relationship between the ruler and the ruled?
   j. What behavior on the part of the ruler is being encouraged under these incentives?
   k. What incentive is given for good behavior?
   l. How effective do you think is the incentive in encouraging this behavior? Please use a scale of -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, where -1 is very ineffective.

Behavior being encouraged	Incentive Given	Effectiveness of Incentives				
		-2	-1	0	1	2
		-2	-1	0	1	2
		-2	-1	0	1	2

		-2	-1	0	1	2
		-2	-1	0	1	2

m. What behavior on the part of the ruled is being encouraged under these incentives?

n. What incentive is given for good behavior?

o. How effective do you think is the incentive in encouraging this behavior? Please use a scale of -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, where -1 is very ineffective.

Behavior being encouraged	Incentive Given	Effectiveness of Incentives				
		-2	-1	0	1	2
		-2	-1	0	1	2
		-2	-1	0	1	2
		-2	-1	0	1	2
		-2	-1	0	1	2

7. How were you involved in the formation of these rules?

    a. No involvement,
    b. Joined public hearings on the matter (How many times did you attend? _____)
    c. Joined rallies on the matter (How many times did you attend? _____)
    d. Submitted position papers or written opinions on the matter
    e. Other types of involvement, please specify

_____

8. Please rate the rules and the processes involved in the formation of these rules, in the following terms. Use a scale of 1 to 5, 1 being the lowest.

Parameter	Rate				
Clarity of rules	1	2	3	4	5
Participatory processes	1	2	3	4	5
Inclusion of the marginalized sector	1	2	3	4	5
Wide dissemination of rules	1	2	3	4	5

9. How are you involved in the implementation of these rules?

    f. No involvement,
    g. Alerted authorities about violators
    h. Personally apprehended violators
    i. Other types of involvement, please specify

_____

10. Please rate the implementation of the rules, in the following terms. Use a scale of 1 to 5, 1 being the lowest.

Parameter	Rate				
Transparency	1	2	3	4	5
Accountability	1	2	3	4	5
Fair implementation of the rules	1	2	3	4	5
Wide coverage of implementation	1	2	3	4	5

11. How were you involved in the formation of these incentives?

   j. No involvement,
   k. Joined public hearings on the matter (How many times did you attend? _____)
   l. Joined rallies on the matter (How many times did you attend? _____)
   m. Submitted position papers or written opinions on the matter
   n. Other types of involvement, please specify
   _____

12. How are you involved in the implementation of these incentives?

   o. No involvement,
   p. Informed authorities about or nominated possible "awardees"
   q. Contributed money for the award
   r. Other types of involvement, please specify
   _____

13. Please rate the incentives and the processes involved in the formation of these incentives, in the following terms. Use a scale of 1 to 5, 1 being the lowest.

Parameter	Rate				
Clarity of incentives	1	2	3	4	5
Participatory processes	1	2	3	4	5
Inclusion of the marginalized sector	1	2	3	4	5
Wide dissemination of incentives	1	2	3	4	5

14. Please rate the implementation of the incentives, in the following terms. Use a scale of 1 to 5, 1 being the lowest.

Parameter	Rate				
Transparency	1	2	3	4	5
Accountability	1	2	3	4	5

Fair implementation of the incentives	1	2	3	4	5
Wide coverage of implementation	1	2	3	4	5

15. Are you aware of the protocol to follow when you want the rules and incentives modified and/or totally removed?

☐ Yes

☐ No

16. To your knowledge, who are involved in this "change process".

    a. Government, specify agency and unit

    b. Civil Society Organizations, specify organization

    c. Business and other groups, specify groups

17. In your opinion, which of the rules and incentives you stated above needs to be modified and/or totally removed? Why do you say that it needs to be modified and/or totally removed?

Rule or Incentive that needs to be modified and/or removed	Explanation

GOVERNANCE OF SOCIO-CULTURAL AFFAIRS

Date Accomplished: _____

1. Please indicate the following information about yourself and all those who helped fill up this questionnaire.

Name	Agency/Organization	Position/Title

2. What societal affair are you evaluating?

☐   Economic affair

☐   Political affair

☐   Socio-cultural affair

3. What do you think are the major goals that society desires to achieve with respect to this affair? Please enumerate the top five. Identify the indicators that can be used to measure the status of achievement of these goals.

Goals		Results Indicators
	1	
	2	
	3	
	4	
	5	

4. How much have we accomplished in terms of the results indicators you listed in number 3.? Please use a scale of 1 to 5 (1 being the lowest),

	Results Indicators	Accomplishment Rate (Please encircle your answer)				
1		1	2	3	4	5
2		1	2	3	4	5
3		1	2	3	4	5
4		1	2	3	4	5

5		1 2 3 4 5

5. To your knowledge, what people groups qualify as "majority", "minority" and "marginal"? You may want to subdivide this further into ethnolinguistic grouping, gender, age group, religious group, etc.

Group	Majority	Minority	Marginal
Ethnolinguistic group			
Gender			
Age group			
Religious group			
Others, specify			
Others, specify			
Others, specify			

6. To your knowledge, what are the important rules that govern the relationship between and among the different ethnolinguistic groups?
   a. What behavior on the part of the majority ethnolinguistic group is disallowed under these rules?
   b. What sanction in imposed in cases of violation?
   c. How effective do you think is the rule in discouraging this behavior? Please use a scale of -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, where -1 is very ineffective.

Disallowed behavior	Sanction Imposed	Effectiveness of Rules				
		-2	-1	0	1	2
		-2	-1	0	1	2
		-2	-1	0	1	2
		-2	-1	0	1	2
		-2	-1	0	1	2

d. What behavior on the part of the minority ethnolinguistic group is disallowed under these rules?
e. What sanction in imposed in cases of violation?
f. How effective do you think is the rule in discouraging this behavior? Please use a scale of -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, where -1 is very ineffective.

Disallowed behavior	Sanction Imposed	Effectiveness of Rules				
		-2	-1	0	1	2
		-2	-1	0	1	2
		-2	-1	0	1	2
		-2	-1	0	1	2
		-2	-1	0	1	2

g. What behavior on the part of the marginal ethnolinguistic group is disallowed under these rules?
h. What sanction in imposed in cases of violation?
i. How effective do you think is the rule in discouraging this behavior? Please use a scale of -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, where -1 is very ineffective.

Disallowed behavior	Sanction Imposed	Effectiveness of Rules				
		-2	-1	0	1	2
		-2	-1	0	1	2
		-2	-1	0	1	2
		-2	-1	0	1	2
		-2	-1	0	1	2

7. To your knowledge, what are the important incentives that direct the relationship between and among the different ethnolinguistic groups?
a. What behavior on the part of the majority people group is being encouraged under these incentives?
b. What incentive is given for good behavior?
c. How effective do you think is the incentive in encouraging this behavior? Please use a scale of -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, where -1 is very ineffective.

Behavior being encouraged	Incentive Given	Effectiveness of Incentives				
		-2	-1	0	1	2
		-2	-1	0	1	2
		-2	-1	0	1	2
		-2	-1	0	1	2
		-2	-1	0	1	2

d. What behavior on the part of the minority people group is being encouraged under these incentives?
e. What incentive is given for good behavior?
f. How effective do you think is the incentive in encouraging this behavior? Please use a scale of -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, where -1 is very ineffective.

Behavior being encouraged	Incentive Given	Effectiveness of Incentives				
		-2	-1	0	1	2
		-2	-1	0	1	2
		-2	-1	0	1	2
		-2	-1	0	1	2
		-2	-1	0	1	2

g. What behavior on the part of the marginal people group is being encouraged under these incentives?
h. What incentive is given for good behavior?
i. How effective do you think is the incentive in encouraging this behavior? Please use a scale of -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, where -1 is very ineffective.

Behavior being encouraged	Incentive Given	Effectiveness of Incentives				
		-2	-1	0	1	2
		-2	-1	0	1	2
		-2	-1	0	1	2
		-2	-1	0	1	2
		-2	-1	0	1	2

8. How were you involved in the formation of these rules?

    s. No involvement,
    t. Joined public hearings on the matter (How many times did you attend? _____)
    u. Joined rallies on the matter (How many times did you attend? _____)
    v. Submitted position papers or written opinions on the matter
    w. Other types of involvement, please specify

_____

9. Please rate the rules and the processes involved in the formation of these rules, in the following terms. Use a scale of 1 to 5, 1 being the lowest.

Parameter	Rate				
Clarity of rules	1	2	3	4	5
Participatory processes	1	2	3	4	5

Inclusion of the marginalized sector	1	2	3	4	5
Wide dissemination of rules	1	2	3	4	5

10. How are you involved in the implementation of these rules?

     x. No involvement,
     y. Alerted authorities about violators
     z. Personally apprehended violators
     aa. Other types of involvement, please specify
     _____

11. Please rate the implementation of the rules, in the following terms. Use a scale of 1 to 5, 1 being the lowest.

Parameter	Rate				
Transparency	1	2	3	4	5
Accountability	1	2	3	4	5
Fair implementation of the rules	1	2	3	4	5
Wide coverage of implementation	1	2	3	4	5

12. How were you involved in the formation of these incentives?

     bb. No involvement,
     cc. Joined public hearings on the matter (How many times did you attend? _____)
     dd. Joined rallies on the matter (How many times did you attend? _____)
     ee. Submitted position papers or written opinions on the matter
     ff. Other types of involvement, please specify
     _____

13. How are you involved in the implementation of these incentives?

     gg. No involvement,
     hh. Informed authorities about or nominated possible "awardees"
     ii. Contributed money for the award
     jj. Other types of involvement, please specify
     _____

14. Please rate the incentives and the processes involved in the formation of these incentives, in the following terms. Use a scale of 1 to 5, 1 being the lowest.

Parameter	Rate				
Clarity of incentives	1	2	3	4	5
Participatory processes	1	2	3	4	5

Inclusion of the marginalized sector	1	2	3	4	5
Wide dissemination of incentives	1	2	3	4	5

15. Please rate the implementation of the incentives, in the following terms. Use a scale of 1 to 5, 1 being the lowest.

Parameter	Rate				
Transparency	1	2	3	4	5
Accountability	1	2	3	4	5
Fair implementation of the incentives	1	2	3	4	5
Wide coverage of implementation	1	2	3	4	5

16. Are you aware of the protocol to follow when you want the rules and incentives modified and/or totally removed?

❑   Yes

❑   No

17. To your knowledge, who are involved in this "change process".

     d.   Government, specify agency and unit

     e.   Civil Society Organizations, specify organization

f. Business and other groups, specify groups

18. In your opinion, which of the rules and incentives you stated above needs to be modified and/or totally removed? Why do you say that it needs to be modified and/or totally removed?

Rule or Incentive that needs to be modified and/or removed	Explanation

PROFILE OF CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS

1. General Identification

Name of CSO	
Office Address	
Registered since (year)	

2. What sector or people group does the CSO represent?

Sector	
People group	
Location	

3. Organization

3.1 Board of Directors/Trustees

1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	

3.2 Executive Officers

Name	Position
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	

7.	

3.3 Membership

General membership (number)	

3.4 Staffing Pattern

	Technical Staff	Administrative Staff
Total		
Age group • Less than 20 • 21 – 30 • 31 – 40 • 41 – 50 • 51 – 64 • 65 and over		
Gender • Male • Female		
Highest grade completed • Less than HS • HS graduate • College undergraduate • College graduate • With MA/MS units or Diploma degree • With MA/MS degree • With PhD units • With PhD degree		

4. Financial Capacity (income for the last 3 years)

Year	Income (based on Financial Statement)
2006	
2005	
2004	

5. Describe the goods and services extended by the CSO to the sector/people group that it represents.

1.
2.
3.

4.
5.

6. Is the CSO a member of a bigger coalition of CSOs? Specify which coalition.

1.
2.
3.

7. Is the CSO a member of any development or advisory council of government, say NAPC, RDC, RKCG, PDC, LDC, etc. Please specify how many times during the past 3 years that the CSO attend the meetings?

Membership in Government Advisory Council	Number of times CSO attended meeting during the past 3 years
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	

8. During the past 3 years, how many times did the CSO

	Number of times CSO undertook activity during the past 3 years
Held board meetings	
Held general membership meetings	
Conducted surveys among its members, specify purpose of surveys	
Conducted surveys among the sector/people group that it represents, specify purpose of surveys	
Provided advice to government, specify agency/official and type of advice	
Organized rallies	

9. What other activities did you undertake during the past 3 years that you think influence our state of societal affairs and/or quality of governance?

1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	

10. Sources of Data/Information

1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	

B. Instructions for Implementing the Governance M&E Tool

1. Selecting the Data Collection Methodology

One of the most crucial aspects of conducting evaluation is data collection. Our findings and conclusions can only be as accurate as the data on which it is based. Therefore, the data collection method must conform to the following standards:

- Usefulness, relevance and credibility
- Feasibility and cost-effectiveness
- Social justice and ethics
- Technical validity

The method chosen must be credible so that the findings would also be credible. For example, limiting the evaluation of a nationwide project to only a case study would raise doubts as to the intentions of the study and therefore would render any data collected, let alone the findings, to be dubious.

The method chosen should also be useful and relevant. This criteria, of course, assumes that an objective for the RME has been set. If the idea is to learn from the good and bad experiences of successful and failure project sites, respectively, then the advisable method is to do a two-phased data collection strategy. The first should be nationwide in scope where the objective is to identify the success and failure sites; while the second should entail be an in-depth study of only the identified sites.

The method chosen must be do-able within budget and time constraints. There must be consideration for both the financial, technical and physical capabilities of the institution. For instance, it may cost-effective to first inquire from research institutions, government agencies, data collection outfits about existing studies and secondary data that may already be used as basis for the RME.

There must be consideration for culture in the selection of the data collection method. For instance, it may not be advisable to include only the housewives as respondents when conducting a survey in Muslim areas. Some respondents

may not openly talk about certain delicate issues to strangers, e.g., hygiene and sanitation, sex habits, etc.

The method must be technically valid. In evaluating whether or not an education project has significantly reduced the distance traveled by students in going to and from school, it would not be advisable to ask Grade I pupils about the distance of their houses to their school. In urban areas, it may even be more valid to inquire about how much time is spent traveling to and from school rather than inquiring about distance. Of course, there should also be consideration for the age/ability of respondents to give accurate answers. In conducting a survey of expenditures, using 'past week' as reference period, inquiries must first be made to determine if the 'past week' was a special occasion in the survey area.

1.1 Classification of Methods by Degree of Directness

Methods can either be direct or indirect. Some direct methods use questionnaires or interview schedules where queries are asked directly to identified respondents. Ethnographic methods are classified as indirect methods. Respondents are not pre-identified; questions are not pre-determined rather, they may just flow directly from previous answers.

1.2 Data Collection Strategies

Conducting Interviews

Data may be collected by conducting interviews. An interview is a face-to-face interpersonal role situation in which the interviewer asks the respondent questions designed to obtain answers pertinent to the research problem.

The definition above emphasizes the key players, instruments and strategies involved in conducting the interview. The key players are the interviewer and respondent. Interviewers should be trained properly and respondents have to pass some well-defined inclusion criteria. The instruments are the questions designed to generate the relevant answers. The strategy involves a face-to-face interpersonal role situation. Respondents cannot conduct the interview by themselves.

The interview schedule (IS) can either be structured or unstructured. A structured IS is one the interviewer is allowed very little liberty in asking and sequencing questions. Rather, the questions are written the way they should be asked and in the dialect understood by respondents. Unstructured interviews, in contrast, are more flexible and open. Although the research objectives govern the questions asked, their sequence and wordings are entirely in the hands of the interviewer. Unstructured interview is the more advisable form of conducting interviews about sensitive issues or among sensitive respondents.

Using Questionnaires

Admittedly, conducting interviews is more costly and time-consuming. An alternative is to simply request respondents to answer the questions by themselves. This method has the following advantages:

- It is economical since the method requires fewer personnel.
- It can cover more respondents. Cost savings from reduction in personnel may be utilized for the production of more questionnaires.
- Respondents remain anonymous, thus, they may be more open with their responses.

The method, however, suffers from the following setbacks:

- They usually result in a low percentage of returns. Most respondents can not be expected to accomplish the questionnaires and send them back on their own volition.
- Some questions may not be easily understood so that respondents may interpret a single item differently. The term "government" is a common word which is subject to different interpretations. To some people, government involves only the executive branch at the national level. To others, it involves only the local officials. To some, it includes only the congressmen.
- If only closed items are used, then the questionnaire becomes rigid. Most respondents limit their respondents to the alternatives specified.
- If open items are used, respondents may object to writing.

Other Methods

Collecting data from individuals may also be done using phone interviews. This method, however, may not be applicable in the rural areas when phone coverage is not extensive. Another technique is to send the questionnaires by mail together with a self-addressed return envelope. Still another technique is to ask respondents to maintain diaries or fill out activity logs. This is more common in studies that determine the 'typical' diet , or expenditure pattern, of a respondent household.

1.3 Collecting Data from Groups

In some cases, it is more cost-effective to gather groups of individuals and conduct panel interviews. Again, the techniques may vary. They may be conducted as focus group discussions, nominal group technique, or based on submissions from community groups or community consultations.

Tips on Group Discussions

- Identify "key informants" representing main groups involved in or affected by the project. That is, identify the stakeholders. They may or may not know about the project objectives and strategies, but they should be among the target beneficiaries, or project implementors, managers, etc. who can be expected to be vocal about their feelings, opinions, etc. These may include the barangay captain, religious leaders, NGO workers, PMOs, etc.
- Note the position of the informant and try to estimate how this position may bias the information.
- Randomly select people who are not key informants. These would include the ordinary people or people who do not hold positions of influence.
- Analyze the characteristics of key informants to determine which groups are not represented. Try classifying them according to age, sex, religious and political affiliation, place of residence, income class, etc.

1.4 Using Secondary Data

The methods previously discussed are also referred to as primary data collection methods. They require substantial financial and technical capabilities both for design, administration, processing and analysis. Using secondary data eliminates the first two stages and therefore affords more savings in both time

and money. Moreover, it is unobtrusive since data has been collected before, and for a purpose not specific to the conduct of RME for the project.

There are, however, problems attendant to using secondary data.

- The quality and reliability of the data collection might not be known or be suspect. In which case, we can not be certain about the credibility of the data.
- The data may suffer from inconsistent or changing definitions over time across sites. The Philippine employment data is a classic example.
- Existing data will often tend to relate more to inputs, outputs and sometimes outcomes. There is a dearth of data that pertain to processes and levels of satisfaction.
- There may be ethical objections to using data collected in confidence for a purpose other than the evaluation.
- Data may not be in the form required for the evaluation. It will not be correct to infer municipal level indicators from data which is valid only up to a provincial level of disaggregation.

1.5 Using Multimethod Approaches

Using various independent methods in measuring indicators provide consistency checks on the data and improves the reliability of findings. At the same time, the appropriateness of different data collection techniques are evaluated.

2. Use of Sampling Techniques

Sampling is probably the most commonly applied statistical technique although most people do not know about it. When asked about an individual or institution, we usually base our opinions on a sample of encounters. When buying foods, we usually decide after we have tasted a small bite. Even scientists base their conclusions on a number of experiments or on a limited series of observations.

2.1 Advantages of the Sampling Method

The alternative to sampling is the census or what is called a complete enumeration. Obviously, sampling is more affordable and requires less time.

Since it is more affordable, sampling can done on a much wider scope. And even if the scope is much wider, since the number of observation units is limited, it would require only limited manpower. Consequently, they can be properly trained and given ample supervision, thus leading to greater accuracy of data collected.

2.2 Principal Steps

- Define the objectives of the survey.
  The objectives of the survey will direct the rest of the survey planning and operations.
- Identify the population to be sampled.
  We need to identify who the possible respondents are. This also means specifying the inclusion and exclusion criteria.
- Enumerate the data to be collected.
  If necessary, we need to provide an operational definition of critical variables. For instance, the concepts of a household, household head need to be properly defined.
- Determine the degree of precision desired.
  This decision will input into the estimation of the sample size. Just how much error can we tolerate between our sample observation and the true population parameter? You may want to consult a professional statistician to arrive at this decision.
- Agree on the method of measurement.
  Are we going to mail the questionnaires? Will we use trained interviewers? Will the interviews be done over the phone?
- Construct the frame.
  A frame is simply a list of qualified respondents, i.e., all those who meet our inclusion criteria without violating any of our exclusion criteria. In most cases, we will have to rely on existing documentation, perhaps the school attendance records, barangay records, municipal registry, etc.
- Select the sample.
  Guided by the selected sampling methodology and using the frame, the sample will now be drawn. Note that in some cases, a frame may not be needed anymore, as will be discussed later.

- Pretest the questionnaire and field methods on a small scale.

  Even after rigorous office procedures have been utilized in preparing for the survey, e.g., panel discussions, consultations with experts, etc., the questionnaires and the field methods will need to be pretested on a small scale.

- Organize the field work.

  Assemble the field personnel - supervisors, monitors, interviewers, etc. Make sure that they undergo rigorous training on both the questionnaire and the field methods.

- Summarize and analyze the data.

  The data collected will need to be edited and verified. We need to make sure that inconsistent data are verified, nonresponses are dealt with appropriately, penmanship is legible, etc.

2.3 Probability vs. Nonprobability Sampling

Probability Sampling

Probability sampling refers to the technique where the probability of a sample being selected in known.

Consider a population consisting of individuals 1, 2, ..., 6. Suppose that we have been asked to select a sample of size 2. The following strategy is considered a probability sampling method. Note that we did not include all possible samples of size 2; neither did we assign the samples S1, S2, and S2 equal chances of selection. The important thing is that we know what the possible samples are and their probability of being selected.

Nonprobability Sampling

Suppose we modify the previous example to the case where the population consists of 62 million people and we are to draw a sample of size 25,000. Or probably the case where the population size is not even known. Or imagine interviewing shoppers at a mall, where people come and go. Clearly there are cases where adopting a probability sampling technique is very cumbersome, if not impossible.

Nonprobability sampling is the case where the probabilities of inclusion of sampling units are not known. Some common practices are the following:

- sampling is restricted only to the accessible units.

  Perhaps for administrative convenience or even security reasons, possible respondents situated in remote areas may no longer be considered in the sample.

- haphazard selection

  In selecting shoppers in a mall, one may interview the first person who comes along and then the next person who comes after the previous interview has been concluded.

- selecting only the "typical" units

  We may vary the previous practice and define some inclusion criteria. Therefore, the first person satisfying the criteria is interviewed and the next person who comes after the previous interview has been concluded provided the criteria is met.

- sample consists of volunteers

  This is a common practice in the field test of drugs. Since it is unethical (even immoral) to administer untested drugs to a random sample of individuals, we only perform the test on willing (probably risk-neutral/risk-loving) participants.

2.4 The Table of Random Numbers

Tables of random numbers are tables of the digits 0, 1, 2, ..., 9, each digit having an equal chance of selection at any draw. A portion is shown here. Note that the alternative is to use small pieces of paper of equal weight, size, texture, etc., and numbered 1 up to N, where N is the population size and selecting only n of these, where n is the desired sample size. Another alternative, now available to us, is to generate n random numbers using computer softwares.

	00-04	05-09	10-14	15-19	20-24
00	54463	22662	65905	70639	79365
01	15389	85205	18850	39226	42249
02	85941	40756	82414	02015	13858
03	61149	69440	11286	88218	58925
04	052219	81619	10651	67079	92511
05	41417	98326	87719	92294	46614
06	28357	94070	20652	35774	16249
07	17783	00015	10806	83091	91530
08	40950	84820	29881	85966	62800
09	82995	64157	66164	41180	10089

2.5 Common Probability Sampling Techniques

Simple Random Sampling

Simple random sampling (SRS) is a method of selecting a sample of size n out of a population of size N such that each possible sample has an equal chance of selection.

Consider again the previous example. SRS requires that we are able to identify all possible samples of size 2. Having identified these, we then assign each one an equal probability of selection. Note that this is equivalent to the more commonly known procedure where we first select one sample and each unit is given 1/N chance of selection; and having selected the first, we proceed to selecting the second sample, this time each remaining unit is given 1/(N-1) chance of selection.

Stratified Random Sampling

In Stratified Random Sampling (StRS), the population of size N is first stratified into L nonoverlapping strata, each with N_1, N_2, ..., N_L units. For instance, we may want to stratify our samples according to: direct service users, indirect service users, taxpayers, government, CSO, business, etc/ Samples are then independently drawn from each stratum. If n_1 is the number of units taken from stratum 1 with size N_1; n_2 number of units taken from stratum 2 with size N_2, and so on, then it must be that $n_1 + n_2 + n_3 + ... + n_L = n$.

Advantages of StRS

StRS is the preferred sampling technique if we want to gather data with known precision for certain subdivisions of the population. It is also preferred for reasons of administrative convenience, particularly if the stratification variable is an index of location, e.g., urban/rural, region, province, etc.

Another advantage of StRS is that it can deal with the need to apply different sampling approaches to different strata. For instance, in urban areas, the instruction may be to sample every 10th household. However, in rural areas where houses are situated very far in between, such instruction may not be advisable.

If the variable of interest varies according to the stratification variable, then StRS produces a gain in precision over SRS. Suppose the objective is to estimate the mean household income in a province. If we employ SRS, then a sample consisting of urban dwellers is just as likely to be selected as one consisting of rural dwellers. In the first instance, we may arrive at an overestimate while in the latter, we may arrive at an underestimate of the mean household income in the province. On the other hand, if we employ StRS where ample representation of urban and rural dwellers is ensured, we would be able to improve the quality of the estimate.

Systematic Sampling

Systematic Random Sampling (SysRS) is a sampling technique where the initial sample is randomly selected and the rest are systematically sampled according to the sampling interval.

If N is the population size and n is the desired sample size, then the sampling interval, k, is given by the ratio N/n. In SysRS, the first unit is randomly selected from the first k units. Every kth unit thereafter is subsequently included in the sample.

Suppose N=150, n=10, then k = 15. We randomly select a number from 1 to 15, say 3. Therefore, the 3rd unit is included in the sample together with the 18th, 33rd, 48th, etc.

Advantages of SysRS

The obvious advantage of SysRS is that it is easy to implement. We only need to generate one random number, i.e., the random start. In field operations, we need only to give specific instructions on how to order the houses and given the random start, the interviewers themselves can select the sample. It is makes for easy monitoring since even an external monitor can retrace the sequence of interviews.

SysRS also ensures that the sample is evenly distributed across a certain locality. In effect, we are stratifying the population into n "strata" of 15 units each. Consequently, we may realize a gain in precision. Note however that the precision is compromised if the sampling interval closely coincides with some form of social or economic grouping. We can imagine a community where the houses are arranged in blocks, 4 to a block. Suppose that the location of the houses within the block corrresponds to economic status, such that those in the comer are better-off than the others in the block. If the sampling interval = 4 and the random start=1, then our sample would consist of all households living in comer lots!

Cluster Sampling

Cluster sampling is a technique where the population is first subdivided into nonoverlapping clusters, then a cluster is randomly selected and every unit in the selected cluster is included in the sample.

Note that if the composition of sampling units within a cluster is homogenous while the difference between clusters is significant, then we lose the representativeness of our sample and therefore the precision of our estimate is reduced.

Reasons for Cluster Sampling

Cluster sampling is resorted to if no reliable frame exists and its construction requires substantial cost and time. Furthermore, the procedure implies that field operations would be confined to only one or a few localities. Thus, it is administratively convenient and is less costly.

Multi-Stage Sampling

In most large-scale surveys, sampling is done in several stages. We can cite the sampling technique used by the Integrated Survey of Households (ISH), abstracting from its inclusion/exclusion criteria. The ISH uses stratified random sampling at first stage with province as stratification variable. Barangays in each province are then stratified according to urban and rural location. For each substratum, barangays are randomly selected. Households in each sample barangay are then randomly selected.

V. ANALYZING THE RESULTS

1. Coding the Responses

Data processing normally includes the following sub-processes:

- Questionnaire editing the answers to the questionnaires where the focus is on seemingly inconsistent responses (For instance, we may find someone who is 85 years old and still studying. Upon verification, it turns out that the age has been erroneously recorded and that the correct age is 8.5 years old.)
- Coding the answers or assigning numbers to the responses. This saves computer space and allows for more systematic analysis.
- Encoding is the process of entering the coded responses into a database system.
- Data editing is the process of verifying that encoded data is correct.

Coding the responses entails assigning numbers to the responses. Some researchers assign letters (called character) but this is not advisable since it is not possible to perform mathematical operations on letters. Remember that a space or blank is considered a character. For this reason, we assign a special number to nonresponse as well as to "not applicable" answers.

The simplest type of code is the listing code. As the name implies, the responses are simply listed out, there is no attempt to arrange them in whatever manner, and the codes will simply run from 1 to the number of different responses.

Advantage: The original responses are preserved
Disadvantage: Data analysis is difficult. For instance, the frequency distribution will yield a frequency of 1 for every answer.

Another type of code is the group code. Responses are sorted into meaningful groups or themes and a number is assigned to each group.

Example. Types of Irrigation Systems

    1   Large-scale systems
       - National Irrigation Systems
       - Communal Irrigation Systems

2   Small-scale systems
   • Small water impounding project
   • Small farm reservoir
   • Shallow-tube wells
   • Low-lift pumps
3   None or rainfed

Advantage: Data analysis is easier and the results can. be more meaningful. It also requires less computer space. Of course, over time, this latter reason is becoming irrelevant with advances in IT.

Disadvantage: We lose information on the original res ponses. For instance, if in the future we will be asked how many farmers use shallow tube wells, we will not be able to answer this outright since the response was lumped under code "2". We will need to go back to the questionnaires.

A better alternative is to use system code. This type of code combines some of the advantages of the listing code and the group code. Using the same example, the system code can look this way:

1   Large-scale systems
   11   National Irrigation Systems
   12   Communal Irrigation Systems
2   Small-scale systems
   21   Small water impounding project
   22   Small farm reservoir
   23   Shallow-tube wells
   24   Low-lift pumps
3   None or rainfed

The codes that will be encoded into the computer are the 2-digit codes. Note that if we only want to know the number of large-scale systems, we can just truncate the data to isolate the first digit.

Advantage: Responses are classified into meaningful groups but individual responses are preserved.
Disadvantage: Data will require more computer space.

Note that in system codes, it is not necessary to complete the number series (that is, from 1 to 9). It is also important to assign codes that facilitate recall. Take the following example:

Highest Educational Attainment

00	No formal schooling
11	Grade 1
12	Grade 2
13	Grade 3
14	Grade 4
15	Grade 5
16	Grade 6
17	Grade 7
21	First year HS
22	Second year HS
23	Third year HS
24	Fourth year HS
27	First year, post-secondary
28	Second year, post-secondary
29	Third year, post-secondary
31	First year, college
32	Second year, college
33	Third year, college
34	Fourth year, college
40	Post graduate

The postal code is a very popular example of a system code. Actually, There are a number of coding systems already developed within the Philippine Statistical System. It is always wise to subscribe to this standard coding system for at least two reasons. First, it saves us the time and energy simply thinking and developing the codes. Second, it facilitates comparison with official data. Following are some of the more common variables with a standard coding system.

Variable	Standard Coding System
Location of residence	Philippine Standard Geographical Codes
Occupation	Philippine Standard Occupational Codes
Industry or Sector of Employment	Philippine Standard Industry Code
Goods and Services	Standard International Trade Classification

We can also refer to NSO questionnaires and apply the same codes for similar variables like: source of water, type of housing, material of roof, material of walls, type of toilet, class of worker, etc.

2. **Describing the Data Profile**

   a. **Levels of Measurement**

   First, we need to distinguish between four levels of measurement, according to increasing degree of correspondence to the real number system.

   - Nominal: The numbers assigned to objects are numerical but do not have a number meaning. They do not strictly correspond to numbers which means that they can neither be ordered nor added up. E.g., when you assign numbers to categories of sex, civil status, college degree, place of residence, etc. Note that it is not possible to have a mean sex, mean college degree, mean place of residence, etc.

   - Ordinal: The objects of a set can be rank-ordered on an operationally defined characteristic or property.

   Example 1: when educational attainment is rank-ordered on the basis of the number of years of schooling:

           0 - no formal schooling
           1 - less than elementary
           2 - elementary graduate
           3 - less than HS
           4 - HS graduate
           5 - less than college
           6 - college graduate

   Example 2: when cities and municipalities are ranked according to class:

           1 - First class
           2 - Second class
           3 - Third class
           4 - Fourth class
           5 - Fifth class

   Note that the assignation rule still does not strictly correspond to the real number system. A mean educational attainment of 2.6 does not have

meaning. And how do you treat an individual with vocational training - similar to or higher than someone with less than college education? Similarly, how do you interpret a mean municipality class of 3.3?

- Interval. Numerically equal distances on interval scales represent equal distances in the property being measured. Intervals can be added or subtracted.

- Ratio. In addition to possessing the characteristics of nominal, ordinal and interval scales, the ratio scale has an absolute or natural zero that has empirical meaning. A zero income would mean no income, a person with income of 100 pesos has 100 times more than someone with an income of 1 peso.

b. **Descriptive Statistics**

After data has been collected, the next step is to explore characteristics of the data. A systematic approach would be to arrange them according to a certain property. When data is grouped according to magnitude, the resulting series is called a frequency distribution; if it is grouped according to time of occurrence, then it is called a time series; if according to geographic location, the resulting series is called a spatial distribution.

i. *Frequency Distribution*

A frequency distribution is an arrangement of numerical data according to size or magnitude.

Example : 1, 2, 1, 1, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1, 2

Re-arranged series: 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2

Sex	Freq
1(M)	6
2(F)	4

Construction of a Frequency Distribution

Following are the steps for constructing a frequency distribution:

1. Using the range of data as a guide, the data are divided into a number of conveniently sized groups.
2. The groups are then placed in a column with the lowest interval at the top and the rest follows according to size.
3. The data are then scored.

Example : 10, 12, 51, 45, 32, 15, 15, 20, 25, 31

Re-arranged series: 10, 12, 15, 15, 20, 25, 31, 32, 45, 51

Age	Freq
10 - 19	4
20 - 29	2
30 - 39	2
40 - 49	1
50 - 59	1

Types of Frequency Distribution

A frequency distribution may be graphically represented as a histogram. The width of the bars is equivalent to the size of the class interval (class width) while the length is equivalent to the frequency of observations falling within the interval.
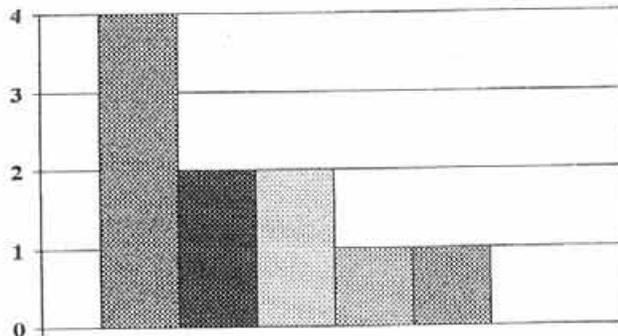
A frequency distribution may be characterized according to degree of symmetry, peakedness and modalities.

Degree of Symmetry

A frequency distribution may be symmetrical about a center. This means that observations to the right of the center are distributed in the same way as observations to the left.

A distribution may also be skewed. A positively skewed distribution is caused by a few observations with extremely high values

while a negative skewed distribution is caused by a few observations with extremely low values.

Peakedness

A distribution characterized by a high degree of peakedness, or a marked concentration around a certain value, is called leptokurtic.

Otherwise, it is called platykurtic.

Modalities

A distribution characterized by a concentration about a single value is called unimodal.

If concentration occurs around two values, then it is called bimodal.

Some distributions may have no or more than two modalities.

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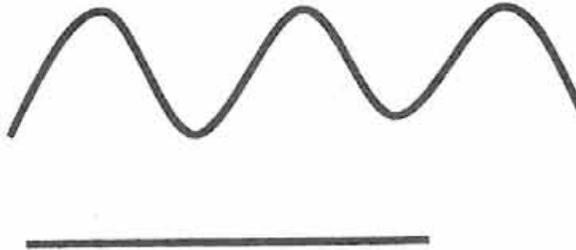
ii. *Summary Statistics*

It would be more convenient if the data being analyzed can be described in only one or two numbers. The most common summary statistics being used are the measures of central tendency and dispersion. Under these are different indices that correspond to different functions and come with different sets of advantages and disadvantages.

Measures of Central Tendency

These measures answer the question: 'What is the typical value that has been observed?'

Arithmetic Mean

The arithmetic mean is a calculated average whose value is determined by every observation. It can easily pulled up or down by the presence of extreme values. In addition, it has the following characteristics:

- the sum of deviations about the mean is zero
- the sum of squares of the deviations about the mean is less than those computed about any other point
- its standard error is less than that of the median
- it has a determinate value

By formula, the arithmetic mean is the sum of the observations divided by the number of observations. E.g., given farmers 1, 2, 3, 4 each with 0.8, 1.2, 2.0, and 1.8 ha. of farmland, respectively, then the mean farm area is 1.45 ha.

Among the advantages of the arithmetic mean are the following:

- it is most commonly used
- it is easily understood
- it is generally recognized
- its computation is simple, and
- it may be treated algebraically

However, its major disadvantage is that its value may be distorted by the presence of extreme values and therefore may not be typical. If instead, we have farmers A, B, C and D with farms measuring 1, 1, 1, 13 ha., respectively. Then the mean farm area is 4 has. which gives a misleading picture of the distribution.

Median

The median is the value of the middle observation when the data items are arranged according to size. It is an average of position. Other characteristics are:

- it is affected by the number of items, not by the size of the extreme values
- the sum of the deviations about the median, signs ignored, is less than those computed about any other point

- it is the most typical value when the central values of the series are closely grouped
- a value selected at random is just as likely to be located above the median as below

If the number of observations is even, then the median is the average of the two middle observations. If odd, then the median is simply the middle observation.

The advantages of using the median as measure of central tendency include:
- it can easily be calculated
- it is not distorted in value by unusual items
- it can be considered as more typical of the series because of its independence from unusual values
- it can be calculated even when the distribution is open-ended

On the other hand, the disadvantages are the following:
- it is not so generally familiar as the arithmetic mean
- items must first be arranged according to size before it can be computed; however with the improvements in technology, this ceases to be an issue
- it has a larger standard error than the arithmetic mean
- algebraic manipulation involving the median is difficult

Mode
The mode is the most frequent or most common value, provided that a sufficiently large number of items are available to give a smooth distribution. Like the median, it is an average of position and is independent of extreme values.

The advantages of using the mode as measure of central tendency are:
- it is most typical and therefore the most descriptive
- it can be approximated by inspection where there only a small number of observations
- it is not necessary to arrange the values or know them if they are few in number.

The disadvantages are the following:

- if there is only a limited amount of data available, then its value can only be approximated
- its significance is limited when a large number of values is not available
- in a small number of items, the mode may not even exist for none of the values may be repeated

Geometric Mean

The geometric mean is the nth root of the product of n items. It is a calculated average and is dependent upon the size of all the values. However, unlike the mean, it is less affected by extreme items. In general, it is always smaller than the arithmetic mean.

Using the same example as before, the geometric mean farm area is 1.36 has.

The advantages are:

- it is a more typical average since it is less affected by extremes
- it may be manipulated algebraically
- it is useful in the computation of index numbers

The disadvantages are:

- it is not widely known
- it is difficult to compute, but then again, with electronic processing, this is no longer an issue
- it may be indeterminate if there are negative values in the series or where one of the items is zero

Harmonic Mean

The harmonic mean is the reciprocal of the arithmetic mean of the reciprocals of the values. It is commonly used in averaging rates.

iii. Measures of Dispersion

Consider two groups of farmers. Group 1 consists of farmers 1, 2, 3, 4 with farm lands measuring 4, 4, 4, and 4 has, respectively. Group 2 consists of farmers A, B, C, and D with farm lands measuring 1, 1, 1, and 13 has., respectively. Both groups have a calculated average of 4 has. but quite obviously differ with respect to distributions. Reporting only the measure of central tendency will be a misrepresentation. Just imagine the consequences of such a practice were the numbers given above actually correspond to systematic measurements of depth, in feet, of two river systems.

There has to be another summary statistic that gives out information on the dispersion of observations.

Range
The range is the difference between the maximum and the minimum values. Sometimes, the difference is no longer computed, instead the maximum and minimum values are simply stated.

Mean Deviation
Also called absolute deviation, it is the average of the deviations of the items from either the arithmetic mean or the median, signs ignored.

Standard Deviation
The standard deviation is a special form of the mean deviation. It is computed by taking the square root of the quadratic mean of the deviations from the arithmetic mean.

Quartile Deviation
Also called the semi-interquartile range, it is computed as one-half the distance between the first and third quartiles.

iv. Relative Measure of Dispersion

At times, we are interested in comparing the dispersion of two or more distributions having different units of measurement, say feet and meters. Quite obviously, we can just convert the observations so that they would be in the same unit of measurement. A simpler way is to compare their coefficients of variation which is the ratio of the standard deviation to the mean, commonly expressed in percentage form.

c. Graphic Presentation

Data may also be graphically presented as graphs, charts, area diagrams or statistical maps.

The general rules for constructing graphs/charts are the following:
- Every graph must have a title which indicates the nature of the data, geographical area and time period covered.
- Data source should be indicated just under the graph and to the left; while footnotes, if any, are shown under and to the right.
- Each scale must have a scale caption indicating units used. Indicate zero point.
- Keep gridlines to a minimum. Tick marks may be used to indicate gradations on the scales although it is not necessary to show the fine gradations.

Line or Curve Graphs

Observations are represented as points and plotted according to their respective values on the X and Y scales. These points are connected by straight lines. The scales may follow either arithmetic, logarithmic or semi-logarithmic rulings.
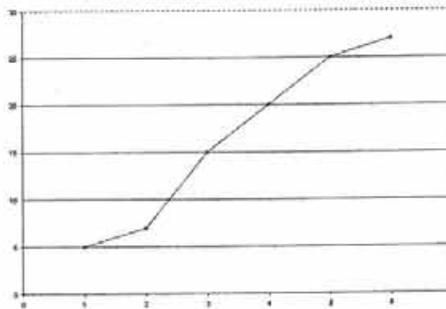
Arithmetic Rulings

Equal amounts are assigned equal distances. Equal changes indicate identical absolute differences.

Logarithmic and Semi-logarithmic Rulings

Equal proportional changes are assigned equal distances. In this example, we see that the differences between 3 and 6 and between 100 and 200 both come out as a difference of 0.30103 representing the same 100% increase.

Usually, only one of the axes follow logarithmic ruling, e.g., X axis is a time dimension. This is referred to as semi-logarithmic ruling.

Bar Chart

Variables are compared using bars of varying length but uniform width. Here, we give examples of different types of bar charts: absolute simple, absolute subdivided, percent simple, and percent subdivided. Absolute charts use the raw observations as scale while percent charts use percentage scales.
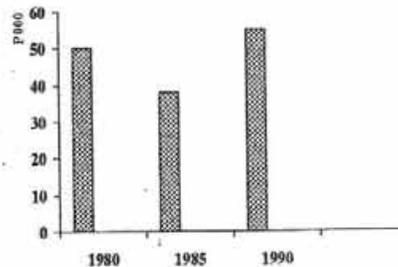
Subdivided charts are meant to present the composition of aggregate figures.
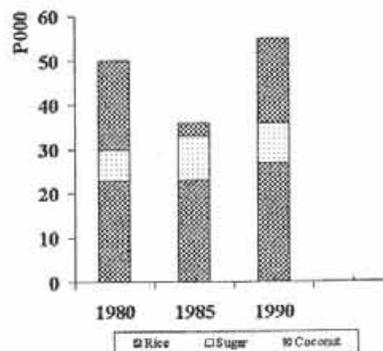
Pie Chart

A chart having a circular shape with subdivisions indicating the proportion of the component to the whole. Note that each percent is equivalent to 3.6 degrees.
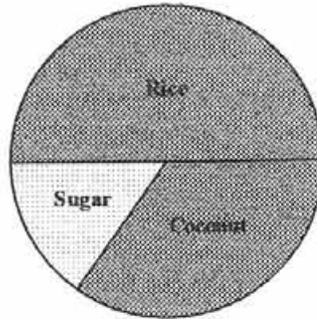
Web Chart

Increasingly becoming popular is the use of a web chart in illustrating data. This is equivalent to a 3-D graph as in the following where governance ratings of different countries on different dimensions ratings are plotted.
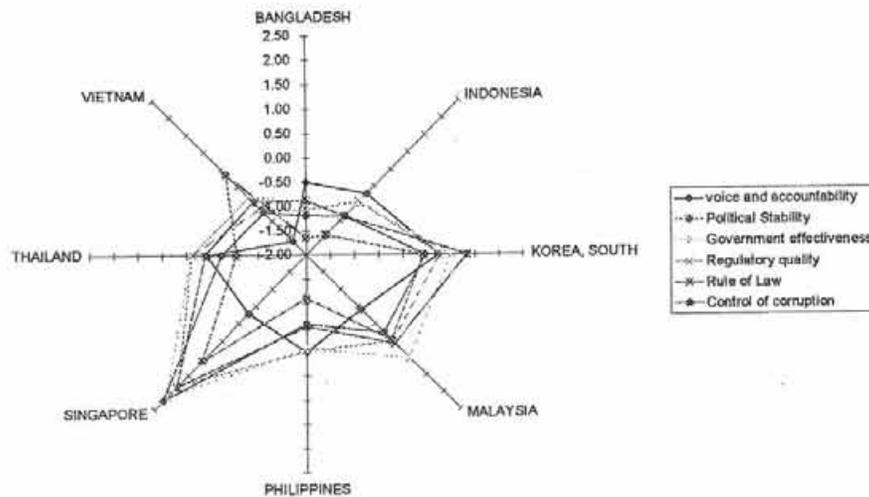
There is, however, the inherent difficulty of the naked eye to discern 3-D qualities on a two-dimensional medium like the paper. Consider the greater ease presented by the following representation of the same data:
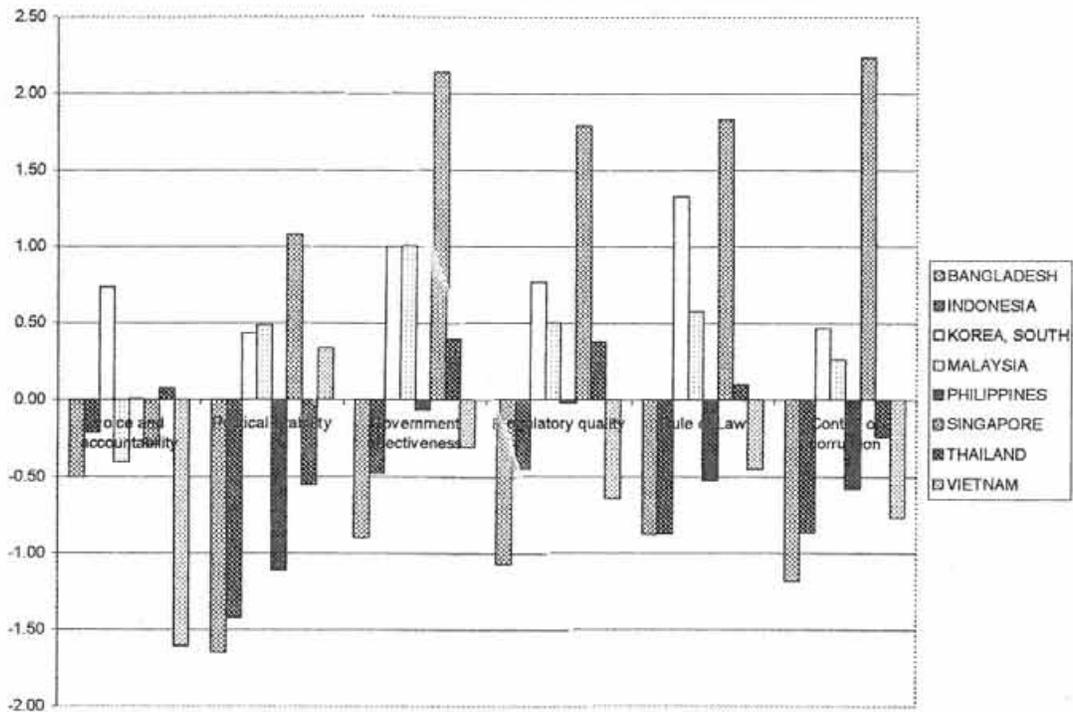
3. Relationships Between Variables

Types of Relationship

Very often in practice, a relationship is found to exist between two (or more) variables. A mathematical form of the relationship can be very useful especially when we want to influence the behavior of one. However, we need to distinguish between three types of relationships before attempting to model the relationship:

- symmetrical -neither variables affect the other
- reciprocal - both variables affect one another
- asymmetrical - one the variables (independent variable) affect the other (dependent variable)

Two variables are said to have a symmetrical relationship if they arise from a common cause. For instance, the increase in the number of moviegoers and the increase in demand for dentists.

When the variables are interacting or reciprocal, it is not possible to identify the "cause" and the "effect". E.g., the relationship between literacy rate and growth.

An asymmetrical relationship assumes that one variable affects the other.

Regression Analysis

Regression analysis is the commonly used technique to model relationships between variables. Simple linear regression analysis models the linear relationship between one dependent and one independent variable. Multiple linear regression analysis, on the other hand, models the linear relationship between one dependent variable and a set of independent variables. There are other variants of the technique, including those that model nonlinear relationships, or those that analyze the relationships between two sets of variables (i.e., where there is more than one dependent variable).

Simple linear regression analysis finds a linear equation to explain the linear relationship between two variables, say x and y, such that the sum of the squared deviations of each observation from the respective predicted value is minimum.


$$y = a + bx$$
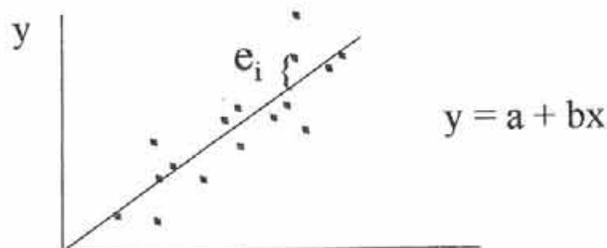
The usual form of the estimated linear regression model is given below:

$$y = a + b_1x_1 + b_2x_2 + \dots + b_px_p$$

where a, the intercept is interpreted as the value of y when the independent variables $x_1, \dots, x_p$ are set to zero; b_j is the expected change in y that will result from a unit change in x_j, all other x's remaining the same.

Whether or not a linear relationship exists between y and the x's is verified by the F value. The null hypothesis being tested is that the variability in y is purely random and the alternative is that it depends on the relationship between x and y. Consider the following graphs. Note that in graph 1, the values of y seem to differ according to the values of x. In contrast, in graph 2, the values of y appear to be random whatever is the value of x. We would then expect the F values to be very high (p very low) and very low (p very high) corresponding to graphs 1 and 2, respectively.
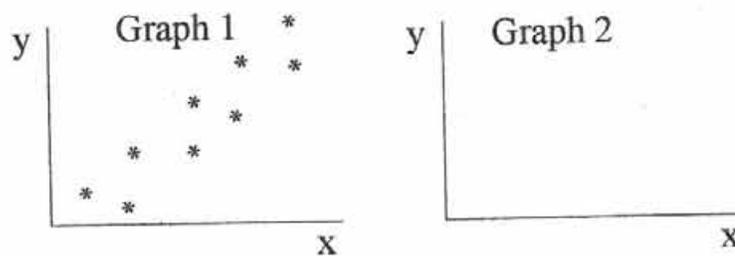
The strength of the linear relationship is given by the multiple correlation coefficient, R^2. This value gives the extent of variability in y that can be explained by the variability in x. It can happen that the R^2 is very low even when the F is sufficiently high. This means that while there exists a linear relationship, a substantial amount of the variability in y is still left unexplained by the variables considered.

Actually, the value of the R^2 increases with the number of independent variables. Therefore, the more appropriate statistic to consider is the adjusted or corrected R^2, which is simply the conventional R^2, corrected for the number of independent

variables in the equation. If the additional independent variable has only a flimsy relationship with y, then we will actually observe the adjusted R^2 to decrease.

A Word of Caution

Be sure to verify the assumptions before utilizing the results of the regression analysis. The assumptions are that the error terms are independent of the x's; they are distributed normally about 0 and they have a common variance. The best way to do this is by exploring the scatterplots between y and the x's; between the error terms and the x's and the distribution of the error terms.

Following are some common anomalies. There are techniques for dealing with each one but they will not be discussed here.

Nonlinear Relationship

In the graph shown, the x and y are related but in a nonlinear fashion. The regression result may show a very low, even insignificant F value. Hence, the linear regression analysis fails as a technique for modeling the relationship.
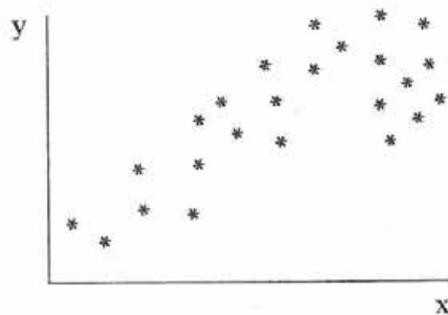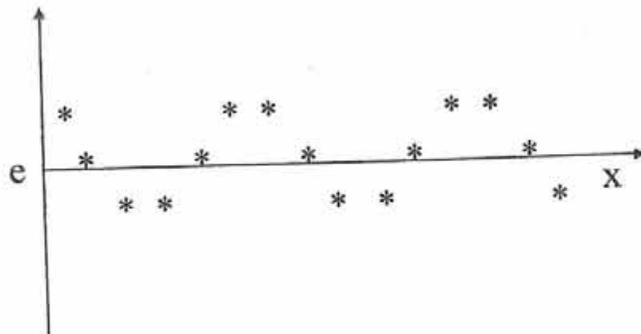

Heteroskedasticity

In the graph shown, we see that the variability of the y values depends on the x. As x becomes large, the range of values that y can assume becomes much wider.
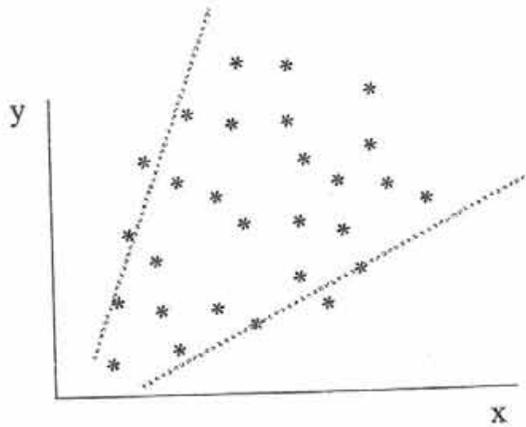
Dependence Structure between X and the Error Term

In the graph below, we see that the values of the error term seem to be distributed in a systematic fashion depending on the value of x.

Nonnormality of Error Terms

If we plot the residuals, we should get an approximation of the normal distribution. If the deviation from the normal curve appears serious, then the proper adjustments need to be made.