

Proposed Analysis Framework (as of June 2015)
CRESS-Philippines

1. In accordance with the CRESS methodology, the ultimate objective of the CRESS-Philippines undertaking is to improve the financing of the Philippine Statistical System (PSS) and increase investments in statistics by helping the Philippines better plan for its statistical development. Specifically, it aims to:
 - Provide information on the current financing made available to PSS and its future requirements;
 - Analyse funding priorities for statistics;
 - Promote harmonization of external support for statistics;
 - Validate and monitor the extent of financing for statistics by development partners.
2. The identified data sources are listed in Annex 1 and comprise various stakeholders of statistics in the Philippines classified/prioritized as follows:
 - A. Philippine Statistics Authority
 - B. PSS Agencies with Designated Statistics¹
 - C. PSA Board Member Agencies
 - D. Development Partners/International Organizations
 - E. Academe/universities with statistics degree-granting programs
 - F. Research and Training Institutions
 - G. Agencies/institutions with surveys submitted for clearance under the Statistical Survey Review and Clearance System (SSRCS)² from 2010-2015
 - H. Local Government Units actively engaged in statistics whether as user or producer
 - I. Other agencies in the government with statistical units/offices
 - J. Non-government organizations and the private sector including the media

Data capture will also try to prioritize sources and users of big funds for statistics.

¹ The System of Designated Statistics (SDS) is a mechanism implemented by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) that identifies and generates the most critical and essential statistics required for social and economic planning/analysis based on approved criteria. Authorized by virtue of Executive Order No. 352 *"Designation of Statistical Activities That Will Generate Critical Data for Decision-Making of the Government and the Private Sector"* signed by former President Fidel V. Ramos on July 1, 1996, it establishes priorities for data production and hence provides a means for more rational resource allocation among government statistical activities. The SDS was formerly implemented by the National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB), now part of PSA.

² The SSRCS is a mechanism implemented by the PSA by virtue of Republic Act (RA) No. 10625, also known as the *"Philippine Statistical Act of 2013"* which mandates the PSA to establish an SSRCS. It involves the process of evaluating the design and instruments of statistical surveys or censuses sponsored and/or to be conducted by government agencies, including government corporations at the national and/or sub-national level. The SSRCS was formulated to ensure conformity with standard definitions, concepts and classifications, and consequently, the reliability, comparability and accuracy of statistics generated out of said surveys and/or censuses.

The SSRCS was formerly implemented by the NSCB by virtue of Executive Order No. 121, *"Reorganizing and Strengthening the Philippine Statistical System (PSS) and for Other Purposes"*, NSCB Resolution No. 4-88, *"Clearance of Statistical Survey Forms/Questionnaires"*, and NSCB Memorandum Circular No. 4-95, *"Statistical Survey Review and Clearance System"*, providing a new set of guidelines for the implementation of the SSRCS.

3. The data items to be collected include budget allocated for statistics projects/activities for an entire organization/department or ministry/institution from domestic (government sources thru the GAA, supplemental budget or other government organizations/departments or ministries/institutions and the private sector) and external sources, number of statistics personnel, purpose of funding using the CSA classification system, and disbursement scheme, among others. The details are contained in the 5 CRESS questionnaires attached in Annex 2. The questionnaires will be filled up jointly by budget officers and technical personnel in charge of statistical matters. The UNECE has been modified and elaborated to suit the Philippine setting, attached in Annex 3.
4. In line with the CRESS objectives, the framework will cover both a qualitative and a quantitative analysis of financing statistics in the Philippines. Based on the data capture instruments/questionnaires, the qualitative factors facilitating or hindering support for statistics and its measurement will be identified/assessed. In addition, a quantitative analysis of the current levels, trends and the nature, distribution and priorities of financing in statistics will be done.

In accounting for support for statistics, the possibility of double counting must be addressed. For example, statistics funding reported by a department (such as the DOT) under the GAA may also be reported as statistics funding from other government sources by the PSA.

Lastly, to the extent possible, the financing of statistics as reported by countries through the CRESS will be compared with what is reported by development partners through the CRESS as well as through the PRESS. The details of the analysis framework are in Annex 4.

5. Lessons learned from the NSCB pilot (with the impressive documentation) will be shared.
6. Suggested definitions/metadata will be clarified/provided, e.g. “statistics projects/activities”, “statistical personnel” through the instructions in filling up the questionnaires.
7. Suggested mechanisms for institutionalization of CRESS in the PSS, including the proposed timetable will be incorporated.
8. Finally, recommendations to further improve the CRESS methodology including the Questionnaires and to promote harmonization of external support for statistics will be formulated.