



Republic of the Philippines  
**REGIONAL STATISTICS COMMITTEE**  
MIMAROPA Region

*Minutes of the Meeting*

First Quarter Meeting  
February 8, 2023 9:00 A.M.  
Quezon City

**MINUTES OF THE MEETING**

AGENDA	TOPICS/DISCUSSION/ACTION
Agenda Item No. 1 Formulation of 2023-2029 Regional Statistical Development Program (RSDP)	<p>Mr. Raymond R. Lapus of PSA MIMAROPA presented the formulation of the MIMAROPA Regional Statistical Development Program (RSDP) 2023-2029. He first presented the background and defined MIMAROPA RSDP 2023-2029 as being the regional counterpart of Philippine Statistical Development Program (PSDP), a collection of priority statistical development programs and statistical activities which addresses data requirements to monitor the Regional Development Plan and other sectoral and local plans within the region. He mentioned that the RSDP contains chapters on regional statistical system-wide concerns, economic statistics, social statistics, multi-domain statistics, and sustainable development goals. Each chapter contains overview, scope and coverage, situational analysis, and statistical development programs. He discussed the guidelines on the formulation of the MIMAROPA RSDP 2023-2029 which is intended to review, discuss, reach a consensus on and conclude with regional line agencies, and other data providers the consolidated statistical programs and thrusts of their respective agency.</p> <p>He also discussed the content of the MIMAROPA RSDP 2023-2029 for consistency with the PSDP 2018-2023 Update and the MIMAROPA RSDP 2018-2023 and the chapters are the following: 1) RSS-wide Concerns; 2) Social Statistics; 3) Economic Statistics; and 4) Environment and Multi-domain Statistics. He mentioned that for brevity, write-ups shall not exceed twenty-five (25) pages per chapter. Each chapter shall contain the following: 1) abstract; 2) situational analysis; 3) issues and concerns; 4) Statistical Development Programs for CY 2023-2029; and 5) policy uses. He also presented the preparation process and the indicative schedule of activities.</p> <p>Mr. Ernie Jarabejo of DSWD MIMAROPA asked for the inclusion of NCIP in the core groups for RSDP and in the timeline, he proposed that the publishing of final document should be conducted during the National Statistics Month to highlight the RSDP.</p> <p>Dir. Mendoza also instructed to include in the matters for 2023-2029 RSDP the inclusion of additional regional line agency/ies in the creation of sectoral working group (SWG). Also, he suggested that in the creation of SWG, all the vice-chairman by sector be seated by the PSA and during the organizational meeting, it will be then the selection for the chairman of each sector.</p>

	<p>He suggested that each sector be chaired by different agencies for equitable distribution of work.</p> <p>On motion duly seconded, the resolution requesting approval for the support formulation of 2023-2029 Regional Statistical Development Program (RSDP) and creation of sectoral working group (SWG) for 2023-2029 RSDP was approved.</p>
<p>Agenda Item No. 2 Formulation of Tourism Satellite Accounts of the MIMAROPA Region</p>	<p>Ms. Ana Patricia A. Ramos of PSA MIMAROPA presented the formulation of Tourism Satellite Accounts (TSA) of the MIMAROPA Region. She first presented the background and defined TSA as a tool to measure the impact of travel and tourism to an economy in the context of the System of National Accounts (SNA). It provides the following: 1) macroeconomic aggregates that describe the size and the economic contribution of tourism; 2) detailed data on tourism consumption; 3) detailed production accounts of the tourism industries; and 4) the link between economic data and non-monetary information on tourism. She defined also Subnational TSA as the next step in the development of the TSA which offers a more detailed perspective on tourism's influence on the economy per region than a national TSA can offer. She also presented the milestones and seven tables for TSA.</p> <p>She discussed the objective of the Roadmap which is to develop and institutionalize subnational level TSA and statistics. Specifically: 1) to capacitate PSA RSSOs in compiling tourism statistics and estimating subnational TSA; 2) to assess data on subnational tourism and address data gaps; 3) to advocate for tourism and other satellite accounts; 4) to institutionalize provision of data requirements for the compilation of subnational TSA; and 5) to develop a methodology (top-down or bottom-up approach) for estimating the subnational TSA. Also, she discussed one-by-one the process in the compilation of subnational TSA.</p> <p>Her presentation also mentioned that the MIMAROPA region is one of the pilot regions to compile TSA for 2023. She also presented the contribution of tourism to the Philippine economy in 2021, which is about 5.2 percent and employment in tourism industries shared 11.1 percent to the total employment in 2021. About 4.9 million people are employed in the tourism industries.</p> <p>Mr. Ernie Jarabejo of DSWD MIMAROPA asked the timeframe from preparation to release of the tourism satellite accounts for the action and strategies to push through all the regional line agencies in providing the necessary data. Ms. Ramos cited that PSA MIMAROPA has already the proposed activities and timeframe on the formulation of the TSA, however, PSA still looking for a definite schedule to conduct the activities. Also, Mr. Jarabejo suggested that the release of the tourism satellite accounts if possible be during the NSM as one of MIMAROPA region's milestone in statistical matters.</p> <p>Ms. Ma Leizl L. Magbojos also added some input to the formulation of the tourism satellite accounts. She cited that based on the timetable from the PSA Central</p>

Office, August will be the estimation and end of October is the target release of the results. She mentioned that the Department of Tourism (DOT) also had this program Tourism Live Inventory and Statistics of Tourist Arrivals (TourLISTA) which is very advantageous in collecting data and will be helpful in the compilation of TSA. The target timeframe is as early as February to harmonize the data that can be provided by the provincial offices of DOT and to finalize an early schedule with the PSA Central Office to see the initial estimate of MIMAROPA and by July, PSA MIMAROPA has the TSA estimate that can be included for dissemination during the NSM.

Dir. Leni R. Rioflorido also added for information that in Palawan, both provincial and city tourism offices were already compiling tourism data, knowing that Palawan is a tourism destination. She stressed that what is needed is to strengthen the collection and compilation of these tourism data.

Ms. Jay De Guzman of DOT MIMAROPA also added some insights. She thanked the PSA for the initiative to formulate the TSA. She informed the body that TourLISTA was created in partnership and helped with DOST MIMAROPA. She cited that all the visits will be accounted for. She also mentioned that DOT is also trying to prepare TSA however they find the difficulty in collecting data.

Mr. Ernie Jarabejo suggested if it is possible for PSA to incorporate the questionnaires for tourism with other surveys like FIES. RD Rioflorido answered that it wasn't possible for PSA to add questionnaires as rider to FIES. She also informed the body that PSA conducted the 2022 Household Survey on Domestic Visitors. She mentioned that PSA MIMAROPA as planned will convene initial consultative meetings with the local tourism officers of the LGUs in MIMAROPA region.

Dir. Mendoza agreed that the presentation of TourLISTA be presented during the second quarter RSC meeting as part of the agenda. He reiterated that the presentation on tourism statistics is biased on the benefits, there is an economic benefit but also impact to the environment. He cited that there should also be data gathering on solid waste management. Mr. Kaizzer Irvin Tañada of DENR MIMAROPA stated that in the solid waste management it includes the water qualities and ENROs were under the LGUs, CENROs and community environment were under DENR. Dir. Mendoza cited that there is no available information, it could be tackled during the TWG meetings and DENR will be invited to request information to be able to make MIMAROPA, a sustainable tourist destination. He also mentioned that ecotourism is an economic driver with a development concept which tourist visits and commodity prices increase, while there is an impact to the local communities. DOT, DTI and LGUs could provide interventions with this effect of tourism to local communities.

On motion duly seconded, the resolution requesting to enjoin government agencies, local government units

	and private sectors to provide data support in the compilation of the Subnational Tourism Satellite Accounts of the MIMAROPA Region was approved.
Agenda Item No. 3 Formulation of Mineral Accounts of the MIMAROPA Region	<p>Ms. Michelle Caranay of the Environment and Natural Resources Accounts Division, Macroeconomic Accounts Service of the PSA presented the overview on the SEEA Mineral Asset Accounts. She first presented the background and purpose of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) which is the first international statistical standard for environmental-economic accounting and it is a multipurpose conceptual framework for describing the interaction between the economy and the environment, and the stocks and changes in stocks of environmental assets.</p> <p>She also presented the SEEA Policy Quadrants in which the first quadrant is for improving access to services and resources, second quadrant is for managing supply and demand and reducing impacts, the third quadrant is improving the state of the ecosystem while the fourth quadrant is for mitigating and adapting to extreme events. She mentioned that the aim of asset accounting in the SEEA is to measure the quantity and value of the environmental assets and to record and explain changes in those assets over time.</p> <p>She also discussed the concepts on mineral resources which includes deposits of metallic minerals such as nickel, gold, copper, and chromite; and non-metallic minerals such as marble, limestone, sand and clay. Since these are subsoil assets, the quantity of resources that one might reasonably expect to be extracted is not known with any large degree of precision. Consequently, a key factor in the measurement of mineral resources is the concentration and quality of the minerals and energy resources in the deposit. Mineral resources can be classified into 3 (Classes A, B, and C) based on 3 criteria (E, F, G).</p> <p>Dir. Mendoza reiterated the biased in the estimation to the benefits but after extraction there is an environmental cost. He asked what mineral account will be formulated. Ms. Ma. Leizl L. Magbojos answered that PSA MIMAROPA will check what the MGB could provide, but most likely, it would be nickel. Dir. Mendoza said it was very challenging due to legal mining.</p> <p>On motion duly seconded, the resolution requesting approval to enjoin government agencies, local government units and private sectors to provide data support in the compilation of the Mineral Accounts of the MIMAROPA Region was approved.</p>
Agenda Item No. 4 2020 to 2022 Regional Accounts of the Philippines	Ms. Ana Patricia A. Ramos of PSA MIMAROPA presented the 2020 to 2022 Regional Accounts of the Philippines (RAP). She first presented the overview of RAP which includes the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) and the Gross Regional Domestic Expenditure (GRDE) and the objective that is to provide planners, policy makers and users a description and assessment of the overall performance of the economy

	<p>in the region in each period. RAP includes the compilation of statistical indicators on different sectors of the economy from various sources such as census and survey results, administrative records of government and private establishments.</p> <p>She also presented the performance of the economy of MIMAROPA region from 2019 to 2021. As presented, there is a decrease of -7.5 percent in 2019-2020. However, in 2021 there is an increase of 3.5 percent in the economy of MIMAROPA region from 2020. Among the industries, Services had the highest share in the regional economy in 2021 with 45.6 percent, followed by the Industry Sector with 34.8 percent and the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (AFF) with 19.6 percent.</p> <p>She discussed the data providers, issues and concerns and timetable including the date of submission of LGU's data on Top 25 List of Establishments, LGU's data on List of All Establishments for the RAP estimation, and the schedule of 2022 RAP Press Conference which will be on April 27, 2023.</p> <p>On motion duly seconded, the resolution requesting approval to enjoin government agencies, local government units and private sectors to provide data support in the generation of the 2020 to 2022 Regional Accounts of the Philippines was approved.</p>
<p>Agenda Item No. 5 2020 to 2022 Provincial Product Accounts</p>	<p>Ms. Rea Mae C. Bagui of PSA MIMAROPA presented the 2020 to 2022 Provincial Product Accounts (PPA). She first presented the overview of PPA as a mechanism to measure the economic performance of the provinces and Highly Urbanized City (HUC) and a source of economic indicators which is used by various stakeholders in monitoring economic growth and development at the local level. She mentioned that PPA helps strengthen the planning and decision-making of provincial policymakers and stakeholders in crafting more informed decisions, programs and policies and serves as an opportunity not only to provide macroeconomic statistics level but also strengthen statistics to address data gaps at the subregional level. MIMAROPA was one of the Pilot Regions for the 2022 PPA. She also mentioned the vision that by 2025, PSA to institutionalize the PPA in all provinces of the 17 regions including the cities and HUCs.</p> <p>She also presented the 2022 PPA Results. The growth rates of economies in MIMAROPA at constant 2018 prices for the period 2020 to 2021 posted 3.3 percentage. Across the provinces and HUC, Occidental Mindoro with the fastest growth of 9.4 percent. Followed by Oriental Mindoro with 6.6 percent and Marinduque with 6.0 percent. Romblon has 3.5 percent growth rate, Puerto Princesa City with 2.5 percent and Palawan with negative 1.4 percent.</p> <p>With regards to the share of economies to the GRDP of MIMAROPA at constant 2018 Prices in 2021, Palawan had the highest share with 34.0 percent, followed by Oriental Mindoro with 27.3 percent. Occidental Mindoro shares 13.5 percent, City of Puerto Princesa with 12.5 percent, Romblon with 7.2 percent and Marinduque</p>

	<p>with 5.6 percent share. She also presented the percent share of economies of the provinces and HUC by sector (AFF, Industry and Services).</p> <p>On motion duly seconded, the resolution requesting approval to enjoin government agencies, local government units and private sectors to provide data support in the generation of the 2020 to 2022 Provincial Product Accounts was approved.</p>
Agenda Item No. 6 Summary of Calendar Year 2022 RSC Attendance	<p>Ms. Rhoda S. Sulit of PSA MIMAROPA presented the summary of RSC attendance for the calendar year 2022. She first presented the attendance of each RSC member by quarter. In summary, the average participation rate for the four quarters of the RSC meetings is about 74 percent.</p>
Agenda Item No. 7 2022 RSC Accomplishments	<p>An Audio-Visual Presentation was presented for the 2022 RSC accomplishments. The first accomplishment presented was the support of RSC for the statistics-related activities. Second, the activities conducted during the 33rd National Statistics Month (NSM), for which out of 221 committed activities, 112 activities (51%) were conducted. Another accomplishment was the successful conduct of the four quarterly meetings of RSC and the approval of 11 resolutions.</p>
Agenda Item No. 8 Monthly Press Conference on Inflation of MIMAROPA Region	<p>Ms. Ana Patricia A. Ramos of PSA MIMAROPA presented the Monthly Press Conference on Inflation of MIMAROPA Region. She first presented the background of the Retail Price Surveys which intends to collect retail prices and other relevant marketing information at various frequencies at pre-selected major trading centers throughout the country. The term "retail price" refers to the price at which a commodity is sold in small quantities for consumption. The PSA is responsible in the conduct of the following retail price surveys: (1) Survey of Retail Prices of Selected Commodities and Services for the Generation of Consumer Price Index (CPI); and (2) Survey of Retail Prices of Selected Commodities for the Generation of Retail Price Index (RPI). Also, she explained CPI as the measure of changes in the average retail prices of a fixed basket of things and services commonly purchased by households relative to a base year whereas the RPI measures changes in the general level of prices at which retailers dispose of their goods to consumers or end-users. Currently, the CPI for All Income Households has 2018 as base year. The CPI for Bottom 30% Income Households and RPI series have base year 2012.</p> <p>She mentioned also that the retail price surveys confer with the same legal basis as all other surveys being conducted by the PSA based on RA 10625 known as the Philippine Statistical Act of 2013 and the confidentiality of information based on RA 10173 known as the Data Privacy Act.</p> <p>She also discussed the following indicators derived from the CPI: (1) Inflation Rate which refers to the annual rate of change or the year-on-year change of the CPI expressed in percent. Inflation is interpreted in terms of declining purchasing power of money; (2) Headline Inflation, the measures changes in the cost of living based on movements in the prices of a specified</p>

	<p>basket of major commodities. It refers to the annual rate of change or the year-on-year change in the CPI; (3) Core Inflation as a measure of inflation that aims to capture the permanent component of the inflationary process that can be influenced by monetary policy; and (4) Purchasing Power of the Peso (PPP) which shows how much the peso in the base period is worth in the current period. It is computed as the reciprocal of the CPI for the period under review multiplied by 100.</p> <p>Ms. Ramos also presented the results from the December 2022 inflation report. On her presentation, it shows that the inflation rate on year-to-year basis in MIMAROPA region is continuously increasing from 2.5 percent in December 2021 to 8.9 percent in December 2022. Year-on-year inflation rate in MIMAROPA region by commodity and food group was also presented. The PPP in MIMAROPA region from December 2021 to December 2022 was also presented. The PPP in December 2021 which is 0.87 was declined to 0.80 on December 2022.</p> <p>She also discussed the tentative schedule for the conduct of Monthly Press Conference on Inflation.</p> <p>Dir. Mendoza added inputs on inflation which is a double-edged statistic. When prices go down it is good, however, when prices increase, there should be an explanation, reason why it is increasing. There should be some intervention. Also, when prices rise, wage setting will also be affected. There is a strong pressure to request labor sector for an adjustment based on inflation.</p>
<p>Agenda Item No. 9 Presentation of the Functional Difficulty in the MIMAROPA Region</p>	<p>Mr. Raymond R. Lapus of PSA MIMAROPA presented the report on the results of the 2020 Census of Population and Housing, particularly on the functional difficulty statistics of the MIMAROPA region. He first presented the total population of 3,228,558 persons of MIMAROPA which comprised 2.96 percent share to the country's total population of 109,035,343 persons and was third among the least populated administrative regions in the country. Meanwhile, the region's household population in 2020 was 3,212,287 persons. He mentioned that of the 3.21 million household population in 2020, nearly 1.64 million (51.0 percent) were males while 1.57 million (49.0 percent) were females. This results to a sex ratio of 104, that is, 104 males for every 100 females. Children below five years old comprised 331,973 or 10.3 percent of the region's household population. Male children accounted to 51.8 percent share in this age group. The sex ratio stood at 107 male children for every 100 female children. On the other hand, household population aged five years old and over composed of 2,880,314 persons or 89.7 percent of the regional household population. Males (50.9 percent) outnumbered females (49.1 percent) with sex ratio of 104.</p> <p>For the presentation on the results of functional difficulty, Mr. Lapus mentioned that based on the 2020 CPH, Region IV-A (CALABARZON) had the highest number of persons with functional difficulty in at least one domain, with 1,158,034 persons among the 17 administrative regions in the country. It was followed</p>

by Region III (Central Luzon) with 1,046,090 persons and the National Capital Region (NCR) with 958,859 persons. The MIMAROPA Region was seventh with 347,120 and accounts for a 4.10 percent share to the country's 8,469,426 persons with at least one domain of functional difficulty. On the other hand, the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM), had the lowest number of persons with at least one domain of functional difficulty, with 128,410 persons.

He also presented that Palawan (excluding the City of Puerto Princesa) had the highest number of persons with functional difficulty in at least one domain with 832,362 persons among all provinces in the region. It was followed by Oriental Mindoro with 814,135 persons and the Occidental Mindoro with 463,417 persons. The MIMAROPA Region was seventh with 347,120 and accounts for a 4.10 percent share to the country's 8,469,426 persons with at least one domain of functional difficulty. Meanwhile, Marinduque had the lowest number of persons with at least one domain of functional difficulty with 215,350 persons. This was followed by Romblon at 280,269 persons with functional difficulty in at least one domain. On the other hand, the City of Puerto Princesa reported 274,781 persons with at least one domain of functional difficulty.

On his presentation he also discussed that from the household population of MIMAROPA, 2,880,314 persons constituted the age group of 5 years old and over, more than three in every 25 MIMAROPAns or 12.1 percent had at least one domain of functional difficulty, that is, any of the six functional domains of seeing, hearing, walking or climbing steps, remembering or concentrating, self-caring (washing all over or dressing) or communicating. This proportion is higher than the prevalence of household population with at least one domain of functional difficulty in the country at 8.7 percent. Among provinces in the region, Romblon had the highest prevalence at 15.4 percent of its household population five years old and over with functional difficulty in any of the six functional domains of seeing, hearing, walking or climbing steps, remembering or concentrating, self-caring (washing all over or dressing) or communicating. This was followed by Marinduque with 13.6 percent of its household population having at least one domain of functional difficulty. In addition, it is noted that the proportion of these provinces is higher than the regional proportion of 12.1 percent. Of the 347,120 household population aged five years and over in MIMAROPA region with at least one domain of functional difficulty, females accounted for percent 54.5 percent, while males comprised the remaining 45.5 percent. These figures resulted in a sex ratio of 84 males for every 100 females with at least one domain of functional difficulty.

Also, he mentioned that among the household population in MIMAROPA with at least one domain of functional difficulty, 276.85 thousand or 79.8 percent reported having difficulty seeing, even when wearing glasses. Those with difficulty in walking or climbing



	<p>steps, difficulty in hearing even using a hearing aid, and difficulty in remembering or concentrating followed as reported by 77,436 persons (22.3 percent), 74,154 persons (21.4 percent), and 65,738 persons (18.9 percent), respectively. Females out proportioned males in all domains of functional difficulty except on functional communication. Sex differential was most pronounced among those with functional difficulty in remembering and concentrating (59.1 percent were females and 41.9 percent were males). This was followed by those with functional difficulty in seeing (56.1 percent were females and 43.9 percent were males). The smallest sex differential was observed among those with functional difficulty in hearing (51.9 percent were females and 48.1 percent were males). Meanwhile, 50.2 percent out of 22,694 household population ages five years old and over with functional communication difficulty were males while 49.8 percent were females.</p> <p>He also presented that of the 347,120 MIMAROPAns with at least one domain of functional difficulty, about 85.8 percent were reported to have mild cases, 10.8 percent had moderate cases, and 3.4 percent had severe cases. Mild case was highest among those with functional difficulty in seeing (254,491 cases), followed by those with difficulty in hearing (63,451 cases), difficulty in walking or climbing steps (59,660 cases), and difficulty in remembering or concentrating (56,702 cases). Among moderate cases, those with functional difficulty in seeing were also the highest (20,023 cases), followed by those with difficulty in walking or climbing steps (23,713 cases), and those with difficulty in hearing (8,645 cases). Severe cases of functional difficulty, on the other hand, were highest among those with difficulty in self-caring (5,640 cases), followed by those with difficulty in walking or climbing steps (5,063 cases), and difficulty in communicating (4,118 cases).</p> <p>Mr. Lapus also discussed that the data on functional difficulty of the household members five years and over were collected by asking the respondents whether each member have difficulty in seeing, even if wearing eyeglasses; hearing, even if using a hearing aid; walking or climbing steps; remembering or concentrating; self-caring; and/or communicating using their usual language. The statistics presented in this report were based on the information provided by the respondent or any responsible household member who provided answers to the questions and gave correct information about all the household members. The questions cover six functional domains: seeing, hearing, walking, cognition, self-care, and communication. Each question has four response categories: (1) No, no difficulty, (2) Yes, some difficulty, (3) Yes, a lot of difficulty and (4) Cannot do it at all.</p>
<p>Agenda Item No. 10 Criteria on Best RSC Award</p>	<p>Ms. Ma. Leizl L. Magbojos of PSA MIMAROPA presented the criteria for the Best RSC award. She presented the overview and she mentioned that the PSA conducted annually Regional Statistics Committee (RSC) Summit in recognition of the vital role of the RSC as the policymaking body on statistical matters at the</p>

	<p>local level and the Best RSC Awards recognized RSCs that excelled in the performance of their functions. She discussed the criteria on the selection of Best RSC and these are the following: (1) Average number of RSC presentations/agenda items for approval/discussion/information in all RSC meetings convened (Agenda and Minutes of the Meetings); (2) Number of approved RSC Resolutions; (3) Average participation rate of RSC members/ representatives in meetings (Meeting attendance sheets and Number of meetings convened); and (4) Other outputs/ accomplishments.</p> <p>Ms. Magbojos also presented the 2022 Best RSC Award in which RSC IV-A CALABARZON reclaimed the top spot after having garnered the highest overall score among all the regions. RSC XI and RSC CAR tied for second place while RSC VIII was named 3rd placer and RSC NCR got the 4th place. On the other hand, RSC Caraga won the Breakthrough RSC Award for 2022.</p> <p>Dir. Mendoza cited that RSC quarterly meeting should be combination of face-to-face and via online. Also, he mentioned that during the second quarter meeting, activities for the National Statistics Month should be identified.</p> <p>Dir. Mendoza also instructed to request each RSC member agency to have a permanent Alternate Focal Person for the Quarterly RSC Meetings and for the Formulation of 2023-2029 Regional Statistical Development Program (RSDP).</p>
<p>Agenda Item No. 11 Results of the 26th PSQ and 2nd PSA Quiz Bee National Finals</p>	<p>Ms. Ma. Leizl L. Magbojos of PSA MIMAROPA presented the Results of the 26th PSQ and 2nd PSA Quiz Bee National Finals. She presented the overview of Philippine Statistics Quiz (PSQ) which is a nationwide annual contest designed to test the knowledge on statistics of freshman students enrolled in colleges and universities in the 17 regions of the country. It is open to all Filipino first-time college freshmen currently enrolled for the school year 2022-2023 in any recognized tertiary academic institution in the country.</p> <p>She also presented the top five (5) clinched spots of the 26th Philippine Statistics Quiz as follows: 5th Place - Mr. Joel Nathaniel Pondoc of Region X, 4th Place - Mr. Paul David Luna of Region V, 3rd Place - Mr. Adolben Malabago of Region VII, 2nd Place - Mr. Charles Dwight Pelaez of Cordillera Administrative Region and Champion Ms. Patricia Angelica Tan of National Capital Region.</p> <p>Ms. Magbojos also mentioned that PSA also conducted the 2nd PSA Quiz Bee National Finals at Century Park Hotel, Malate, Manila last December 07, 2022. The contestants came from the Regional Statistics Committee (RSC) member agencies (excluding PSA employees and relatives within the fourth degree of affinity and consanguinity). One representative from each region of the country, the regional champion, competed in the said event. And the winners are the following: Champion: Ms. Blessie M. Cesario of the</p>

	<p>Department of Agriculture - Cordillera Administrative Region (43 points);</p> <p>2nd Place: Mr. Leonard Allan F. Almero of the University of the Philippines Los Baños with (42 points); and 3rd Place: For. Chieko Elemento of the National Economic and Development Authority - MIMAROPA (40 points).</p>
<p>Other Matters:</p> <p>Conduct of Complimentary Training Course on Data Visualization Using Infographics for the Regional Statistics Committee (RSC) Members in MIMAROPA Region by Philippine Statistical Research and Training Institute (PSRTI)</p>	<p>Ms. Ma. Leizl L. Magbojos of PSA MIMAROPA presented the conduct of Complimentary Training Course on Data Visualization Using Infographics for the Regional Statistics Committee (RSC) Members in MIMAROPA Region by Philippine Statistical Research and Training Institute (PSRTI) in partnership with PSA MIMAROPA on March 28-30, 2023.</p> <p>She discussed the objectives of the Complimentary Training Course such as: (1) enhance the knowledge and skills of the members of the RSC on the use of visual graphics to present statistics; (2) be able to plan and design an infographic; (3) know the best practices of data visualization; and (4) learn the importance of good storytelling using infographics.</p> <p>She mentioned that there will be one participant for each RSC member agency.</p>
<p>Creation of Technical Working Group for the Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS)</p>	<p>Mr. Theodore John M. Del Mundo presented the Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS). He presented the overview which is all about Republic Act No. 11315 or known as the "Community-Based Monitoring System Act". The IRR was signed on 20 May 2020. The said IRR has been uploaded in the PSA website and was also published in the Philippine Daily Inquirer on 11 July 2020. He discussed that CBMS refers to an organized technology-based system of collecting, processing and validating necessary disaggregated data that may be used for planning, program implementation and impact monitoring at the local level while empowering communities to participate in the process. It is a census of all households in the community, wherein individual- and household-level information is obtained through interview of a responsible member of each household in the community.</p> <p>He discussed that based on CBMS Resolution No. 02, Series of 2022, there will be creation of Technical Working Group (TWG). The TWG for CBMS shall be composed of the following: (1) Philippine Statistics Authority (as the Chairperson); (2) Department of the Interior and Local Government; (3) Department of Information and Communications Technology; (4) Provincial Planning and Development Office (All Provinces); (5) National Economic and Development Authority; (6) Department of Social Welfare and Development; and (7) National Commission on Indigenous Peoples. The roles and responsibilities of the TWG are the following: (1) oversee the implementation of the CBMS operations in the region; (2) resolve issues and concerns encountered in the conduct of CBMS in the region; (3) issue communications, directives, instructions, and/or circulars to cooperate, mobilize, and provide support/assistance to the CBMS operations; and (4)</p>

	<p>take up other matters as necessary for the successful conduct of the CBMS.</p> <p>On motion duly seconded, the resolution requesting approval to the creation of a Technical Working Group (TWG) for the Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS) under the Regional Statistics Committee to serve as the CBMS Coordinating Board in MIMAROPA Region was approved.</p>
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**Prepared by:**

  
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**Attested by:**

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