

# Philippines: Data governance profile



## 1. Vision and policy intent

The Philippine government is committed to [digital transformation](#), leveraging technology to enhance public services, streamline governance, and foster economic growth. The government prioritizes fostering inclusive growth that empowers all Filipinos and equips them to thrive in the globally competitive economy.

The [Philippine Statistics Authority's](#) (PSA) vision is to be a solid, responsive, and world-class authority on quality statistics, efficient civil registration, and an inclusive identification system. Its mission is to deliver relevant and reliable statistics, efficient civil registration services and inclusive identification system for equitable development towards improved quality of life for all.

The PSA is responsible for planning, developing, prescribing, disseminating, and enforcing policies, rules and regulations, and coordinating government-wide programs governing the production of official statistics, general purpose statistics, civil registration services and an inclusive identification system.

## 2. Data Management: policies, rules & institutions

The [PSA](#) leads government efforts in statistical development and coordinates data governance. Its core mandate is generating official statistics to support data-driven decision-making across sectors.

To achieve this, it spearheads the implementation of the [Philippine Statistical Development Program](#) (PSDP), the country's version of a [National Strategy for the Development of Statistics](#) (NSDS). This sets the directions, thrusts, and priorities of the [Philippine Statistical System](#) (PSS) in the medium term for the generation and dissemination of statistical information for policy and decision-making of government, private sector and the public.

The PSA relies on robust statistical coordination mechanisms to ensure the consistency and quality of its data. These mechanisms include the [PSA Board](#), the highest policy-making body on statistical matters, technical coordination, and field statistical services. The PSA also oversees the [Community-Based Monitoring System](#) (CBMS) Council. Likewise, the PSA leverages interagency committees and the [Statistical Survey Review and Clearance System](#) (SSRCS) to ensure PSS efforts are streamlined and consistent.

## 3. Data custodians and data stewardship

The PSS is a decentralised government-wide system that provides statistical information and services to the public. Besides PSA, it includes all executive departments, bureaus, offices and agencies of the national and local governments that are engaged in statistical activities either as their primary functions or as part of their administrative or regulatory functions. It also includes a policy-making body, a coordinating body with primary data collection capability and the [Philippine Statistical Research and Training Institute](#) (PSRTI).



PSA has developed the [Inventory of Statistical Standards in the Philippines](#) (ISSIP) which sets out official concepts and definitions for statistical purposes; methodologies and procedures; and classification systems. PSA uses ISSIP to harmonise and standardise standards across the PSS.



## 4. Data sharing, accessibility and integration

[OpenSTAT](#) is an open data platform that PSA uses to share data. It hosts more than 3,000 records containing demographic and social statistics, economic statistics, and environment and multi-domain statistics. Data can be freely used, re-used, and redistributed by anyone without any restrictions other than proper source attribution.

The [PSA Data Archive](#) is a repository of data collection, materials of the PSA including microdata.

The [Community-Based Monitoring System](#) (CBMS) entails a census of households undertaken by the local government units (LGUs) with the participation of the community and overseen by local CBMS Coordinating Boards. It generates localised facts, figures, and maps on the different dimensions of poverty such as health, nutrition, water, sanitation and shelter. The data is aggregated to produce a wide range of poverty statistics at the national, municipal and city levels. CBMS is also used as a basis for targeting social protection programmes for households in need

## 5. Data sharing risks & mitigation

The [Philippine Statistical Act of 2013](#) safeguards data privacy by ensuring the release of aggregated statistics, protecting the identities of respondents participating in statistical inquiries, surveys and censuses.

Data protection and cybersecurity are backed by landmark legislation in the country. In 2012, the [Data Privacy Act](#) was signed into law, effectively creating the [National Privacy Commission](#). It formalised the duty of the state to uphold the right to privacy and clearly laid down the rights of data subjects. In the same year, the [Cybercrime Prevention Act](#) was also legislated and contained penal provisions for any unauthorised use and access of data of the Filipinos.

### Rights of a Data Subject



- The right to be informed
- The right to access
- The right to object
- The right to erasure or blocking
- The right to rectify
- The right to data portability
- The right to damages
- The right to file a complaint

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