

**Reaction on the Paper on “Institutionalizing a Responsive Socio-economic Profile: The Experience of the Province of La Union”**  
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The paper highlights the data contents of SEP and the evaluation of its data gathering system to its almost perfect present form. However, I suggest a re-evaluation of data sources e.g. data on livestock and poultry is available with NSO which contains a supply and utilization table for it; also, the source for the data item machinery and equipment is the NFA which I suppose is the National Food Authority. Maybe it can be more specific on what kind of equipment it is.

The SEP has adopted the standard format prescribed by the DILG, which provided the compilers a “more comprehensive frame of reference for the data requirements.”

I propose a framework, which I consider to be more comprehensive for data requirements of SEP. It is a general framework of economic and social analysis that under the system of national accounts - a voracious user of statistics.

The abstract of the paper states that the provincial government of La Union is heavily dependent on SEP. Development efforts have for its goal the improvement of human welfare or human development. For a meaningful planning for human development, there are many factors whose interrelationships have to be evaluated. An integrated framework would trace these relationships. If we are to consider that the data for SEP come from different sources, then they must first be made coherent and consistent.

In the attached chart on integrated framework for economic and social analysis, it starts with the idea that people maximize their scarce resources on activities to satisfy their present and future needs.

**Human resources** consist of the population divided into age groups showing which are of working age or the independent population as distinct from the dependent population. Labor force data is also relevant here showing such characteristics as sex, education, occupation, skills, and overseas contract workers.

**Produced resources** such as machinery, equipment, structures and inventories, which make possible more production of goods and services. Some characteristics of the asset would be type, e.g. rice mill; what institutional unit (corporation, government, household) owns the asset; capacity utilization.

**Natural resources** such as land, minerals, trees, water which supply the raw materials for production and environmental needs. Data for replacement of renewable resources can be included; institutional unit owning the resource.

**Financial resources**, which facilitate the efficient flow of these resources. Financial assets are currency and deposits, securities, shares, loans, receivables/payables, insurance reserves. Data on institutional ownership and assets and liabilities can be shown.

**Opening and closing stocks of resources** are measured as of certain date. It is useful to show institutional ownership of these assets.

**Production** - the resources are used to produce goods and services. Data will show type of economic activity, volume and value of commodities produced. These products plus imports give the total supply of goods and services available.

Production also generates income as compensation of employees, taxes for government, depreciation and profits for entrepreneurs.

**Residuals from production** are wastes and pollutants inimical to human and natural resources. If they cannot be recycled then what are being adapted to control exploitation of natural resources, emissions and other pollutants due to production and consumption.

**Intermediate consumption** - supply of goods and services purchased by producers as inputs in the production of other goods and services.

**Consumption** - supply of goods and services purchased by household, government and non-profits institutions serving households measured through their final consumption expenditures. Consumption expenditure of households can be classified by its purpose, e.g. food, clothing, health, education, recreation, etc. Poverty statistics can also be shown and also households by income class. Consumption expenditures of government can be classified by its function, e.g. defense, health, education, etc.

**Exports** - supply of goods and services purchased by the Rest of the World.

**Accumulation** - refers to the acquisition net of sale of assets. The value of assets at the beginning of the period plus the acquisition net of sale of assets; plus other changes in assets such as discovery of subsoil deposits or destructions due to disasters; plus holding gains as a result of change in prices will be equal to the value of assets at the end of the period.

Savings and net capital transfers by net borrowing/lending finance accumulation.

Compilation will show data on assets by type; inventories by type; savings by institutional units or sector, capital transfer. The difference between the financing and the accumulation of assets is net borrowing/lending.

The framework shows opportunities for improving the SEP in terms of content and coherence and consistency of concepts, definitions and classifications.

**INTEGRATED FRAMEWORK FOR  
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ANALYSIS**

