

Chapter 2

Matrix of Local Development Indicators

To monitor and assess the state of development in Naga City, the city government uses a combination of development indicators relevant to its needs. These indicators include the following:

- the United Nation's Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)
- the World Health Organization's Urban Health Equity Assessment and Response Tool (Urban HEART)
- the Institute for Solidarity in Asia's Public Governance System (PGS), and
- the Department of the Interior and Local Government's Local Governance Performance Management System (LGPMS).

This chapter presents these indicators, which were presented to, debated and validated by the participating stakeholders during the series of sectoral planning workshops conducted in August and September 2010. They are summarized under Table 9.

Table 9

MATRIX OF LOCAL DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS, NAGA CITY

DEMOGRAPHIC					
Source	Indicator	Naga City	National/Regional Average	Local Trend	Remarks
National Statistics Office	Population growth	Between 2.28 to 2.91% annually	1.90% (Philippines), 1.46% (Bicol)	Twice as fast as Bicol's growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Naga is the fastest growing city in the Bicol Region Took 32 years to double 1990 population of 90,712 At current pace, it will take only 25 years to double 2010 population of 174,931
Millennium Development Goals	Poverty incidence	Between 19-23% (official) and 61% (self-rated)	26.9% (Philippines), 40.5% (Bicol)	Lower than both regional and national levels	Needs more regular measurement at city, barangay levels
SOCIAL					
Source	Indicator	Naga City	National/Regional Average	Local Trend	Remarks
• Education					
State of Children Report	Preschool participation rate	67% as of 2009	60% (Philippines, 2002)	Higher than national level	Needs stronger collaboration between DepEd, city government to attain universal coverage
Millennium Development Goals	Elementary participation rate	Between 106-130% from 2007-09	84.4% (Philippines), 85.1% (Bicol)	Consistently exceeds target	Needs better data. Non-city resident enrolment in public schools can mask access problems for some Nagueño children
	Elementary survival rate	Between 70-78% from 2007-09	69.9% (Philippines), 67% (Bicol)	Better than regional and national levels	Some improvements have been made over last few years, but city remains off from 2015 target
State of Children Report	Mean percentage score in Regional, National Achievement Test (RUAT, NAT)	From 2005-09: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Between 50-55% for elementary, 45-49% for high school in NAT Between 59.5-73% for elementary, 48-52% for high school in RUAT 	From 2005-09: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Between 51-62% for elementary, 42.5-43% for high school in NAT (Bicol Region) Between 59-64% for elementary, 42-46% for high school in RUAT 	Deteriorating performance for elementary in NAT, secondary in RUAT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Erratic performance has plateaued in recent years City still off from 75% minimum MPS to be considered passing

• Health					
Millennium Development Goals	Under 5 mortality rate	From 5.55 (2007) to 2.33 per 1,000 live births (2009)	32.0 (Philippines), 6.1 (Bicol)	Significantly lower than both regional and national levels	Has already met 2015 target
	Infant mortality rate	Increased from 0.30 (2007) to 1.91 per 1,000 live births (2009)	24.0 (Philippines), 9.3 (Bicol)	Substantially lower than both regional and national levels	Has already met 2015 target, in spite of slippages
	Maternal mortality ratio	Increased from 0.30 (2007) to 0.78 per 100,000 live births (2009)	162.0 (Philippines), 1.2 (Bicol)	Substantially lower than national, marginally lower than regional levels	Has already met 2015 target, in spite of slippages
	Fully immunized children	Increased from 85% (2007) to 90% (2009)	83% (Philippines), 87% (Bicol)	Marginally higher than both regional and national levels	Continues to recover lost ground towards full immunization achieved in previous years
MDG, State of Children Report	Preschool malnutrition	Between 4-5% from 2007-09	24.6% (Philippines), 22.6% (Bicol)	Significantly lower than both regional and national levels	
State of Children Report	Grade school malnutrition	Reduced from 19% (2005) to 11% (2009)	No data available		Needs sustained implementation of "Nutri Dunong" program
Urban HEART	Incidence of road traffic injuries	17	8.3 (Philippines)	Significantly higher than national level	
	Social health insurance enrolment	13%	79%	Substantially lower than national level	Does not take into account city's own social insurance scheme anchored on the Naga City Hospital
• Housing					
MDG, Public Governance Scorecard (PGS)	Proportion of urban poor households enjoying secure tenure	63%	No data available		
City Profile	Proportion of KSK beneficiaries to total city household population	25.8%	Not applicable	Higher than 20% ratio when program was launched in 1989	Unmanaged program expansion and weak collection efficiency, coupled with high population growth, will add pressure to program sustainability
• Protective					
City Profile	Police-to-population ratio	1:758 (2010)	1:737 (Philippines, 2008), 1:970 (Bicol, 2006)	A little worse than national, but better than the regional level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does not take into account contribution of the 76-man strong city-funded PSO Still off from ideal 1:500 ratio
	Fireman-to-	1:3,307 (2010)	1:5,214 (Bicol, 2006)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does not take into account

	population ratio				contribution of Chin Po Tong and Naga While volunteers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Still off from ideal 1:2,000 ratio
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ECONOMIC

Source	Indicator	Naga City	National/Regional Average	Local Trend	Remarks
LGPMS	Unemployment rate	5.8%	7.5% (Philippines), 5.4% (Bicol)	Marginally higher than regional, lower than and national levels	Unemployment is relatively low
	Underemployment rate	5-15%	18.1% (Philippines)	Underemployment exists, but situation is not yet alarming	That 40% of business establishments are in the informal sector can worsen the situation
	Poverty incidence for LGUs outside Metro Manila	Between 19-23%	26.9% (Philippines)	Poverty incidence is relatively low compared to the national benchmark of 26-35%	Needs more regular measurement at city, barangay levels
	Income per capita	P36,000-P50,000 annually	P34,600 (Philippines)	Income per capita is marginally higher than the national average	

INFRASTRUCTURE

Source	Indicator	Naga City	National/Regional Average	Local Trend	Remarks
LGPMS	Percentage of households with electricity for LGUs outside Metro Manila	94-97%	92.1% for urban areas (Philippines)	Local situation is better than the national average for urban areas	
	Percentage of households with sanitary toilets for LGUs outside Metro Manila	91-96%	75% (Philippines, Urban HEART data)	Local situation is significantly higher than the national average	Water pollution due to domestic wastes and its effects on public health is somewhat less threatening
	Percentage of households with access to piped-in water	91-95%	83% (Philippines, Urban HEART data)	Local situation is better than the national average	Many households have access to piped-in water supply. Easy access to this service is available to more than 90% of the population.'

ENVIRONMENT

Source	Indicator	Naga City	National/Regional Average	Local Trend	Remarks
• Solid Waste					
PGS	Proportion of city's residential areas whose garbage is collected at least four times a week	85%	No data available	City roadmap targets raising it to 99% by 2015	Garbage collection and disposal is a big financial burden to the city government, which is spending around P38 million (roughly 8% of its annual budget) in providing the service. Cost recovery is only 5%.
• Air Quality					
City Profile	Ambient air quality reading	"Fair" - 96 microgram per cubic meter ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) in 2009	No data available	City roadmap targets raising it to "Good" by 2015	In 2008, the city already achieved "Good" rating after achieving 80 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ reading
LGPMs	Percentage of polluting industries	All industries have pollution control facilities	No data available	Better air quality in urban areas is expected	
	Absence of smog, odor and noise in urban areas	Smog, odor and loud and uncomfortable noise level are absent.	No data available	Better air quality in urban areas is expected	From time to time, foul odor coming from the Balatas Controlled Dumpsite has become an issue due to capacity problems
• Water Quality					
PGS	Average water quality rating of Naga River	Class C	No data available	City roadmap targets raising it to "B+" by 2015	
LGPMs	Freshwater quality	Water is turbid (light brown to brown color) with some floating wastes	No data available	Freshwater quality is poor	Water should be clear, without water lilies and/or floating wastes
	Fish catch in river or lake	Fish catch in river or lake remains the same	No data available	Average freshwater productivity	Should be stable or increasing
	Presence of polluting industries in riverside or lakeside	1 or more industries have no pollution control facilities	No data available		All industries should have pollution control facilities
	Extent of riverside or lakeside squatters	6-20 houses per km stretch on riverside or lakeside	No data available	The probability of pollution load on freshwater areas is	Should not be more than 20

				relatively low due to the tolerable number of squatter HHs.	
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INSTITUTIONAL MACHINERY

Source	Indicator	Naga City	National/Regional Average	Local Trend	Remarks
• Revenue Generation					
LGPMS	Cost to collect revenues	5.44%	17.51% (2 nd class cities), 28.58% (all Philippine cities)	Exceptional performance as city exceeds both average of 2 nd class and all Philippine cities	Should be lower than the average of LGUs of the same type and income
	Locally-sourced revenues to total income	50%	31.30% (2 nd class cities), 33.70% (all Philippine cities)	Exceptional performance as city exceeds both average of 2 nd class and all Philippine cities	Should be higher than the average of LGUs of the same type and income
	Locally-sourced revenue level	P216.3 million	P131 million (2 nd class cities), P454.7 million (all Philippine cities)	Desired performance as city exceeds average of 2 nd class cities, but is lower than average of all Philippine cities	Should be higher than the average of LGUs of the same type and income
	Real Property Tax (RPT) accomplishment rate	101.07%	96.13% (2 nd class cities), 90.61% (all Philippine cities)	Exceptional performance as city exceeds both average of 2 nd class and all Philippine cities	Targeting needs improvement. The annual City Treasury target used as base is significantly lower than the actual potential collectible using City Assessor's data
• Revenue Generation					
LGPMS	Personal services expenditure ratio	43% (adjusted)	48.79% (2 nd class cities), 37.80% (all Philippine cities)	Desired performance as city is better than average of 2 nd class cities, but is worse than average of all	Should not exceed the ceiling as mandated by law, i.e., for 1st-3rd class LGUs – 45%

	Debt service ratio	2.72%	No data available	Philippine cities Substantially lower than 20% debt ceiling	Should not exceed 20% of the regular income. This is the debt servicing limitation set for under Local Government Code of 1991
• Financial Management					
Standard and Poor's Credit and FMA Analysis	Credit rating	B+	BB-	Pilot implementation of a World Bank technical assistance project	Highest among eight cities initially rated by the international rating agency
	Financial management assessment	Intermediate	No data available		