



We asked...

- How competitive are our cities and municipalities?
 - How easy is it to start a business in a city?
 - What is the cost of doing business in a municipality?

We found out...

- Difficult to gather data at city and municipality level
- Sustainability of data collection affected by funding
- Time lag in national data surveys

We proposed...

- The creation of Regional Competitiveness Committees (RCCs) tasked to:
- Track local competitiveness indicators
- Formulate programs to improve competitiveness
- Engage in investment promotion activities to attract investors and create new jobs

Overview

Regional Competitiveness Committees (RCCs)

50

Public Sector 50

Private

Sector/

Academe

Overview

15 Regional Competitiveness Committees (RCCs) + National Capital Region

- Region I (Ilocos)
- Region II (Cagayan)
- Region III (Central Luzon)
- Region IVA (CALABARZON)
- Region IVB (MIMAROPA)
- Region V (Bicol)
- Region VI (Western Visayas)
- Region VII (Central Visayas)

- Region VIII (Eastern Visayas)
- Region IX (Zamboanga)
- Region X (Northern Mindanao)
- Region XI (Davao)
- Region XII (SOCCSKSARGEN)
- Region XIII CARAGA
- CAR



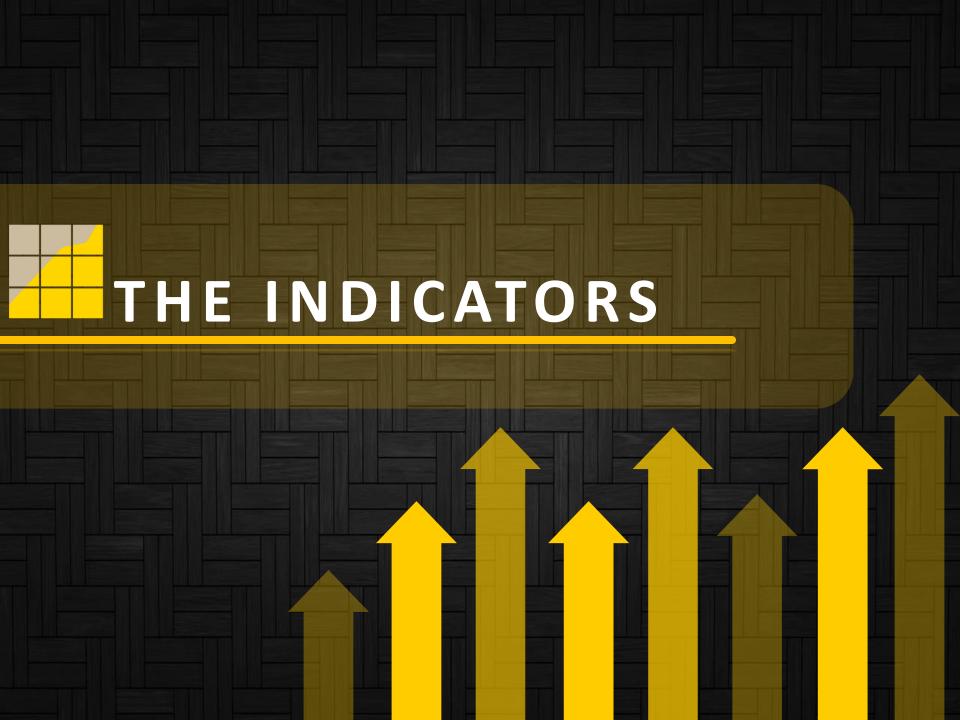
Regional Competitiveness Committees (RCCs)

As building block of overall competitiveness

Cities and Municipalities Competitiveness Index

Technical Capacity Building Programs

Benchmarking of Best Practices



ECONOMIC DYNAMISM



Economic dynamism refers to "activities that create stable expansion of businesses and industries and higher employment." It is divided into eight indicators:

- 1. Size of the Local Economy (Registrations, Capital, Revenue, Permits)
- 2. Growth of the Local Economy (Registrations, Capital, Revenue, Permits)
- 3. Capacity to Generate Employment
- 4. Cost of Living
- 5. Cost of Doing Business
- 6. Financial Deepening
- 7. Productivity
- 8. Presence of Business and Professional Organizations

GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY



Government efficiency refers to "the quality and reliability of government services and support for effective and sustainable productive expansion." It is divided into ten indicators:

- 1. Transparency Score in LGPMS
- 2. Economic Governance Score in LGPMS
- 3. Ratio of LGU collected tax to LGU revenues
- 4. LGU Competition Related Awards
- 5. Business Registration Efficiency
- 6. Investment Promotion
- 7. Compliance to National Directives for LGUs
- 8. Security
- 9. Health
- 10. Schools

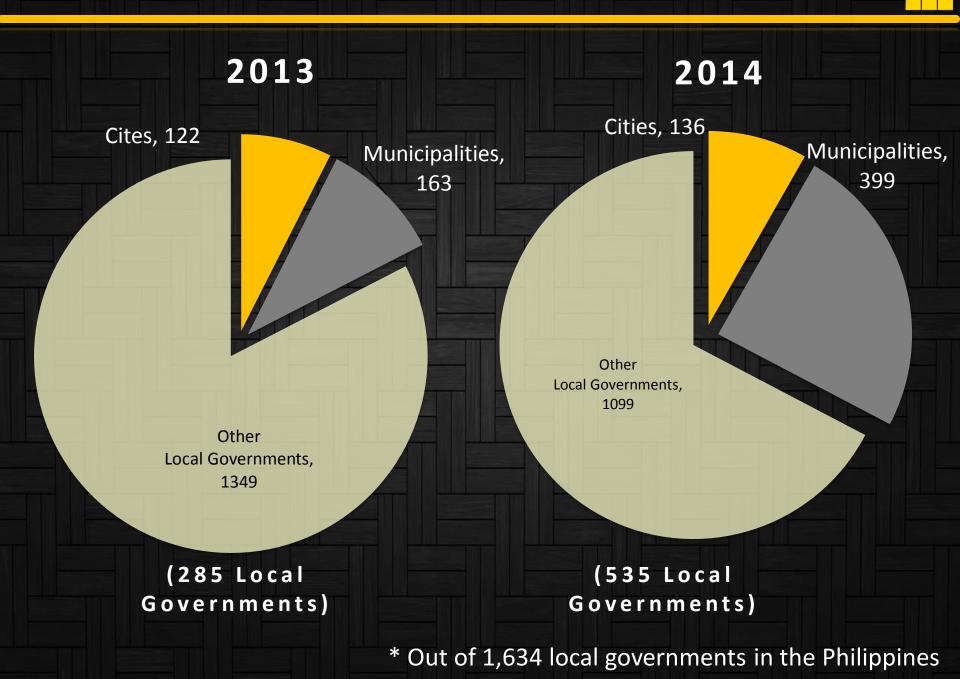
INFRASTRUCTURE

Infrastructure refers to "the physical building blocks that connect, expand, and sustain a locality and its surroundings to enable the provision of goods and services". It is divided into ten indicators:

- 1. Existing Road Network
- 2. Distance of Center to Major Ports
- 3. DOT-Accredited Accommodations
- 4. Health Infrastructure
- 5. Education Infrastructure
- 6. Availability of Basic Utilities
- 7. Annual Investments in Infrastructure
- 8. Connection of ICT
- 9. Number of ATMs
- 10. Number of Public Transportation

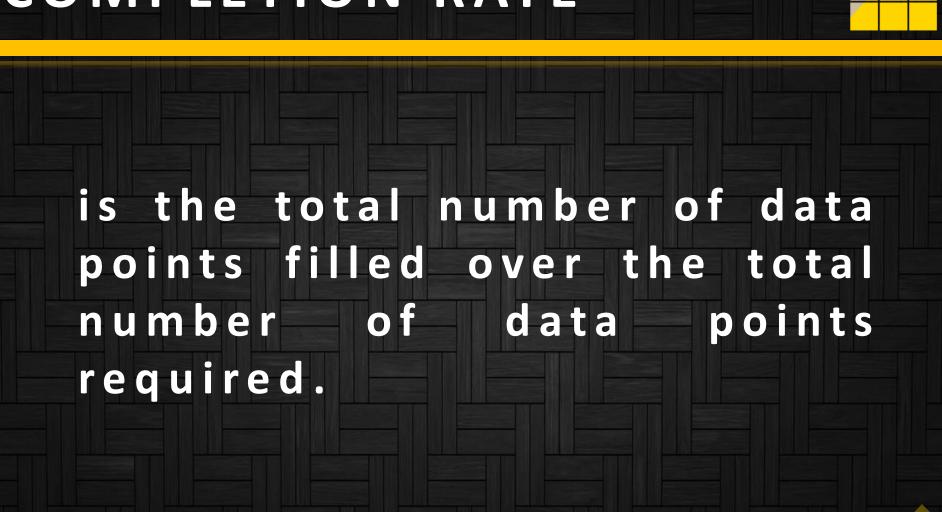


LOCAL GOVERNMENTS COVERED: 2013 vs 2014





COMPLETION RATE-



TOTAL NUMBER OF INPUTS REQUIRED FOR 2013 and 2014



PILLARS	INDICATORS		SUB- INDICATORS		TOTAL NUMBER OF INPUTS	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
Economic Dynamism	9	8	21	33	46	107
Government Efficiency	8	10	33	43	45	104
Infrastructure	10	10	18	61	18	137
TOTAL	27	28	72	137	109	348

Inputs- refer to the number of data points/ cells required to be filled under each pillar

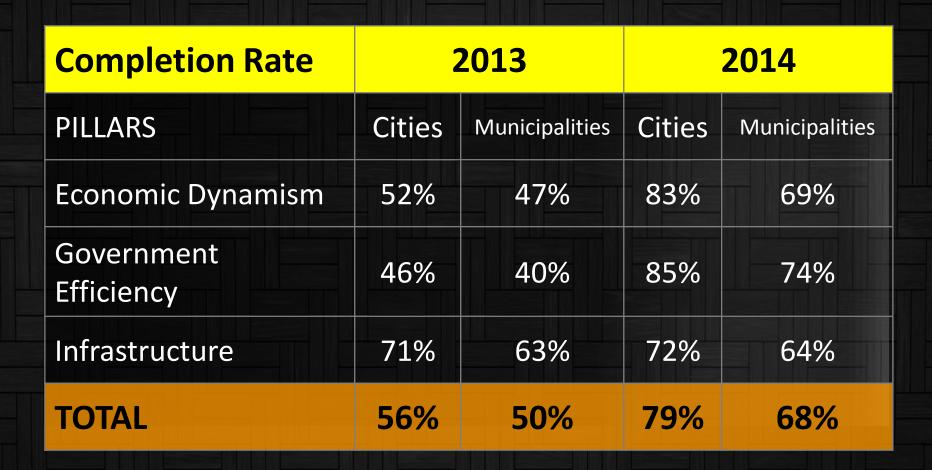
Example for Economic Dynamism:

Indicator: (Total Annual Business Registrations)

Sub-indicators: (# of new business registrations, # of renewals)

Inputs: (Total annual count: 2011, 2012, 2013, Jan-March 2013, Jan-March 2014)

COMPLETION RATE: 2013 vs 2014



COMPLETION RATE: LOCAL GOVERNMENT TYPE



