



# Open Access and the SERP-P Project

*SHEILA V. SIAR*

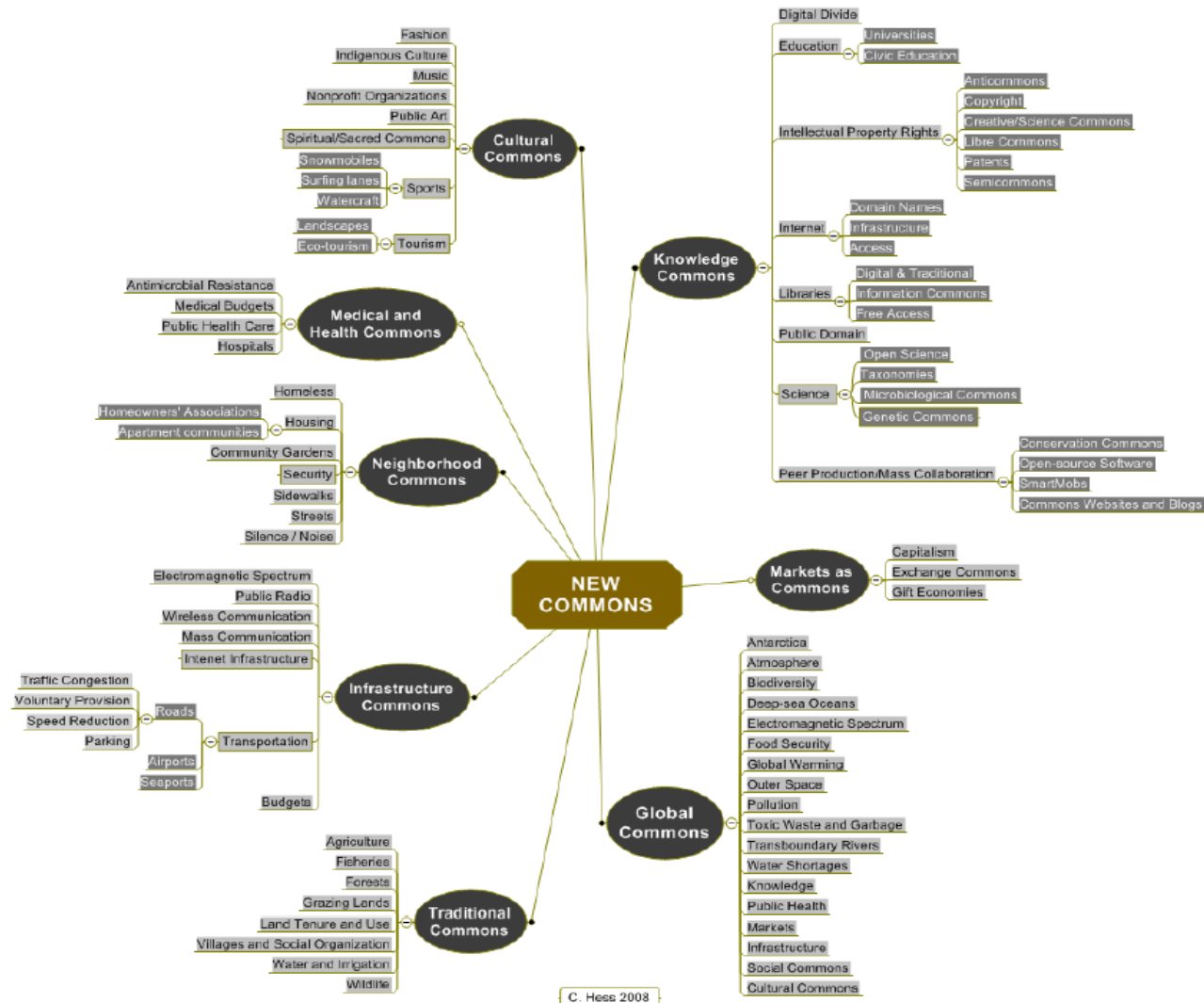
SERP-P Project Manager  
and Director, Research Information Department  
Philippine Institute for Development Studies

# Outline of presentation

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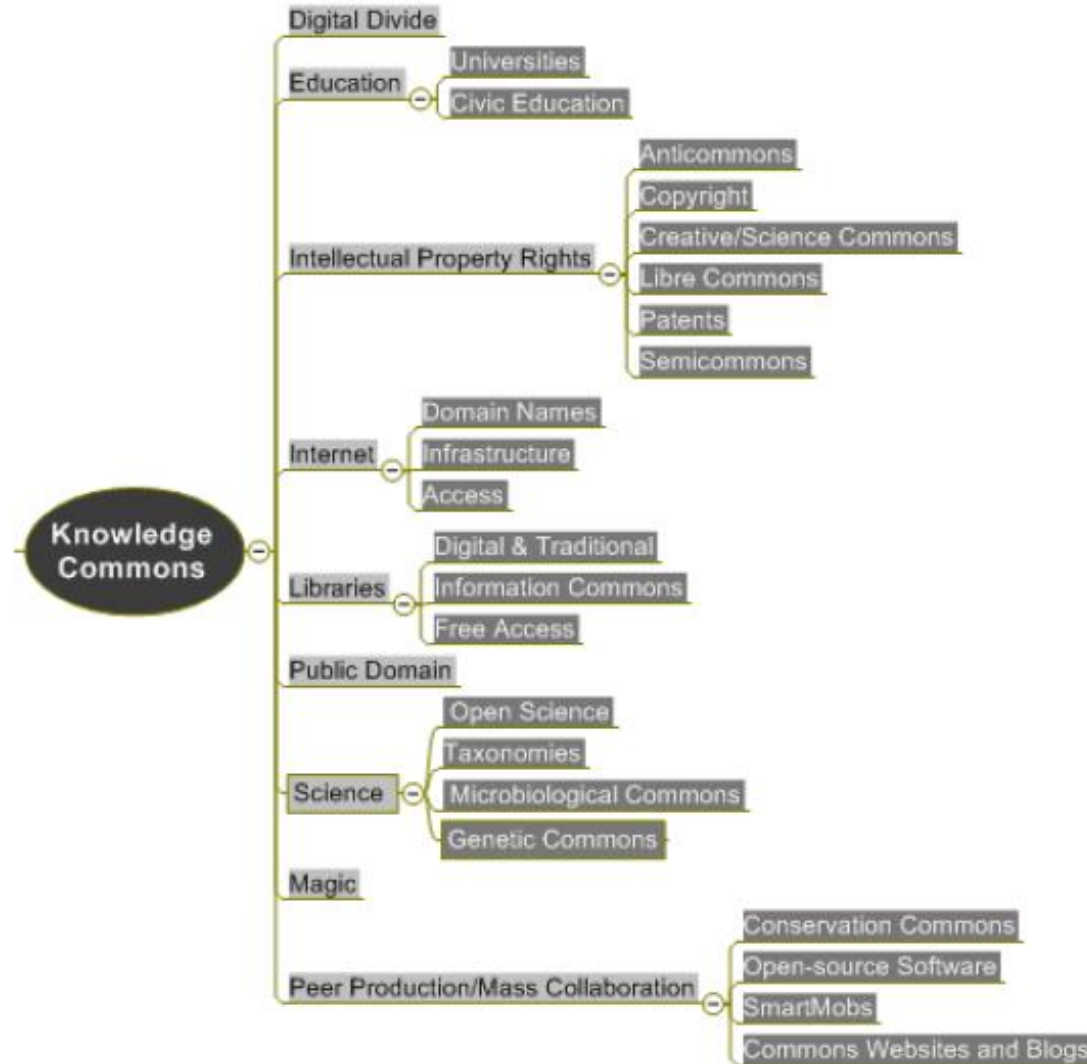
- Knowledge Commons
- Challenges faced by the Global South
- Open access archiving
- Open access knowledge archive: The Socioeconomic Research Portal for the Philippines (SERP-P) project

# The “New Commons”



Source: Hess (2008)

# Knowledge Commons



Source: Hess (2008)

# Key Ideas

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- Knowledge commons are a vast and complex sector. Most aspects concern the digital information. In many cases, knowledge became a commons when it became digital. (Hess, 2008)
- Knowledge is a global commons particularly in terms of provision, access, and the issues on intellectual property rights. It is a shared resource that needs to be accessible, equitable, and protected.

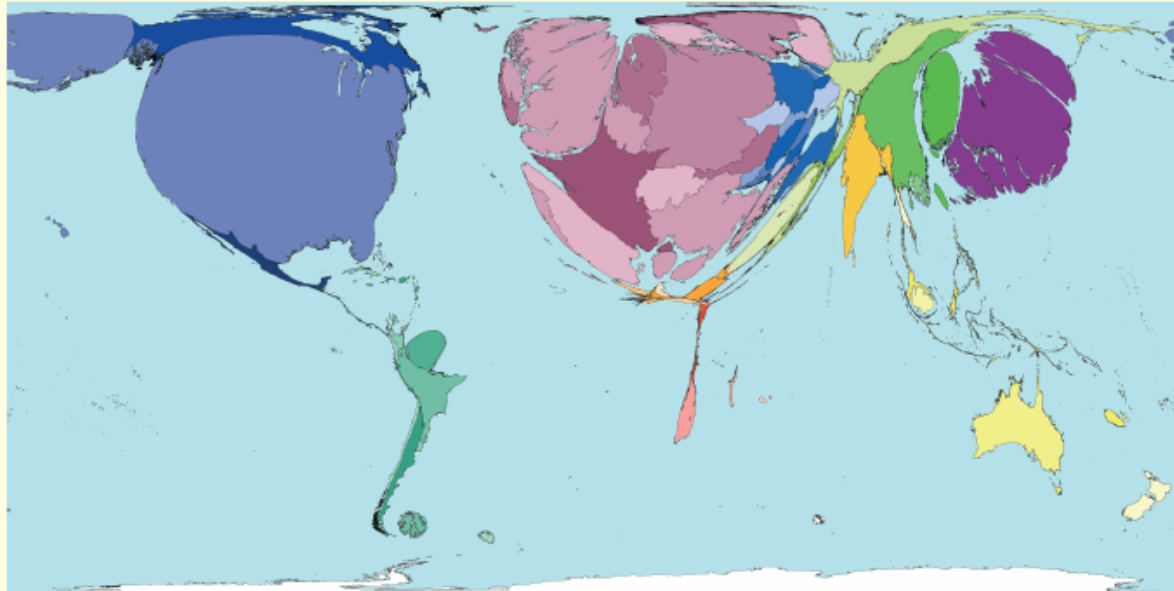
# Knowledge Commons as “Public Goods” and as “Common Pool Resources”



PUBLIC GOOD	COMMON POOL RESOURCE
Shared by multiple individuals in a non-exclusive way.	When knowledge is shared with others, it becomes valuable to the users of the common resource pool.
	Transmitted digitally which also has limitations in terms of memory space, hacking issues, etc., knowledge commons can also be depleted and thus have the characteristics of common pool resources.
	Misuse of the resource (e.g., plagiarism, lack of appropriate citation, etc.) can affect its quality.

# Research output is dominated by the Global North

## Science Research



Scientific papers cover physics, biology, chemistry, mathematics, clinical medicine, biomedical research, engineering, technology, and earth and space sciences.

The number of scientific papers published by researchers in the United States was more than three times as many as were published by the second highest-publishing population, Japan.

There is more scientific research, or publication of results, in richer territories. This locational bias is such that roughly three times more scientific papers per person living there are published in Western Europe, North America, and Japan, than in any other region.

Territory size shows the proportion of all scientific papers published in 2001 written by authors living there.



Land area

**Technical notes**

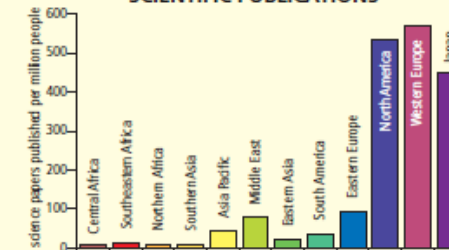
- Data are from the World Bank's 2005 World Development Indicators.
- \*Territories with data estimated from the regional averages are not included in table.
- See website for further information.

### MOST PROLIFIC PUBLICATION OF SCIENTIFIC PAPERS

Rank	Territory	Value	Rank	Territory	Value
1	Sweden	1159	11	Norway	723
2	Switzerland	1126	12	United States	690
3	Israel	1030	13	Singapore	620
4	Finland	980	14	Belgium	581
5	Denmark	924	15	Iceland	580
6	United Kingdom	806	23	Austria	559
7	Netherlands	783	26	Germany	529
8	New Zealand	764	27	France	524
9	Australia	758	28	Japan	450
10	Canada	723	29	Slovenia	438

scientific papers published per million people in 2001\*

### SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS



*"Scientific research is as much the product of the society that enables it, as of the individuals who author it."*

David Dorling, 2006

# IDEAS RePEc: Top 50 countries and states, number of citations, weighted by simple impact factor, discounted by citation age, as of December 2018

Rank	Country or State	Score	Author Shares
1	<a href="#">Massachusetts (United States)</a>	14959512.84	760.74
2	<a href="#">United Kingdom</a>	10423580.22	3433.94
3	<a href="#">California (United States)</a>	10339730.55	1004.51
4	<a href="#">New York (United States)</a>	6460432.71	839.39
5	<a href="#">District of Columbia (United States)</a>	6270617.49	2021.73
6	<a href="#">Illinois (United States)</a>	5967580.23	478.51
7	<a href="#">Germany</a>	5177085.82	3184.19
8	<a href="#">France</a>	4097904.48	3346.24
9	<a href="#">Canada</a>	3640956.46	1495.95
10	<a href="#">Italy</a>	3534449.26	2817
11	<a href="#">Pennsylvania (United States)</a>	2805747.67	453.45
12	<a href="#">Netherlands</a>	2538796.26	1052.05
13	<a href="#">Spain</a>	2482239.19	2090.34
14	<a href="#">New Jersey (United States)</a>	2449932.7	178.96
15	<a href="#">Switzerland</a>	2198213.76	883.38
16	<a href="#">Australia</a>	2099175.98	1401.23
17	<a href="#">Connecticut (United States)</a>	1887845.74	194.41
18	<a href="#">Michigan (United States)</a>	1567760.32	292.11
19	<a href="#">Sweden</a>	1501145.35	663.27
20	<a href="#">Belgium</a>	1252175.24	716.47

Source:  
<https://ideas.repec.org/top/top.country.sccites.html>



# IDEAS RePEc: Top 50 countries and states, number of citations, weighted by simple impact factor, discounted by citation age, as of December 2018

21	<a href="#">Texas (United States)</a>	1196219.24	426.12
22	<a href="#">North Carolina (United States)</a>	1160236.33	278.82
23	<a href="#">Israel</a>	1075198.61	177.68
24	<a href="#">Minnesota (United States)</a>	1071694.06	168.17
25	<a href="#">Missouri (United States)</a>	1013794.16	192.45
26	<a href="#">Maryland (United States)</a>	989363.08	192.72
27	<a href="#">Wisconsin (United States)</a>	932123.75	145.19
28	<a href="#">China</a>	920007.14	960.81
29	<a href="#">Virginia (United States)</a>	885026.38	278.42
30	<a href="#">Indiana (United States)</a>	861133.25	224.37
31	<a href="#">Rhode Island (United States)</a>	849527.11	76.52
32	<a href="#">Japan</a>	840903.71	1038.51
33	<a href="#">Georgia (United States)</a>	830634.05	239.87
34	<a href="#">New Hampshire (United States)</a>	790123.95	49.52
35	<a href="#">Denmark</a>	745671.53	385.61

Source:  
<https://ideas.repec.org/top/top.country.sccites.html>

# IDEAS RePEc: Top 50 countries and states, number of citations, weighted by simple impact factor, discounted by citation age, as of December 2018

36	<a href="#">Ohio (United States)</a>	733116.91	222.43
37	<a href="#">Norway</a>	704073.79	406.59
38	<a href="#">Arizona (United States)</a>	583221.54	92.08
39	<a href="#">Austria</a>	501542.87	413.14
40	<a href="#">Ireland</a>	451892.88	263.18
41	<a href="#">New Zealand</a>	421731.49	248.91
42	<a href="#">Florida (United States)</a>	420410.04	193.3
43	<a href="#">Tennessee (United States)</a>	396785.02	123.21
44	<a href="#">Portugal</a>	370303.82	608.27
45	<a href="#">Singapore</a>	347510.97	180
46	<a href="#">Colorado (United States)</a>	340723.29	127.98
47	<a href="#">South Korea</a>	330251.44	311.64
48	<a href="#">Hong Kong</a>	321103.48	140.13
49	<a href="#">Chile</a>	318557.8	409.92
50	<a href="#">Washington (United States)</a>	314679.19	83.03

Source:  
<https://ideas.repec.org/top/top.country.sccites.html>

# IDEAS RePEc: Ranking of ASEAN countries in number of citations, weighted by simple impact factor, discounted by citation age, as of December 2018

Rank	Country or State	Score	Author Shares
45	<a href="#">Singapore</a>	347510.97	180
81	<a href="#">Malaysia</a>	53592.98	273.86
84	<a href="#">Thailand</a>	48302.34	98.63
85	<a href="#">Philippines</a>	44289.36	110.53
87	<a href="#">Indonesia</a>	27457.22	236.05
116	<a href="#">Viet Nam</a>	5460.74	90.55
163	<a href="#">Brunei</a>	270.88	6.82
180	<a href="#">Cambodia</a>	77.67	4.51
202	<a href="#">Laos</a>	1.69	1

Source:  
<https://ideas.repec.org/top/top.country.sccites.html>

# Shifting tide?

nature

POLICY & ETHICS

## China Declared World's Largest Producer of Scientific Articles

International competition is increasing, but the United States remains a scientific powerhouse

By Jeff Tollefson, Nature magazine on January 23, 2018

The shifting landscape is already evident in terms of the sheer volume of publications: China published more than 426,000 studies in 2016, or 18.6% of the total documented in Elsevier's Scopus database. That compares with nearly 409,000 by the United States. India surpassed Japan, and the rest of the developing world continued its upward trend.

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The United States spent the most on research and development (R&D)—around US\$500 billion in 2015, or 26% of the global total. China came in second, at roughly \$400 billion. But US spending remained flat as a share of the country's economy, whereas China has increased its R&D spending, proportionally, in recent years.

# Challenges faced by the Global South

- Weak institutional structures, low funding for science and technology and research and development
- Weak absorption of scientific and technical knowledge → low level of scientific output
- Lack of a critical mass of scientists to form a viable research community
- Little or no access to published literature due to the high cost of journal subscriptions
- Modest research output from developing and less developed countries → little exposure in mainstream journals and other dissemination pathways.

Source: Based on Chan et al. (2005), "Improving access to research literature: challenges and opportunities provided by Open Access".



# Open access archiving

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- Open access archives (OAAs) are electronic repositories of submitted materials that may include already-published articles (post-prints), pre-published articles (pre-prints), theses, manuals, teaching materials or any other materials that the authors or their institutes wish to make publicly available without financial or technical barriers (Chan et al. 2005).

# International initiatives to promote OAA

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- Budapest Open Access Initiative (2002)
- Bethesda Statement on Open Access Publishing (2003)
- Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities (2003)

# Two vehicles for delivery of open access

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- Via the Golden Route: Publication via publisher platforms, in open access journals
- Via the Green Route: Through open access repositories that are publicly accessible and usually managed by research organizations.

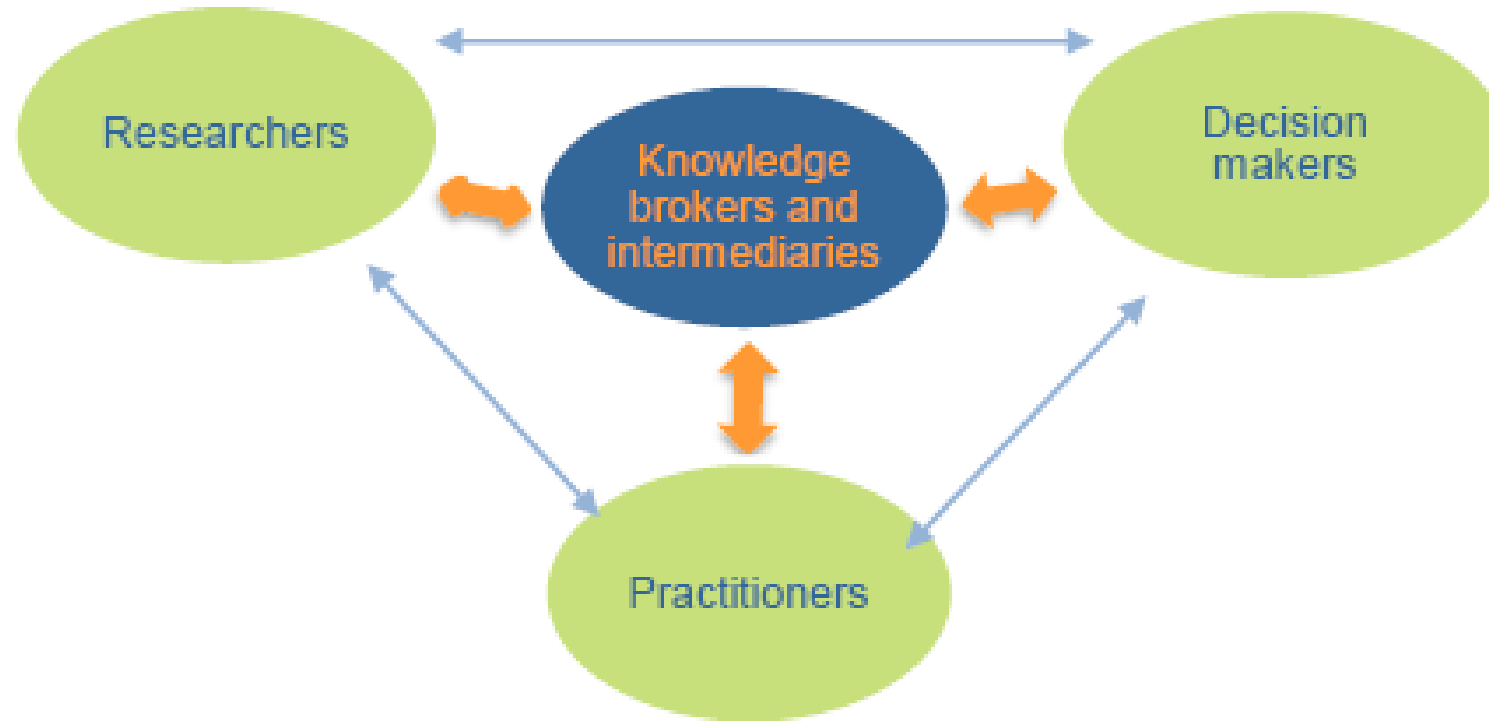


# Benefits of OAAs

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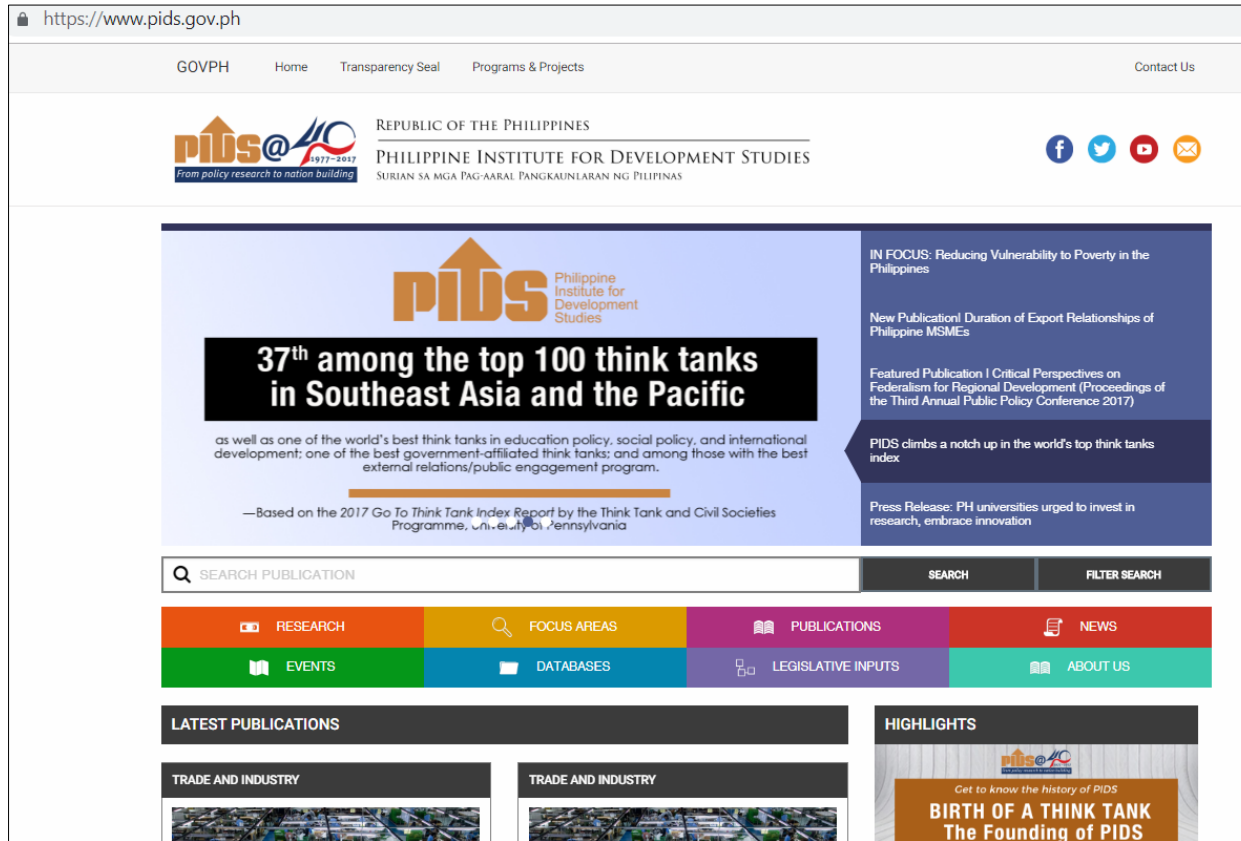
- Link knowledge producers and consumers/users
- Provide access to research knowledge generated by the Global South; greater exposure for Global South research and researchers
- Institutional access to international research output
- Improved citation and research impact
- Access to innovative ideas that can improve policy and practice
- Promote research networking and collaboration among researchers and institutions

# OAA as a Knowledge Broker/Intermediary



Source: Knowledge Brokers Forum, I-K-Mediary Network, Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex

# SERP-P as an OAA and a knowledge intermediation tool



<http://www.pids.gov.ph>



To access the SERP-P website, visit: [serp-p.pids.gov.ph](https://serp-p.pids.gov.ph)



<https://www.facebook.com/SERPPH>



<https://twitter.com/serpp2>

@serpph

# SERP-P

- It is an online knowledge resource that contains socioeconomic studies and materials produced by PIDS and other academic and research institutions.
- The establishment of SERP-P in year 2000 is in line with PIDS's mandates of providing a common link between the government and research institutions and of establishing a repository of socioeconomic research information.
- Links various socioeconomic studies and materials produced by research and academic institutions, government agencies, and international organizations.
- It is the country's first electronic repository of socioeconomic research and information that capitalizes on research networking.





# SERP-P database

2000

2,153  
materials

19 member-  
institutions

2018

6,686  
materials

53 member-  
institutions

4,322  
authors

980  
Unique visits per day

as of end-December 2018

# SERP-P Research themes



# SERP-P Publication types

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- Annual / Economic Report
- Book
- Compendium / Digest
- Discussion / Working Paper
- Economic Outlook
- Handbook / Manual / Primer
- Journal / Journal Articles
- Monograph
- Newsletter / Bulletin
- Periodical
- Policy Note / Policy Brief
- Research Paper



# SERP-P Publication details

## Publication Detail

### DP 2018-11: Preparing the Philippines for the Fourth Industrial Revolution: A Scoping Study

Technological breakthroughs and the interplay of a number of fields, including advanced robotics, artificial intelligence, nanotechnology, neurotechnology, data analytics, blockchain, cloud technology, biotechnology, Internet of Things, and 3D printing, have ushered in the Fourth Industrial Revolution (FIRe). Philippine industries have already been adopting these technologies, although in varying degrees of diffusion. The extent of the potential benefits that may be realized from the FIRe will depend on the country's ability to adapt to the global disruptions that come along with the industrial revolution. The country needs to establish a solid foundation for sustained learning and to accumulate various types of capital, while progressively and systematically closing existing technological gaps. Both the public and private sectors need to pay attention to the minuscule investment going to research and development. Concomitantly, the government must have an informed view on how to improve its deployment efficiency. Trade openness, competition in key industries, labor market flexibility, human capital development, and an established social protection system, among others, must also be ensured to catch up with and benefit from the technological revolution.

Philippine Institute For Development Studies	
Authors	Keywords
Dadios, Elmer P.; Culaba, Alvin B.; Albert, Jose Ramon G.; Paqueo, Vicente B.; Orbeta, Aniceto Jr. C.; Serafica, Ramonette B.; Bandala, Argel A.; Bairan, Jose Carlos Alexis C. ;	Philippines; innovation; technology; ICT; digital economy; Fourth Industrial Revolution; Industry 4.0; R&D; robotics; artificial intelligence; AI; FIRe; blockchain;
Download PDF	Number Of Downloads
Published in 2018 and available in the PIDS Library or can be downloaded as full text	Downloaded 442 times since August 28, 2018

- Title of the Publication
- Abstract
- Institution
- Author/s
- Keywords
- Research Theme/s
- Geographical Coverage
- Year Published
- Location of material
- Number of times downloaded

# SERP-P Site stats

Monthly Top 10	
Publication	Hits/Access
Globalizing MSMEs via B2B E-Commerce: Considerations for the Philippines	52
Implications of Section 270 of the Local Government Code Re: Periods Within Which to Collect Real Property Taxes	29
E-commerce in the Philippines: a Preliminary Stocktaking	26
History and Evolution of Philippine Local Government and Administration	24
Shares of Local Government Units From National Taxes, January - February 2008	22
Asian Journal of Agriculture and Development Vol. 14 No. 1	22
Effects of Minimum Wage on the Philippine Economy	20
Do Men and Women in the Philippines Have Equal Economic Opportunities?	20
Characterization of Agricultural Workers in the Philippines	19
Review of Section 237 of the NIRC	18

Daily Top 10	
Publication	Hits/Access
International Carriers Taxation in the Philippines, March - April 2012	4
Employment of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) in the Philippines: The Case of Metro Manila and Rosario, Batangas	2
Review of Section 237 of the NIRC	2
Pantawid Pamilya Pilipino Program: Boon or Bane?	2
Evaluation of the Open High School Program in the Philippines	2
Assessing Benefits and Costs of Commercial Banana Production in the Philippines	2
Estimating Commuters' Willingness-To-Pay for Improved Air Quality Considering Their Exposure to Suspended Particulate Matter (SPM)	2
Western Visayas Updated Regional Development Plan, 2014-2016	1
Competition Reform in the Philippine Rice Sector	1
Senior High School and the Labor Market: Perspectives of Grade 12 Students and Human Resource Officers	1

## Most Downloaded/Accessed

- monthly and daily **top ten**
- daily **search parameters**
- useful for **monitoring** and **evaluation** purposes

Monthly Top 10 Search Parameter	
Parameter	Hits/Access
6421Â¶m= SMEs	52
governance	47
microfinance	46
National Tax Research Center	44
land use planning	37
environment	34
poverty	33
Orbeta, Aniceto Jr. C.	30
environment	29
Sicat, Gerardo P	27

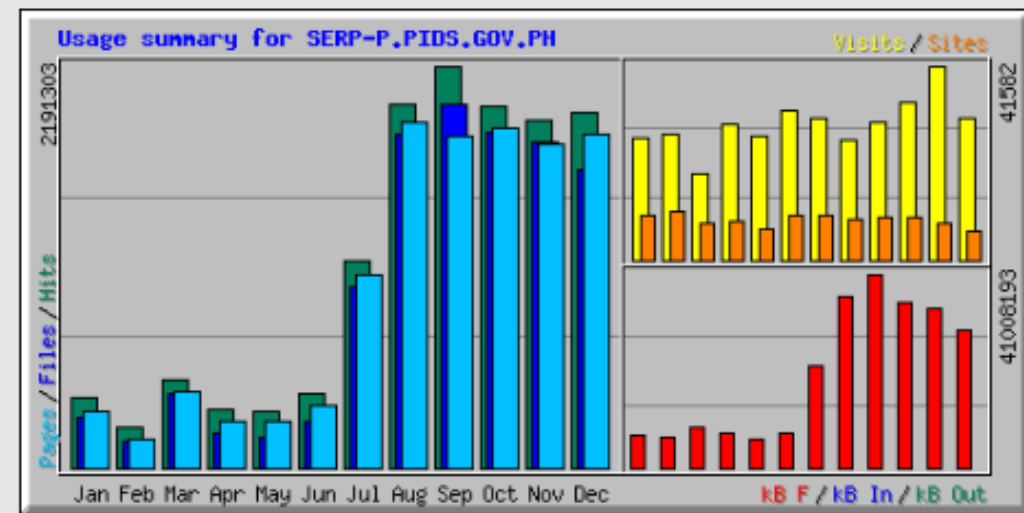
Note: Data as of January 21, 2019

# SERP-P Site stats

## Webalizer Statistics

- more specific statistics on *hits*, *visits*, *files*, and *pages*
- monthly and daily *average*

Summary by Month												
Month	Daily Avg				Monthly Totals							
	Hits	Files	Pages	Visits	Sites	kB F	kB In	kB Out	Visits	Pages	Files	Hits
<a href="#">Dec 2018</a>	71845	60279	67517	1115	6224	29065834	0	0	30127	1822977	1627544	1939826
<a href="#">Nov 2018</a>	63161	59298	58916	1386	7850	33786659	0	0	41582	1767507	1778947	1894832
<a href="#">Oct 2018</a>	63544	59085	59828	1085	9071	34947360	0	0	33641	1854698	1831658	1969865
<a href="#">Sep 2018</a>	73043	65892	60418	986	9009	41008193	0	0	29595	1812568	1976762	2191303
<a href="#">Aug 2018</a>	63805	58541	60627	832	8705	36165970	0	0	25821	1879463	1814779	1977964
<a href="#">Jul 2018</a>	36381	31775	34023	984	9720	21666114	0	0	30530	1054734	985045	1127820
<a href="#">Jun 2018</a>	13356	8529	11236	1069	9403	7254156	0	0	32083	337100	255895	400703
<a href="#">May 2018</a>	9938	5538	8219	851	6471	6031899	0	0	26406	254805	171687	308087
<a href="#">Apr 2018</a>	10704	6189	8326	969	8325	7344853	0	0	29070	249794	185680	321141
<a href="#">Mar 2018</a>	17643	14858	15404	687	7928	8523740	0	0	18562	415914	401178	476372
<a href="#">Feb 2018</a>	7969	5214	5574	960	10278	6633007	0	0	26907	156090	146009	223148
<a href="#">Jan 2018</a>	12243	8805	9913	837	9702	7068587	0	0	25974	307316	272966	379535
<b>Totals</b>						<b>239496365</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>350298</b>	<b>11912966</b>	<b>11448150</b>	<b>13210596</b>



December 2018

Average Daily hits: 36,969

Average Daily visits: 980

Total Monthly visits: 29,484

Total Monthly hits: 1,166,460



# SERP-P Biennial Meeting 2018





## 5th SERP-P

**NETWORK BIENNIAL MEETING**

Theme: "Gearing Up for SERP-P 4.0"

**December 10, 2018**  
PIDS Office, Quezon City

# Suggestions on Ways Forward

- Provide an information kit with a guide on how to navigate the CMS
  - Create a Facebook group for more regular and frequent communication
  - Conduct the SERP-P meeting annually instead of every two years with the hosting of the venue to be rotated among the partner-institutions
  - Continuously use social media and encourage partner-institutions to promote SERP-P in their respective institutions and networks
  - Promote greater collaboration through the conduct of joint projects and activities
- 
- Improve the search filtering feature of the website
  - Improve the website analytics
  - Provide a comment section or suggestion box for each material where users can post their feedback
  - Create a SERP-P mobile application

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# COLLABORATIVE INNOVATION



# THANK YOU!



Email: [serpp@mail.pids.gov.ph](mailto:serpp@mail.pids.gov.ph)



Website: <http://serp-p.pids.gov.ph/>



Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/SERPPH>



Twitter: <https://twitter.com/serpp2>