



SOCIOECONOMIC RESEARCH PORTAL FOR THE PHILIPPINES





ACCOMPLISHMENT AND STATUS REPORT: DEC 2016 – NOV 2018

SHEILA SIAR
SERP-P Project Manager
Philippine Institute for Development Studies

JACHIN JANE ABERILLA
SERP-P Coordinator

5th SERP-P Network Biennial Meeting
December 10, 2018
PIDS Conference Hall, Quezon City



LOOKING BACK: 4th Biennial Meeting



4th Biennial Meeting

Outputs

A. Visioning Exercise:

2018: A more strengthened and engaged SERP-P Network with members fully committed in contributing materials to the portal and in promoting the open access agenda

2019: One of the leading open access repositories of research materials in the country, with a wider reach and expanded research coverage

2020: A SERP-P Project that finds its way into the global arena, with the goal of establishing a research culture among its primary stakeholders

4th Biennial Meeting

Outputs

B. Suggestions on Ways Forward

1. Pursue formalization of partnership through a memorandum of understanding
2. Incentivize the most active members through nonmonetary measures, such as providing certificates of recognition
3. Increase social media presence through Facebook and Twitter
4. Conduct more frequent meetings and promotional activities by visiting the locale of each member-institution
5. Develop a briefing package or kit about SERP-P, which can be used by SERP-P coordinators in promoting the project
6. Conduct a study on SERP-P website users (i.e., demographics) to further customize knowledge services.

NUMBER OF PUBLICATIONS

2000 2016 2018

**2,153 materials
19 member-
institutions**

**5,650 materials
53 member-
institutions
3,015 authors**

**6,596 materials
4,251 authors
53 member-
institutions
6,6883 keywords**

As of December 10, 2018

MAJOR CHALLENGES

LOW PARTICIPATION OF SOME MEMBER-INSTITUTIONS LOW AWARENESS OF THE BENEFITS OF SERP-P

Member Institution	Publications in SERP-P		
Action for Economic Reforms	38	National Economic Development Authority Regional Office 12	4
Agricultural Credit Policy Council	59	National Economic Development Authority CARAGA Region	15
AIM JBF Center for Banking and Finance	3	National Economic Development Authority Regional Office 1	16
AIM Rizalino S. Navarro Policy Center for Competitiveness	31	National Economic Development Authority Regional Office 6	8
Asian Development Bank	184	National Economic Development Authority Regional Office 8	4
Ateneo Center for Social Policy and Public Affairs	248	National Tax Research Center	142
Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas	46	National Water Resource Board	14
Bureau of Customs	4	Palawan State University	4
Central Luzon State University	93	Philippine APEC Study Center Network	105
Central Philippine University	25	Philippine Council for Agriculture, Aquatic and Natural Resources Research and Development	6
Collection of Studies from Other Institutions	115	Philippine Exporters Confederation, Inc.	72
Congressional Policy, Budget and Research Department	73	Philippine Institute for Development Studies	2,504
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (giz) GmbH	24	PIDS-Population Commission Population Management Program	8
DLSU - Angelo King Institute for Economic and Business Studies - De La Salle University	25	PinoyME Foundation	163
DLSU-Social Development Research Center	92	SEAMEO Regional Center for Educational Innovation and Technology	21
DLSU-University Research Coordination Office	23	Silliman University	59
Foreign Service Institute	136	Southeast Asian Regional Center for Graduate Study and Research in Agriculture	148
I-K Mediarly Network	4		
Mindanao Development Authority	5		
National Economic Development Authority	5		
National Economic Development Authority Regional Office 11	5		
		Silliman University	59
		Southeast Asian Regional Center for Graduate Study and Research in Agriculture	148
		University of San Carlos	68
		University of San Carlos - Office of Population Studies Foundation	7
		UP-Center for Integrative and Development Studies	165
		UP-National Center for Transportation Studies	90
		UP-National College of Public Administration and Governance	207
		UP-School of Economics	693
		UP-School of Urban and Regional Planning	175
		UPLB Center for Strategic Planning and Policy Studies	113
		UST-Research Cluster on Culture, Education and Social Issues	40
		World Bank	174
		XU-Research Institute for Mindanao Culture	87

INTERVENTION:

SERP-P Reorientation



April 5, 2018: AIM Rizalino S. Navarro
Policy Center for Competitiveness



April 19, 2018: GIZ Philippines

INTERVENTION:

SERP-P Reorientation



May 22, 2018: Philippine Statistics Authority



May 31, 2018: UP NCPAG

INTERVENTION:

SERP-P REORIENTATION



June 13, 2018: NEDA Central Office



July 19, 2018: DLSU SDRC and DLSU URCO

INTERVENTION:

SERP-P Reorientation

- **May 8, 2018: DFA-FSI**
- **May 24, 2018: UP CIDS**
- **May 29, 2018: UP School of Economics**
- **June 19, 2018: PHILEXPORT**
- **June 26, 2018: SEAMEO INNOTECH**

2017

2016

geographic boundaries; this is regardless of the nationality of the entity or entities producing the output. Simply put, the GDP of a country is the value of goods and services made within its economic territory.

Aside from gross national product (GNP), the total value of income earned by residents of a country regardless of where the income came from (and other non-income accounts), GDP is one of the most frequently used indicators to measure the economic health of a country. However, according to *World Development Indicators*—where you'll find a high school-level course on GDP—there are two caveats when looking at a high school-level use: “to gauge the consistency of an estimation to reveal the economic growth of a country.”

During the last quarter of 2016, the Philippine GDP growth rate is recorded as 7.4 percent. According to Socioeconomic Planning Institute and National Economic Development Authority, Philippine Institute for Development Studies (PIDS) and Philippine Institute for Development Studies (PIDS), “Economic growth from the first to the last quarter of 2016 has been very encouraging,” with an average 7.4 percent year growth rate in the last quarter of 2016. The government targets a GDP of 7.7 to 7.9 percent growth rate for 2016. This also brings the seven-year moving average of real GDP growth rate to 6.7 percent—the highest since 2009.

Given its role in understanding the nation's condition of the economy, Marilyn Jimenez (2008) argued the importance of accurately

ANNOUNCEMENTS

As one of our 2016 attendees, the Philippine Institute for Development Studies has been the most useful to me.

Call All Applications
Visiting Fellows Program
 Center of Philippine Studies
 Ateneo de Manila University
 Ateneo Building 4th Floor, La Trinidad
 Quezon City 1504
 Philippines
 Email: ateneo@ateneo.edu.ph

**RNG Commission on Sustainable
 Use of the Baguio Watershed**
 For inquiries, please email info@baguio.com
 or visit www.baguio.com

the traffic congestion in Metro Manila costs the Philippine economy P10.24 billion a year. That amount reflects the value of time lost due to delay, lost costs, impact on health, and environmental destruction, among others.

With the traffic piling up due to the rising urbanization in the capital, JICA predicts the associated costs will likely increase to P8.67 billion by 2030. If effective intervention will be implemented by 2030, A.P. & P. Engineers are estimating roughly P1.5-billion annually on the Express de San Antonio or EDSA northern traffic lanes, according to Domingo et al.

These figures only highlight the pressing need to formulate policies and introduce innovative solutions to improve the country's transportation system and reduce traffic congestion (JICA, 2018). For instance, recommending the reduction of the volume of vehicles piling up on EDSA, only by doing so, buses will be able to quadruple their trips and accommodate more passengers.

With sufficient consultation of bus operators to form a bond, consortia, together with transport operators, they argue monitoring and regulation will be easier.

The Department of Transportation has also set out to improve public transportation infrastructure, promote all-weather options, and encourage the use of cleaner and safer transport systems. Some of these initiatives include:

failed to reach the marginalized population. According to the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA), 23.8 million Filipinos were considered poor in 2015, placing one in five Filipinos below the poverty line.

Poverty persists in the Philippines for a number of reasons. According to Arizone Martinez (2013), the weak impact of economic growth on poverty reduction is due to the country's highly income inequality. The rates of income inequality have barely changed since a study, which suggests that the new opportunities generated by economic growth will not necessarily benefit the poor. Furthermore, as shown by Bayan-Duyogan and Saje (2017) showed that poor education, lack of employment and access to services, corruption and extreme weather events contribute to total poverty.

There have been efforts from the Philippine government to decrease the poverty incidence. One of them is the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps). This social safety net program began implementation in July by the Department of Social Welfare and Development. Starting in 2008, the program provides cash aid to poor families to support their children's health and nutrition needs. In one of the social evolutions of the 4Ps,

ANNOUNCEMENT

Date: 9/12/2019

Philippine Council on Economic Policy (PCPEP)

The PCPEP held its regular meeting on September 12, 2019, at the Department of Education Conference Center, Pasay City. The meeting was presided over by the Secretary of the PCPEP, Mr. Cesar C. Purisima, Jr., who also served as the Chairperson of the Board of Directors of the Philippine Economic Zone Authority (PEZA).

The agenda items discussed during the meeting include:

- Review of the progress of the implementation of the National Economic Development Program (NEDP) 2017-2022.
- Discussion on the proposed amendments to the NEDP 2017-2022.
- Approval of the draft resolution on the proposed amendments to the NEDP 2017-2022.
- Other matters brought up for discussion.

The meeting ended with the signing of the minutes of the meeting by the Secretary of the PCPEP.

PUBLIC MARKET

RPH SERP

[illegible]

first one is the demand-pull inflation, or when the consumers demand more goods and services than available. The other one is the cost-push inflation, which results from the rise in the cost of inputs in the production process.

In 2017 alone, the *Bangkok Sentinel* Philippines (2017) noted a 3.2 percent inflation rate, the highest since 2015. This figure is almost double the 1.7 percent target set by the Monetary Board of the BSP for the 3-4 percent target of the government for 2017, according to the *National Economic Development Authority*.

According to Reyes (1996), inflation can be influenced by several factors. First, the rise in the cost of inputs, such as labor, or when the national taxes prompts money beyond demand. Disinflation in the private sector, such as rise in the cost of inputs, can also affect the general prices of goods.

Aside from these factors, market responses to economic uncertainty can also cause the inflation to rise. For instance, the proposed increase in the 2017-2018 national budget, which includes a 10 percent increase in government spending, thereby driving their prices up due to artificial shortages.

Saedy, Reyes (1996) claimed that inflation affects mostly the poor. According to the 2015 Family Income and Expenditure Survey, the poorest 10 percent families in the country have a 10 percent increase in food, whereas prices increase faster than other commodities except for meat. Meanwhile, the poorest may even benefit from such increase in the prices of commodities as they may lead to their income gain, according to Boon (2006).

ANNOUNCEMENTS

7th BSP International Conference
Reference
 20-24 September 2016
 Manila, Philippines

The *Bangkok Sentinel* Philippines is pleased to announce the 7th BSP International Conference on "Tackling the Inflation Challenge: The Role of Monetary Policy and the Impact of Globalized Finance".

For further information about the conference, please visit the BSP website at <http://www.bsp.gov.ph>.

3rd International Congress on Action Research, Action Learning (ARAL)
 20-24 May 2016
 De La Salle University, Manila, Philippines

ARAL will serve as a venue for the sharing of action research and action learning experiences and knowledge among researchers, practitioners, and students. The quality of ARAL is reflected in the fact that it has been the only international conference that has been recognized by the Philippine Association for Action Research (PAAR) as the national and premier conference for ARAL.

the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization for research and development expenditure, according to Albert et al. (2018). Coupled with other social and economic factors, such as trade and restrictive regulations, these poor investments have resulted in the country's low performance in the Global Innovation Index standings. In 2015, results only tend to have away from innovation, despite its role in facilitating growth and employment (World Economic Forum, 2015). For instance, only 2 in 10 easy firms were innovation-active in the Philippines, according to Albert et al. (2018). The figure further buttresses among micro firms the low innovation performance. The country considered innovation active at that same year. When asked about public intervention, only 1 in 30 firms reported public support for their innovation activities.

normal housing market. Wall Street, at its 2015, for most of their, food and water supply, which means their role.

Shelter displacement is more prevalent in Miami, where population has steadily declined in 53 million in recent years. In 2014, according to the Florida Department of Transportation, more than 600,000 of families in Miami moved back to central. Hundreds of thousands of families have been displaced and are scattered throughout the state.

The government is increasingly key housing programs to address these issues. One of these programs is the National Housing Initiative (NHI), a Federal Reserve Program, which involves the acquisition and development of bank assets from non-profit owners or housing owners. While it includes a number of programs, the NHI is primarily geared towards the purchase of foreclosed, foreclosed, foreclosed and foreclosed. The NHI is primarily geared towards the purchase of foreclosed, foreclosed, foreclosed and foreclosed. The NHI is primarily geared towards the purchase of foreclosed, foreclosed, foreclosed and foreclosed.

Another program is the National Housing Initiative (NHI), which aims to increase the housing stock in the country's poor. Despite this program, however, the housing industry has been improved. In terms of housing, the NHI only met its goal of increasing the housing stock by 10% in the housing market (Baltimorean 2008). Overall, it is important to highlight the impact of the government, but, likewise, for all other forms of financial

For further information, please contact us at info@pecc.com

2018

SERP-P MONTHLY



SERP-P MONTHLY

Innovating Knowledge Exchange in Policy Research

OCTOBER 2018



A total of **thirteen (13) issues** featuring *member-institutions' new publications, upcoming events, and career opportunities* were published online through **Mailchimp** since January 2017.

MAJOR CHALLENGE

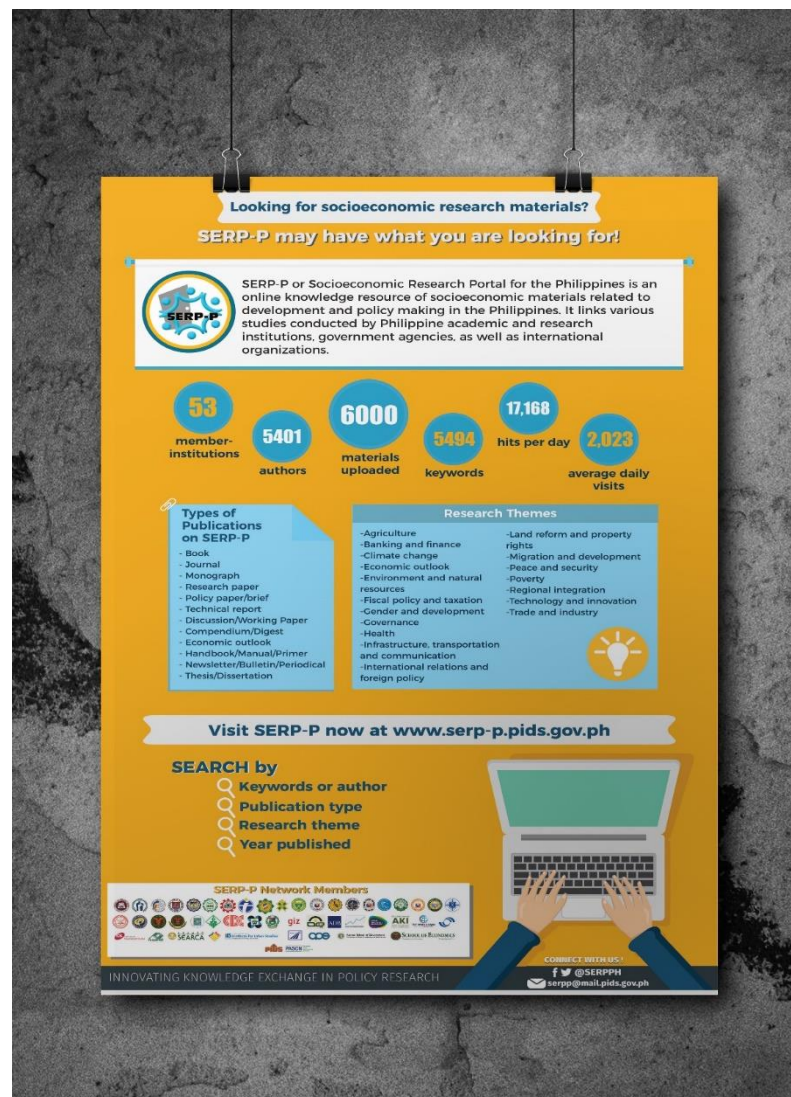
Low awareness of the SERP-P among its intended users



INTERVENTION: SERP-P AVP

<https://www.facebook.com/PIDS.PH/videos/2312906662068295/>

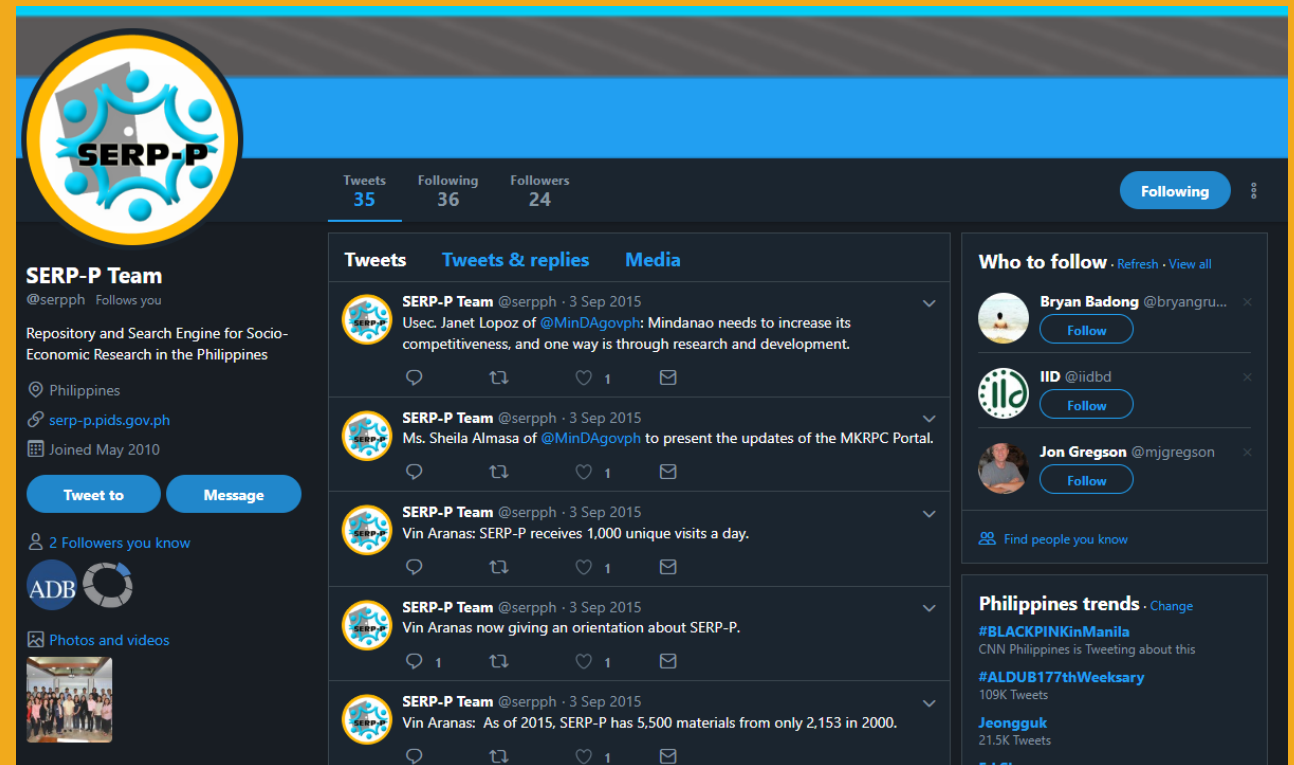
INTERVENTION: SERP-P POSTER



SERP-P in Social Media

962 likes

24 followers




SERP-P in Social Media

SERP-P


SEPTEMBER MONTHLY TOP 10

1. Perceptions and Laws on Unfair Trade Practices in the Philippines
2. Implications of Section 270 of the Local Government Code Re: Periods Within Which to Collect Real Property Taxes
3. The Impact of International Labor Migration and OFW Remittances on Poverty in the Philippines
4. International Carriers Taxation in the Philippines, March - April 2012
5. The Fertilizer Industry and Philippine Agriculture: Policies, Problems, and Priorities
6. History and Evolution of Philippine Local Government and Administration
7. The Impact of Legal Minimum Wages on Employment, Income, and Poverty Incidence in the Philippines
8. The Rise of Collaborative Economy in the Philippines
9. Shares of Local Government Units From National Taxes, January - February 2008
10. The Impact of Internal Revenue Allotment on Philippine Provinces, November-December 2008



www.serp-p.pids.gov.ph

SERP-P is a project of the Philippine Institute for Development Studies



@SERPPH

SERP-Pictionary

(Socioeconomic term of the week)

Collaborative Economy

A marketplace where consumers rely on each other instead of large companies to meet their wants and needs. Collaborative economy consists of giving, swapping, borrowing, trading, renting, and sharing products and services for a fee, between an individual who has something and an individual who needs something.

Source: Investopedia



www.serp-p.pids.gov.ph

SERP-P is a project of the Philippine Institute for Development Studies



@SERPPH

SERP-P in Social Media

DOWNLOAD THE LATEST SERP-P PUBLICATIONS

Congressional Policy, Budget and Research Department (CPBRD)

- Staying the Course Amid Uncertainties
- Institutionalization of a Formal Regulatory Management System (RMS)
- Weighing the Options of Increasing Petroleum Excise Tax
- Improving Financing Access of MSMEs in the Philippines through Secured Transactions
- Convergence Strategy: The Way Forward to Rural Development
- Learning from the Continuing MRT3 Saga: Lessons in Policy and PPP Contract Review and Implementation
- Earmarked Funds for Land Registration Service / Gender and Development in the Official Development Assistance (ODA)*
- Making Urban Transport in the Philippines Smarter
- Harnessing Financial Technology Towards Advancing Financial Inclusion
- A Look into Current Trends in Philippine Foreign Direct Investment
- Reforming the Pension System for the Military and Uniformed Personnel
- Looking into the Regional Economic Performance in the Philippines
- Sustaining the Growth Momentum
- Micro and Small Enterprises and the Burden of Taxation



www.serp-p.pids.gov.ph

SERP-P is a project of the Philippine Institute for Development Studies



DOWNLOAD SERP-P'S
LATEST PUBLICATION

CSPPS WP 2015-01

Health and Environmental Implications of Organic Rice Farming in the Philippines



www.serp-p.pids.gov.ph



SERP-P in Social Media

**SERP-P
FEATURED
RESEARCHER**



**DR. JAMIL PAOLO
S. FRANCISCO**
*Executive Director
AIM Rizalino S. Navarro
Policy Center for Competitiveness*

Check out his publications by simply typing "Francisco" in the search box of the SERP-P website.

  www.serp-p.pids.gov.ph
SERP-P is a project of the Philippine Institute for Development Studies

  @SERPPH

**SERP-P
FEATURED
INSTITUTION**



**BANGKO SENTRAL
NG PILIPINAS**

Check out the publications uploaded by Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) on the SERP-Website. Just go to "Home", click "Institutions" and look for BSP page.

  www.serp-p.pids.gov.ph
SERP-P is a project of the Philippine Institute for Development Studies

  @SERPPH

SERP-P Orientation

Polytechnic University of the Philippines



November 22, 2018

THANK YOU!



serp-p.pids.gov.ph



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



<https://twitter.com/serpp2>



serpp@mail.pids.gov.ph