

■ PROGRAM ON SOCIAL AND POLITICAL CHANGE

# Academia: Serving the People or the Legislature?

## A Bibliometric Analysis and Rethinking the University of the Philippines' Role in the Legislative Policymaking Process

Ronald A. Pernia<sup>1</sup>

### Introduction: UP Beyond the Rankings

The University of the Philippines (UP) has a long-standing tradition of academic excellence and a steadfast commitment to public service. Recognized as the nation's premier institution of higher learning, UP maintains an esteemed academic reputation at both local and regional levels. Evaluations by prominent academic ranking organizations, including QS World University Rankings and Times Higher Education (THE), consistently position UP as the top university in the Philippines (Lontoc 2023; Parungao 2024; Quilinguing 2024). In addition, UP is frequently listed among the top 20 academic institutions in Southeast Asia, underscoring its significant contributions to education and research in the region (Lontoc 2023; Parungao 2024; Quilinguing 2024).

Despite strong indicators of academic excellence, the decision of many top universities to withdraw from ranking organizations merits critical attention. These

top-tier universities argue that such rankings overly emphasize scoring and competition, whereas the true mission of universities should focus on collaboration and open science (Fisch 2023). They contend that rankings fail to capture the full breadth of teaching and research activities undertaken by universities (Allen 2024; UZH 2024).

While we do not advocate following their actions, their reasons for doing so warrant institutional reflection. Rankings, in themselves, can be detrimental if they become the sole objective (Espeland, Sauder, and Espeland 2016). As Taylor and Braddock (2007) argue, the real question is how best to make use of them. This policy brief's main argument is simple: UP should leverage its academic position to influence the country's policymaking. Specifically, we believe that UP can significantly contribute to legislative

<sup>1</sup> Ronald A. Pernia ([rpernia21@gmail.com](mailto:rpernia21@gmail.com)) served as a Postdoctoral Fellow at the Taiwan Foundation for Democracy (TFD) and was previously affiliated with the University of the Philippines (UP) Cebu.

policymaking processes, given its vast intellectual resources and expertise.

Interestingly, however, the potential of UP to contribute to legislative and policy-making processes has neither been fully realized nor empirically tested. Strengthening UP's role in the legislative policymaking can bridge the gap between academic research and practical policy application, leading to more effective and informed legislation while ensuring that academic studies shape policymaking discourses.

This policy brief examines the scholarly impact of UP in the broader arena of public policymaking—an area where stronger collaboration between universities and the legislature is crucial. To explore this, we first analyze the scholarly production of UP academics related to public policy and governance. This involves surveying the published literature in the Scopus Academic Database<sup>2</sup> using programming software to reveal patterns. Second, we match these findings with documents from the Philippine Congress to identify themes and topics that consistently align with the outputs of UP-affiliated scholars.

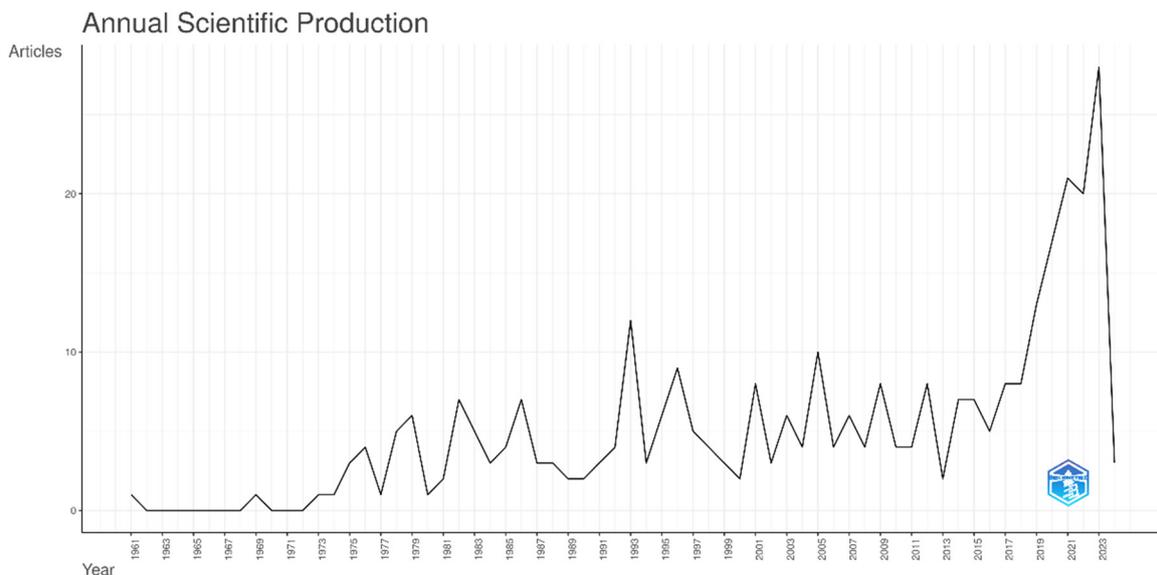
The policy brief concludes by identifying proactive approaches to enhance UP's role in shaping policymaking processes. Such engagement not only amplifies academic

resonance but also holds significant public relevance, with far-reaching effects on national development.

## Bibliometric Analysis: A State of the Field Approach

Bibliometric analysis enables the exploration and examination of extensive quantities of scientific data, showcasing the evolution of particular topics and providing insights into developing trends and novel directions pursued by researchers to advance the field (Donthu et al. 2021; Yan and Zhiping 2023; van Raan 2019; Ellegaard and Wallin 2015). This rigorous method is widely applied across various disciplines, including medicine, business and management, education, and even political science (Kokol, Vošner, and Završnik 2021; Zhang and Liao 2023; Mas-Verdu et al. 2021; Yan and Zhiping 2023; Ellegaard 2018; Nevzorova et al. 2016; Ellegaard and Wallin 2015). However, there is minimal application of bibliometric analysis in public policy and public administration contexts. In these fields, understanding the existing body of knowledge equips policymakers with data-driven insights essential for making strategic, informed, and effective decisions in research and innovation policy.

In this policy brief, we conducted the following approach:



■ Figure 1. Annual Scientific Production of UP-affiliated scholars in relation to public policy. Source: Author's visualization using R bibliometrix package (Aria and Cuccurullo 2017) using the Scopus data.

<sup>2</sup> Scopus, a commercial database from Elsevier, offers reliable, source-neutral metrics and data on institutions, authors, and research areas. For more details, visit: <https://www.elsevier.com/products/scopus>

## Building the Corpus of Scholarly Outputs

We compiled a corpus of scholarly outputs from UP-affiliated academics using the Scopus Academic Database. Although Web of Science (WoS) and Google Scholar also provide search capabilities, we excluded them for two reasons: Google Scholar includes documents that have not undergone peer review, while WoS has minimal coverage. Scopus offers a wide range of sources, lists all citing publications up to 2,000, and allows filtering by criteria (Levine-Clark and Gil 2021).

To generate the documents, we used the keywords: “public policy,” OR “governance,” OR “public admin\*” AND “Philippine\*”. The asterisk symbol (\*) broadens the search by finding words that begin with the same letters. We filtered the search to include only articles, book chapters, conference papers, and reviews, specifically those affiliated with UP. The total number of documents in our first corpus for analysis is 282. Figure 1 illustrates the trend of scientific production of UP-affiliated scholars<sup>3</sup> on the area of public policy. The earliest academic publication related to this theme in the Scopus database dates back to 1961, with a notable increase in publications by UP-affiliated scholars in 2022.

## Building the Corpus of Legislative Documents

We created another dataset based on two sources: press releases from the Philippine Congress<sup>4</sup> since 2010 (the earliest available data) and documents accessible online from the Philippine Congress’ think tank, the Congressional Policy and Budget Research Department (CPBRD).<sup>5</sup> In both cases, we used Python—a programming language suitable for machine learning—to scrape all the information from their websites. In total, we extracted a comprehensive dataset of 9,125 documents from press releases and 174 documents

from the CPBRD. The CPBRD documents included 32 discussion papers, 83 policy briefs, and 59 notes.

To analyze the results, we used the R programming language<sup>6</sup> to visualize common trends. This methodology ensures a comprehensive and data-driven approach to understanding the scholarly impact of UP academics in public policy and governance, providing valuable insights for policymakers and researchers alike.

## Themes in UP Scholars’ Research on Public Policy

Figure 2 illustrates that when UP scholars write about public policy in the country, there is a notable emphasis on the roles of “governance” and “government” across four types of scholarly documents: articles, book chapters, conference papers, and reviews. This result underscores the intimate connection between governmental functions and the public policy domain (Smith and Larimer 2018; Fischer and Miller 2017). Invoking government and governance in public policy discourse contributes significantly to the effort of understanding the complex issues surrounding these concepts (Fukuyama 2013).

Moreover, UP scholars also focus on topics related to “local,” “health,” “development,” “water,” “lake,” “management,” and “restoration.” These themes address immediate and everyday public concerns, which are critical for ensuring a meaningful and quality life. The emphasis on these areas reflects the practical and tangible impact of public policy on societal well-being and the sustainable management of, for instance, natural resources. This latter thematic focus may have emerged in response to, or coincided with, the country’s pressing environmental challenges (Israel and Briones 2012; Broad and Cavanagh 2023).

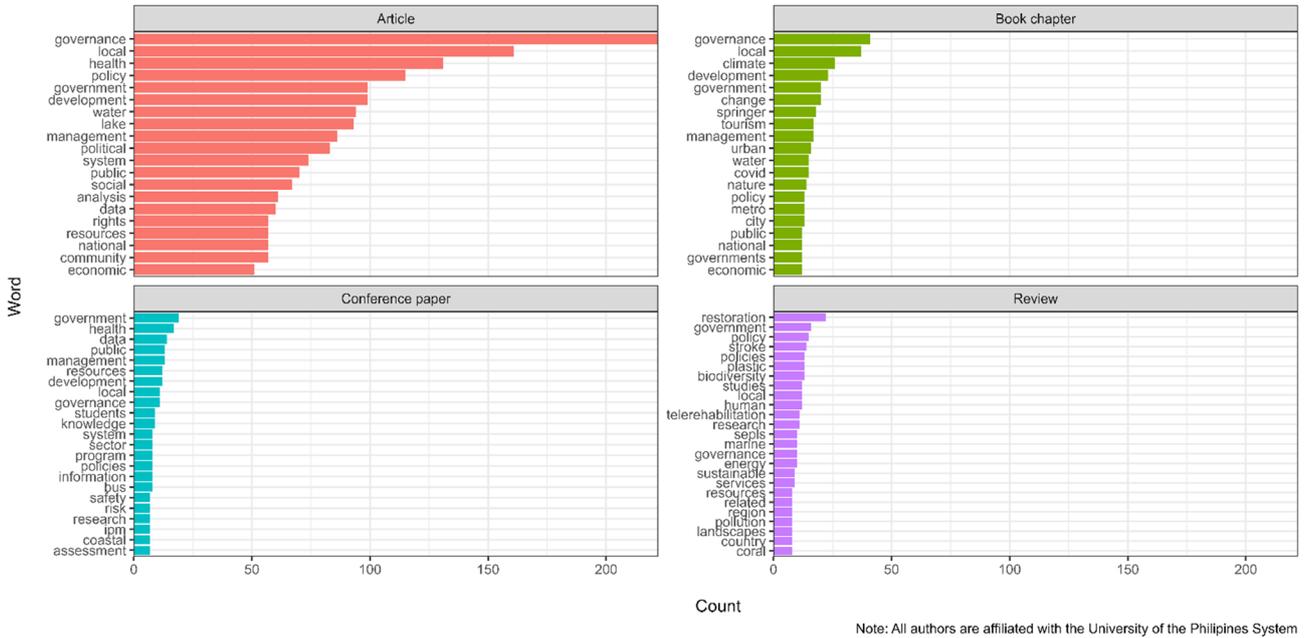
<sup>3</sup> It is important to note that the institutional affiliation section in Scopus includes co-authors who may be affiliated with other universities or related academic institutions.

<sup>4</sup> It is important to note that the Philippines has a bicameral legislature, consisting of the Senate (upper house) and the House of Representatives (lower house). In this context, references to the Philippine Congress pertain specifically to the House of Representatives. For more information about the congress’s press release data, please visit their website here: <https://www.congress.gov.ph/>

<sup>5</sup> For more information, access their website here: <https://cpbrd.congress.gov.ph/>

<sup>6</sup> For this study, we utilized several R packages and libraries, including *readr*, *tidyverse*, *dplyr*, *tidytext*, *ggplot2*, *quanteda*, and *tm*. A detailed list of the specific code used in this analysis is available upon request or will be soon made accessible on the author’s personal website: <https://ronpernia.weebly.com/>

Most Frequently Occurring Terms from Public Policy Scholarship in the Philippines  
Based on the Abstracts of Scopus Academic Database and Disaggregated by Document Type



■ Figure 2. Most Frequently Occurring Terms from Public Policy Scholarship in the Philippines. Source: Author’s visualization using R programming language from the Scopus database.

### What Themes Do Philippine Congress Documents Address in Public Policy Discourse?

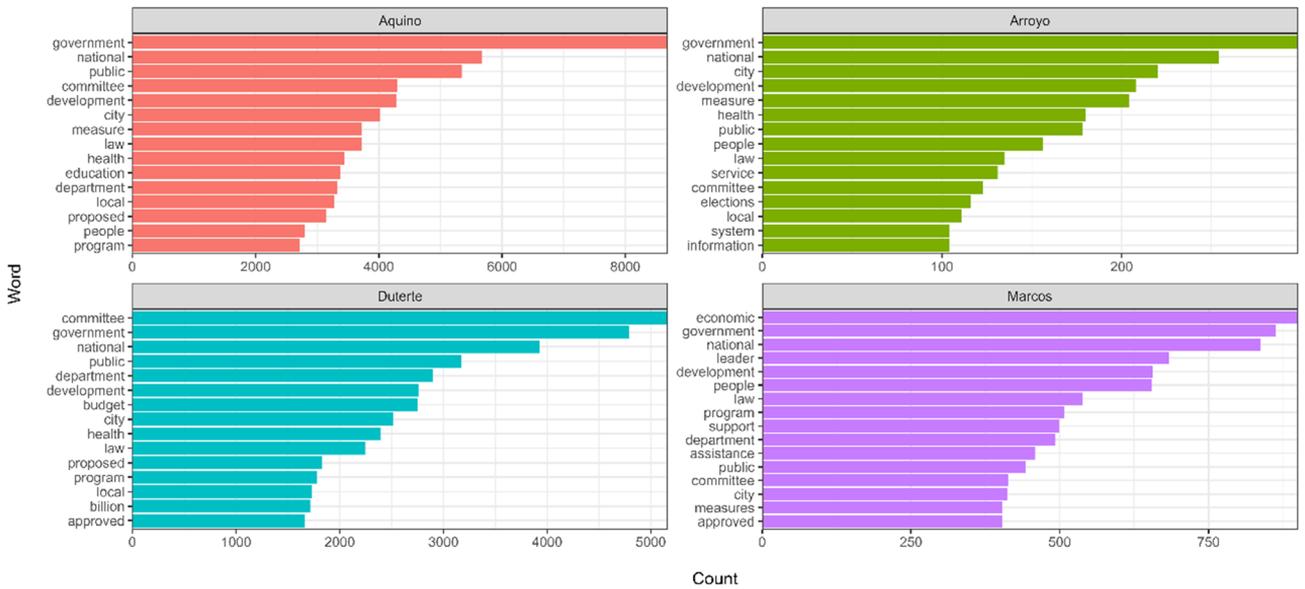
To compare the scholarly output with congressional data, we analyze the most prominent topics in congressional press releases. Figure 3 reveals that across different political administrations, the Philippine Congress’s press releases consistently emphasize terms such as “government,” “national,” “city,” “public,” “law,” and “leader.” Broadly, these terms capture the institutional elements of decision-making, including government and leadership, as well as the structural dimensions of multilevel governance (local and national). In addition, terms such as “committee” and “department” highlight the bureaucratic framework within which Congress operates.

Congressional press releases also prominently feature themes related to “development,” “economic,” “health,” “budget,” “education,” “people,” and “measure.” These topics generally reflect the specific priorities and overall programs of action that legislators aim to communicate to a broader audience. Such narratives are often framed as stories of “good governance,” which legislators find relevant for public communication as they are incentivized to do so (Maestas 2003; Thompson, Staddon, and Stapenhurst 2020).

Considering the role of press releases in enabling members of Congress to communicate with their constituencies (Grimmer 2010; 2013), what legislators say is of great significance in representative democracies like the Philippines. This communication serves to establish connections between politicians, the media, and citizens, functioning as a form of public relations (Cook 2010; Curtin and Rhodenbaugh 2001).

Lastly, we analyzed the themes prevalent in the CPBRD documents. Figure 4 illustrates that the prominent subjects include “government,” “tax,” and “health,” which overlap with the subjects focused on by both scholars and legislators. Given the economic focus on the said think tank, it is unsurprising to observe terms indicative of economic concerns, such as “FDI” (foreign direct investment), “management,” “economic,” “growth,” and “development.” Generally, across different types of documents—such as discussion papers, notes, and policy briefs—these terms consistently reflect the think tank’s emphasis on economic policy and its broader implications for national development. Overall, these works serve the interests of legislators who seek and demand research-based, policy-analytic information to support and substantiate their competing policy positions (Bertelli and Wenger 2009).

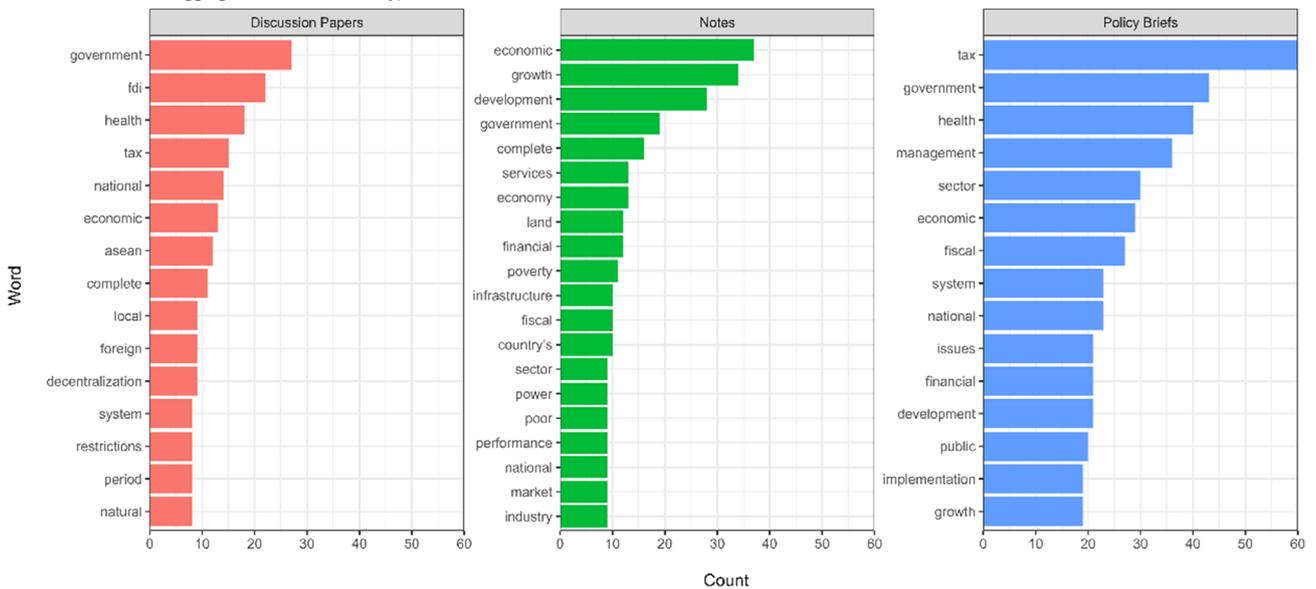
Most Frequently Occurring Terms from all Press Releases in the Philippine House of Representatives  
Disaggregated Per Administration, January 2010 to March 2024



Note: We omit several terms that directly pertain to the document mined but signify no intrinsic value e.g. "house", "bill", "act", and the names of politicians.

Figure 3. Most Frequently Occurring Terms from all Philippine Congress’ Press Releases. Source: Author’s visualization using R programming language from Congress Data.

Most Frequently Occurring Term from Congressional Policy and Budget Research Department (CPBRD)  
Disaggregated Per Document Type



Note: We omit several terms that directly pertain to the document mined but signify no intrinsic value e.g. "philippines" and the names of politicians.

Figure 4. Most Frequently Occurring Terms from Congressional Documents. Source: Author’s visualization using R programming language from the CPBRD data.

## Policy Recommendations: Towards Greater Academics- Legislature Collaboration

The role that universities, such as UP, play in shaping public policy cannot be overstated. The findings of the bibliometric analysis add empirical evidence to the necessity of fostering greater collaboration between academics and the legislative body. First, establishing a formal partnership between UP and the Philippine Congress is vital to facilitate regular collaboration on policy research and analysis. This could take the form of a legislative research partnership program or organizational research units dedicated to addressing the concrete needs of legislative research agencies, similar to the models suggested by Hy, Venhaus, and Sims (1995).<sup>7</sup>

Second, creating mechanisms for regular consultation, such as policy workshops and dialogues, would allow UP faculty and researchers to present their findings to legislators and discuss potential policy implications and pitfalls. This consultation process could be complemented by forming an expert advisory panel composed of UP faculty from various disciplines to provide ongoing advisory support to legislative committees. Establishing a dedicated UP policy think tank to solely advise Congress would be a significant step, given the substantial influence think tanks have on legislative policymaking (McGann 2007; Abelson 2018; Lerner 2018). The works of UP CIDS programs align with this approach. Most of their research focuses on policy-relevant studies aimed at addressing the pressing concerns of the most vulnerable sectors of Philippine society (Tadem 2023).

While some of these recommendations may already be partially implemented or not yet started, well-intentioned suggestions can only go so far without understanding the divergent incentives faced by scholars and legislators. In addition to having different institutional cultures, researchers and policymakers respond to different incentives, operate under different timelines and constraints, use different vocabularies in their work, and may even have different personalities (Shonkoff 2000; Jefferys et al. 2007).

Given these differences, it may be advisable for faculty members to cultivate personal and informal relationships with legislators, in addition to establishing systematic and formalized ties between academia and legislative bodies. This approach would allow them to be contacted on short notice for informal advice, consultations, and potentially brief research reports. However, this strategy depends on implementing a “release time arrangement” (Hy, Venhaus, and Sims 1995, 473) to ensure they have sufficient time to produce high-quality work in a timely manner.

Beyond acquiring technical knowledge and skills in data science, faculty members should also develop the capacity to translate information and analyze data in a manner that is accessible to legislators, who in turn communicate this information to the wider public. Increased information sharing between the University and Congress is essential for forging stronger legislative-university relationships (Hy, Venhaus, and Sims 1995; Jefferys et al. 2007).

By institutionalizing collaboration, creating mechanisms for regular consultation, and acquiring strategic skills among its vast array of experts, UP can significantly contribute to more effective and informed policymaking. It is hoped that this will lead to better governance and improved public service outcomes for the Filipino people.

<sup>7</sup> Hy, Venhaus, and Sims (1995) discuss the relationship between legislative bodies and academia, primarily focusing on the existing informal and ad-hoc nature of interactions between legislative research agencies and academic personnel. They imply that a more systematic and institutionalized approach could enhance these collaborations, with an emphasis on the potential benefits of fostering stronger, more formalized ties.

## REFERENCES

- Abelson, Donald E. 2018. *Do Think Tanks Matter? Third Edition: Assessing the Impact of Public Policy Institutes*. Montreal: McGill-Queen's Press (MQUP).
- Allen, Matthew. 2024. "Why University Rankings Are Being given Poor Grades." *SWI Swissinfo.Ch* (blog). 15 March 2024. <https://www.swissinfo.ch/eng/education/why-university-rankings-are-being-given-poor-grades/73767883>
- Aria, Massimo, and Corrado Cuccurullo. 2017. "Bibliometrix: An R-Tool for Comprehensive Science Mapping Analysis." *Journal of Informetrics* 11 (4): 959–75. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.joi.2017.08.007>
- Bertelli, Anthony M., and Jeffrey B. Wenger. 2009. "Demanding Information: Think Tanks and the US Congress." *British Journal of Political Science* 39 (2): 225–42. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0007123408000410>
- Broad, Robin, and John Cavanagh. 2023. *Plundering Paradise: The Struggle for the Environment in the Philippines*. Berkeley: University of California Press.
- Cook, Timothy. 2010. *Making Laws and Making News: Media Strategies in the U.S. House of Representatives*. Washington DC: Brookings Institution Press.
- Curtin, Patricia A, and Eric Rhodenbaugh. 2001. "Building the News Media Agenda on the Environment: A Comparison of Public Relations and Journalistic Sources." *Public Relations Review* 27 (2): 179–95. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0363-8111\(01\)00079-0](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0363-8111(01)00079-0)
- Donthu, Naveen, Satish Kumar, Debmalaya Mukherjee, Nitesh Pandey, and Weng Marc Lim. 2021. "How to Conduct a Bibliometric Analysis: An Overview and Guidelines." *Journal of Business Research* 133 (September): 285–96. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2021.04.070>
- Ellegaard, Ole. 2018. "The Application of Bibliometric Analysis: Disciplinary and User Aspects." *Scientometrics* 116 (1): 181–202. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11192-018-2765-z>
- Ellegaard, Ole, and Johan A. Wallin. 2015. "The Bibliometric Analysis of Scholarly Production: How Great Is the Impact?" *Scientometrics* 105 (3): 1809–31. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11192-015-1645-z>
- Espeland, Wendy Nelson, Michael Sauder, and Wendy Espeland. 2016. *Engines of Anxiety: Academic Rankings, Reputation, and Accountability*. New York: Russell Sage Foundation.
- Fisch, Florian. 2023. "Utrecht Withdraws from University Rankings - Horizons." *Horizons - The Swiss Research Magazine* (blog). 7 December 2023. <https://www.horizons-mag.ch/2023/12/07/utrecht-withdraws-from-university-rankings/>
- Fischer, Frank, and Gerald J. Miller. 2017. *Handbook of Public Policy Analysis: Theory, Politics, and Methods*. Boca Raton: Routledge.
- Fukuyama, Francis. 2013. "What Is Governance?" *Governance* 26 (3): 347–68. <https://doi.org/10.1111/gove.12035>
- Grimmer, Justin. 2010. "A Bayesian Hierarchical Topic Model for Political Texts: Measuring Expressed Agendas in Senate Press Releases." *Political Analysis* 18 (1): 1–35. <https://doi.org/10.1093/pan/mpp034>
- . 2013. *Representational Style in Congress: What Legislators Say and Why It Matters*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Hy, Ronald John, Monte Venhaus, and Richard G. Sims. 1995. "Academics in Service to the Legislature: Legislative Utilization of College and University Faculty and Staff." *Public Administration Review* 55 (5): 468–74. <https://doi.org/10.2307/976771>
- Israel, Danilo C., and Roehlano M. Briones. 2012. "Impacts of Natural Disasters on Agriculture, Food Security, and Natural Resources and Environment

- in the Philippines.” Working Paper 2012–36. PIDS Discussion Paper Series. <https://www.econstor.eu/handle/10419/126912>
- Jefferys, Marcie, Kate Troy, Nora Slawik, and Elizabeth Lightfoot. 2007. *Issues in Bridging the Divide between Policymakers and Researchers*. St. Paul, MN: University of Minnesota. <https://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/document?repid=rep1&type=pdf&doi=b760a955c6a59e07dd326a0e40fb20c55e006ca4>
- Kokol, Peter, Helena Blažun Vošner, and Jernej Završnik. 2021. “Application of Bibliometrics in Medicine: A Historical Bibliometrics Analysis.” *Health Information & Libraries Journal* 38 (2): 125–38. <https://doi.org/10.1111/hir.12295>
- Lerner, Joshua Y. 2018. “Getting the Message across: Evaluating Think Tank Influence in Congress.” *Public Choice* 175 (3): 347–66. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11127-018-0541-5>
- Levine-Clark, Michael, and Esther L. Gil. 2021. “A New Comparative Citation Analysis: Google Scholar, Microsoft Academic, Scopus, and Web of Science.” *Journal of Business & Finance Librarianship* 26 (1–2): 145–63. <https://doi.org/10.1080/08963568.2021.1916724>
- Lontoc, Jo Florendo B. 2023. “UP Remains in Position to Lead Philippine Universities, Based on 2024 QS World University Rankings: Asia.” University of the Philippines (website). <https://up.edu.ph/up-remains-in-position-to-lead-philippine-universities-based-on-2024-qs-world-university-rankings-asia/>
- Maestas, Cherie. 2003. “The Incentive to Listen: Progressive Ambition, Resources, and Opinion Monitoring among State Legislators.” *The Journal of Politics* 65 (2): 439–56. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1468-2508.t01-3-00008>
- Mas-Verdu, Francisco, Jose-Maria Garcia-Alvarez-Coque, Paula Andrea Nieto-Aleman, and Norat Roig-Tierno. 2021. “A Systematic Mapping Review of European Political Science.” *European Political Science* 20 (1): 85–104. <https://doi.org/10.1057/s41304-021-00320-2>
- McGann, James G., ed. 2007. *Think Tanks and Policy Advice in the US: Academics, Advisors and Advocates*. London: Routledge. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9780203963203>
- Nevzorova, E. N., S. Bobek, A. P. Kireenko, R. A. Sklyarov, E. H. Невзорова, С. Бобек, А. П. Киреевко, and Р. А. Скляров. 2016. “Tax Evasion: The Discourse among Government, Business and Science Community Based on Bibliometric Analysis.” *Journal of Tax Reform*. 2016. Т. 2. No. 3 2 (3): 227–44. <https://doi.org/10.15826/jtr.2016.2.3.026>
- Parungao, Adrian. 2024. “UP Makes It to 2024 QS World University Rankings in 3 Subjects.” *INQUIRER.Net*, 11 April 2024. <https://newsinfo.inquirer.net/1928982/up-makes-it-to-2024-qs-world-university-rankings-in-3-subjects>
- Quilinguing, KIM G. 2024. “UP Leads PH Unis in Latest QS World University Rankings.” University of the Philippines (website). <https://up.edu.ph/up-leads-ph-unis-in-latest-qs-world-university-rankings/>
- Raan, Anthony van. 2019. “Measuring Science: Basic Principles and Application of Advanced Bibliometrics.” In *Springer Handbook of Science and Technology Indicators*, edited by Wolfgang Glänzel, Henk F. Moed, Ulrich Schmoch, and Mike Thelwall, 237–80. Cham: Springer International Publishing. [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-02511-3\\_10](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-02511-3_10)
- Shonkoff, Jack P. 2000. “Science, Policy, and Practice: Three Cultures in Search of a Shared Mission.” *Child Development* 71 (1): 181–87. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1467-8624.00132>
- Smith, Kevin B., and Christopher Larimer. 2018. *The Public Policy Theory Primer*. 3rd ed. New York: Routledge. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9780429494352>
- Tadem, Teresa S. 2023. “Public Policy and the Role of the Social Sciences in COVID-19 Responses in the Philippines: A Case Study of the University of the Philippines Center for Integrative and Development Studies.” *Sojourn* 38, no. 3 (November): 386–408. <https://doi.org/10.1355/sj38-3d>

- Taylor, Paul, and Richard Braddock. 2007. "International University Ranking Systems and the Idea of University Excellence." *Journal of Higher Education Policy and Management* 29 (3): 245–60. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13600800701457855>
- Thompson, Gabriela, Anthony Staddon, and Rick Stapenhurst. 2020. "Motivation of Legislators and Political Will." *Public Integrity* 22 (2): 134–53. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1099922.2018.1511669>
- UZH. 2024. "UZH to No Longer Provide Data for THE Ranking." University of Zurich (website). 13 March 2024. <https://www.news.uzh.ch/en/articles/news/2024/rankings.html>
- Yan, Li, and Wang Zhiping. 2023. "Mapping the Literature on Academic Publishing: A Bibliometric Analysis on WOS." *SAGE Open* 13 (1): 21582440231158562. <https://doi.org/10.1177/21582440231158562>
- Zhang, Xinyu, and Yue Liao. 2023. "A Bibliometric and Visual Analysis of Populism Research (2000–2020)." *SAGE Open* 13 (4): 21582440231216174. <https://doi.org/10.1177/21582440231216174>

# The UP CIDS Policy Brief Series

The UP CIDS Policy Brief Series features short reports, analyses, and commentaries on issues of national significance and aims to provide research-based inputs for public policy.

Policy briefs contain findings on issues that are aligned with the core agenda of the research programs under the University of the Philippines Center for Integrative and Development Studies (UP CIDS).

The views and opinions expressed in this policy brief are those of the author/s and neither reflect nor represent those of the University of the Philippines or the UP Center for Integrative and Development Studies. UP CIDS policy briefs cannot be reprinted without permission from the author/s and the Center.

## CENTER FOR INTEGRATIVE AND DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

Established in 1985 by University of the Philippines (UP) President Edgardo J. Angara, the UP Center for Integrative and Development Studies (UP CIDS) is the policy research unit of the University that connects disciplines and scholars across the several units of the UP System. It is mandated to encourage collaborative and rigorous research addressing issues of national significance by supporting scholars and securing funding, enabling them to produce outputs and recommendations for public policy.

The UP CIDS currently has twelve research programs that are clustered under the areas of education and capacity building, development, and social, political, and cultural studies. It publishes policy briefs, monographs, webinar/conference/forum proceedings, and the Philippine Journal for Public Policy, all of which can be downloaded free from the UP CIDS website.

## THE PROGRAM

The **Program on Social and Political Change (PSPC)** provides a platform for understanding the varied social and political challenges facing modern Philippine society and polity from a multidisciplinary perspective. In relation to this, the Program also designs empirical studies using a variety of methods and approaches which form the basis for policy inputs and discussions at the local, national, and international levels.

---

# Editorial Board

Rosalie Arcala Hall  
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

Janus Isaac V. Nolasco  
DEPUTY EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

## Program Editors

### ■ EDUCATION AND CAPACITY BUILDING CLUSTER

Dina S. Ocampo  
Lorina Y. Calingasan  
EDUCATION RESEARCH PROGRAM

Fernando dIc. Paragas  
PROGRAM ON HIGHER EDUCATION  
RESEARCH AND POLICY REFORM

Marie Therese Angeline P. Bustos  
Kevin Carl P. Santos  
ASSESSMENT, CURRICULUM, AND  
TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH PROGRAM

Ebinezer R. Florano  
PROGRAM ON DATA SCIENCE FOR  
PUBLIC POLICY

### ■ DEVELOPMENT CLUSTER

Annette O. Balaoing-Pelkmans  
PROGRAM ON ESCAPING THE  
MIDDLE-INCOME TRAP: CHAINS FOR  
CHANGE

Antoinette R. Raquiza  
Monica Santos  
POLITICAL ECONOMY PROGRAM

Eduardo C. Tadem  
Ma. Simeona M. Martinez  
PROGRAM ON  
ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT

Leonila F. Dans  
Iris Thiele Isip-Tan  
PROGRAM ON HEALTH  
SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT

### ■ SOCIAL, POLITICAL, AND CULTURAL STUDIES CLUSTER

Rogelio Alicor L. Panao  
PROGRAM ON SOCIAL AND  
POLITICAL CHANGE

Darwin J. Absari  
ISLAMIC STUDIES PROGRAM

Herman Joseph S. Kraft  
STRATEGIC STUDIES PROGRAM

Marie Aubrey J. Villaceran  
Frances Antoinette C. Cruz  
DECOLONIAL STUDIES PROGRAM

### ■ NEW PROGRAMS

Maria Angeles O. Catelo  
FOOD SECURITY PROGRAM

Weena S. Gera  
URBAN STUDIES PROGRAM

Benjamin M. Vallejo, Jr.  
CONSERVATION AND BIODIVERSITY

Rosalie B. Arcala Hall  
LOCAL AND REGIONAL STUDIES  
NETWORK

---

## Editorial Staff

Lakan Uhay D. Alegre  
SENIOR EDITORIAL ASSOCIATE

Kristen Jaye de Guzman  
Leanne Claire SM. Bellen  
JUNIOR EDITORIAL ASSOCIATE

Jheimeel P. Valencia  
COPYEDITOR

Martin Raphael B. Advincula  
Jose Ibarra C. Cunanan  
Mikaela Anna Cheska D. Orlino  
LAYOUT ARTISTS

## Get your policy papers published. Download open-access articles.

The *Philippine Journal of Public Policy: Interdisciplinary Development Perspectives* (PJPP), the annual peer-reviewed journal of the UP Center for Integrative and Development Studies (UP CIDS), welcomes submissions in the form of full-length policy-oriented manuscripts, book reviews, essays, and commentaries. The PJPP provides a multidisciplinary forum for examining contemporary social, cultural, economic, and political issues in the Philippines and elsewhere. Submissions are welcome year-around.

For more information, visit [cids.up.edu.ph](http://cids.up.edu.ph). All issues/articles of the PJPP can be downloaded for free.

## Get news and the latest publications.

Join our mailing list: [bit.ly/signup\\_cids](http://bit.ly/signup_cids) to get our publications delivered straight to your inbox! Also, you'll receive news of upcoming webinars and other updates.

## We need your feedback.

Have our publications been useful? Tell us what you think: [bit.ly/dearcids](http://bit.ly/dearcids).



**UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES  
CENTER FOR INTEGRATIVE AND DEVELOPMENT STUDIES**

Lower Ground Floor, Ang Bahay ng Alumni, Magsaysay Avenue  
University of the Philippines Diliman, Quezon City 1101

**Telephone** (02) 8981-8500 loc. 4266 to 4268  
(02) 8426-0955

**Email** [cids@up.edu.ph](mailto:cids@up.edu.ph)  
[cidspublications@up.edu.ph](mailto:cidspublications@up.edu.ph)

**Website** [cids.up.edu.ph](http://cids.up.edu.ph)