

■ PROGRAM ON SOCIAL AND POLITICAL CHANGE

The Politics of Keywords

A Text-Based Exploration of
Philippine Political Research



Ronald A. Pernia

■ PROGRAM ON SOCIAL AND POLITICAL CHANGE

The Politics of Keywords

A Text-Based Exploration of
Philippine Political Research



Ronald A. Pernia

UP CIDS Discussion Paper Series

is published by the

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: cidspublications@up.edu.ph

Website: cids.up.edu.ph



cids.up.edu.ph

Copyright 2025 by the
UP Center for Integrative and Development Studies.

The views and opinions expressed in this discussion paper 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. No copies can be made in part or in whole without prior written permission from the authors/editors and the publisher.

ISSN 2619-7448 (Print)

ISSN 2619-7456 (Online)

Cover image credit

"Philippine President Rodrigo Duterte (left) and his successor Ferdinand "Bongbong" Marcos Jr. (right) in Davao City on June 19, 2022."

Ezra Acayan, Getty Images, <https://time.com/6339369/philippines-marcos-duterte-drug-war-icc-probe/>

Table of Contents

2 **Abstract**

3 **Introduction**

5 **Review of Related Literature**

5 The Study of Politics in the Philippines: General Approaches and Directions

8 Toward the Promise of Big Data and Machine Learning: Is There A Data Science Revolution in Philippine Political Studies?

10 **Methodology**

10 The use of keywords in text mining

11 Data collection and preprocessing

12 Corpus

12 Textual analysis techniques

13 **Results**

13 Temporal Trends in Philippine Political Research

14 Institutional and Geographical Concentration

15 Dominant and Emerging Themes

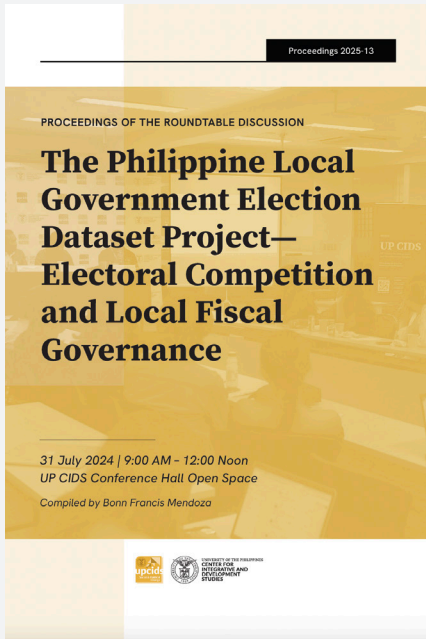
17	Sentiment analysis
18	Topic modelling
23	Co-occurrence network

24	Concluding remarks
----	---------------------------

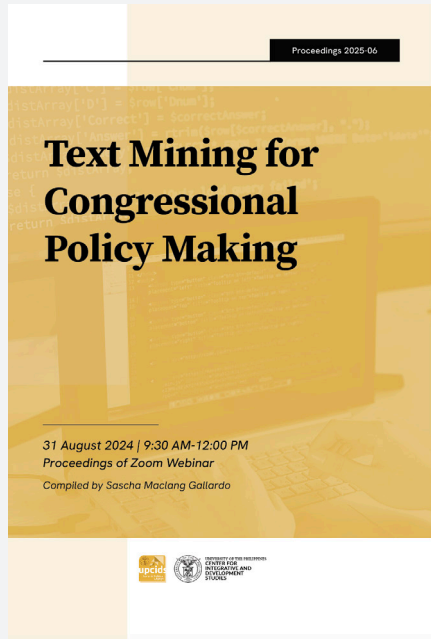
27	References
----	-------------------

Download related policy papers

for free



*The Philippine Local Government Election
Dataset Project—Electoral Competition and
Local Fiscal Governance*



Text Mining for Congressional Policy Making

cids.up.edu.ph/collection-database

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.

All issues/articles of the PJPP can be downloaded for free.

**Get news and the
latest publications.**

Join our mailing list to get our publications delivered straight to your inbox! Also, you'll receive news of upcoming webinars and other updates.

bit.ly/signup_cids

**We need
your feedback.**

Have our publications been useful?
Tell us what you think.

bit.ly/dearcids

THE POLITICS OF KEYWORDS

A Text-Based Exploration of
Philippine Political Research

*Ronald A. Pernia*¹

1 Ronald A. Pernia, PhD (rpernia@ateneo.edu) is an Assistant Professor at the Department of Political Science, Dr. Rosita G. Leong School of Social Sciences, Ateneo de Manila University.

ABSTRACT

This study maps the evolving landscape of Philippine political research using Natural Language Processing (NLP). Drawing from the Scopus academic database (n = 2,210 documents) as of May 10, 2025, we analyze scholarly outputs on Philippine politics to identify trends, thematic priorities, and keyword co-occurrence networks over time. We leverage author-defined keywords to uncover the explicit framing of political research. By doing so, we contribute to a deeper understanding of the intellectual architecture, emerging themes and topic networks shaping the study of politics in and of the Philippines. Using NLP techniques including keyword co-occurrence mapping and Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA) topic modeling, we trace the growth and diversification of research from 1988 to 2024. The results reveal a sharp increase in political scholarship in the past decade, with a notable surge after 2013. Philippine-based institutions such as the University of the Philippines System, Ateneo de Manila University, and De La Salle University dominate the production of knowledge, although foreign institutions such as the National University of Singapore and the Australian National University also make significant contributions. Thematic patterns suggest sustained scholarly interest in populism, Duterte-era politics, and regional geopolitics, alongside growing attention to indigenous issues, digital activism, and environmental governance. The topic modeling results uncover 20 latent topics that collectively reflect the intellectual direction of the field. This study demonstrates how computational methods can uncover hidden structures of political knowledge and inform future agendas in the study of Philippine politics.

Keywords: author-defined keywords; Philippine politics; natural language processing; knowledge; topic modelling

INTRODUCTION

The development of political science in the Philippines, like much of the social sciences in the Global South, has been shaped by shifting intellectual, institutional, and political currents. As Bautista (2000, 175) observed, the field is “subject to continuing reformulation,” reflecting tensions between theoretical innovation and applied relevance, disciplinary autonomy and regime complicity, and local concerns and global paradigms. These tensions are especially visible in moments of crisis, such as during the Marcos dictatorship, when political scientists were criticized for their silence or complicity (Abinales 2017). In contrast, more critical perspectives often came from outside the discipline, through activists, journalists, or interdisciplinary scholars (Abinales 2017).

Scholarly assessments of the discipline’s trajectory have primarily relied on bibliographic and qualitative reviews. For example, Teehankee (2014) and Go (2021) offer reflective overviews of thematic trends and institutional challenges facing Philippine political science. More recently, Pernia (2022a) conducted keyword-based analysis of Web of Science-indexed publications to examine how Duterte’s populism has shaped international scholarly attention to Philippine politics. While offering important insights into the external reception of the Duterte regime, Pernia’s study was substantively focused on the populist turn and methodologically confined to a narrow timeframe and topic.

By contrast, this study takes a broader and more computational approach. Drawing from the Scopus database, we construct a curated corpus of 2,210 peer-reviewed journal articles related to Philippine politics, spanning from 1988 to 2024. We apply Natural Language Processing (NLP) techniques, including keyword co-occurrence analysis, Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA) topic modeling, and sentiment analysis, to map the evolving thematic, institutional, and emotional contours of the field. This approach allows us to move beyond the limitations of manual coding and single-journal bibliographic reviews by capturing how scholars frame, cluster, and emotionally position their work at scale.

In particular, we focus on author-defined keywords, which serve as curated indicators of how researchers signal the content, focus and relevance

of their studies. These keywords form the basis of our analysis of co-occurrence networks and latent topic clusters, revealing dominant research areas such as democratization, governance, elections, and foreign policy, as well as emerging themes like digital activism, indigenous governance, and environmental politics. This mapping also makes visible the institutions and geographies of knowledge production, showing the centrality of Philippine universities like the University of the Philippines System, Ateneo de Manila University, and De La Salle University, while also highlighting transnational academic networks involving institutions such as the National University of Singapore and the Australian National University.

This study is guided by the following questions:

- How has political research on the Philippines evolved in terms of institutional authorship, volume, and thematic priorities?
- What are the dominant and emerging issues as identified through NLP-based keyword clustering and topic modeling?
- What sentiments or tonal patterns characterize the field, and how have they shifted in response to political developments?

By answering these questions, this paper makes two key contributions. First, it demonstrates the value of NLP and text-mining tools in systematically analyzing political research at scale. Second, it offers a comprehensive mapping of the Philippine political science knowledge ecosystem that foregrounds both what is being studied and how scholars emotionally and rhetorically frame these issues. In doing so, it contributes to a growing literature that uses computational methods to critically reflect on disciplinary directions, knowledge production and the politics of scholarly discourse in the Global South (Németh 2023; Collyer 2018; Hou and Huang 2025; Berger and Packard 2022).

The next section reviews the existing literature on Philippine political science and recent efforts to apply computational methods to social and political scholarship. The methodology section details how NLP and topic modeling techniques were applied to the Scopus corpus. The findings section presents descriptive statistics, co-occurrence networks, thematic clusters

and sentiment profiles. The final section concludes by reflecting on the implications of our findings for the future of Philippine political research and the broader discipline.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This section will be devoted to surveying the literature on Philippine political research. However, a few cautionary tales are in order. The studies identified here do not necessarily represent an exhaustive list of all the seminal work in the field. That work deserves a separate project that is collaborative, multi-authored, and a multi-year effort with a much lengthier, more rigorous, and in book format style, rather than an individual work in a discussion paper. In this study, the works that are selected chiefly because they either (a) provide important theoretical and analytical contexts to the evolution and development of the discipline, or that they (b) employ quantitative and related inferential or descriptive statistical methods which is crucial in the advent of Big Data and machine learning.

The Study of Politics in the Philippines: General Approaches and Directions

The field of Philippine political studies features a diverse body of scholarship shaped by competing theoretical perspectives and empirical developments. Scholars have utilized a range of analytical tools to explore the country's political culture, institutional arrangements, and elite dynamics.

Earlier periods were marked by normative theorizing and elite-centered analyses (Teehankee 2014; Holmes 2012; Pilapil 2006), while more recent decades have seen a turn toward participatory, methodologically-diverse, policy-relevant, and empirically-inclined work (Go 2021; Abinales 2017). In particular, the advent of “scientific polling” saw the heavy dependence on surveys by politicians and governments alike, which has transformed such “...kind of research the centerpiece of the discipline” (Abinales 2017, 72, emphasis mine).

Since then, a traction of studies that engages with public opinion research have been produced and relied on empirical datasets from curated domestically and abroad. For instance, expanding on Guillermo O’Donnell’s delegative

democracy, Pernia and Panao (2023), using three waves from World Values Survey, argued that post-authoritarian citizens, like those in the Philippines, tend to desire quick fixes and decisive leadership making them possess tolerant views of human rights perception even if macro-level indicators paint a troubling scenario. On the other hand, Borja et al. (2025) probed on the general attitude of political inaction and disempowerment in the Philippine context, using four waves of public opinion data from the Asia Barometer Survey, despite the high levels of electoral participation among the masses.

Prompted by the concerning trend of democratic backsliding that many scholars claim to be enveloping globally, the Philippines included, Kasuya and Calimbahin (2024) examined survey data from both Social Weather Stations and Pulse Asia to test whether the public have truly developed a strong affinity for “illiberal rule” and found no substantive support. Meanwhile, Kenny and Holmes (2020) empirically tested the so-called penal populism thesis and found a strong positive relationship between populist attitudes and support for the campaign against illegal drugs in general and the extra-judicial killing of suspected drug users and dealers in particular using an original survey.

Conceptually, one of the most enduring approaches in the study of Philippine politics is the patron-client framework (PCF), which explains the deeply embedded culture of dependency and asymmetrical power relations characterizing political transactions. Foundational works by Hollnsteiner (1963) and Scott (1972) highlighted personalistic ties and reciprocal obligations as central to understanding political behavior. This framework continues to inform analyses of oligarchic rule, dynastic politics, and elite formation in both state- and nation-building (McCoy 1993; Rivera 1994; Tadem and Tadem 2016).

While PCF remains analytically influential, other scholars have proposed alternative frameworks. Quimpo (2008), for instance, introduced the notion of contested democracy, focusing on the post-authoritarian rise of leftist political forces who engage in electoral politics. Hutchcroft's (1998) booty capitalism framework offers a structural explanation of the Philippine political economy, highlighting the nexus between patrimonial state structures and predatory oligarchic interests, particularly in the banking sector.

In addition, scholars such as Contreras (2013; 2002; 2011) have employed critical theory and postmodern perspectives to challenge dominant narratives in Philippine political science. These approaches emphasize marginalized voices and deconstruct hegemonic accounts of national political life, expanding the field's epistemological boundaries beyond conventional paradigms. Despite the rise of alternative approaches, PCF remains useful in explaining enduring features of Philippine politics, including elite dominance, patronage, and rent-seeking. Kerkvliet (1995) critiqued its limitations in accounting for everyday political practices, ideological cleavages, and values, but acknowledged its continued relevance.

Recent years have seen a shift toward empirically grounded political science in the Philippines. A growing number of studies employ quantitative methods to explore political phenomena such as dynastic persistence and legislative behavior. For example, Querubin (2016) demonstrated how dynastic politicians enjoy significant electoral advantages, while Mendoza et al. (2012) linked the concentration of political dynasties to higher poverty levels. Cruz, Labonne, and Querubin (2017) found that candidates from politically central families are more likely to run for office and win elections, underscoring the role of kinship networks in shaping political competition.

Research on party and legislative politics has also grown. Montinola (1999), in analyzing the 1946–1972 two-party system, proposed a principal-agent model to assess state capacity, noting that legislative competition often centered around single-issue dimensions. Panao's series of empirical studies (2014; 2016; 2020) on legislative behavior provided valuable empirical insights into legislative productivity, agenda-setting, and the role of dynasties in the Philippine Congress. Meanwhile, a slew of notable scholarship on factional dynamics in the country's party politics have emerged. Beyond tracing the history of political factionalism in the Philippines from 1900–2019 (Teehankee 2020), intra-party factions and inter-elite competition, which Kasuya and Teehankee (2020) fondly refer to as “anarchy of parties,” remained to this day and have effectively been nuanced with the rise of Rodrigo Duterte, whose presidency in the 2019 midterm election have been consolidated with his senatorial slate's victory that buttressed his populist mobilization (Teehankee and Kasuya 2020).

In sum, Philippine political science has undergone significant evolution i.e. from normative, elite-centered studies to a more diverse and empirically grounded discipline. While PCF continues to serve as a foundational lens, newer approaches informed by critical theory, institutionalism, and statistical analysis are reshaping the field's intellectual terrain. Together, these developments reflect a maturing discipline that captures both long-standing patterns and emerging complexities in Philippine political life.

Toward the Promise of Big Data and Machine Learning: Is There A Data Science Revolution in Philippine Political Studies?

In recent years, political science has been increasingly transformed by the integration of big data and machine learning, enabling scholars to analyze large-scale, unstructured data and uncover patterns not readily revealed through conventional methods (CIDS 2024; Pernia 2024b; Grimmer et al. 2022). For instance, natural language processing offers increased capacity to organize and analyze the vast amounts of text from the Internet and other sources (Cardie and Wilkerson 2008).

Extant works have demonstrated how machine learning could be applied to political texts to identify latent topics (Grimmer et al. 2022; Grimmer and Stewart 2013). Others advocated for the development of computational social science as a new frontier in empirical research which effectively “leverages the capacity to collect and analyze data with an unprecedented breadth and depth and scale” (Lazer et al. 2009, 722). In general, such innovations have since reshaped how political behavior, discourse and institutions are analyzed, that substantively offered new means to model voter preferences (Szép et al. 2024; Guadarrama Rios et al. 2025), track media narratives (Keith Norambuena et al. 2023; Bach et al. 2022), and study social movements and collection action at scale (Amro and Purohit 2023; King and Nelson 2023).

In the Philippine context, this shift toward computational analysis is beginning to take hold, albeit it remains in its infancy. Scholars are now using sentiment analysis, social media scraping, and predictive modeling to understand electoral behavior and political discourse. Miranda and Bringula (2021), for instance, applied NLP techniques to analyze the State of the Nation Address (SONA) of the 13 past Philippine presidents. They looked at the

sentiments, as well as the emergent topics, and found that SONAs generally expressed positive sentiments and focused mostly on economic development, enhancement of public services, and how to address such challenges.

In like manner, Panao and Pernia (2022) examined President Rodrigo Duterte's speeches, using advanced text analytics techniques such as keyword-in-context and dictionary-based algorithms focusing on its fiery rhetorical style in the context of elite-mass signalling and found that Duterte's loathing utterances serve to symbolically exact loyalty among its subjects. Others such as Macrohon et al. (2022) utilized semi-supervised learning to classify X (formerly Twitter) sentiment during the 2022 national elections, highlighting patterns of predominantly negative public sentiment toward candidates.

In their seminal work that sought to unveil why the 2016 Philippine election as dubbed as the first "social media election," Sinpeng, Gueorguiev, and Arugay (2020) analyzed over twenty million activities and 39,942 randomly sampled comments across the official Meta (formerly Facebook) pages of key presidential candidates and found out that their posts "support" the model, as Duterte's profile was the most engaged, even if Duterte himself was not actively engaged.

Beyond sentiment analysis, studies have also focused on disinformation and fake news detection. Riego and Villarba (2023) utilized a so-called "ground truth-based annotations" and term frequency – inverse document frequency (TF-IDF) as feature extraction for the news articles. Because tagging fake news as real news is a concerning point on the prediction modelling, this could lead to a negative impact. Therefore improving the corpus collection with a more nuanced machine learning technique enhances the prediction. In fact, the use of TF-IDF is commonly recommended in conjunction with (sometimes more preferred than) frequency analysis as it measures how significant certain words/terms are relative to the overall corpus (Silge et al. 2017). In sum, such studies reveal the potential of data science tools in combating political manipulation and enhancing electoral transparency.

Computational methods have also been applied to policymaking and legislative analysis. For example, Pernia (2024a) employed topic modeling and sentiment analysis to analyze congressional press releases and policy narratives, revealing recurring themes and rhetorical framings across time. Miranda and

Bringula (2021) conducted similar analysis on presidential speeches, exploring the role of political rhetoric in shaping national identity and political agendas.

These empirical studies illustrate how computational text analysis can complement qualitative discourse analysis on rhetorics and public utterances, enabling researchers to systematically map political narratives to the broader landscape of Philippine presidential discourses (Navera 2018; 2020; 2021).

While the integration of big data and machine learning into Philippine political science holds immense potential, it is far from replacing traditional methods. Nevertheless, these tools can augment and enrich existing approaches, enabling scholars to analyze large and complex datasets, reveal emergent patterns and test new theoretical propositions. As the field continues to evolve, the strategic incorporation of computational methods, which must be combined with critical ethical reflection (Leslie 2023; Bullock et al. 2021), will be crucial to addressing the complex, data-rich challenges of 21st-century political life in the Philippines.

METHODOLOGY

This section demonstrates how natural language processing (NLP) techniques has been applied to examine the production of academic research related to Philippine politics from the Scopus database. The methodology centers on advanced text-mining techniques, which include among others, frequency analysis, LDA for topic modeling, sentiment analysis, and co-occurrence network analysis. These techniques are used to explore key patterns, dominant topics, overall tone, and thematic linkages of academic outputs related to Philippine politics.

The use of keywords in text mining

The strategic use of keywords in academic publishing has important implications for visibility, indexing, and scholarly reach. As Pottier et al. (2024) note, well-chosen keywords can significantly enhance the discoverability of a study. Keywords function as the primary marketing elements of a publication, particularly in databases that use algorithmic ranking and relevance-based search (Schilhan et al. 2021; Cook and Bordage 2016).

Search engine optimization (SEO) for scientific content, though often overlooked, is increasingly important. Algorithms used by platforms like Scopus, Web of Science, and Google Scholar prioritize documents with matching terms in titles, abstracts, and keywords (Foo et al. 2021). Poorly selected or missing keywords can result in articles being under-cited, omitted from systematic reviews, or buried in search results. As such, examining keyword patterns allows us to not only identify prevailing themes but also understand how scholars attempt to position their work within the global academic ecosystem. In fact, author-defined keywords (AK), which are hand-picked by the authors themselves, reflect the topics they consider most relevant to their research projects (Lu et al. 2021; Firoozeh et al. 2020). Empirically, author keywords serve not only as significant transmitters of academic concepts, ideas, and knowledge, but their presence, particularly in titles, abstracts, and high-frequency keywords, is also positively associated with higher citation counts (Lu et al. 2020). Given this, it can be argued that this approach allows for a comprehensive mapping of the intellectual terrain of Philippine political research.

Data collection and preprocessing

The data for this study consists of research articles extracted from Scopus only. While Web of Science (WoS) may offer more refined search capabilities and has been used in extant studies on mapping scholarly production of the discipline (Teehankee 2014; Go 2021), this paper opted against WoS due to its rather limited scope. Meanwhile, Scopus provides greater leeway when it comes to its sources and filtering capabilities criteria (Levine-Clark and Gil 2021).

The search criteria included the keywords “Philippine*” AND “politic*.”² The asterisk symbol (*) was explicitly utilized as a wildcard character to broaden the search scope, capturing various forms of words that share the same root. In this case, “Philippine*” retrieves “Philippine,” “Philippines,” and any other related forms. Similarly, “politic*” extracts the words that contains “political”

2 As of May 10, 2025, more related articles may have been published since this period. Moreover, a key limitation of this approach is that not all scholars working on Philippine politics explicitly use these terms, and as a result, their work is likely to go undetected by the algorithm.

and “politics”. In this way, the dataset can be ensured to be reflective of a full array of research on Philippine politics.

Because Philippine politics, as a subject matter, can be studied from a variety of areas and its academic production can take different forms, this paper focused only on journal articles. This is done to maintain a more concentrated and directed analysis, which is consistent with the prevailing works that deliberately excludes books, book sections, conference papers, and critical reviews (Hunger and Paxton 2022; Pernia 2025; 2024a; 2022).

Corpus

In general, a total of 2,210 research articles were identified and included in the dataset, each dealing with themes directly relevant to Philippine politics. These articles cover diverse topics, ranging from climate change and fake news to populism and gender empowerment. Before the analysis, the dataset was cleaned and preprocessed to remove common issues such as stop words, punctuation, and other textual noise, thus optimizing the texts for NLP processing.³

Textual analysis techniques

This study employs a range of textual analysis techniques using the R programming language, leveraging packages such as *quanteda* (Benoit et al. 2018), *tm* (Feinerer 2013), *topicmodels* (Grün and Hornik 2011), and *igraph* (Csárdi et al. 2025) among others (Welbers et al. 2017). First, frequency analysis is used to identify the most commonly occurring keywords and terms in the corpus, offering a foundational view of dominant themes in Philippine political research. To assess the affective tone of scholarly discourse, sentiment analysis is applied, allowing the study to capture shifts in evaluative language and emotional polarity over time. The study then uses LDA for topic modeling, an unsupervised learning technique that detects latent themes by analyzing patterns of word co-occurrence; however, the interpretation and labeling of these topics still require human intervention to ensure conceptual accuracy.

³ Full replication code using R is available upon reasonable request.

Lastly, co-occurrence network analysis maps the relationships between keywords that frequently appear together in the same documents, producing visual networks that uncover how thematic clusters form and evolve. Together, these methods offer a computationally grounded yet substantively informed mapping of the intellectual architecture of Philippine political scholarship.

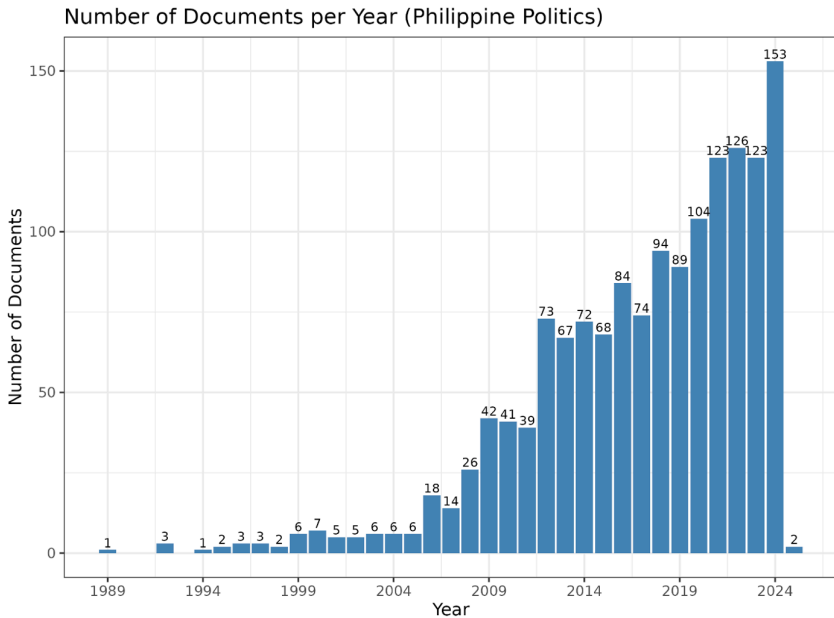
RESULTS

Temporal Trends in Philippine Political Research

This section presents the temporal distribution of research output on Philippine politics. Figure 1 illustrates the annual number of Scopus-indexed documents from 1988 to 2024. The growth trajectory is clear: from a minimal number of publications in the 1990s and early 2000s, the volume of research began to increase markedly around 2009, with a notable surge after 2013. This period saw the publication of influential studies on globalization and rural community responses (Atienza 2013), rodent infestation in the postwar period (Abinales 2012), and the link between political dynasties and poverty (Mendoza et al. 2012).

The field reached a record high in 2023 with 153 published documents, which more than doubled the output from a decade prior. Much of this recent scholarly output reflects the political aftershocks of the COVID-19 pandemic. Notable themes include the pandemic's anti-democratic implications (Thompson 2022), the paradoxically high levels of political trust in Duterte during the crisis (Pernia 2022b), and intensified repression of civil society actors (Arugay and Baquisal 2023). This significant growth not only points to expanding scholarly interest in Philippine politics, but also indicates a strengthening institutional capacity to generate and disseminate research in the field.

The slight drop in publication count for 2024 is likely due to incomplete indexing at the time of data collection, rather than an actual decline in scholarly activity. Overall, the data affirm a vibrant and steadily growing research landscape increasingly responsive to unfolding political developments in the Philippines.

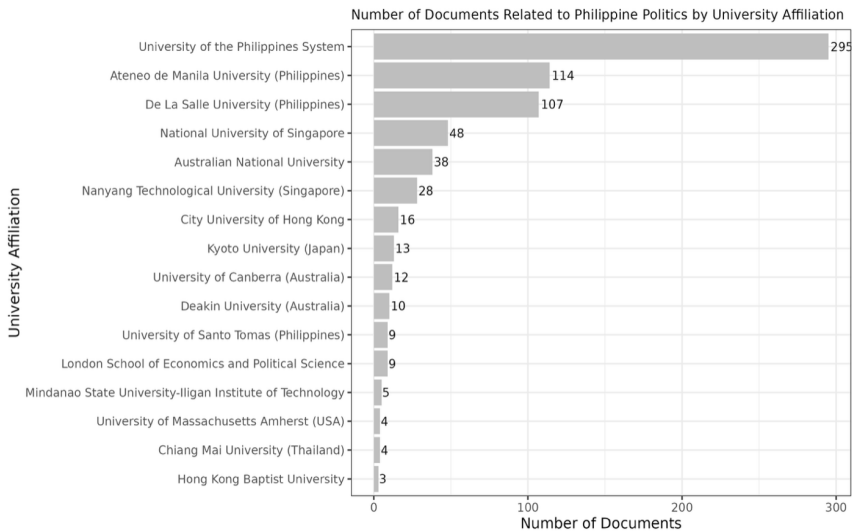


■ **Figure 1.** Number of Documents per Year related to Philippine Politics. Source: Scopus Database
 Note: The figures were generated using R programming language.

Institutional and Geographical Concentration

Figure 2 maps the number of publications on Philippine politics by institutional affiliation. The data reveal that Philippine-based universities remain central to the production of knowledge in this field. The University of the Philippines (UP) System leads with 295 publications, followed by Ateneo de Manila University (114), and De La Salle University (107). It is important to note that this count reflects grouped affiliations within university systems. For instance, contributions from UP campuses, that include UP Diliman, UP Cebu, UP Manila, and UP Los Baños, are aggregated under the UP System. Similarly, publications from various academic units such as the Ateneo School of Government and Ateneo’s Department of Psychology are grouped under Ateneo de Manila University, while contributions from DLSU’s Department of Political Science and Department of International Studies are collectively categorized under De La Salle University.

Together, these three institutions account for over 24 percent of the entire dataset, underscoring their dominant role in shaping domestic political scholarship. Among foreign institutions, the National University of Singapore (48 publications) and the Australian National University (38) stand out, indicating sustained transnational academic interest in Philippine political affairs. Other notable contributors include Nanyang Technological University, City University of Hong Kong, Kyoto University, and the University of Canberra. This pattern affirms previous reviews of the field (Teehankee 2014; Go 2021), which emphasize the importance of international collaboration, particularly between local scholars and foreign-based Filipino academics, in the production and global circulation of political knowledge on the Philippines.



■ **Figure 2.** Number of Documents Related to Philippine Politics by University Affiliation.

Source: Scopus Database

Note: The figures were generated using R programming language.

Dominant and Emerging Themes

Figure 3 presents the top 50 most frequently occurring author-defined keywords within the Philippine politics corpus. Prominent terms such as “Southeast Asia,” “populism,” “China,” “Duterte,” “Mindanao,” and “elections” (Chanco 2017; Ramakrishna 2018; Richardson-Barlow and Dahlan 2024; Harrington 2024) highlight the dominant geopolitical and domestic concerns

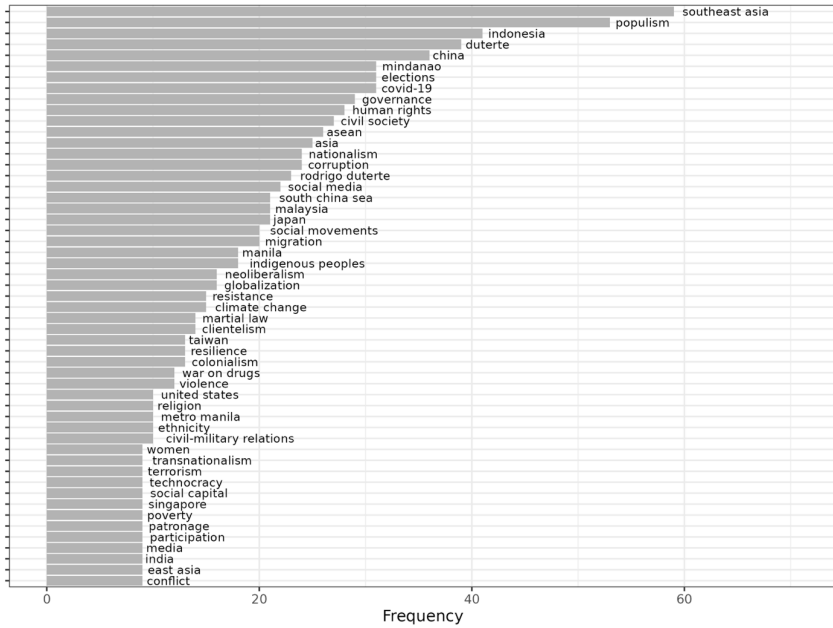
shaping contemporary scholarship. These high-frequency terms suggest that scholars continue to center their analyses on regional positioning, authoritarian leadership and electoral dynamics.

The recurrence of keywords like “COVID-19,” “social media,” “human rights,” “civil society,” and “corruption” (Kamisuna 2025; Abbott et al. 2022; Johnston 2024; Guth 2024; Arugay and Baquisal 2023) reflects a growing scholarly preoccupation with institutional change and societal transformation. This indicates a shift in attention toward understanding how crises, technologies, and grassroots activism intersect with formal political structures.

Importantly, the inclusion of keywords such as “South China Sea,” “migration,” “neoliberalism,” and “indigenous peoples” (Raymundo 2024; Liao and Zhang 2024; Ullah et al. 2024; Nguyen and Tok 2025) points to increasingly multidimensional approaches in political research. These terms capture critical intersections between international relations, economic governance, and identity politics, highlighting a more nuanced and globally contextualized research agenda.

The overall salience of “Southeast Asia” as a keyword underscores the region’s continued relevance not only as a site of empirical investigation but also as a generative locus for theoretical development (Kuhonta 2014; Kuhonta et al. 2008). Meanwhile, the frequency of “populism” emphasizes sustained scholarly interest in democratic backsliding and autocratizing trends, particularly under the leadership of Rodrigo Duterte. As recent studies have shown, Duterte’s administration reconfigured political institutions while reinvigorating authoritarian legacies rooted in the country’s contested democracy (Tusalem 2024; Garrido 2024; Talamayan 2024; 2025; Pernia 2023).

Top 50 High Frequency Words in the Philippine Politics Corpus

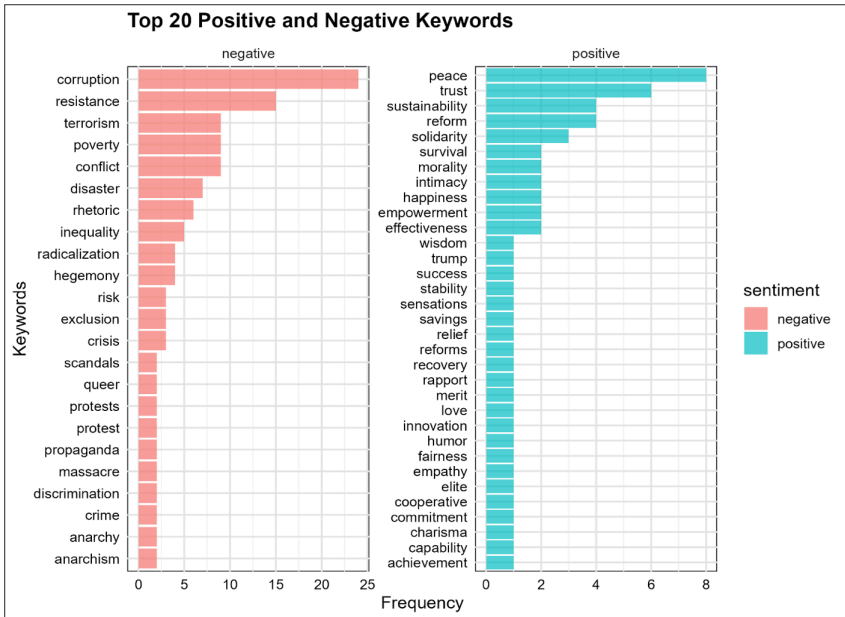


■ **Figure 3.** High-Frequency Words in the Philippine Politics Corpus. Source: Scopus Database
 Note: The figures were generated using R programming language.

Sentiment analysis

Figure 4 shows the most frequently used author-defined keywords with assigned sentiment values in a corpus of Philippine political research. As can be seen, there is a strong tendency among scholars to foreground negatively valenced issues such as “corruption”, “resistance,” “terrorism,” “poverty,” “conflict,” and “disaster.” These dominate the keyword landscape, suggesting that political science research in the Philippines is heavily focused on diagnosing systemic problems, social pathologies, and political crises. This focus likely reflects the country’s historical and ongoing struggles with democratic backsliding, elite capture, weak institutions, armed insurgencies, and structural inequality (Arugay and Encinas-Franco 2025; Arugay and Encinas-Franco 2024; Garrido 2022).

In contrast, positive keywords such as “peace,” “trust,” and “sustainability” appear less frequently. While these terms suggest a normative orientation toward reform and resilience, their lower frequency indicates that research framed around hopeful or solution-oriented themes is less common. The presence of words like “reform,” “solidarity,” and “empowerment” show that some scholars do explore transformative or emancipatory politics, but these remain secondary to critiques of prevailing systems.



■ **Figure 4.** Sentiment Analysis of the Philippine Politics Corpus using the Bing Lexicon. Source: Scopus Database
 Note: The figures were generated using R programming language.

Topic modelling

Figure 5 shows that the LDA topic modeling of the Philippine politics corpus identifies twenty coherent thematic clusters, each defined by statistically salient keywords. These topics reflect the breadth and depth of contemporary political scholarship in the Philippines. Topic 1, dominated by terms such as “populism” ($\beta \approx 0.034$), “clientelism” ($\beta \approx 0.030$), and “martial law” ($\beta \approx 0.030$), centers on populism and authoritarian legacies, foregrounding historical

and elite-driven power structures. Topic 2, with “colonialism,” “peace,” and “people power” ($\beta \approx 0.030\text{--}0.034$), reflects scholarly focus on colonial history, mass movements and peacebuilding. Environmental governance emerges prominently in Topic 3, where “climate change” ($\beta \approx 0.050$), “disaster management,” and “sustainability” ($\beta \approx 0.040$) point to concerns over climate governance and risk reduction.

Geopolitical issues are captured in Topic 4, with “Asia” ($\beta \approx 0.040$), “governance,” and “citizenship” ($\beta \approx 0.030$) emphasizing regional governance and migration. Meanwhile, Topic 5, defined by “human rights,” “resistance,” and “vote buying” ($\beta \approx 0.030\text{--}0.040$), reflects ongoing debates on rights, resistance, and electoral practices. Less sharply defined but still relevant, Topic 6 revolves around “China,” “history,” and “inequality” ($\beta \approx 0.006$), suggesting intersections of historical injustice and foreign policy.

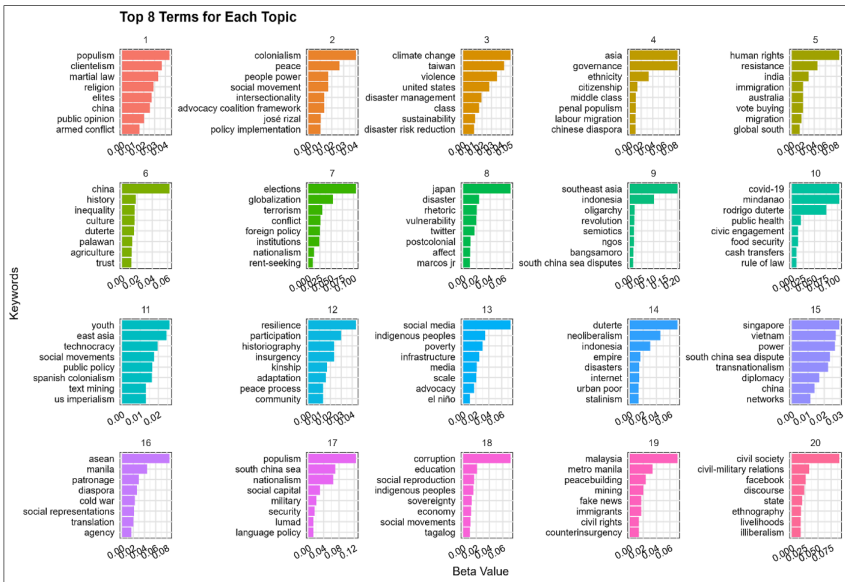
Topic 7 includes “elections,” “globalization,” and “terrorism” ($\beta \approx 0.020$), framing discussions around elections, conflict and global dynamics. Similarly, Topic 8, featuring “Japan,” “disaster,” and “Marcos” ($\beta \approx 0.006$), touches on disaster narratives and international memory politics. Sectoral issues arise in Topic 9, centered on “Southeast Asia” and “Bangsamoro” ($\beta \approx 0.020$), which relates to Muslim autonomy and regionalism, and Topic 10, with “COVID-19” and “Rodrigo Duterte” ($\beta \approx 0.020$), which addresses pandemic governance and leadership.

Topic 11 brings together diverse yet intersecting terms such as “youth,” “East Asia,” “technocracy,” “social movements,” “public policy,” “Spanish colonialism,” “text mining,” and “US imperialism” (all $\beta \approx 0.02$). Participation and resilience are prominent in Topic 12 (“resilience” and “participation,” $\beta \approx 0.030$), while Topic 13, “social media” and “indigenous peoples” ($\beta \approx 0.006$), explores digital platforms and indigenous advocacy. A critique of contemporary politics appears in Topic 14, combining “Duterte,” “neoliberalism,” and “internet” ($\beta \approx 0.020$), under the theme neoliberalism, digital politics, and authoritarianism.

International relations surface in Topic 15 (“Singapore,” “Vietnam,” and “transnationalism,” $\beta \approx 0.006$) and Topic 16 (“ASEAN,” “diaspora,” and “translation,” $\beta \approx 0.008$), indicating interest in transnational diplomacy and diasporic identity. Emerging geopolitical anxieties are captured in Topic 17, marked by “populism” and “South China Sea” ($\beta \approx 0.020$), relating to maritime

security and sovereignty. Similarly, Topic 18, “corruption” and “education” ($\beta \approx 0.006$), touches on governance, civic learning, and resistance.

Finally, Topic 19 (“Malaysia” and “fake news,” $\beta \approx 0.020$) and Topic 20 (“civil society,” “Facebook,” and “illiberalism,” $\beta \approx 0.020$) underscore new areas of interest in information disorder urban politics, and democratic backsliding. While beta values are numerically modest (ranging from ≈ 0.006 to 0.050), they provide robust indicators of thematic salience, collectively mapping a vibrant and multidimensional terrain of Philippine political research, that spans authoritarian legacies, regional dynamics, ecological risk, civic participation, and the shifting landscape of digital governance.



■ **Figure 5.** Top Terms from LDA Topic Modelling from the Philippine Politics Corpus.

Source: Scopus Database

Note: The figures were generated using R programming language.

Because this paper maps potential topics extracted and analyzed through LDA topic modeling, representing key terms associated with each topic and their relative importance, it does not automatically assign clear or coherent labels to those topics (Blei et al. 2003). As such, human expertise is essential in refining and contextualizing these themes to generate deeper theoretical and empirical insights.

Table 1 presents all the extracted keywords in the second column, while the final column offers tentative interpretations and proposed topic labels based on these terms. This process is inherently iterative, as the labeling and re-labeling of topics often require multiple rounds of theoretical framing, empirical judgment, and contextual interpretation to ensure conceptual clarity and relevance (Chang et al. 2009).

Table 1. Identified Topics in Philippine Political Research

TOPIC	WORDS/TERMS WITH BETA SCORES	POTENTIAL TOPIC LABELS
1	populism ($\beta \approx 0.034$), clientelism (≈ 0.03), martial law (≈ 0.03), religion (≈ 0.03), elites (≈ 0.03), china (≈ 0.03), public opinion (≈ 0.03), armed conflict (≈ 0.03)	Populism and Authoritarian Legacies
2	colonialism (≈ 0.034), peace (≈ 0.03), people power (≈ 0.03), social movement (≈ 0.03), intersectionality (≈ 0.03), advocacy coalition framework (≈ 0.03), josé rizal (≈ 0.03), policy implementation (≈ 0.03)	Colonial History, Social Movements & Peacebuilding
3	climate change (≈ 0.05), taiwan (≈ 0.04), united states (≈ 0.04), disaster management (≈ 0.04), class (≈ 0.04), sustainability (≈ 0.04), disaster risk reduction (≈ 0.04)	Climate Governance and Risk Reduction
4	asia (≈ 0.04), governance (≈ 0.03), ethnicity (≈ 0.03), citizenship (≈ 0.03), middle class (≈ 0.03), penal populism (≈ 0.03), labour migration (≈ 0.03), chinese diaspora (≈ 0.03)	Asian Regional Governance and Migration
5	human rights (≈ 0.04), resistance (≈ 0.04), india (≈ 0.03), immigration (≈ 0.03), australia (≈ 0.03), vote buying (≈ 0.03), migration (≈ 0.03), global south (≈ 0.03)	Human Rights, Resistance & Electoral Practices
6	china (≈ 0.006), history (≈ 0.006), inequality (≈ 0.006), culture (≈ 0.006), duterte (≈ 0.006), palawan (≈ 0.006), agriculture (≈ 0.006), trust (≈ 0.006)	Historical Inequality and Foreign Relations
7	elections (≈ 0.02), globalization (≈ 0.02), terrorism (≈ 0.02), conflict (≈ 0.02), foreign policy (≈ 0.02), institutions (≈ 0.02), nationalism (≈ 0.02), rent-seeking (≈ 0.02)	Elections, Conflict, and Global Dynamics
8	japan (≈ 0.006), disaster (≈ 0.006), rhetoric (≈ 0.006), vulnerability (≈ 0.006), twitter (≈ 0.006), postcolonial (≈ 0.006), affect (≈ 0.006), marcos (≈ 0.006)	Disaster Narratives and Historical Figures
9	southeast asia (≈ 0.02), indonesia (≈ 0.02), oligarchy (≈ 0.02), revolution (≈ 0.02), semiotics (≈ 0.02), ngos (≈ 0.02), bangsamoro (≈ 0.02), south china sea disputes (≈ 0.02)	Southeast Asian Regionalism & Muslim Autonomy
10	covid-19 (≈ 0.02), mindanao (≈ 0.02), rodrigo duterte (≈ 0.02), public health (≈ 0.02), civic engagement (≈ 0.02), food security (≈ 0.02), cash transfers (≈ 0.02), rule of law (≈ 0.02)	Pandemics, Leadership & Social Policy

TOPIC	WORDS/TERMS WITH BETA SCORES	POTENTIAL TOPIC LABELS
11	youth (≈ 0.02), east asia (≈ 0.02), technocracy (≈ 0.02), social movements (≈ 0.02), public policy (≈ 0.02), spanish colonialism (≈ 0.02), text mining (≈ 0.02), us imperialism (≈ 0.02)	Youth, Technocracy and Public Policy
12	resilience (≈ 0.03), participation (≈ 0.03), historiography (≈ 0.03), insurgency (≈ 0.03), kinship (≈ 0.03), adaptation (≈ 0.03), peace process (≈ 0.03), community (≈ 0.03)	Resilience, Participation & Historical Memory
13	social media (≈ 0.006), indigenous peoples (≈ 0.006), poverty (≈ 0.006), infrastructure (≈ 0.006), media (≈ 0.006), scale (≈ 0.006), advocacy (≈ 0.006), el niño (≈ 0.006)	Digital Platforms & Indigenous Advocacy
14	duterte (≈ 0.02), neoliberalism (≈ 0.02), indonesia (≈ 0.02), empire (≈ 0.02), disasters (≈ 0.02), internet (≈ 0.02), urban poor (≈ 0.02), stalinism (≈ 0.02)	Neoliberalism, Digital Politics & Authoritarianism
15	singapore (≈ 0.006), vietnam (≈ 0.006), power (≈ 0.006), south china sea dispute (≈ 0.006), transnationalism (≈ 0.006), diplomacy (≈ 0.006), china (≈ 0.006), networks (≈ 0.006)	Transnational Relations and Diplomacy
16	asean (≈ 0.008), manila (≈ 0.008), patronage (≈ 0.008), diaspora (≈ 0.008), cold war (≈ 0.008), social representations (≈ 0.008), translation (≈ 0.008), agency (≈ 0.008)	Regional Identity & Diasporic Narratives
17	populism (≈ 0.02), south china sea (≈ 0.02), nationalism (≈ 0.02), social capital (≈ 0.02), military (≈ 0.02), security (≈ 0.02), lumad (≈ 0.02), language policy (≈ 0.02)	Populism, Security & Maritime Disputes
18	corruption (≈ 0.006), education (≈ 0.006), social reproduction (≈ 0.006), indigenous peoples (≈ 0.006), sovereignty (≈ 0.006), economy (≈ 0.006), social movements (≈ 0.006), tagalog (≈ 0.006)	Governance, Social Movements & Sovereignty
19	malaysia (≈ 0.02), metro manila (≈ 0.02), peacebuilding (≈ 0.02), mining (≈ 0.02), fake news (≈ 0.02), immigrants (≈ 0.02), civil rights (≈ 0.02), counterinsurgency (≈ 0.02)	Fake News, Urban Politics & Peacebuilding
20	civil society (≈ 0.02), civil-military relations (≈ 0.02), facebook (≈ 0.02), discourse (≈ 0.02), state (≈ 0.02), ethnography (≈ 0.02), livelihoods (≈ 0.02), illiberalism (≈ 0.02)	Social Media, Civil Society & Illiberal Trends

Co-occurrence network

Figure 6 presents a keyword co-occurrence network based on the Philippine politics research corpus. In this network, each node represents an author-

defined keyword, while the edges indicate the frequency with which these keywords co-appear within the same document. The visualization reveals both dominant thematic hubs and specialized subfields. Highly connected keywords such as “southeast asia”, “malaysia”, “populism,” and “duterte” emerge as central nodes, signaling the field’s sustained engagement with regional geopolitics, populist leadership, and political institutions. These hubs are complemented by smaller clusters that indicate more specialized strands of scholarship, such as digital politics (e.g., “facebook,” “twitter”), indigenous issues (e.g., “Mindanao,” “lumad,” “protected areas”), and regional security (e.g., “china,” “south china sea”).

This co-occurrence structure offers insight into the evolving intellectual terrain of Philippine political studies. The prominence of central keywords reflects a consolidated interest in high-salience issues, particularly populism and regional power dynamics. At the same time, the emergence of peripheral but distinct thematic clusters illustrate a diversification of scholarly attention toward previously underexplored or marginalized areas. Topics such as indigenous governance, digital platforms, and environmental politics are gaining traction, suggesting a growing responsiveness of the field to both domestic socio-political developments and global shifts.

Overall, the keyword network underscores a maturing research field that is both thematically anchored and methodologically adaptive. While dominant topics like “Duterte” and “Southeast Asia” continue to define the scholarly core, the rise of newer clusters signals an openness to interdisciplinary perspectives and the inclusion of critical issues at the margins. This balance between consolidation and innovation reflects the intellectual dynamism and increasing complexity of contemporary Philippine political research.

the notable contribution of foreign universities highlights the transnational relevance of Philippine political issues. NLP-based keyword co-occurrence networks demonstrate how the field remains anchored in dominant themes like “populism,” “Duterte,” and “Southeast Asia,” while also branching into emerging topics such as indigenous politics, environmental governance, and digital activism.

Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA) topic modeling identified 20 latent thematic clusters, reflecting both well-established areas of inquiry and novel, interdisciplinary intersections. Compared to conventional bibliometric methods, NLP allows a more nuanced and content-focused exploration of political discourse and intellectual production, revealing how ideas are articulated, co-framed, and clustered within academic texts. From a conceptual standpoint, one of the key takeaways of this study is that author-defined keywords, unlike titles or abstracts, tend to reflect more deliberate and explicit framing choices by scholars, thus offering a unique window into the thematic self-positioning of research.

Despite its contributions, this paper has several important limitations that warrant acknowledgment. First, the analysis was primarily limited to author-defined keywords, omitting textual data from titles and abstracts. This exclusion risks overlooking significant themes that may not be explicitly captured in the keywords, resulting in a potential loss of valuable insights into the broader intellectual contours of the field. Second, the study is confined to journal articles indexed in Scopus, thereby excluding other scholarly outputs such as books, book chapters, conference proceedings, and review essays, which may also offer rich and nuanced perspectives on Philippine political research.

Future research should address these limitations by incorporating more comprehensive textual sources, such as article titles and abstracts, as well as other scholarly outputs like books, book chapters, conference proceedings, and review articles. Doing so would allow for a broader and more nuanced semantic range. In addition, researchers are encouraged to apply more refined analytical approaches, including inferential statistics and regression modeling using dictionary-based features, to uncover potential causal or associational relationships within the data. Comparative studies involving neighboring countries like Indonesia, Thailand, or Vietnam would also be valuable in

situating Philippine political science within broader regional discourses. Moreover, further investigation into the disciplinary politics of publication, citation practices, and institutional representation, using bibliometric and network analysis tools, can yield critical insights into the dynamics of scholarly visibility and knowledge production.

Overall, computational methods such as those employed in this study offer powerful means of interrogating how political knowledge is constructed, structured, and contested, particularly in contexts like the Philippines that have often remained at the periphery of global political science scholarship.

REFERENCES

- Abbott, Jason P., Jason Gainous, and Kevin M. Wagner. 2022. "Social Media and Protest Behavior in a Restrictive Traditional Media Environment: The Case of the Philippines." *International Journal of Communication* 17: 20.
- Abinales, Patricio. 2017. "Political Science and the Marcos Dictatorship." *Social Transformations Journal of the Global South* 4 (2). <https://doi.org/10.13185/2799-015X.1082>.
- Abinales, Patricio N. 2012. "Let Them Eat Rats! The Politics of Rodent Infestation in the Postwar Philippines." *Philippine Studies: Historical & Ethnographic Viewpoints*, 69–101.
- Amro, Falah, and Hemant Purohit. 2023. "Integrated Content-Network Analysis to Discover Influential Collectives for Studying Social Cyber-Threats from Online Social Movements." *Social Network Analysis and Mining* 13 (1): 120. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s13278-023-01124-6>.
- Arugay, Aries A, and Justin Keith A Baquisal. 2023. "Bowed, Bent, & Broken: Duterte's Assaults on Civil Society in the Philippines." *Journal of Current Southeast Asian Affairs* 42 (3): 328–49. <https://doi.org/10.1177/18681034231209504>.
- Arugay, Aries A., and Jean Encinas-Franco. 2025. "The Philippines in 2024: Dueling Dynasties, Disruptive Threats." *Asian Survey* 65 (2): 297–307.
- Arugay, Aries, and Jean Encinas-Franco. 2024. *Games, Changes, and Fears: The Philippines from Duterte to Marcos Jr.* ISEAS-Yusof Ishak Institute.
- Atienza, Maria Ela L. 2013. "Globalization and Responses of Agricultural Communities in the Philippines: Limits and Opportunities for Empowerment in Bilar, Bohol." *Philippine Political Science Journal* 34 (1): 27–47.
- Bach, Ruben L., Christoph Kern, Denis Bonnay, and Luc Kalaora. 2022. "Understanding Political News Media Consumption with Digital Trace Data and Natural Language Processing." *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society Series A: Statistics in Society* 185 (Supplement_2): S246–69. <https://doi.org/10.1111/rssa.12846>.
- Bautista, Maria Cynthia Rose Banzon. 2000. "The Social Sciences in the Philippines: Reflections on Trends and Developments." *Philippine Studies* 48 (2): 175–208.
- Benoit, Kenneth, Kohei Watanabe, Haiyan Wang, et al. 2018. "Quanteda: An R Package for the Quantitative Analysis of Textual Data." *Journal of Open Source Software* 3 (30): 774–774.
- Berger, Jonah, and Grant Packard. 2022. "Using Natural Language Processing to Understand People and Culture." *American Psychologist* 77 (4): 525.
- Blei, David M., Andrew Y. Ng, and Michael I. Jordan. 2003. "Latent Dirichlet Allocation." *Journal of Machine Learning Research* 3 (Jan): 993–1022.
- Borja, Anthony Lawrence A., Ador R. Torneo, and Ian Jayson R. Hecita. 2025. "Challenges to Democratization from the Perspective of Political Inaction: Insights into Political

- Disempowerment and Citizenship in the Philippines.” *Journal of Current Southeast Asian Affairs* 44 (1): 3–29. <https://doi.org/10.1177/18681034241239060>.
- Bullock, Beleicia B., Fernando L. Nascimento, and Stacy A. Doore. 2021. “Computing Ethics Narratives: Teaching Computing Ethics and the Impact of Predictive Algorithms.” *Proceedings of the 52nd ACM Technical Symposium on Computer Science Education* (New York, NY, USA), SIGCSE ’21, March 5, 1020–26. <https://doi.org/10.1145/3408877.3432468>.
- Cardie, Claire, and John Wilkerson. 2008. “Text Annotation for Political Science Research.” *Journal of Information Technology & Politics* 5 (1): 1–6. <https://doi.org/10.1080/19331680802149590>.
- Chanco, Christopher John. 2017. “Frontier Politics and Imaginaries: The Reproduction of Settler Colonial Space in the Southern Philippines.” *Settler Colonial Studies* 7 (1): 111–33. <https://doi.org/10.1080/2201473x.2016.1139869>.
- Chang, Jonathan, Sean Gerrish, Chong Wang, Jordan Boyd-Graber, and David Blei. 2009. “Reading Tea Leaves: How Humans Interpret Topic Models.” *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems* 22. https://proceedings.neurips.cc/paper_files/paper/2009/hash/f92586a25bb3145facd64ab20fd554ff-Abstract.html.
- CIDS. 2024. “Text Mining Can Be Applied in Political Science, UP’s Role in Legislative Policymaking.” *UP Center for Integrative and Development Studies*, September 23. <https://cids.up.edu.ph/text-mining-in-policymaking/>.
- Collyer, Fran M. 2018. “Global Patterns in the Publishing of Academic Knowledge: Global North, Global South.” *Current Sociology* 66 (1): 56–73. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0011392116680020>.
- Contreras, Antonio P. 2002. “Polity Beyond the State: ‘Postmodernizing’ Political Science in the Philippines.” *Philippine Political Science Journal* 23 (46): 49–82. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01154451.2002.9754235>.
- Contreras, Antonio P. 2011. “Investigating Postmodern Politics in the Philippines Using Reflexivity Theory.” *Philippine Political Science Journal* 32 (1): 73–102.
- Contreras, Antonio P. 2013. “Everyday University Politics in the Philippines: A Tale of Two Universities.” *Philippine Political Science Journal* 34 (2): 170–87.
- Cook, David A., and Georges Bordage. 2016. “Twelve Tips on Writing Abstracts and Titles: How to Get People to Use and Cite Your Work.” *Medical Teacher* 38 (11): 1100–1104. <https://doi.org/10.1080/0142159X.2016.1181732>.
- Cruz, Cesi, Julien Labonne, and Pablo Querubin. 2017. “Politician Family Networks and Electoral Outcomes: Evidence from the Philippines.” *American Economic Review* 107 (10): 3006–37.
- Csárdi, Gábor, Tamás Nepusz, Vincent Traag, et al. 2025. *Igraph: Network Analysis and Visualization*. Version 2.1.4. Released January 23. <https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/igraph/index.html>.
- Feinerer, Ingo. 2013. “Introduction to the Tm Package Text Mining in R.” *Accessible En Ligne: Http://Cran. r-Project. Org/Web/Packages/Tm/Vignettes/Tm*. Pdf. <http://cran.uib.no/web/packages/tm/vignettes/tm.pdf>.

- Firoozeh, Nazanin, Adeline Nazarenko, Fabrice Alizon, and Béatrice Daille. 2020. "Keyword Extraction: Issues and Methods." *Natural Language Engineering* 26 (3): 259–91. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S1351324919000457>.
- Foo, Yong Zhi, Rose E. O’Dea, Julia Koricheva, Shinichi Nakagawa, and Malgorzata Lagisz. 2021. "A Practical Guide to Question Formation, Systematic Searching and Study Screening for Literature Reviews in Ecology and Evolution." *Methods in Ecology and Evolution* 12 (9): 1705–20. <https://doi.org/10.1111/2041-210X.13654>.
- Garrido, M. 2022. "The Ground for the Illiberal Turn in the Philippines." *Democratization* 29 (4): 673–91. WOS:000721756500001. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13510347.2021.2005586>.
- Garrido, Marco. 2024. "Rodrigo Duterte as ‘the Trump of Asia’? The Limits and Pitfalls of Thin Comparison." *American Behavioral Scientist* 68 (13): 1703–20. <https://doi.org/10.1177/00027642241268329>.
- Go, Jan Robert R. 2021. "Political Science Research and Methodology in the Contemporary Philippines: An Analysis of the Philippine Political Science Journal, 2000–2019." *Asian Journal of Political Science* 29 (2): 238–54. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02185377.2021.1906289>.
- Grimmer, Justin, Margaret E. Roberts, and Brandon M. Stewart. 2022. *Text as Data: A New Framework for Machine Learning and the Social Sciences*. Princeton University Press.
- Grimmer, Justin, and Brandon M. Stewart. 2013. "Text as Data: The Promise and Pitfalls of Automatic Content Analysis Methods for Political Texts." *Political Analysis* 21 (3): 267–97.
- Grün, Bettina, and Kurt Hornik. 2011. "Topicmodels: An R Package for Fitting Topic Models." *Journal of Statistical Software* 40: 1–30.
- Guadarrama Rios, Marina, Federico Zamberlan, Paris Mavromoustakos Blom, and Nevena Rankovic. 2025. "Knowing Our Choices: Unveiling True Voting Patterns through Machine Learning (ML) and Natural Language Processing (NLP) in European Parliament." *Social Network Analysis and Mining* 15 (1). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s13278-025-01452-9>.
- Guth, Andrew. 2024. "The Philippines: A Social Structure of Corruption." *Crime, Law and Social Change* 82 (2): 223–47. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10611-024-10140-2>.
- Harrington, Brandon. 2024. "Do Political Relations Colour China’s Trade With Southeast Asian Partners? A Vector Autoregression Approach." *Asia & the Pacific Policy Studies* 11 (3). <https://doi.org/10.1002/app5.400>.
- Hollnsteiner, Mary Racelis. 1963. *The Dynamics of Power in a Philippine Municipality*. 1st ed. Community Development Research Council, University of the Philippines.
- Holmes, Ronald D. 2012. "Philippine Political Science: A Cursory Review of the State of the Discipline." In *Philippine Social Sciences: Capacities, Directions*, edited by Virginia Miralao and Joanne Agbisit. Philippine Social Science Council. <https://pssc.org.ph/wp-content/pssc-archives/Philippine%20Social%20Science%20Review/Philippine%20Political%20>

[Science--A%20Cursory%20Review%20of%20the%20State%20of%20the%20Discipline.pdf](#).

- Hou, Yuxin, and Junming Huang. 2025. "Natural Language Processing for Social Science Research: A Comprehensive Review." *Chinese Journal of Sociology* 11 (1): 121–57. <https://doi.org/10.1177/2057150x241306780>.
- Hunger, Sophia, and Fred Paxton. 2022. "What's in a Buzzword? A Systematic Review of the State of Populism Research in Political Science." *Political Science Research and Methods* 10 (3): 617–33. <https://doi.org/10.1017/psrm.2021.44>.
- Hutchcroft, Paul David. 1998. *Booty Capitalism: The Politics of Banking in the Philippines*. Cornell University Press.
- Johnston, Michael. 2024. "Essential Lessons from an Unpromising Source: What Reformers Can Learn from the Philippines on Corruption Control." *Public Administration and Policy* 27 (3): 344–56.
- Kamisuna, Takahiro. 2025. "National Origins of International Solidarity Movements: Nationalism and International Solidarity for East Timor in Post-Cold War Southeast Asia." *TRaNS: Trans-Regional and-National Studies of Southeast Asia* 13 (1): 40–58.
- Kasuya, Yuko, and Cleo Anne A Calimbahin. 2024. "Democratic Backsliding in the Philippines: Are Voters Becoming Illiberal?" *Asian Journal of Comparative Politics* 9 (1): 121–32. <https://doi.org/10.1177/20578911221136263>.
- Kasuya, Yuko, and Julio C. Teehankee. 2020. "Duterte Presidency and the 2019 Midterm Election: An Anarchy of Parties?" *Philippine Political Science Journal* 41 (1–2): 106–26.
- Keith Norambuena, Brian Felipe, Tanushree Mitra, and Chris North. 2023. "A Survey on Event-Based News Narrative Extraction." *ACM Computing Surveys* 55 (14s): 1–39. <https://doi.org/10.1145/3584741>.
- Kenny, Paul D., and Ronald Holmes. 2020. "A New Penal Populism? Rodrigo Duterte, Public Opinion, and the War on Drugs in the Philippines." *Journal of East Asian Studies* 20 (2): 187–205.
- Kerkvliet, Benedict J. Tria. 1995. "Toward a More Comprehensive Analysis of Philippine Politics: Beyond the Patron-Client, Factional Framework." *Journal of Southeast Asian Studies* 26 (2): 401–19.
- King, Brayden G., and Laura K. Nelson. 2023. "Beyond Protests: Using Computational Text Analysis to Explore a Greater Variety of Social Movement Activities." In *Methodological Advances in Research on Social Movements, Conflict, and Change*, vol. 47. Emerald Publishing Limited. world. <https://doi.org/10.1108/S0163-786X20230000047002>.
- Kuhonta, Erik Martinez. 2014. "Southeast Asia and Comparative-Historical Analysis: Region, Theory and Ontology on a Wide Canvas." *Pacific Affairs* 87 (3): 485–507. <https://doi.org/10.5509/2014873485>.

- Kuhonta, Erik Martinez, Dan Slater, and Tuong Vu. 2008. *Southeast Asia in Political Science: Theory, Region, and Qualitative Analysis*. Vol. 56. Stanford University Press.
- Lazer, David, Alex Pentland, Lada Adamic, et al. 2009. "Computational Social Science." *Science* 323 (5915): 721–23. <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.1167742>.
- Leslie, David. 2023. "The Ethics of Computational Social Science." In *Handbook of Computational Social Science for Policy*, edited by Eleonora Bertoni, Matteo Fontana, Lorenzo Gabrielli, Serena Signorelli, and Michele Vespe. Springer International Publishing. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-16624-2_4.
- 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>.
- Liao, JX, and WB Zhang. 2024. "The Governance Models vs. the Development Courses of the Mining Sector: Cases of Indonesia and the Philippines." *Mineral Economics* 37 (2): 279–95. WOS:001243296000002. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s13563-024-00442-1>.
- Lu, Wei, Shengzhi Huang, Jinqing Yang, Yi Bu, Qikai Cheng, and Yong Huang. 2021. "Detecting Research Topic Trends by Author-Defined Keyword Frequency." *Information Processing & Management* 58 (4): 102594. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ipm.2021.102594>.
- Lu, Wei, Zhifeng Liu, Yong Huang, Yi Bu, Xin Li, and Qikai Cheng. 2020. "How Do Authors Select Keywords? A Preliminary Study of Author Keyword Selection Behavior." *Journal of Informetrics* 14 (4): 101066. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.joi.2020.101066>.
- Macrohon, Julio Jerison E., Charlyn Nayve Villavicencio, X. Alphonse Inbaraj, and Jyh-Horng Jeng. 2022. "A Semi-Supervised Approach to Sentiment Analysis of Tweets during the 2022 Philippine Presidential Election." *Information* 13 (10): 484.
- McCoy, Alfred W. 1993. *An Anarchy of Families: State and Family in the Philippines*. Center for Southeast Asian Studies, Univ of Wisconsin Press.
- Mendoza, Ronald U., Edsel L. Beja, Victor S. Venida, and David B. Yap. 2012. "Inequality in Democracy: Insights from an Empirical Analysis of Political Dynasties in the 15th Philippine Congress." *Philippine Political Science Journal* 33 (2): 132–45. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01154451.2012.734094>.
- Miranda, John Paul P., and Rex P. Bringula. 2021. "Exploring Philippine Presidents' Speeches: A Sentiment Analysis and Topic Modeling Approach." *Cogent Social Sciences* 7 (1): 1932030. <https://doi.org/10.1080/23311886.2021.1932030>.
- Montinola, Gabriella R. 1999. "Politicians, Parties, and the Persistence of Weak States: Lessons from the Philippines." *Development and Change* 30 (4): 739–74. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1467-7660.00136>.
- Navera, Gene Segarra. 2020. "Belligerence as Argument: The Allure of the War Metaphor in Philippine Presidential Speeches." *Kairos: A Journal of Critical Symposium* 5 (1): 67–82. <http://kairostext.in/index.php/kairostext/article/view/98>.

- Navera, Gene Segarra. 2021. "The President as Macho: Machismo, Misogyny, and the Language of Toxic Masculinity in Philippine Presidential Discourse." In *When Politicians Talk: The Cultural Dynamics of Public Speaking*, edited by Ofer Feldman. Springer. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-16-3579-3_11.
- Navera, GS. 2018. "Metaphorizing Martial Law Constitutional Authoritarianism in Marcos's Rhetoric (1972-1985)." *Philippine Studies-Historical and Ethnographic Viewpoints* 66 (4): 417–52. WOS:000455466400002. <https://doi.org/10.1353/phs.2018.0033>.
- Németh, Renáta. 2023. "A Scoping Review on the Use of Natural Language Processing in Research on Political Polarization: Trends and Research Prospects." *Journal of Computational Social Science* 6 (1): 289–313. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s42001-022-00196-2>.
- Nguyen, Phuong Ly, and Sow Keat Tok. 2025. "Domestic Imperative of the Philippines' South China Sea Policy: Personality-Driven Policymaking and Constant Shifts between China and the United States." *The Pacific Review* 38 (1): 29–59. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09512748.2024.2321268>.
- Panao, Rogelio Alicor L. 2014. "Beyond Roll Call: Executive-Legislative Relations and Lawmaking in the Philippine House of Representatives." *Philippine Political Science Journal* 35 (1): 59–77.
- Panao, Rogelio Alicor L. 2016. "Tried and Tested? Dynastic Persistence and Legislative Productivity at the Philippine House of Representatives." *Asian Politics & Policy* 8 (3): 394–417. <https://doi.org/10.1111/aspp.12262>.
- Panao, Rogelio Alicor L. 2020. "Electoral Persistence and the Quality of Public Policies: Evidence from the Dynamics of Lawmaking in the Philippine House of Representatives, 1992-2016." *Journal of Asian Public Policy* 13 (3): 295–318. <https://doi.org/10.1080/17516234.2019.1571731>.
- Panao, Rogelio Alicor L., and Ronald A. Pernia. 2022. "Fear and Loathing or Strategic Priming? Unveiling the Audience in Duterte's Crime Rhetoric." *Journal of East Asian Studies* 22 (1): 77–98.
- Pernia, RA. 2023. "Populists in Power: Trust in Public Institutions and Support for Strong Leadership in the Post-Authoritarian Democracies of Indonesia and the Philippines." *Asian Journal of Political Science* 31 (1): 63–85. WOS:000946232400001. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02185377.2023.2185789>.
- Pernia, RA, and RAL Panao. 2023. "Delegative Democratic Attitude and Public Opinion on Human Rights: Empirical Evidence from the Philippines." *Democratization* 30 (3): 357–77. WOS:000878539800001. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13510347.2022.2141229>.
- Pernia, Ronald A. 2022a. "Beyond Duterte: Conceptualizing a Research Agenda of Populism Research in the Philippines." *Philippine Political Science Journal* 43 (1): 57–90.
- Pernia, Ronald A. 2022b. "Explaining the High Political Trust in the Philippines: The Role of Citizens' Subjective Health and Political Values." *Philippine Political Science Journal* 43 (2): 192–223.

- Pernia, Ronald A. 2024a. *Academia: Serving the People or the Legislature? Center for Integrative and Development Studies: University of the Philippines*. <https://cids.up.edu.ph/wp-content/uploads/2024/09/UPs-Role-in-the-Legislative-Policymaking-Process.pdf>.
- Pernia, Ronald A. 2024b. *Text Mining for Congressional Policymaking in the Philippines: A Public Forum*. https://cids.up.edu.ph/wp-content/uploads/2024/08/Text_Mining_Concept_Note.pdf.
- Pernia, Ronald A. 2025. *NLP Analysis of the University of the Philippines' Public Policy Research Contribution*. Center for Integrative and Development Studies: University of the Philippines. <https://cids.up.edu.ph/wp-content/uploads/2025/03/DP-From-Text-to-Impact-NLP-Analysis-of-UPs-Public-Policy.pdf>.
- Pilapil, Gene Lacza. 2006. "Some Arguments for an Institutional Approach to Philippine Politics." *Philippine Political Science Journal* 27 (1): 89–124.
- Pottier, Patrice, Malgorzata Lagisz, Samantha Burke, et al. 2024. "Title, Abstract and Keywords: A Practical Guide to Maximize the Visibility and Impact of Academic Papers." *Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences* 291 (2027): 20241222. <https://doi.org/10.1098/rspb.2024.1222>.
- Querubin, Pablo. 2016. "Family and Politics: Dynastic Persistence in the Philippines." *Quarterly Journal of Political Science* 11 (2): 151–81.
- Quimpo, Nathan. 2008. *Contested Democracy and the Left in the Philippines after Marcos*. Yale University Southeast Asia Studies.
- Ramakrishna, Kumar. 2018. "The Radicalization of Abu Hamdie: Wider Lessons for the Ongoing Struggle Against Violent Extremism in Post-Marawi Mindanao." *Journal of Asian Security and International Affairs* 5 (2): 111–28. <https://doi.org/10.1177/2347797018783117>.
- Raymundo, Sarah. 2024. "Modalities of the Sacred in the Lumad Struggle for Sustainabilities and Futures." *Agrarian South: Journal of Political Economy: A Triannual Journal of Agrarian South Network and Cares* 13 (2): 238–55. <https://doi.org/10.1177/22779760241252304>.
- Richardson-Barlow, Clare, and Nofri Yenita Dahlan. 2024. "Navigating Energy and Climate Justice in Southeast Asia: Perspectives and Pathways." *Energy Access and Justice in the Asia-Pacific* 11 (s7): 1–11.
- Riego, Neil Christian R., and Danny Bell Villarba. 2023. "Utilization of Multinomial Naive Bayes Algorithm and Term Frequency Inverse Document Frequency (TF-IDF Vectorizer) in Checking the Credibility of News Tweet in the Philippines." arXiv:2306.00018. Preprint, arXiv, May 30. <https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.2306.00018>.
- Rivera, Temario. 1994. "Landlords and Capitalists: Class." *Family and State in Philippine Manufacturing* Manila: University of the Philippines Press.
- Schilhan, Lisa, Christian Kaier, and Karin Lackner. 2021. "Increasing Visibility and Discoverability of Scholarly Publications with Academic Search Engine Optimization." *Insights* 34 (1). <https://doi.org/10.1629/uksg.534>.

- Scott, James C. 1972. "The Erosion of Patron-Client Bonds and Social Change in Rural Southeast Asia." *The Journal of Asian Studies* 32 (1): 5–37.
- Silge, Julia, David Robinson, and David Robinson. 2017. *Text Mining with R: A Tidy Approach*. O'reilly Boston (MA). <https://www.jstatsoft.org/htaccess.php?volume=083&type=b&issue=01&filename=paper>.
- Sinpeng, Aim, Dimitar Gueorguiev, and Aries A. Arugay. 2020. "Strong Fans, Weak Campaigns: Social Media and Duterte in the 2016 Philippine Election." *Journal of East Asian Studies* 20 (3): 353–74. <https://doi.org/10.1017/jea.2020.11>.
- Szép, Teodóra, Sander Van Cranenburgh, and Caspar Chorus. 2024. "Moral Rhetoric in Discrete Choice Models: A Natural Language Processing Approach." *Quality & Quantity* 58 (1): 179–206. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11135-023-01625-8>.
- Tadem, Teresa S Encarnacion, and Eduardo C Tadem. 2016. "Political Dynasties in the Philippines: Persistent Patterns, Perennial Problems." *South East Asia Research* 24 (3): 328–40. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0967828x16659730>.
- Talamayan, Fernan. 2024. "The Political Logic of Populism in the Philippines: The Presidencies of Quezon, Magsaysay, and Marcos." *Philippine Studies: Historical and Ethnographic Viewpoints* 72 (3): 393–427.
- Talamayan, Fernan. 2025. "Articulating Populism in the Philippines: The Rhetorical Strategies of Joseph Estrada and Rodrigo Duterte." *Asian Politics & Policy* 17 (1). <https://doi.org/10.1111/aspp.70001>.
- Teehankee, JC. 2020. "Factional Dynamics in Philippine Party Politics, 1900-2019." *Journal of Current Southeast Asian Affairs* 39 (1): 98–123. WOS:000710553300006. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1868103420913404>.
- Teehankee, JC, and Y Kasuya. 2020. "The 2019 Midterm Elections in the Philippines: Party System Pathologies and Duterte's Populist Mobilization." *Asian Journal of Comparative Politics* 5 (1): 69–81. WOS:000523162900006. <https://doi.org/10.1177/2057891119896425>.
- Teehankee, Julio C. 2014. "The Study of Politics in Southeast Asia: The Philippines in Southeast Asian Political Studies." *Philippine Political Science Journal* 35 (1): 1–18.
- Thompson, Mark R. 2022. "Brute Force Governance: Public Approval Despite Policy Failure During the COVID-19 Pandemic in the Philippines." *Journal of Current Southeast Asian Affairs* 41 (3): 399–421. <https://doi.org/10.1177/18681034221092453>.
- Tran, Chi Phuong, Ronald A. Pernia, and Nhan Nguyen-Thanh. 2023. "Mess or Match? How Do Academic Perspectives Meet the Practitioner Perspectives in Terms of Digital Transformation?" *Technological Forecasting and Social Change* 191 (June): 122433. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.techfore.2023.122433>.
- Tusalem, RF. 2024. "Citizen Perceptions of Crime and Their Effect on Support for Illiberal Democratic Rule Evidence from the Philippines." *Asian Survey* 64 (3). WOS:001256806700006. <https://doi.org/10.1525/as.2023.2114587>.

- Ullah, A. K. M. Ahsan, Jannatul Ferdous, and Diotima Chatteraj. 2024. "Social, Political and Cultural Remittances: Implications for the Origin and Destination Countries." *Millennial Asia* 15 (1): 72–88. <https://doi.org/10.1177/09763996221088639>.
- Welbers, Kasper, Wouter Van Atteveldt, and Kenneth Benoit. 2017. "Text Analysis in R." *Communication Methods and Measures* 11 (4): 245–65. <https://doi.org/10.1080/19312458.2017.1387238>.

THE UP CIDS DISCUSSION PAPER SERIES

The UP CIDS Discussion Paper Series features preliminary researches that may be subject to further revisions and is circulated to elicit comments and suggestions for enrichment and refinement. They 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).

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 task of the **Program on Social and Political Change (PSPC)** is to provide a platform for understanding these varied social and political challenges facing the country today. Broadly, PSPC's aim is to allow experts from a variety of disciplines in the University to develop a better understanding of past, current, and future social and political tensions that can arise and impact on modern Philippine society and polity.

It is designed to produce empirical studies using a variety of methods and approaches to better understand the different social and political issues, transitions, and disruptions affecting the country and world. These studies form the basis for policy inputs and discussions at both the local, national, and international levels.

EDITORIAL BOARD

Rosalie Arcala Hall
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

Honeylet L. Alerta
DEPUTY EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

PROGRAM EDITORS

■ EDUCATION AND CAPACITY BUILDING CLUSTER

Dina S. Ocampo
Lorina Y. Calingasan
EDUCATION RESEARCH PROGRAM

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

Romylyn Metila
Marlene Ferido
ASSESSMENT, CURRICULUM, AND
TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH PROGRAM

Ebinezer R. Florano
PROGRAM ON DATA SCIENCE FOR
PUBLIC POLICY

■ 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
Francis Rico C. Domingo
STRATEGIC STUDIES PROGRAM

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

■ DEVELOPMENT CLUSTER

Annette O. Balaosing-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

■ 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

Jheimeel P. Valencia
COPYEDITOR

Alexa Samantha R. Hernandez
EDITORIAL ASSISTANT

Jessie Feniquito
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. 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 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.



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
cidspublications@up.edu.ph

Website cids.up.edu.ph