

ARE FILIPINOS COMPETITIVE ENOUGH?

Mind the Skills Gap: The Case of the Philippines

26 October 2015 Marco Polo Hotel, Ortigas Complex Pasig City

GUILLERMO M. LUZ

Private Sector, Co-Chairman National Competitiveness Council

INVESTMENTS

6,0

Google images

ST

176B

8

The Dec

DB 002745-

08 30

14563B

Sactures

DB 00274527

a

0 002

1452

4825×12000

a 0.9 x

NIK.

82

DB 00274585 B

10

82

0

DB 00274585B

City of the second

1

1 A

DB Ons.



PEOPLE

Google images

0

JOBS

0

IS BURNESS

Google images



TOURISTS

Google images

BRAND/IMAGE

Island Hopping. More fun in the Philipping More fun in the Philipping Philipp













Google images



HOW WE MEASURE COMPETITIVENESS

GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS REPORT CARD



REPORT	2015 RANK	2014 RANK	2013 RANK	CHANGE	ASEAN RANK	TOP 1/3
WEF -Global Competitiveness Report	47/140	52/144	59/148	个 5	5 of 9	47
IFC- Ease of Doing Business	Oct 2015	95/189*	108/189**	13	5 of 10	63
TI - Corruption Perception Index	Dec 2015	85/175	94/177	个 9	3 of 9	58
HF - Economic Freedom Index	76/178	89/178	97/177	↑ 13	5 of 9	59
WEF- Global Information Technology Report	76/143	78/148	86/144	<u>↑</u> 2	5 of 9	48
WEF - Travel and Tourism Report	74/141	n/a	82/140	个 8	5 of 7	46
WEF - Global Enabling Trade Index	Mar 2016	64/138	n/a	↑8	6 of 10	46
IMD -World Competitiveness Report	41/60	42/60	38/60	↑ 1	4 of 5	20
WIPO - Global Innovation Index	83/141	100/143	90/142	个 17	6 of 8	47
WB - Logistics Performance Index	Mar 2016	57/160	n/a	↓ 5	6 of 9	53
FFP - Fragile States Index ***	48/178	52/178	59/178	↓ 4	8 of 10	118
WEF - Global Gender Gap Report	Oct 2015	9/142	5/136	↓ 4	1 of 9	47

*Ranking based on the 2015 Doing Business Report

**Ranking based on the 2014 Doing Business Report

***Reverse ranking (1 as worst) – Fragile States Index

***As of September 2014

GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS REPORT



Country/Economy	2015 (out of 140)	2014 (out of 144)	2013 (out of 148)	2012 (out of 144)	2011 (out of 142)	2010 (Out of 139)	Change 2014-2015	Change in 4 Years 2010-2015
Singapore	2	2	2	2	2	3	0	1
Malaysia	18	20	24	25	21	26	2	8
Thailand	32	31	37	38	39	38	-1	6
Indonesia	37	34	38	50	46	44	-3	7
Philippines	47	52	59	65	75	85	5	38
🖌 Vietnam	56	68	70	75	65	59	12	3
Lao PDR	83	93	81	n/a	n/a	n/a	10	n/a
Cambodia	90	95	88	85	97	109	5	19
	131	134	139	n/a	n/a	n/a	3	n/a
Brunei Darussalam	n/a	n/a	26	28	28	28	n/a	n/a

GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS REPORT

EC

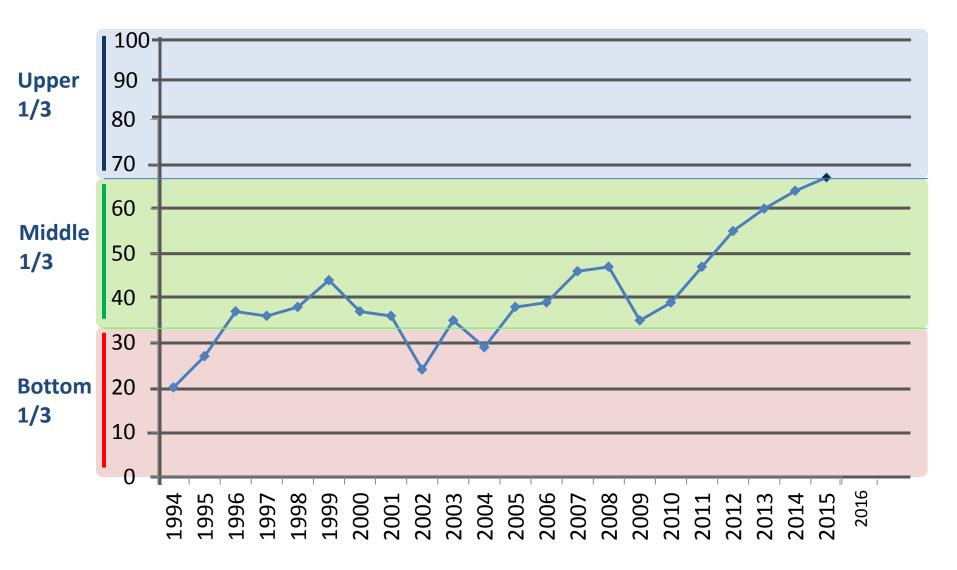


12 PILLARS	(2015) OF 140	(2014) OF 144	CHANGE 2014-2015	CHANGE 2010-2015
OVER-ALL RANKING	47	52	个 5	38
1st pillar: Institutions	77	67	\downarrow 10	48
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	90	91	个 1	14
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	24	26	↑ 2	44
4th pillar: Health and primary education	86	92	个 6	4
5th pillar: Higher education and training	63	64	个 1	10
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	80	70	\downarrow 10	17
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	82	91	↑ 9	29
8th pillar: Financial market development	48	49	个 1	27
9th pillar: Technological readiness	68	69	个 1	27
10th pillar: Market size	30	35	个 5	7
11th pillar: Business sophistication	42	46	个 4	18
12th pillar: Innovation	48	52	个 4	63

GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS REPORT 1994 - 2015



Percentile Rank







INDICATORS	Philippines	ASEAN RANK	Singapore	Malaysia	Thailand	Indonesia	Vietnam	Cambodia	Lao PDR	Myanmar
4th pillar: Health and primary education	86	6 Of 9	2	24	67	80	61	87	90	113
4.09 Quality of primary education	61	4 of 9	3	15	89	57	83	114	95	133
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	100	8 of 9	1	41	54	80	27	17	37	115

RED – bottom 20% PURPLE – bottom 40-21% GREEN– bottom 50 – 41% BLACK – 49% or higher





INDICATORS	Philippines	ASEAN RANK	Singapore	Malaysia	Thailand	Indonesia	Vietnam	Cambodia	Lao PDR	Myanmar
5th pillar: Higher education and training	63	4 of 9	1	36	56	65	95	123	112	134
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	86	3 Of 9	17	100	79	88	96	122	118	120
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	81	5 of 9	9	69	52	75	87	101	97	104
5.03 Quality of the educational system	31	3 of 9	3	6	74	41	78	100	62	128
5.04 Quality of math and science education	67	5 of 9	1	12	79	52	65	112	90	127
5.05 Quality of management schools	40	3 of 9	4	22	77	49	113	124	92	137
5.06 Internet access in schools	58	6 of 9	2	26	54	43	57	106	101	135
5.07 Availability of research and training services	45	3 of 9	8	12	70	47	111	117	89	133
5.08 Extent of staff training	26	3 of 9	4	3	41	33	73	95	59	136

RED – bottom 20%

PURPLE – bottom 40-21%

GREEN- bottom 50 - 41%

BLACK – 49% or higher





INDICATORS	Philippines	ASEAN RANK	Singapore	Malaysia	Thailand	Indonesia	Vietnam	Cambodia	Lao PDR	Myanmar
12th pillar: Innovation	48	4 of 9	9	20	57	30	73	122	108	132
12.01 Capacity for innovation	33	4 of 9	19	7	54	30	81	113	89	137
12.02 Quality of scientific research Institutions	69	5 of 9	12	20	53	41	95	122	103	133
12.03 Company spending on R&D	36	4 of 9	11	8	45	24	57	91	72	114
12.04 University-Industry collaboration in R&D	55	5 of 9	5	12	45	30	92	114	76	137
12.05 Government procurement of advanced tech products	59	5 of 9	4	3	90	13	28	115	85	118
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	67	5 of 9	11	5	47	34	75	127	129	122
12.07 PCT patents, applications/million pop*	85	4 of 9	14	33	66	102	91	114	115	119

BLACK – 49% or higher

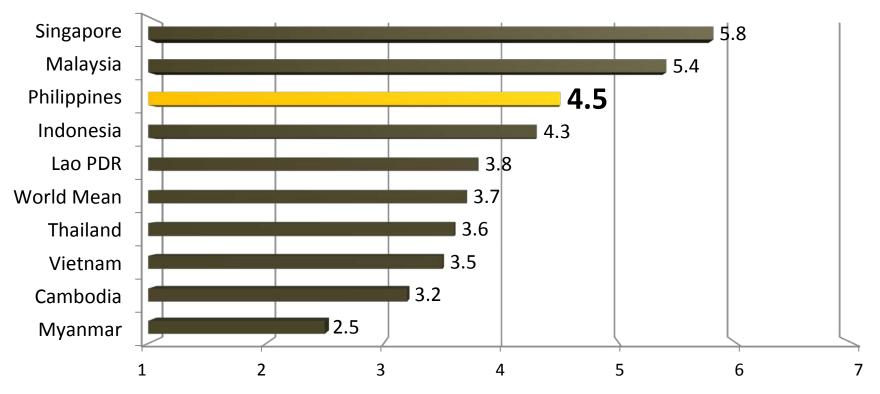






How well does the educational system in your country meet the needs of a competitive economy?

Quality of the Education System

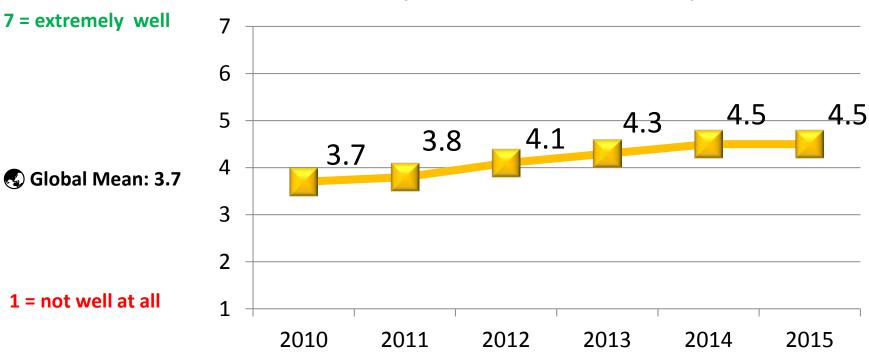








How well does the educational system in your country meet the needs of a competitive economy?



Quality of the Educational System

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

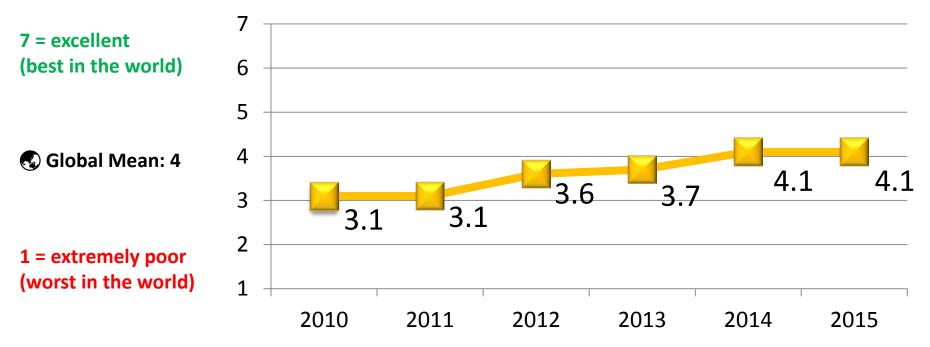




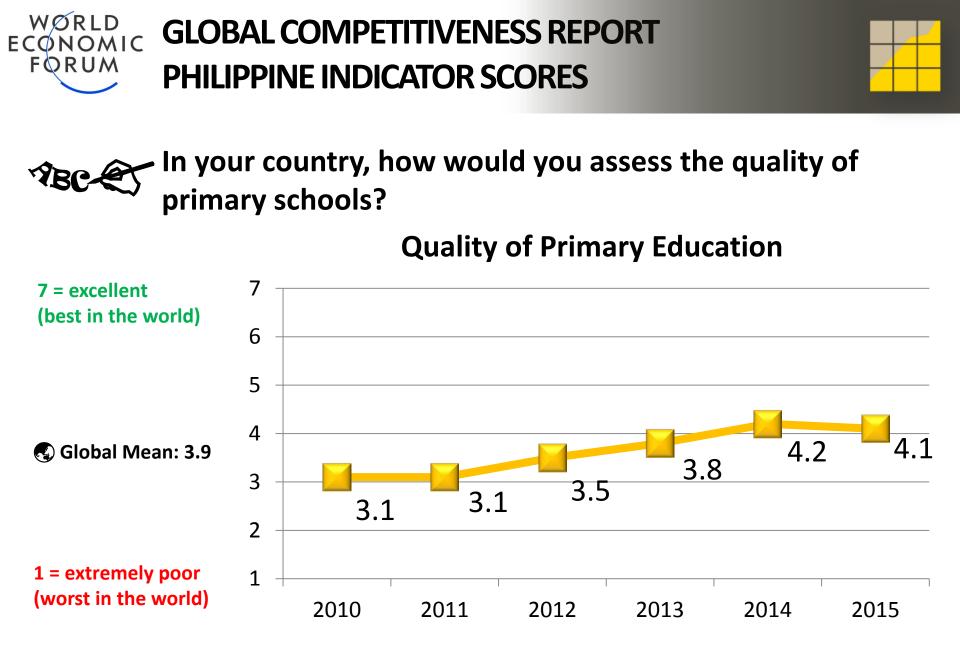


In your country, how would you assess the quality of math and science education in schools?

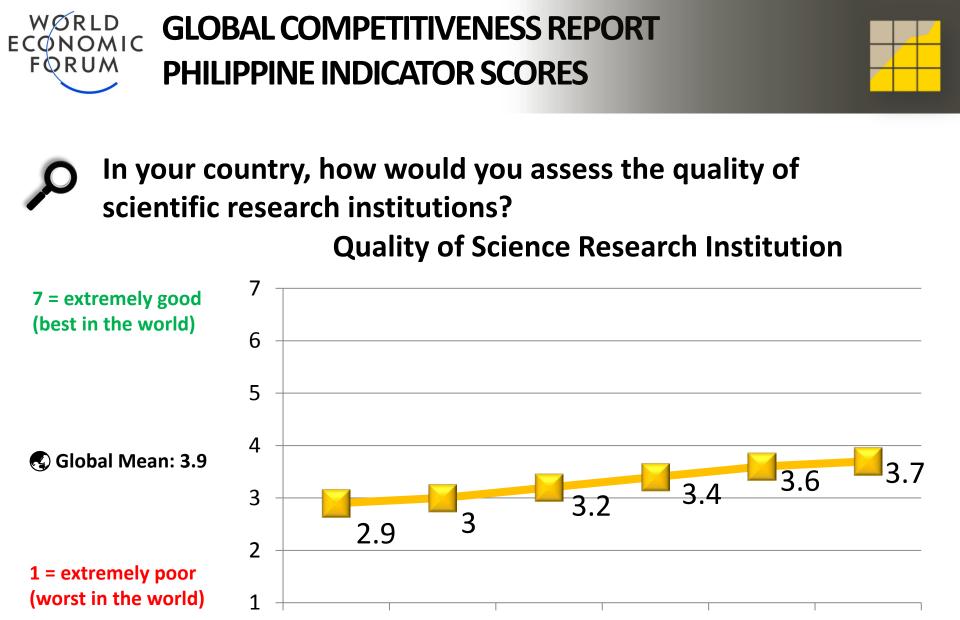
Quality of Math and Science Education



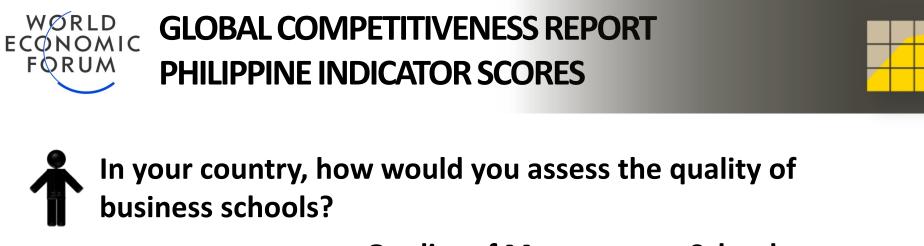
Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey



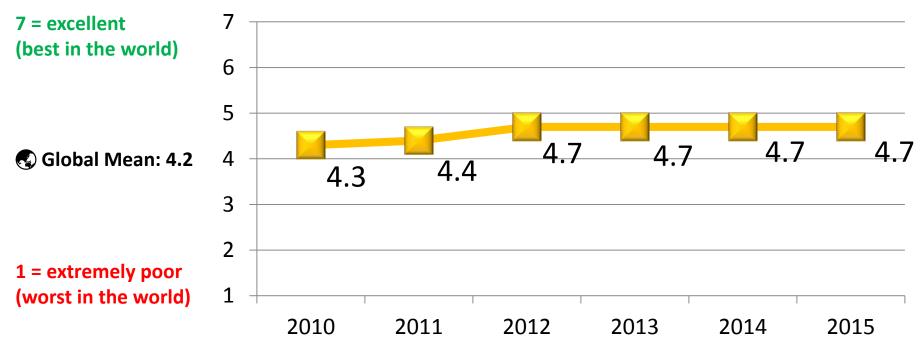
Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey



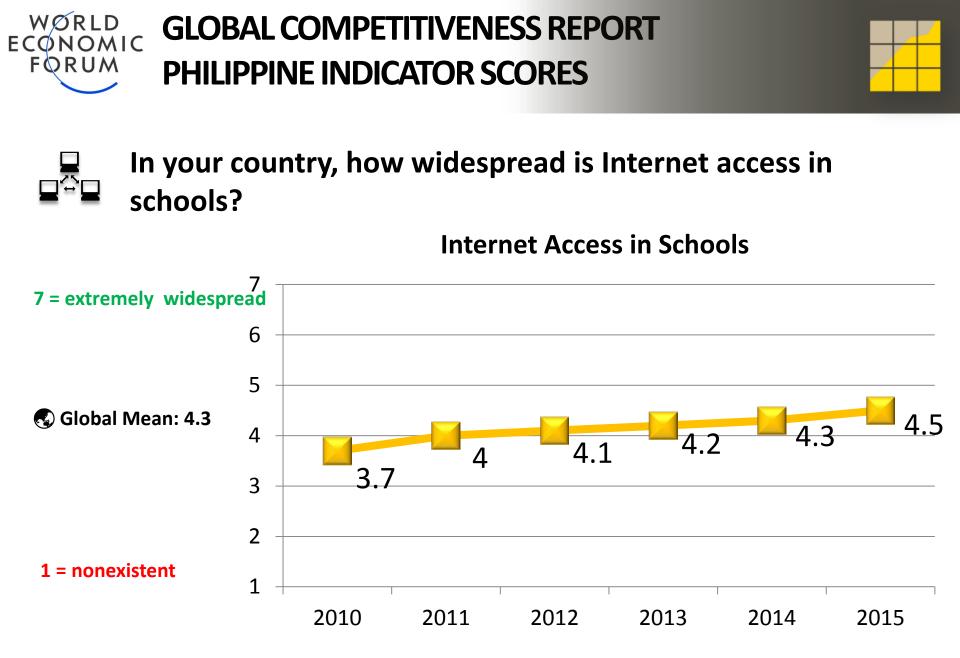
Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey



Quality of Management Schools



Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey



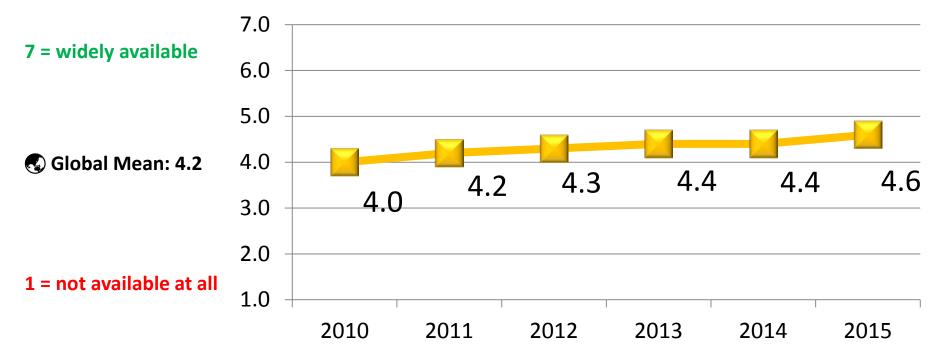
Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey





In your country, to what extent are high-quality, specialized training services available?

Local Availability of Specialized Research and Training Services

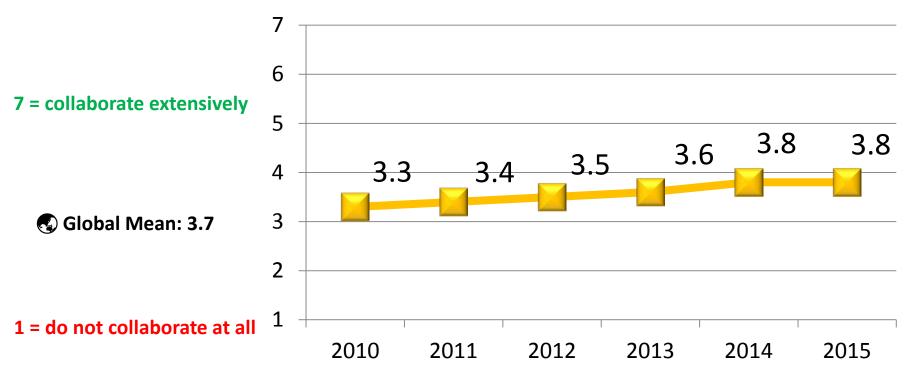






In your country, to what extent do business and universities collaborate on research and development?

University-Industry Collaboration in R&D



Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey



GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX







GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX PHILIPPINES VS ASEAN



Econo	omy	2015 (of 141)	2014 (of 143)	Change 2014- 2015
C:	Singapore	7	7	0
(*	Malaysia	32	33	1
*	Viet Nam	52	71	19
	Thailand	55	48	-7
	Philippines	83	100	17
ala	Cambodia	91	106	15
	Indonesia	97	87	-10
*	Myanmar	138	140	2
	Lao PDR	-	-	-
×	Brunei Darussalam	-	88	-





Indicator	2015 (out of 141)	2014 Rank (out of 143)	2014-2015 CHANGE
2 Human capital & research	123	121	-2
2.1 Education	132	132	0
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GNP	115	117	2
2.1.2 Gov't Expenditure/pupil, Secondary % GDP/cap	104	101	-3
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years	102	101	-1
2.1.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary	116	112	-4
2.2 Tertiary education	120	113	-7
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross	80	77	-3
2.2.2 Graduates in science, %	n/a	n/a	-
2.2.3 Graduates in engineering, %	n/a	n/a	-

Grey= Top 10 indicators per year Purple = Worst 10 indicators per year Geen = Top 10 most improved per year Red = Worst 10 per year





Indicator	2015 (out of 141)	2014 Rank (out of 143)	2014-2015 CHANGE
2.2.2 Graduates in science & engineering, %	n/a	n/a	-
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %	110	108	-2
2.3 Research & development (R&D)	66	67	1
2.3.1 Researchers, headcounts/mn pop or 2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn/pop.	85	97	12
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	105	102	-3
2.3.3 QS university ranking, average score top 3	45	45	_

Grey= Top 10 indicators per year	Geen = Top 10 most improved per year
Purple = Worst 10 indicators per year	Red = Worst 10 per year





Indicator	2015 (out of 141)	2014 Rank (out of 143)	2014-2015 CHANGE
5.3.1 Royalty & license fees payments, % Total Trade	44	42	-2
5.3.2 High-tech imports less re-imports, %	n/a	-	-
5.3.3 Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade	75	96	21
5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP	100	111	11
6 Knowledge & technology outputs			
(formerly Scientific outputs)	53	68	15
6.1 Knowledge creation	77	76	-1
6.1.1 Domestic resident patent ap/bn PPP\$ GDP	82	84	2
6.1.2 PCT resident patent ap/bn PPP\$ GDP	79	93	14
6.1.3 Domestic res utility model ap/bn PPP\$ GDP	23	21	-2
6.1.4 Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP	131	131	0
6.1.5 Citable documents H index	54	54	0
6.2 Knowledge impact	80	103	23
6.2.1 Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %	10	45	35
6.2.2 New businesses/th pop. 15–64	93	81	-12
Grey= Top 10 indicators per year Geen = Top 1	0 most improved pe	er year	

Purple = Worst 10 indicators per year

Red = Worst 10 per year





Indicator	2015 (out of 141)	2014 Rank (out of 143)	2014-2015 CHANGE
6.2.3 Computer software spending, % GDP	53	53	0
6.2.4 ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	81	67	-14
6.2.5 High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %	62	60	-2
6.3 Knowledge diffusion	31	31	0
6.3.1 Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade	98	92	-6
6.3.2 High-tech exports less re-exports, %	n/a	-	-
6.3.3 Comm., computer & info. services exports, %	10	15	5
6.3.4 FDI net outflows, % GDP	45	53	8

Grey= Top 10 indicators per year

Purple = Worst 10 indicators per year

Geen = Top 10 most improved per year Red = Worst 10 per year



HOW OUR UNIVERSITIES RANK









- Out of more than 800 universities ranked in 2015, 30 were from ASEAN
- The highest-ranked entry from the Philippines was the University of the Philippines at No. 401-410
- None of the Philippine Universities made it to the Top 10 of ASEAN

	No. of Universities in the List	In Top 10 of ASEAN?		
Singpore	2	2 of 2		
Malaysia	8	5 of 8		
Thailand	8	2 of 8		
Indonesia	8	1 of 8		
Philippines	4	0 of 4		





No.	ASEAN	University	2013	2014-15	2015-16
1	Singapore	National University of Singapore	24	22	12
2	Singapore	Nanyang Technological University Singapore	41	39	13
3	Malaysia	Universiti Malaya	167	151	146
4	Thailand	Chulalongkorn University	239	243	253
5	Malaysia	Universiti Sains Malaysia	355	309	289
6	Thailand	Mahidol University	283	257	295
7	Malaysia	Universiti Teknologi Malaysia	355	294	303
8	Malaysia	Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia	267	259	312
9	Malaysia	Universiti Putra Malaysia	411-420	376	331
10	Indonesia	University of Indonesia	309	310	358
11	Philippines	University of the Philippines	380	367	401-410





Institution	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
University of the Philippines	332	348	380	367	401-410
Ateneo de Manila University	360	451-500	501-550	461-470	501-550
De La Salle University	551- 600	601+	601-650	651-700	701+
University of Santo Tomas	601+	601+	701+	701+	701+



Top Philippine schools are absent in other international university rankings such as the Times Higher Education World University Rankings and Academic Ranking of World Universities.



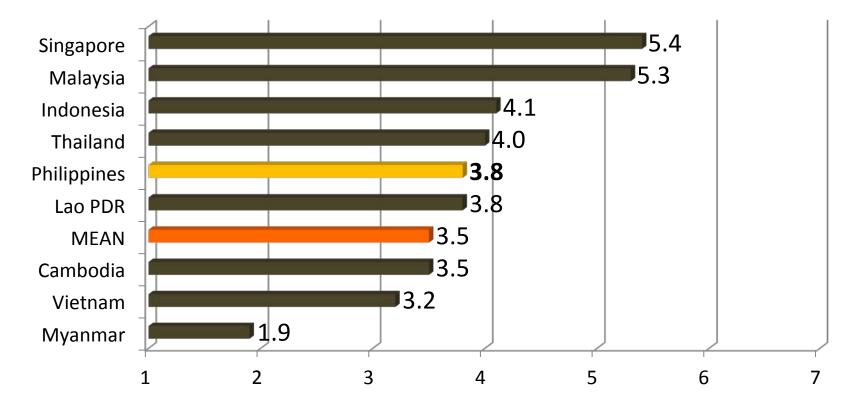








Does your country retain talented people?



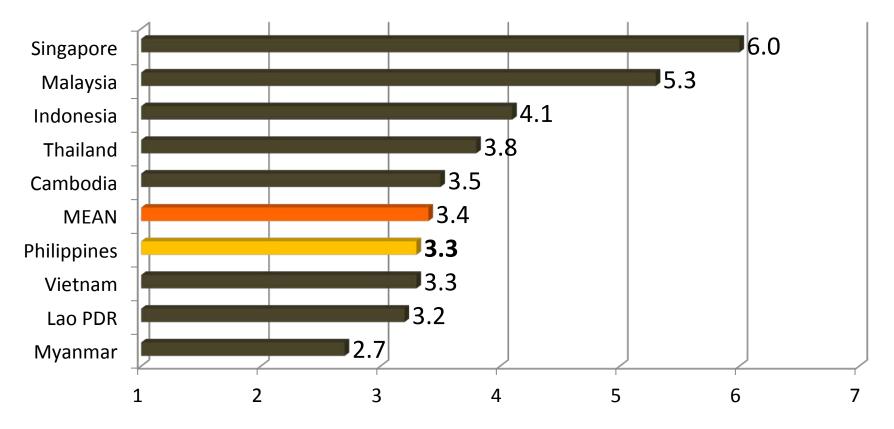
1 = the best and brightest leave to pursue opportunities in other countries

7 = the best and brightest stay and pursue opportunities in the country



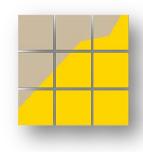


Does your country attract talented people from abroad?



1 = not at all

7 = attracts the best and brightest from around the world



NATIONAL COMPETITIVENESS COUNCIL | PHILIPPINES



admin@competitive.org.ph

www.twitter.com/ncc_ph

www.facebook.com/Compete.Philippines



FOR A COPY OF TODAY'S PRESENTATION, GO TO: www.competitive.org.ph/downloads