



**PHILIPPINES-U.S. PARTNERSHIP FOR GROWTH SCORECARD**  
as of April 10, 2015

Indicator	Year				Rationale/Definition	Source
	2011	2012	2013	2014		
<b>OVERALL PERFORMANCE</b>						
GDP Growth (at constant 2000 prices, %)	3.6	6.8	7.2	6.1	Primary indicator of a country's economic performance. Defined as the value of all goods and services produced domestically; the sum of gross value added of all resident institutional units engaged in production (plus any taxes, and minus any subsidies, on products not included in the values of their outputs).	<a href="#">Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB) – National Accounts of the Philippines</a>
GRDP Growth of Regions Outside Metro Manila (at constant 2000 prices, %)	3.1	6.7	6.1	-	Inclusive growth indicator. Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) is the aggregate of gross value added (GVA) of all resident producer units in the region.	<a href="#">PSA NSCB - Regional Accounts</a>
Unemployment Rate (%) – Jan/Apr/Jul/Oct Average	7.0	7.0	7.1	6.8	Inclusive growth indicator. Persons who are 15 years and over as of their last birthday and are reported as: (1) without work and currently available for work and seeking work; or (2) without work and currently available for work but not seeking work.	<a href="#">PSA NSCB – Labor and Employment and Bureau of Employment and Labor Statistics</a>
<b>TRADE AND INVESTMENT</b>						
Growth of Fixed Capital Formation (at constant 2000 prices, %)	-2.0	10.4	11.9	8.6	Investment Indicator. Fixed Capital Formation measures the value of acquisitions of new or existing fixed assets by the business sector, government and households less disposals of fixed assets.	<a href="#">PSA NSCB – National Accounts of the Philippines</a>
Value of Exports of Goods and Services (U.S. \$, millions)	57,155	66,823	67,848	72,595	Exports cover all goods in which ownership has been transferred from Philippine residents to nonresidents through sales, grants, gifts, and donations. Services are the result of a production activity that changes the conditions of the consuming units, or facilitates the exchange of products or financial assets. This account covers 12 services transactions based on the BPM Manual, 6 <sup>th</sup> edition.	<a href="#">Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas – Balance of Payments BPM6 Format, New Concept</a>

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World Economic Forum Competitiveness Ranking – Percentile Rank*	47 (75/142)	55 (65/144)	60 (59/148)	64 (52/144)	Indicator for competitiveness landscape of economies, providing insight into the drivers of their productivity and prosperity. The Global Competitiveness Index (GCI) is a weighted average of many different components that are grouped into three sub-indexes and 12 pillars of competitiveness: (A) Basic Requirements Sub-index - (1) institutions, (2) infrastructure, (3) macroeconomic environment, and (4) health and primary education; (B) Efficiency Enhancers Sub-index - (5) higher education and training, (6) goods market efficiency, (7) labor market efficiency, (8) financial market development, (9) technological readiness, and (10) market size; and (C) Innovation and Sophistication factors - (11) business sophistication, and (12) innovation. The computation of the GCI is based on successive aggregations of scores from the indicator level (i.e., the most disaggregated level) all the way up to the overall GCI score. Unlike the case for the lower levels of aggregation, the weight put on each of the three sub-indexes (basic requirements, efficiency enhancers, and innovation and sophistication factors) is not fixed; it depends on each country's stage of development.	<a href="#">WEForum Global Competitiveness Rankings</a>
<b>GOVERNANCE</b>						
Rule of Law index – Percentile Rank*	35.68	36.49	41.71	-	An index of perceptions of the extent to which agents have confidence in and abide by the rules of society, including the quality of contract enforcement, property rights, the police, and the courts, and the likelihood of crime and violence.	<a href="#">World Bank Worldwide Governance Indicators</a>

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Control of Corruption Index – Percentile Rank*	26.07	33.49	43.54	-	An index of perceptions of the extent to which public power is exercised for private gain, including both petty and grand forms of corruption, as well as “capture” of the state by elites and private interests.	<a href="#">World Bank Worldwide Governance Indicators</a>
<b>FISCAL SPACE</b>						
Revenue Effort (Total Revenue to GDP, %)	14.0	14.5	14.9	15.1	Revenue administration indicator (includes all tax and nontax revenues).	<a href="#">PSA NSCB – National Government Cash Budget</a> ; <a href="#">PSA NSCB – National Accounts of the Philippines</a> ; <a href="#">Bureau of Treasury</a>
National Government Expenditures to GDP (%)	16.0	16.8	16.3	15.7	Increased revenues are expected to increase public expenditures. This indicator uses national government cash expenditures.	<a href="#">PSA NSCB – National Government Cash Budget</a> ; <a href="#">PSA NSCB – National Accounts of the Philippines</a> ; <a href="#">Bureau of Treasury</a>

#### Explanatory Notes

- In line with the [PFG Joint Statement of Principles](#), the scorecard takes into account what the GPH is already contributing to the partnership.
- We started with the list of indicators in the [PFG Joint Country Action Plan](#) and the PFG Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements approved by the PFG Steering Committee.
- We took into account the indicators used for the relevant Philippine Development Plan (PDP) chapters in the [PDP results matrices](#) and those used by the Philippines [National Competitiveness Council](#).
- We selected indicators that are already collected and which are publicly available and verifiable.
- The Philippines PFG scorecard looks only at performance relative to an earlier period, and not with respect to targets.
- Indicators for outputs and outcomes for specific PFG interventions/programs will be linked to the higher-level outcomes of PFG.
- For purposes of the scorecard, evaluation of PFG programs’ performance is with respect to their contribution (and not attribution) to the higher level results indicators.

\*The Percentile Rank refers to the percentage of countries ranked lower than the Philippines.