Trends since the 1995 Copenhagen World Summit for Social Development in economic and social policies and their impact on social development in the Philippines

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>National Poverty Lines</th>
<th>$2.15 a Day (2017 PPP)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>36.8</td>
<td>36.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>33.0</td>
<td>14.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>24.9</td>
<td>13.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>26.6</td>
<td>14.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>26.3</td>
<td>11.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>25.2</td>
<td>10.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>23.5</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>18.1</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>26.3</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources:
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ECONOMIC AND FISCAL BACKDROP

– Finally recovered 1983 real GDP/capita in 2002
– After that, steady economic growth
  – Poverty was flat for the decade after 2002 (see chart, above); implies inequality
  – Post-2012 economic growth above 4% per capita; poverty dropping
– Tax Revenue (% of GDP) steady decline after 1997
  “Comprehensive Tax Reform Package” (see chart)
  – Political decisions up through 2004 kept driving it down
  – Brief recovery after 2005 financial straits, but steady increase only after 2012 (including “Sin” taxes [“Health” taxes: Bhorat & Rooney, p. 13])
  – So, taxes back up to late 1990s percentage of GDP

Fiscal Space is utilized by social spending (see chart)
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SOCIAL SECTOR (% OF GDP), 1983-2022

SOCIAL POLICY ARENAS

- Gender Gap is one of the lowest globally; active women’s movement led to numerous policy initiatives
  - More female than male doctors, lawyers, and judges; almost parity in senior management positions
  - Largest gap is “political empowerment” (office-holding) – less than one-third female (generally filling in gaps in clan dominance of offices)
  - 2012 “Responsible Parenthood and Reproductive Health Act” increased access (but see high Adolescent Fertility Rate)
- Due to increased resources, Universal Health Coverage index “on track” for SDG goal
  - Gaps, including continued problem with childhood stunting (roughly 30%) – Feeding programs fragmented
- Education highly valued, priority in funding, continued controversy about quality
CLIMATE, INEQUALITY AND TRUST, INTERNET AND SOCIAL MEDIA

- Climate Change keeping pace with efforts in Social Development and Sustainable Development (see figure)
  - In the Philippines, campaigners focus on the green transition; “adaptation and mitigation” is mostly reactive post-disaster assistance

- In any discussion of social contracts (agreements between citizens and the state on their mutual roles and responsibilities) trust is an important variable
  - Inequality associated with lower trust; health and social protection coverage with higher trust (see graph)

- eCommerce makes possible new economic activity (Business Process Outsourcing; digital platforms for retail commerce)
  - Social media can breed polarization and fake news; connectivity facilitates criminal activity such as Online Sexual Exploitation and Abuse of Children
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TRENDS IN ATMOSPHERIC CO₂ VS GLOBAL TEMPERATURE CHANGE

INTERPERSONAL TRUST VS INCOME INEQUALITY

Interpersonal trust vs. income inequality
Share of respondents agreeing with the statement "Most people can be trusted". The Gini coefficient measures inequality on a scale from 0 to 1. Higher values indicate higher inequality.

Source: World Values Survey (2022), World Bank Poverty and Inequality Platform (2022)
Note: For each country, trust data is shown for the latest survey wave in the period 2009-2022. Depending on the country and year, inequality data relates to income measured after taxes and benefits, or to consumption, per capita. OurWorldInData.org/trust • CC BY

Source: https://ourworldindata.org/trust#country-specific-surveys (accessed August 5 2023)
CONCLUDING THOUGHTS

- The Philippines has low levels of interpersonal trust
  - The social contract is a patronage or transactional one between citizens and leaders
  - “Oligarchs and Clans” – political parties ephemeral, leftists currently 1% of seats in the House of Representatives
  - Social change does come from movements (women’s issues) or technocratic coalition-building with sympathetic insiders (sin tax; reproductive health)

- Politics is important (see fiscal backdrop, above)
  - Subject to short-term pre-election maneuvering (see Razavi (p. 12) or shoring up political support (Bhorat & Rooney, p. 11)
  - Narratives are useful to provide citizens with simple stories; “international institutions can play a crucial role” (Franzini & Sánchez-Ancochea, p. 10)

- The Philippines has much to do to achieve “No One Left Behind”
  - See adolescent fertility rate, stunting, child abuse