

Assessment of the Anti-Red Tape Act Implementation for the Ease of Doing Business Act: Lessons from a Mixed Methods Approach

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With Thinking Machines Data Science

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*The conference paper is based on the ARTA Evaluation Study conducted under the National Economic and Development Authority - United Nations Development Programme Strategic M&E Project

Highlights

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- Introduction: Objectives, Approach & Design

2

- Summary of Assessment Findings

3

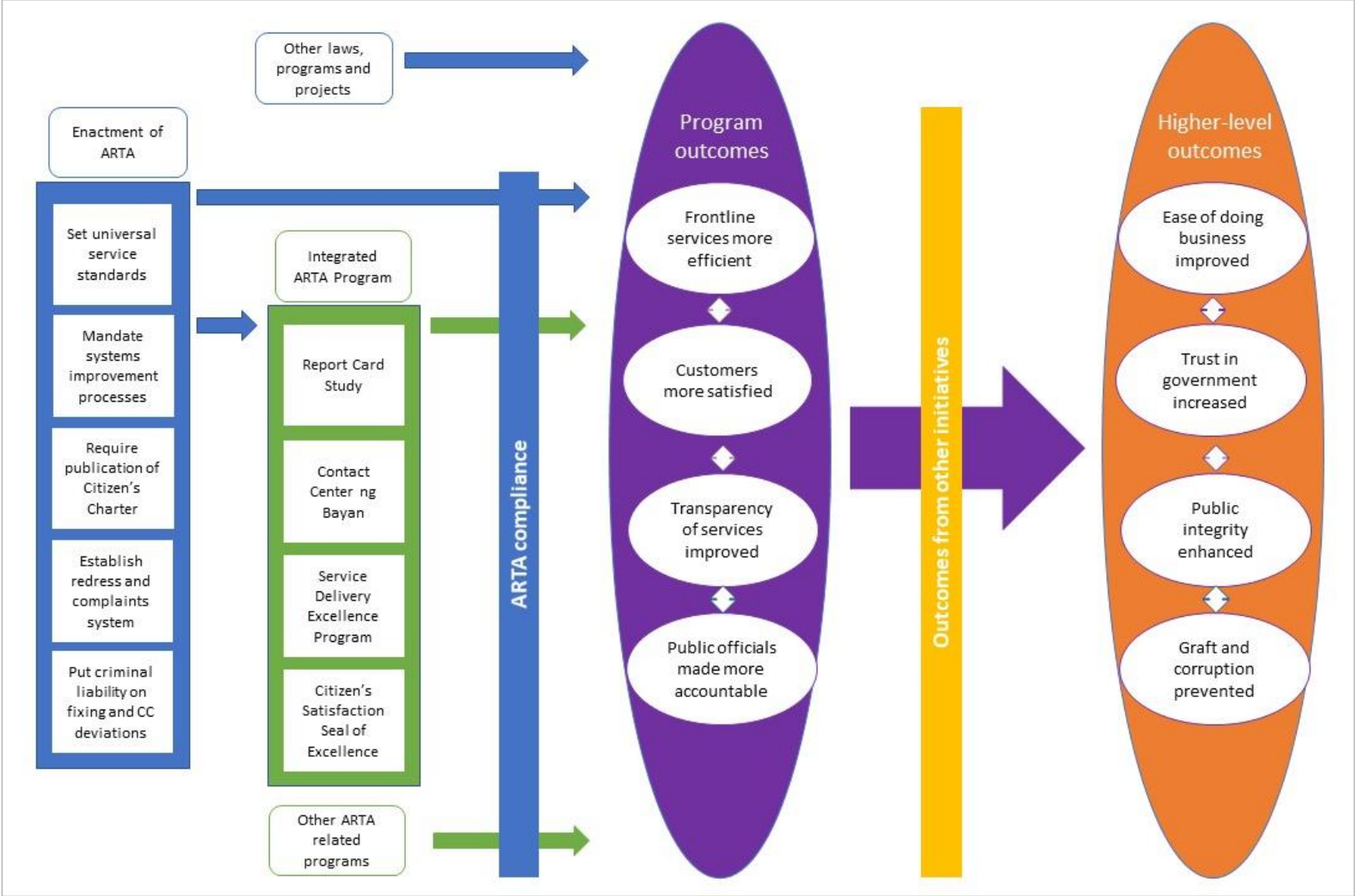
- Lessons from Statistical Analysis
- Lessons from Data Science Methods

Objectives

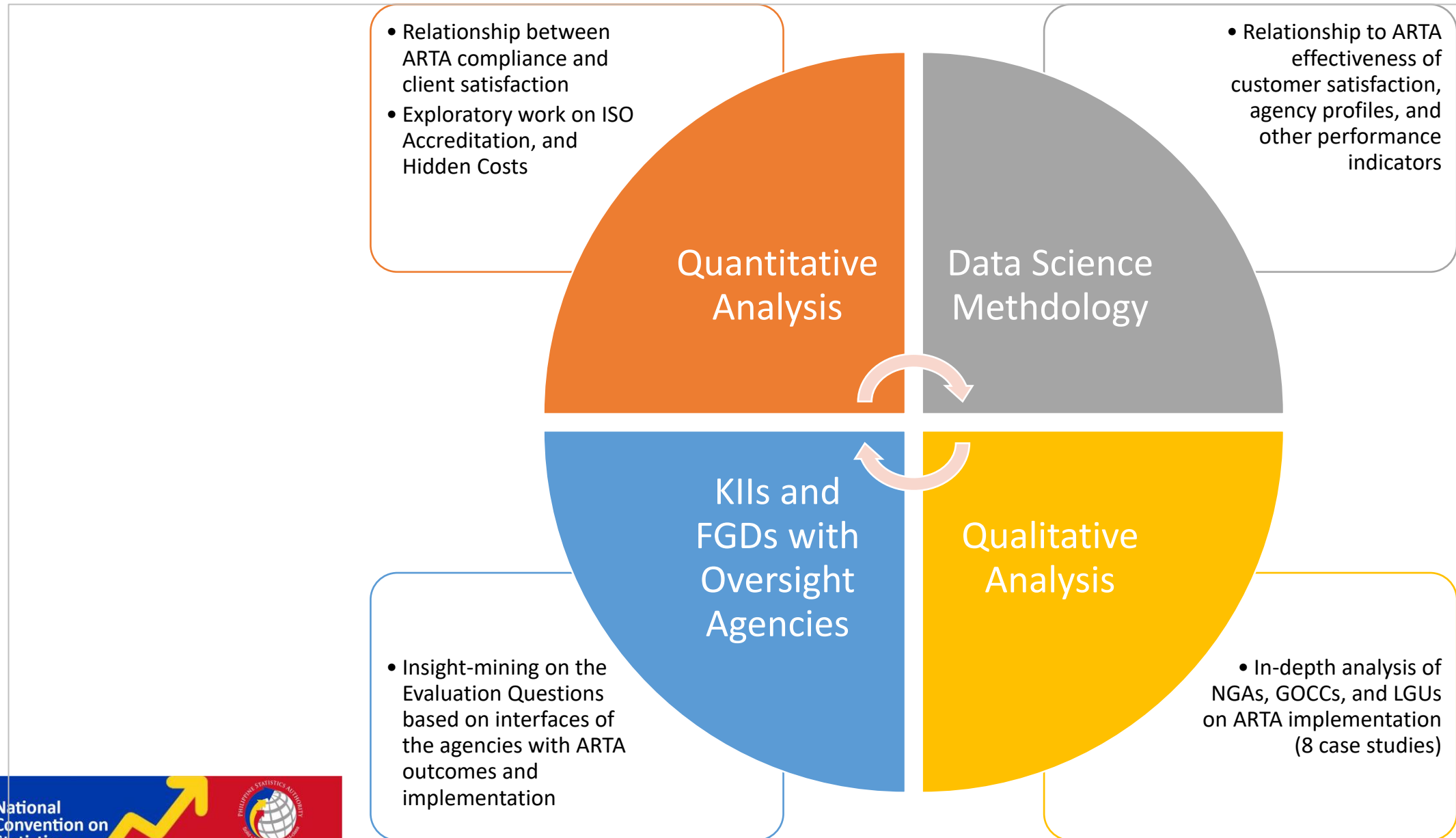
- Draw lessons from the implementation of Anti-Red Tape Act over the past eight years of implementation, particularly, analyzing trends, identifying the elements and practices that helped improve the efficiency of frontline services and those which constrained the effectiveness of anti-red tape interventions;
- Explore the law's unintended consequences; and,
- Propose a standard framework and methodology for the conduct of future impact evaluations on the implementation of the Expanded ARTA.



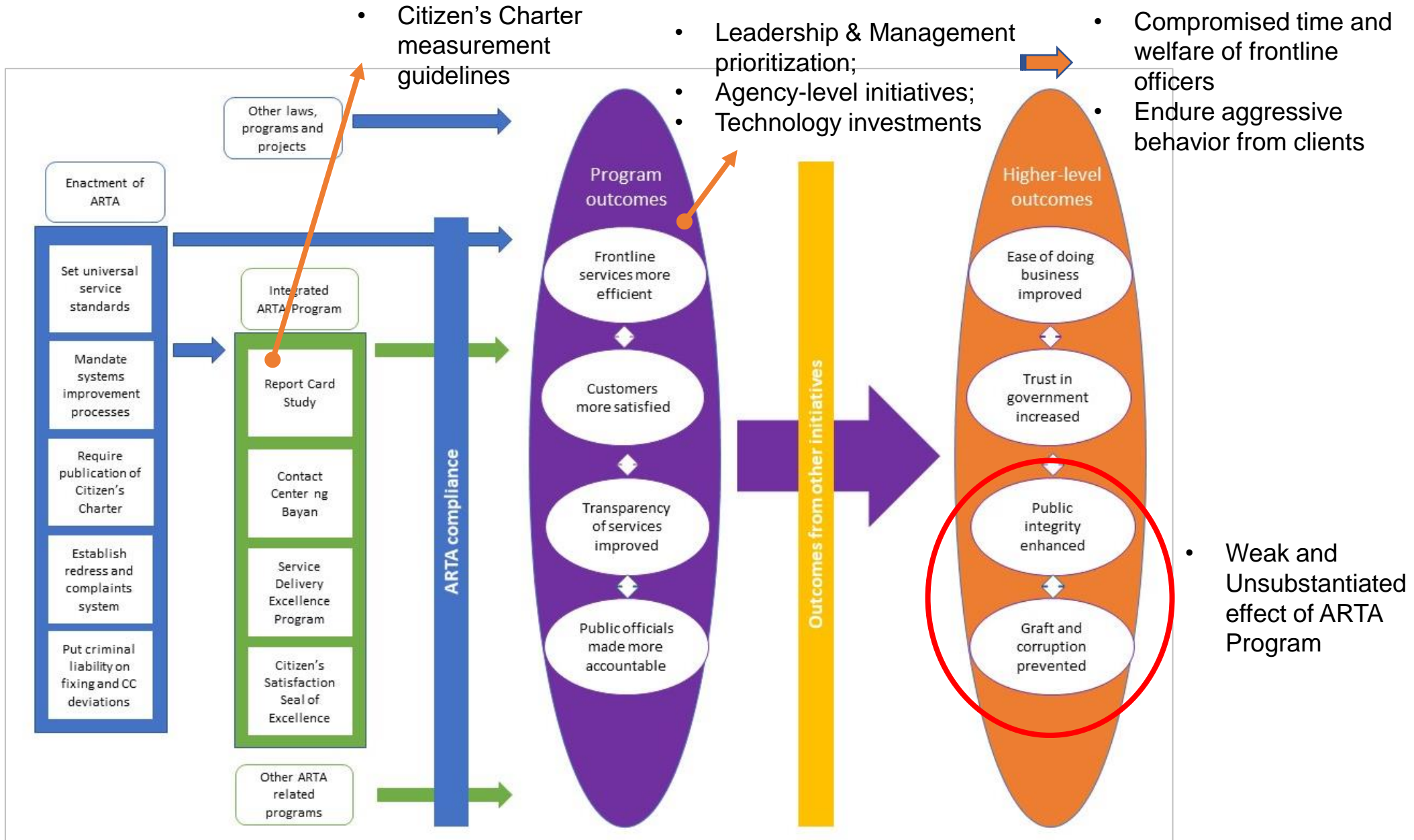
ARTA Outcomes



Evaluation Approach & Methodology



Summary of Assessment Findings



✓ Results Framework that spells out the priorities of EODB implementation

Lessons from Statistical Analysis

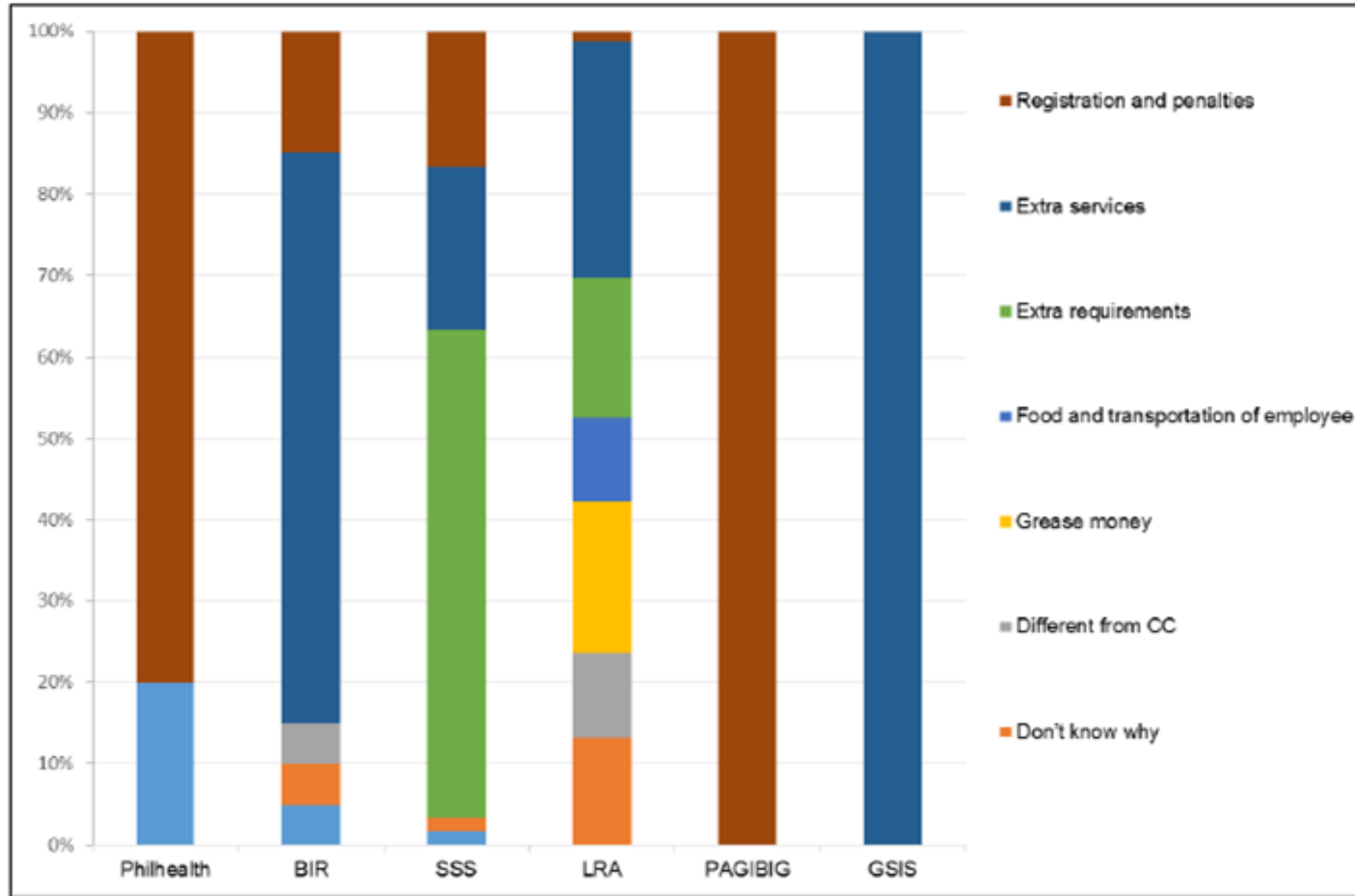
Usefulness of governance statistics

- **Post-intervention analysis** – to understand whether compliance to ARTA improves quality of frontline services
- **Hidden cost analysis** – to examine the unexpected administrative burden in availing public services

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3
ARTA compliance	0.209 (0.020)**	0.199 (0.019)**	0.139 (0.014)**
2015		0.555 (0.249)*	0.758 (0.150)**
Age		0.049 (0.031)	0.207 (0.019)**
Age squared		-0.001 (0.000)	-0.002 (0.000)**
Sex (1=male, 0=female)		-0.211 (0.136)	-0.003 (0.078)
Civil Status (1=married, 0=never married)		0.399 (0.165)*	0.146 (0.102)
Hidden cost (1=paid hidden cost, 0=otherwise)		-10.166 (1.966)**	-4.674 (0.924)**
<i>Agency</i>			
SSS		-4.803 (0.422)**	-2.180 (0.274)**
BIR		-5.984 (0.512)**	-1.687 (0.289)**
LRA		-2.649 (0.534)**	1.932 (0.299)**
PAGIBIG		-3.525 (0.514)**	-0.971 (0.339)**
GSIS		-1.077 (0.486)*	-0.667 (0.283)*
<i>Service Quality</i>			
Timeliness – Response Time			5.845 (0.264)**
Timeliness – Attention			2.475 (0.268)**
Outcome			3.238 (0.130)**
Knowledge			1.987 (0.270)**
Competence			1.496 (0.282)**
Courtesy and extra mile			1.768 (0.123)**
Fairness and ethical treatment			2.228 (0.130)**
Education attainment	No	Yes	Yes
Region	No	Yes	Yes
_cons	58.00 (1.877)**	59.531 (2.543)**	14.276 (1.799)**
R ² / Adjusted R ²	0.03	0.09	0.52
N	40,271	39,962	35,621

Reference agency is Philhealth. Clustered robust standard errors in service office are in parenthesis. * p<0.05, ** p<0.01

Figure 4. Distribution of the Types of Hidden Costs by Agency, 2014-2015



- 173 cases of paying 'hidden costs'
- Average hidden cost paid is PhP 773 but the payments varies quite extensively (SD: PhP 3,730), which ranges from PhP 3 to PhP 45,015.
- On average, grease money and fees for registration and penalties were the most expensive.

Challenges in Using Governance Statistics

- **Threats to measurement error**

Lack of consistency in scope and instrument, potential sampling error

- **Validity threats**

No measure of quality of frontline service independent of client satisfaction or ARTA compliance

- **Lack of agency-level outcome variables**

Need to relate to broader governance measures but information not currently widely available

Recommendations

- **On the RCS questionnaire:**
 - ✓ Include measures of expectations, transaction complexity and efficiency
- **On RCS methodology**
 - ✓ Create a universe of public services and ensure consistent measurement across time and agencies

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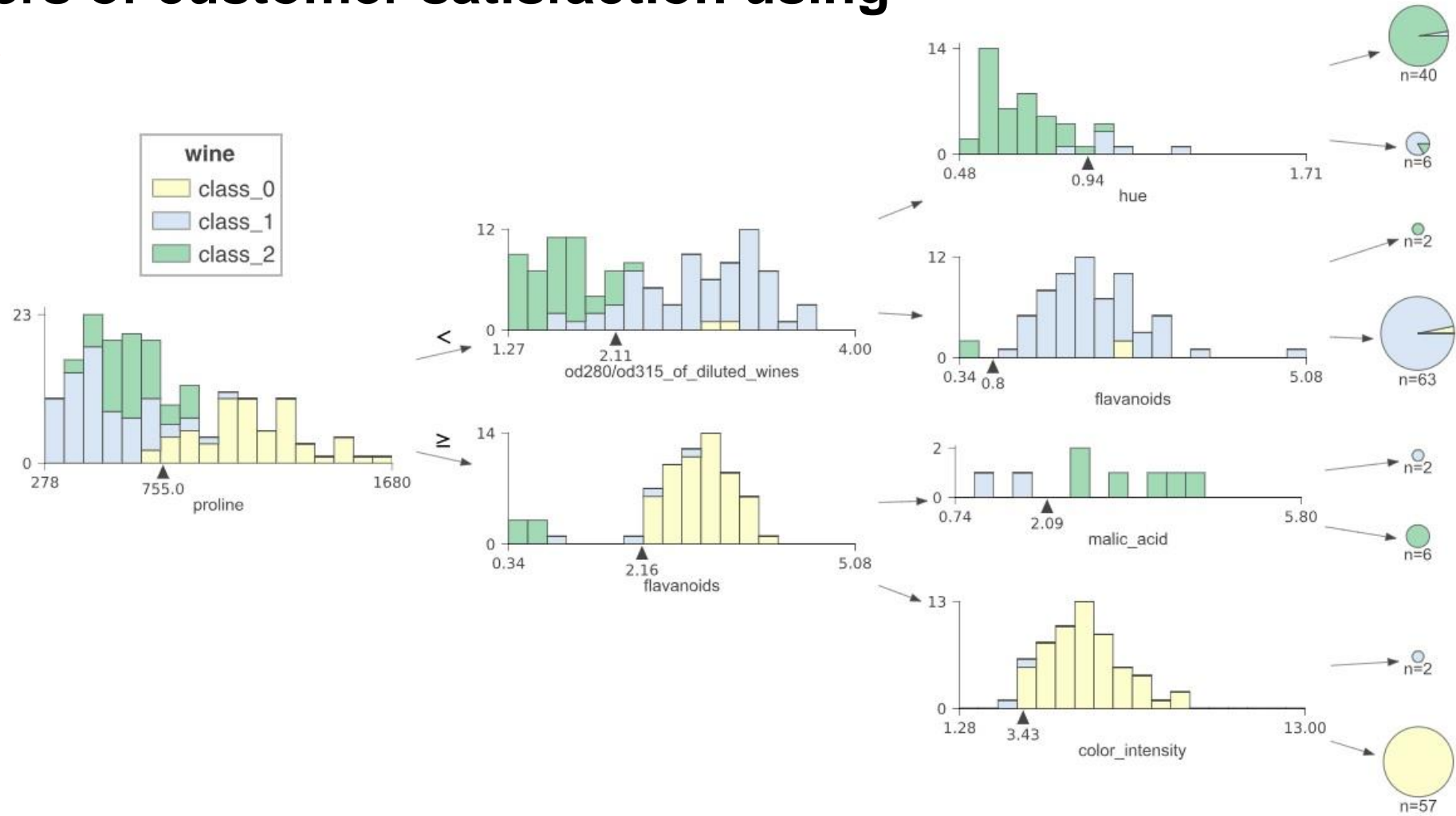
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Using **Machine Learning** and **Data Visualization** for evaluation and insight generation

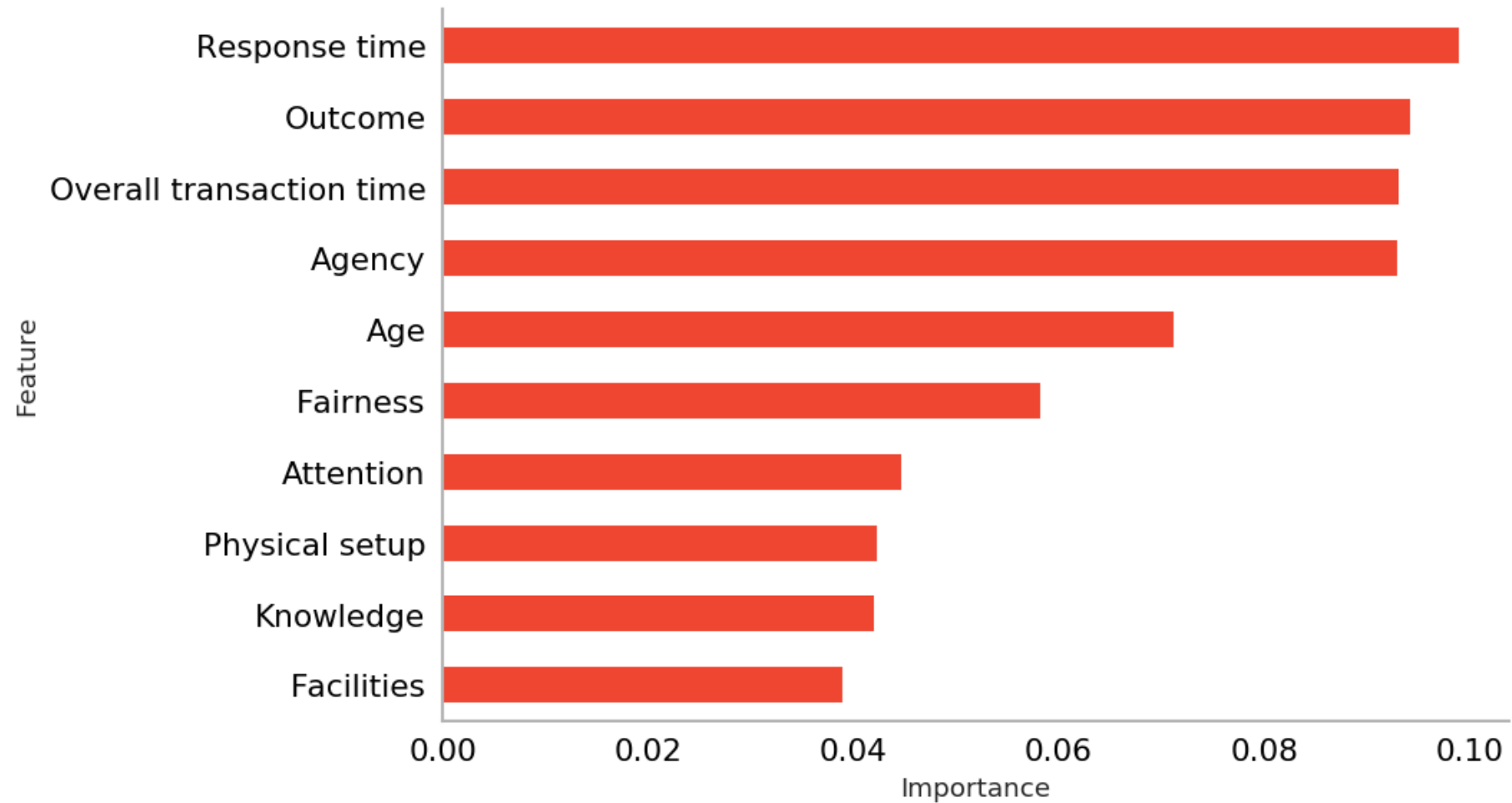
How can the CSC and related government agencies improve the quality of all government services, in line with the upcoming implementation of the Ease of Doing Business Law?

Analyzing drivers of customer satisfaction using Decision Trees

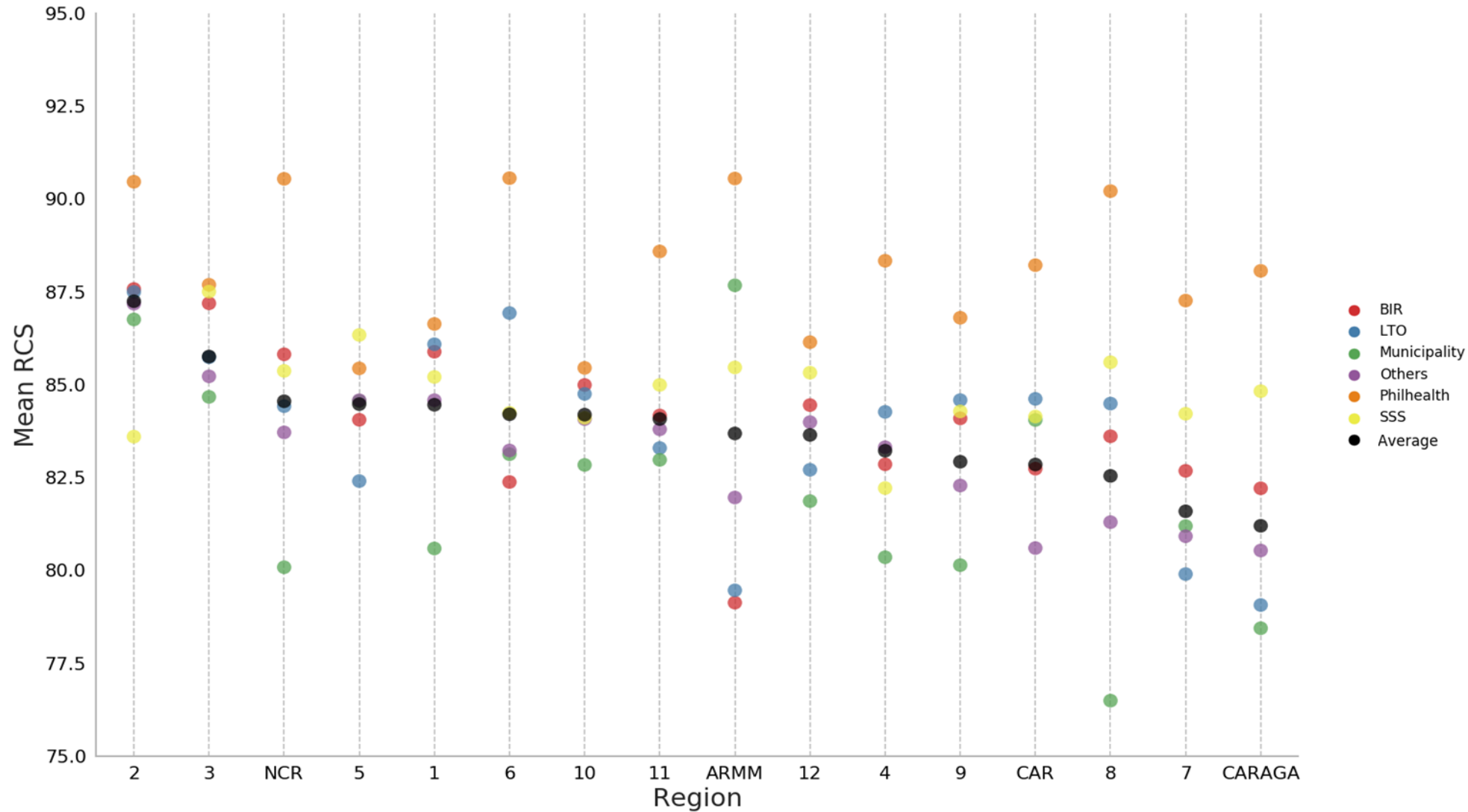
- Performance indicator: **Overall customer satisfaction**
- Features: Specific components of satisfaction, customer characteristics, agency surveyed, etc.



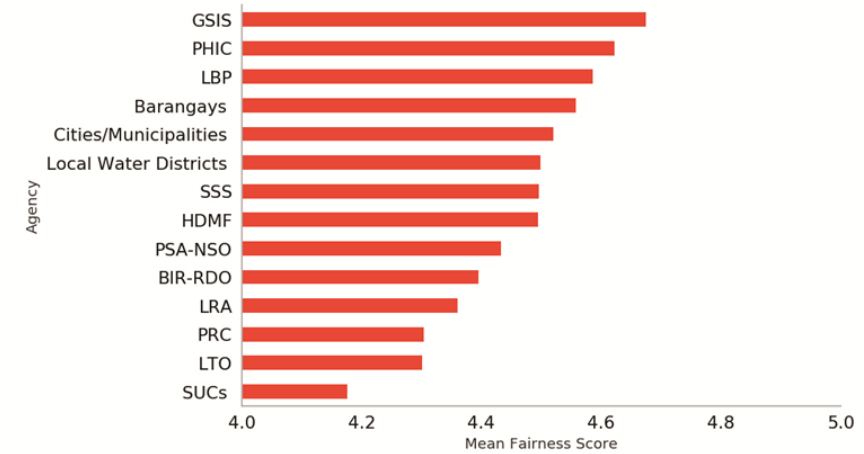
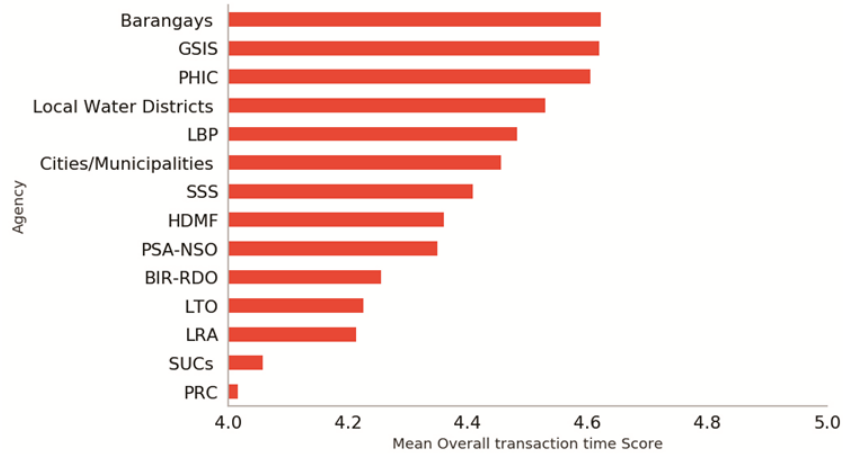
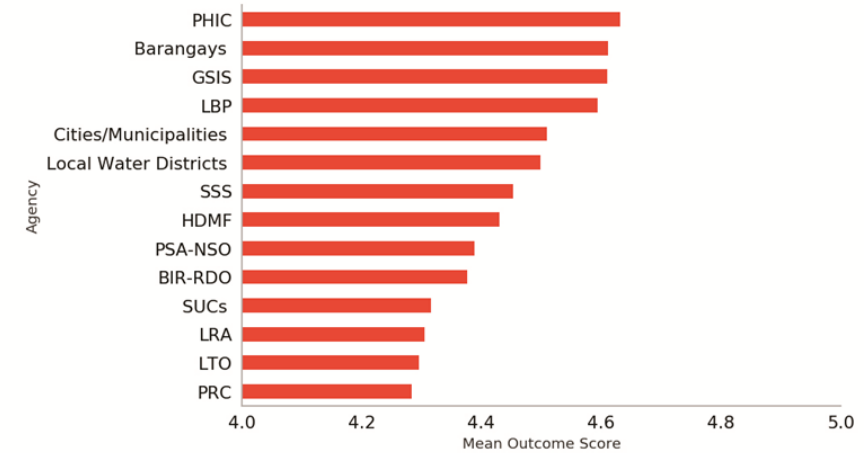
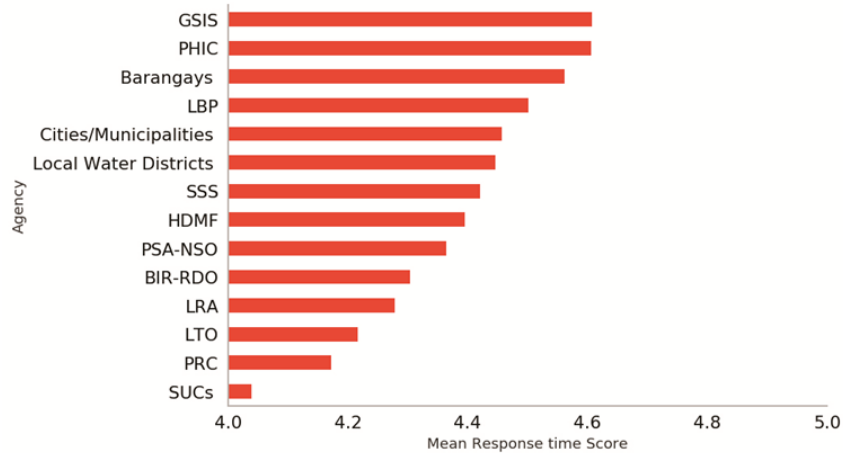
Response time, outcome, and overall time are **most important drivers** of customer satisfaction



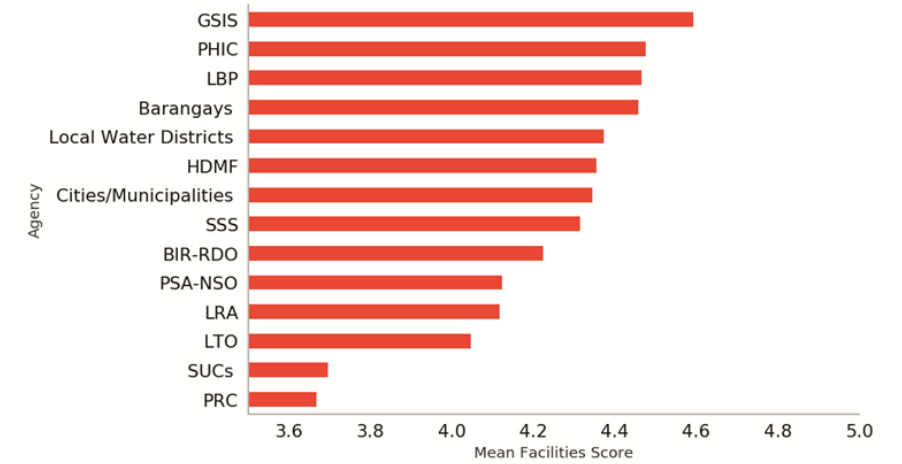
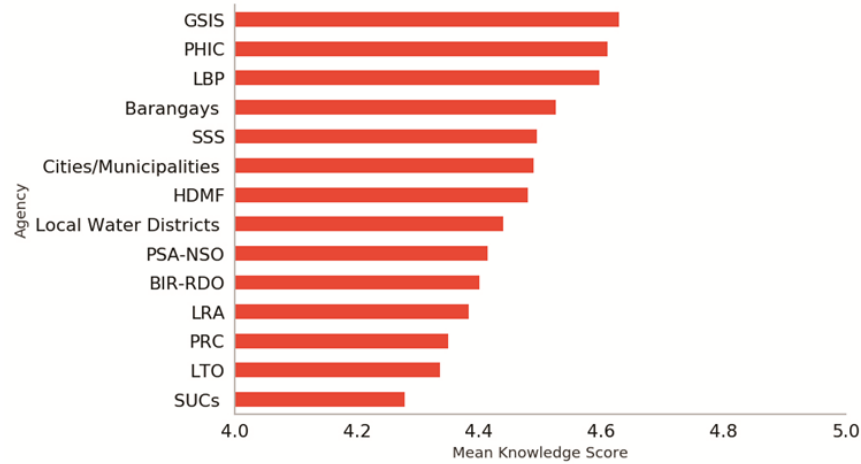
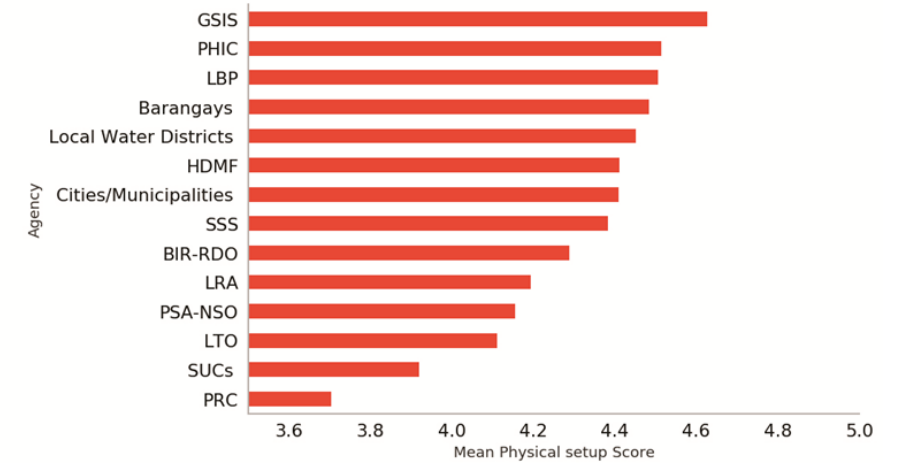
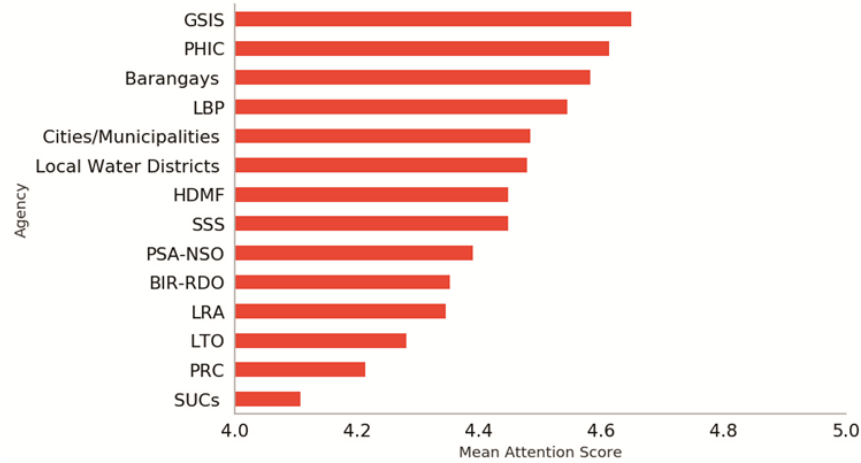
Finance-related agencies **typically rank higher**; local-level agencies **mostly rank lower**



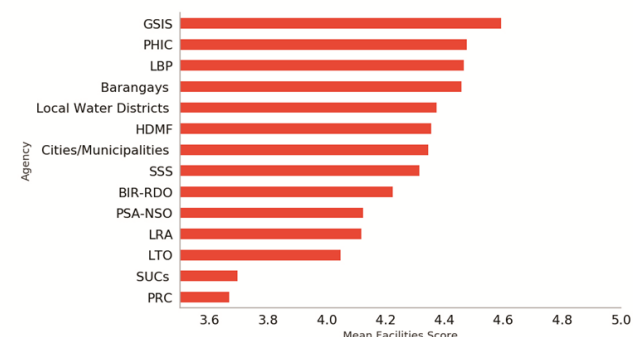
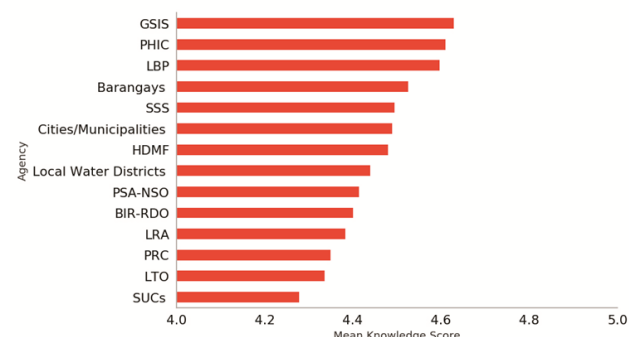
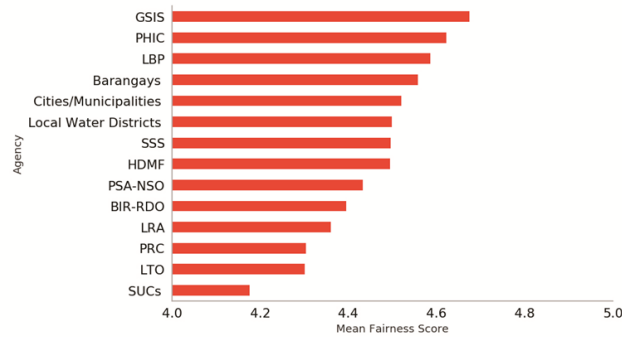
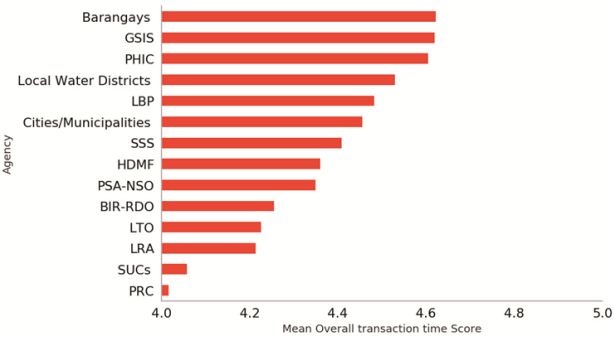
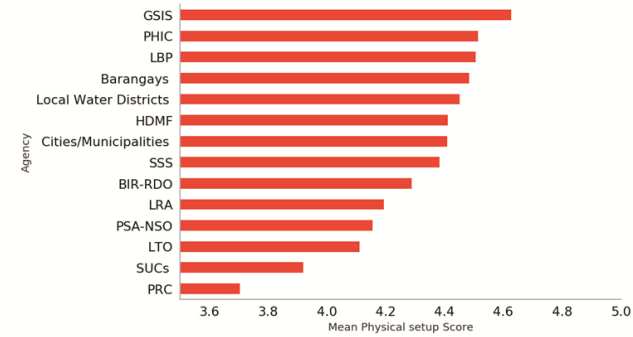
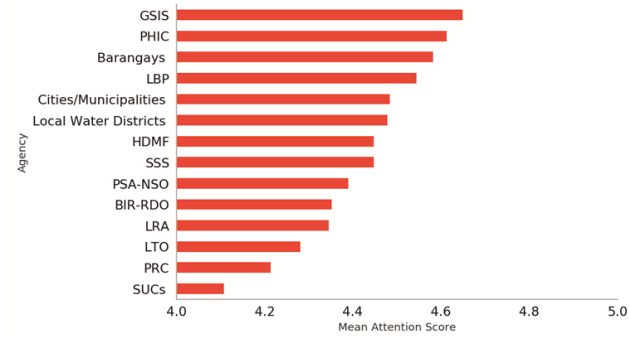
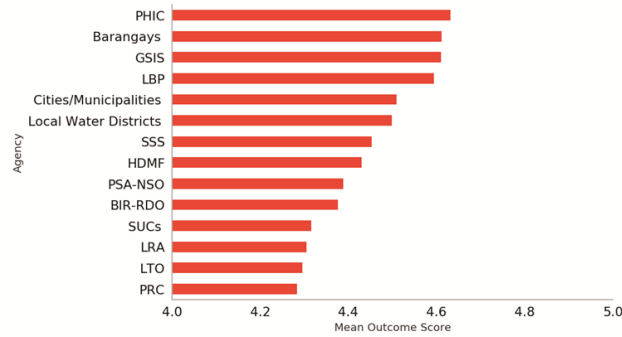
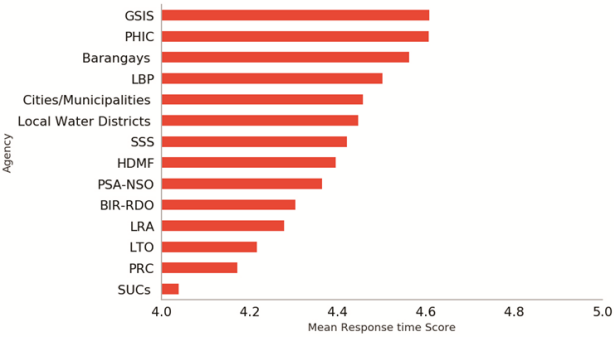
High-performing agencies consistently did well across satisfaction criteria



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Actionable insight: Conduct knowledge-sharing between high- and low-performing agencies

Recommendations

- **Data Collection**
 - Standardize methodology and sample sites (offices)
 - Avoid aggregation
 - Limit response types
- **RCS Scoring**
 - Weight satisfaction components based on feature importance
- **Data Analysis**
 - Time-series analysis when applicable
 - Include more possible drivers of agency performance and customer satisfaction

Thank you!

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