

Enhancing the Compilation of Economic Indices in the Philippines: From Quarterly Economic Indices (QEI) to Monthly Economic Indices (MEI)

By

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Outline of Presentation

- I. What is Quarterly Economic Indices?
- II. Towards Measuring Economic Indices
- III. Methodology
- IV. Results
- V. Future Directions

What is Quarterly Economic Indices (QEI)?

- A compilation of indices on the volume of production, revenue, employment, compensation, and compensation per employee across all industries
- The QEI points out the change of direction in the performance of the industries. It also identifies the trend of the variables in the indices across industries over time.



Uses of the QEI



Policy setting, monitoring and analysis

- For instance, the QEI serves as basis for wage rate determination

Identifying the trends in revenue, employment, and compensation of the industries

- Forecasting of revenues by analysts and researchers

Towards Measuring the Economic Indices

Scope and Coverage

Industry Classification

The industry classification for the compilation of the QEI follows the classification of the National Accounts and represents the industry groupings based on the Philippine Standard Industrial Classification (PSIC).



Towards Measuring the Economic Indices

Scope and Coverage

Industry Classification

Agriculture, Fishery and Forestry

Mining and Quarrying

Manufacturing

Construction

Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply

Transportation, Storage, and Communication

Trade

Financial and Insurance Activities

Real Estate

Other Services



Towards Measuring the Economic Indices

Data Sources

Annual Survey of Philippine Business and Industries (ASPBI)

- Basis for the benchmark data items in firming up the indices on revenue, employment and compensation by industry.

Quarterly Survey of Philippine Business and Industries (QSPBI)

- Source of data items for the estimation of quarterly revenue, employment, and compensation indices

Towards Measuring the Economic Indices

Data Sources

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

- Used as a deflator for the compensation per employee at current prices

Monthly Integrated Survey of Selected Industries (MISSI)

- The results of the QSPBI are supplemented by this survey for the manufacturing industry

Methodology

Index on Gross Revenue, Employment, Compensation

The indices are derived as the ratio of the estimated values to the base year levels

$$Index_k = \frac{Levels_k \text{ at current prices}}{Levels_k \text{ at 2016}} * 100$$

where: k is revenue, employment, or compensation

Total indices for revenue, compensation, and employment are derived as the summation of the weighted indices

$$Total Index = \sum_i a_i w_i$$

where: a_i is the index of the i^{th} industry and w_i is the weight of the i^{th} industry

Methodology

Compensation Per Employee Index

It is the ratio of the Index on Compensation for the given year divided by the Index on Employment for the same period.

At current prices

$$\text{Compensation per employee index} = \frac{\text{Index on compensation}}{\text{Index on employment}} * 100$$

Methodology

Compensation Per Employee Index

To arrive at the index at constant prices, the corresponding index at current prices is deflated by the CPI based 2012.

At constant prices

$$\text{Compensation per employee index} = \frac{\text{Index on compensation per employee at current prices}}{\text{Consumer Price Index at 2012 Prices}}$$

Methodology

Monthly Indices on Gross Revenue, Employment and Compensation

$$(a) \quad \textit{Derived Index of Month}_i \textit{ Quarter}_j = \frac{\textit{Monthly Index}_i \textit{ of Quarter}_j}{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^3 \textit{Monthly Index}_i \textit{ of Quarter}_j}{3}} * 100$$

where: $i = 1, 2, 3$

$j = 1, 2, 3, 4$

(b)

$$\textit{Index of Month}_i \textit{ Quarter}_j = \textit{Published Index of Quarter}_j * (a)$$

where: $i = 1, 2, 3$

$j = 1, 2, 3, 4$

Results

Table 1. Correlation Coefficients of Revenue, Employment and Compensation

Indices	Correlation Coefficient
Revenue and Employment	0.6084
Revenue and Compensation	0.7943
Compensation and Employment	0.8035

Results

Table 2. Growth Rates(%) on Revenue: 2018

Period	Quarterly	Monthly
Quarter 1	7.3	
January		6.9
February		10.8
March		4.6
Quarter 2	9.6	
April		8.8
May		7.3
June		12.7

Results

Table 2. Growth Rates (%) on Revenue: 2018

Period	Quarterly	Monthly
Quarter 3	9.7	
July		14.0
August		10.9
September		4.2
Quarter 4	9.3	
October		12.4
November		9.6
December		6.2

Results

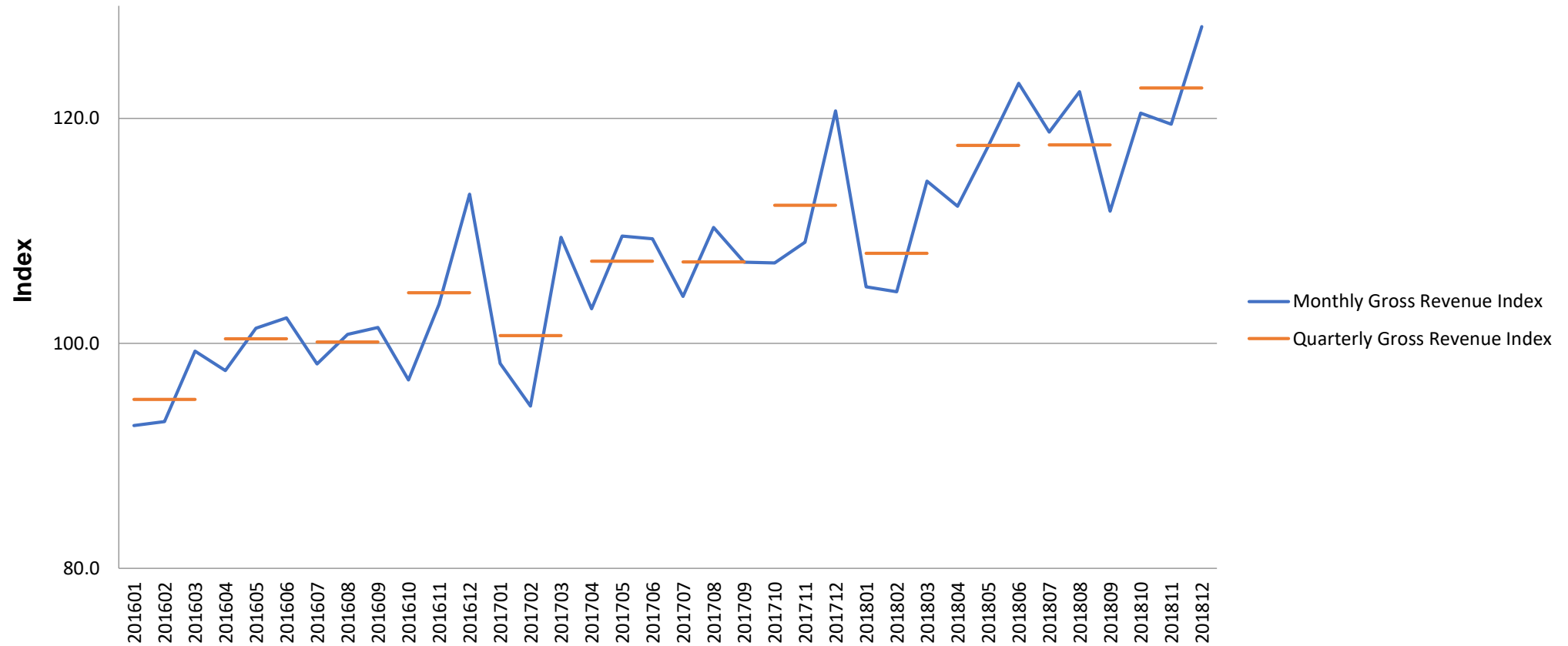


Figure 1. Total Gross Revenue Index of Industries: 2016-2018

Results

Table 3. Growth Rates (%) on Employment: 2018

Period	Quarterly	Monthly
Quarter 1	1.3	
January		1.1
February		1.7
March		1.1
Quarter 2	1.3	
April		1.4
May		1.2
June		1.4

Results

Table 3. Growth Rates (%) on Employment: 2018

Period	Quarterly	Monthly
Quarter 3	1.9	
July		1.8
August		1.7
September		2.2
Quarter 4	3.1	
October		3.0
November		2.2
December		3.9

Results

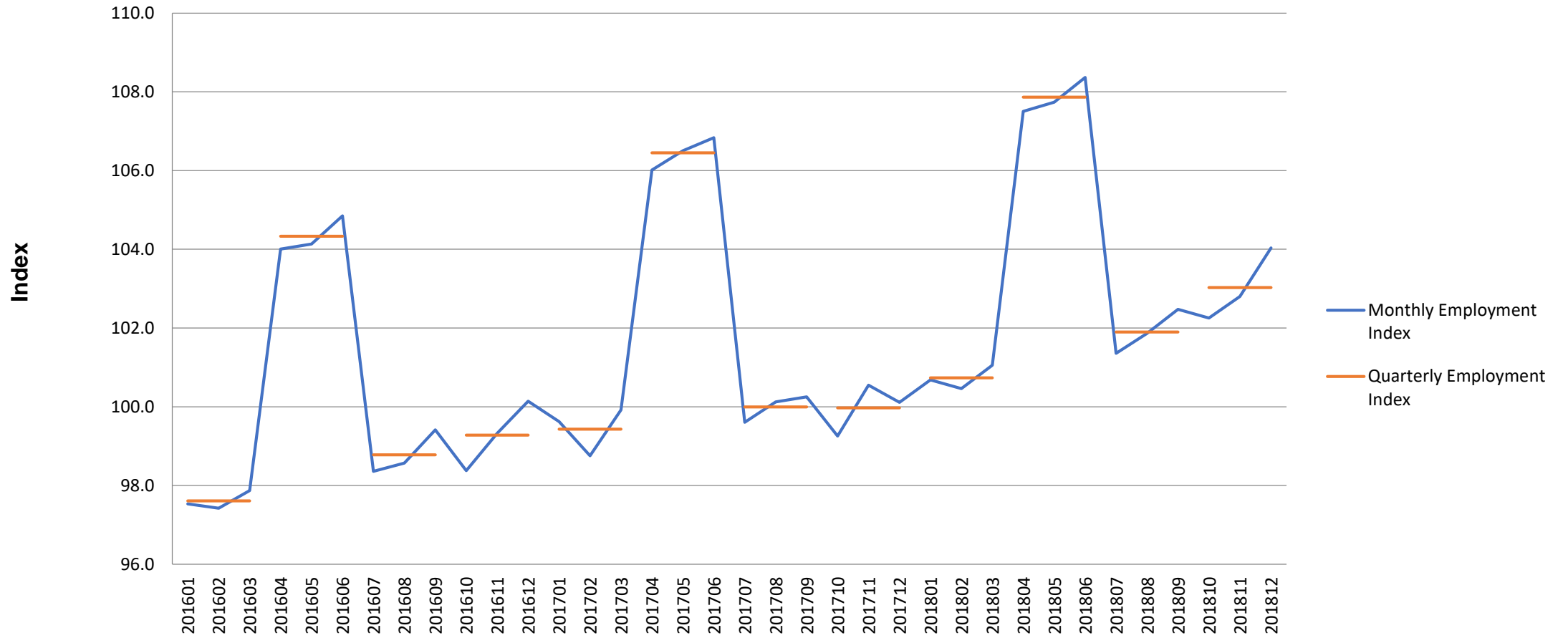


Figure 2. Total Employment Index of Industries: 2016-2018

Results

Table 4. Growth Rates (%) on Compensation: 2018

Period	Quarterly	Monthly
Quarter 1	3.3	
January		3.3
February		2.4
March		4.1
Quarter 2	3.7	
April		4.7
May		2.8
June		3.6

Results

Table 4. Growth Rates (%) on Compensation: 2018

Period	Quarterly	Monthly
Quarter 3	3.3	
July		1.7
August		4.3
September		3.8
Quarter 4	4.2	
October		3.3
November		7.0
December		2.4

Results

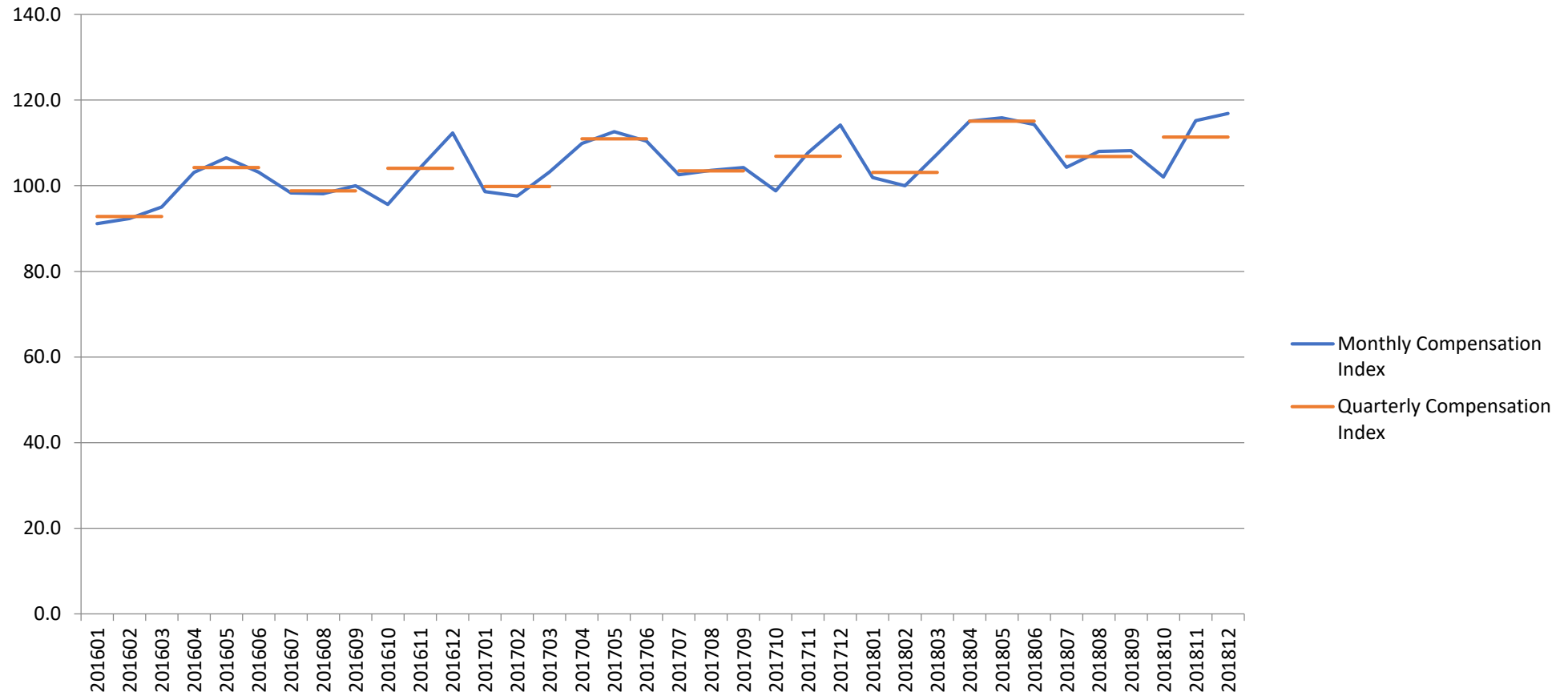


Figure 3. Total Compensation Index of Industries: 2016-2018

Results

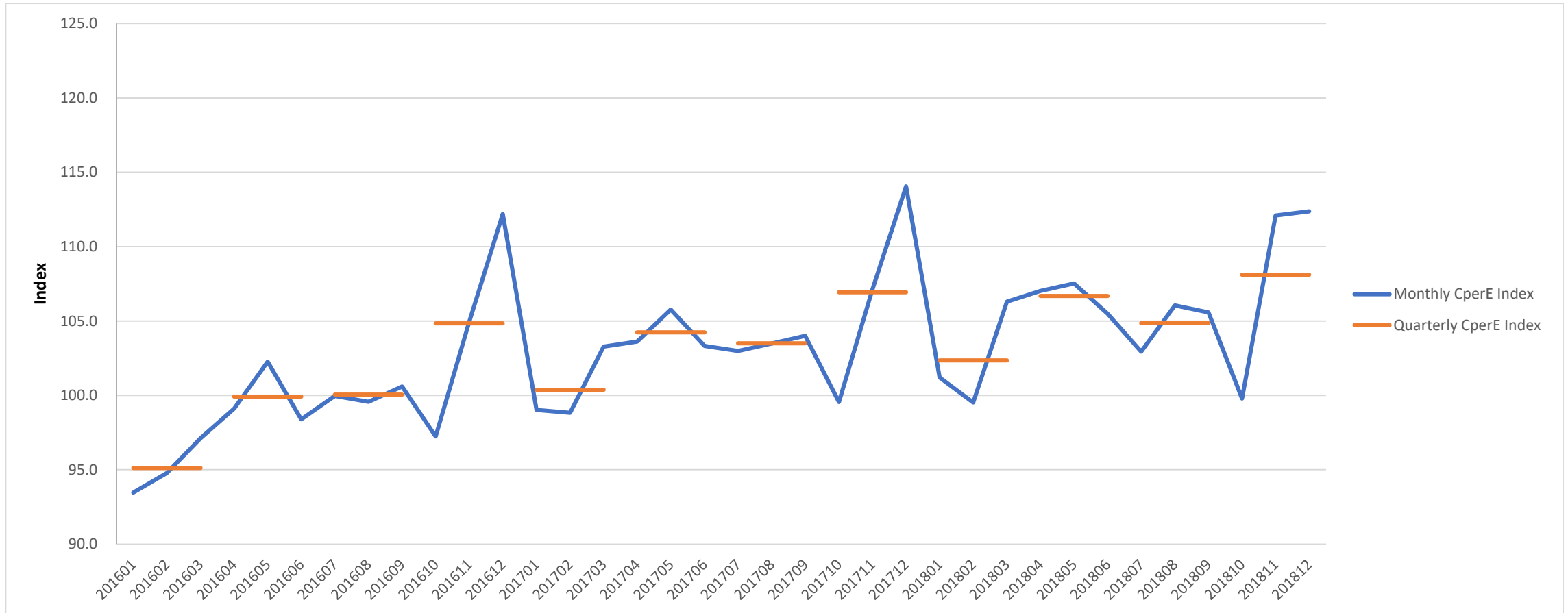


Figure 4. Total Compensation per Employee Index at Current Prices of Industries: 2016-2018

Results

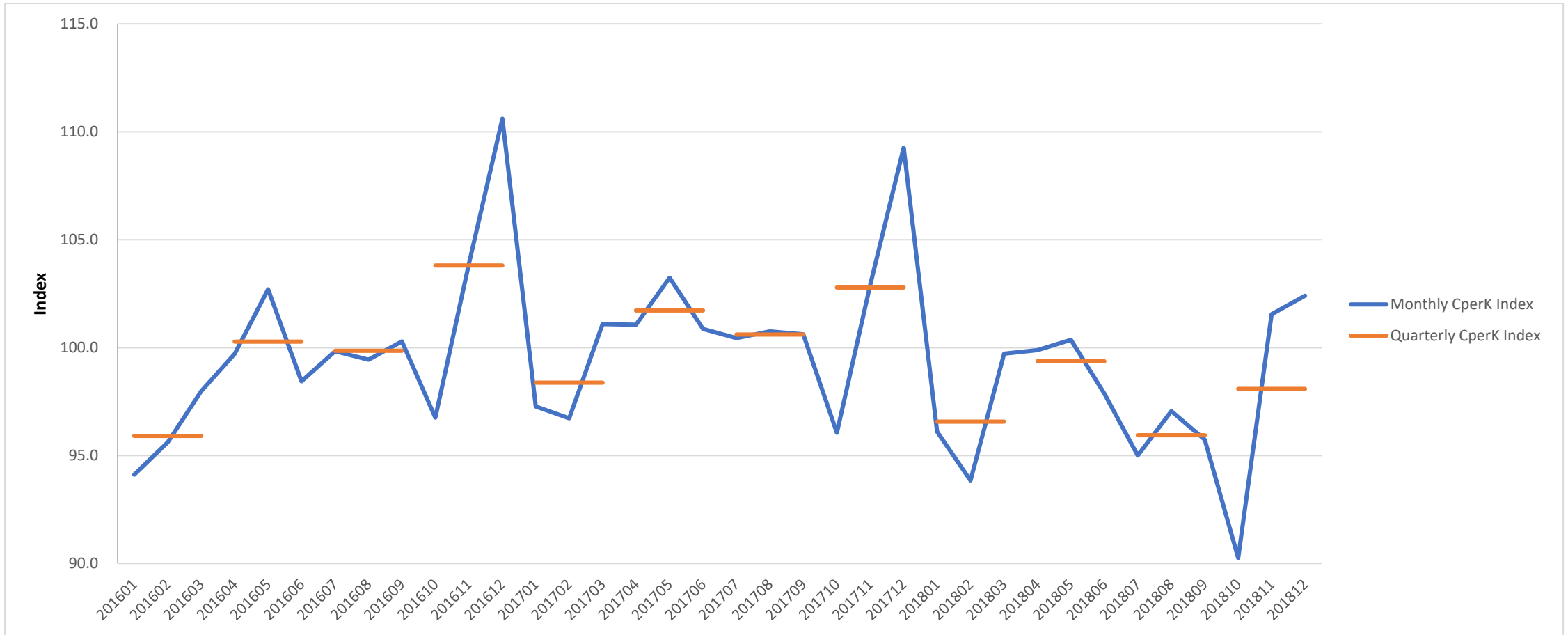


Figure 5. Total Compensation per Employee Index at Constant Prices of Industries: 2016-2018

Future Directions

*In lieu of quarterly economic indicators such as Labor Force Survey, the monthly economic indices will serve as high frequency economic indicators for timely monitoring of economic activity.

*This will serve as an advanced signal to the policy-makers and stakeholders of the current economic behavior.

Thank You!

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