Asian Barometer Survey Wave 6

2021

TECHNICAL REPORT

Philippines

By

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for
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1. BASIC INFORMATION

1.1. LOCATION

The Survey covered the entire Philippines.

The Philippines (official name: Republic of the Philippines) is located in the archipelagic Southeast Asia. The Philippine archipelago consists of 7,107 islands that span across more than 300,000 square kilometers of total land area, making it the 73rd-largest country in the world. It is divided into three main island groups: Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao. The capital region, the National Capital Region (NCR), is located in Luzon.

1.2. POPULATION

The Philippines is the 13th most populous country in the world. It has a population of 109,035,343 as of the 2020 Census of Population and Housing. During the period 2010 to 2015, its population grew at an average rate of 1.72% annually, lower than the 1.90% rate in 2000 to 2010. As of 2020, the Philippines has an annual population growth of 1.6%.

1.3. GOVERNMENT

Political System. As stated in Article II, Section 1 of the 1987 Constitution,

The Philippines is a democratic and republican State. Sovereignty resides in the people and all government authority emanates from them.

The Philippines is a unitary presidential constitution republic, with a President who is both the head of state and the head of government. There is a separation of power, however, among the three branches of government – the executive, the legislative and the judicial.

The Executive branch is composed of the president and the vice-president. They are elected by direct popular vote nationwide and serve for a single term of six years. The president is granted the sole authority to appoint a Cabinet. The current president is Rodrigo Duterte, whose term started from his election in May 2016 until his successor is sworn after the May 2022 elections.

The Legislative branch – the Philippine Congress – has the sole authority to enact, alter and repeal laws. The Congress is composed of two chambers – the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate is composed of 24 senators who are elected by direct popular vote nationwide. Senators serve a term of six years. The Senators are elected through staggered elections, in which 12 are elected every election. Senators may not serve for more than two consecutive six-year terms.

The House of Representatives is composed of not more than 250 members who are either elected from the legislative districts apportioned by the number of residents or elected through the party-list system. Members of the House of Representatives serve a term of three years. They may not serve for more than three consecutive 3-year terms.

The Philippine Constitution provides for local government units (or LGUs) to "enjoy autonomy" while the president "exercise(s) general supervision" over the LGUs. Local government in the Philippines is composed of three levels, namely the provincial, cities and municipalities, and barangays. A province is governed by a governor and provincial legislature, while a city/municipality is governed by a mayor and city/municipal legislature. A barangay is governed by a barangay captain and a barangay legislature. All local executives and legislature serve three-year terms, with maximum three terms.

Philippine Electoral System. Except for the presidential and vice-presidential elections that are held every six years, the elections for the national legislators, and provincial and city/municipal executives and legislators are held every three years. Since 1992, elections are held on the second Monday of May every third year.

The Philippines has an open multi-party political system, although some political parties are allowed to form political coalitions. Each political party nominate their own candidates. Except for the party-list representatives, voters do not vote for a political party, but rather for particular candidate/s per position. Although some political parties field their own president and vice-president tandems, voters vote separately for the president and the vice-president rather than vote for a single ticket.

All national and local executive and legislative positions (except party-list representatives) are elected by direct voting through a first-past-the-post voting system.

The Constitution guarantees universal suffrage to every Filipino citizen aged 18 years old and above.

Elections are administered by the Commission on Elections (COMELEC).

The 2016 National Elections. The most recent national election asked in the survey was the 2016 national elections.

The Philippines held a nationwide general election on May 9, 2016. The elections were for the successors to President Benigno S. Aquino III and Vice-President Jejomar Binay, as well as for 12 seats in the Senate, all seats (297) in the House of Representatives, and all executive and legislative officials at the provincial and city/municipal governments. The Commission on Elections (Comelec) was responsible for enforcing and administering all laws and regulations relative to the conduct of the elections.

Five candidates vied for the presidency – Vice President Jejomar Binay, Sen. Miriam Defensor Santiago, Davao City Mayor Rodrigo Duterte, Sen. Grace Poe, and former Cabinet secretary Mar Roxas. Six candidates vied for the vice presidency – Sen. Alan Peter Cayetano, Sen. Francis Escudero, Sen. Gregorio Honasan, Sen. Ferdinand Marcos Jr., Congresswoman Leni Robredo, and Sen. Antonio Trillanes. Mar Roxas and running mate Leni Robredo were the administration candidates (Liberal Party).

Questions about the effectiveness and efficiency of Pres. Aquino's anti-corruption platform of government, "Daang Matuwid" (Straight Path), were central issues to the campaign. Other issues that were constantly discussed during the campaign period include: how to handle China on the conflicting territorial claims in the South China Sea, enactment of the Bangsamoro Basic Law, and fighting crime. During the campaign, allegations on the involvement of Vice President Binay in corruption, and the existence of a secret bank account by Mayor Duterte were also brought up. The candidacy of Sen. Marcos, the son of the late dictator Ferdinand Marcos, also renewed public discourse on the alleged ill-gotten wealth of the Marcoses, and his father's martial law regime.

The 2016 elections were fully automated; the first automated elections were done in 2010, and the second in the 2013 mid-term elections. Comelec recorded a historic 81.62% voter turnout, or about 40 million of the 54.4 million registered voters.

Congress, as the National Board of Canvassers, officially proclaimed Davao City Mayor Rodrigo Duterte as president-elect and Camarines Sur Representative Leni

Robredo as vice president-elect on May 30, 2016. (Robredo won over Marcos by only 263,473 votes). They were sworn into office on June 30.

The camp of losing vice presidential candidate, Sen. Marcos, filed an election protest over possible election irregularities, such as high number of under votes, faulty voting machines, cheating, and manipulation of the servers.

Senatorial Elections in May 2019. The national senatorial election was conducted in May 13, 2019, midway through the 6-year term of Pres. Rodrigo Duterte. The elections are for the 12 members of the 24-seat Philippine Senate, all seats in the House of Representatives, and all elected officials at the provincial, city and municipal levels of government.

The 12 winning senatorial candidates out of with their number of votes starting from the 12th place is reelectionist Senator Maria Lourdes "Nancy" Binay who got 14,496,350 votes. In eleventh place is Senator Ramon "Bong" Revilla Jr. who garnered 14,617,607 votes. In tenth place is the Senate President Aquilino Martin "Koko" Pimentel III with 14,646,191 votes. Following him is former Metropolitan Manila Development Authority chairman Francis Tolentino, who also ran in the Senate race last 2016 but lost, with 15,482,069 votes. In the eighth place is a newbie in the Upper House and former Ilocos Norte Governor Maria Imelda Josefa "Imee" Marcos who garnered 15,851,910 votes. In seventh place with 16,954,677 votes is former senator Manuel "Lito" Lapid. In sixth place is reelectionist Senator Juan Edgardo "Sonny" Angara with 18,142,536 votes. For the fifth place is a former Philippine National Police chief Ronald "Bato" dela Rosa with 18,968,664 votes. In fourth place with 19,762,584 votes is senator Pilar Juliana "Pia" Cayetano followed by former Special Assistant to the President Christopher Lawrence "Bong" Go who garnered 20,622,925 votes. Senator Go is a newcomer just like Tolentino, Marcos and dela Rosa. In second place is another reelectionist Senator Grace Poe-Llmanzares with 22,011,745 votes. For the most number of votes at 25,256,661 is reelectionist Senator Cynthia Villar.

The May 2022 Presidential Elections. The next national elections in the Philippines will be held in May 2022.

In October 2021, a total of 97 individuals filed their candidacies to run for president, 29 for vice-president and 174 for senator. The Comelec will issue the final list of candidates in December 2021.

Those who filed their candidacies for president include: Senator Panfilo Lacson, Senator Manny Pacquiao, Manila City Mayor Isko Moreno, Aide to the President and Senator Bong Go, Vice-President Leni Robredo, former senator Ferdinand Marcos Jr, and Trade Unionist Leody De Guzman.

1.4. ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

Gross Domestic Product. The Philippines recorded an average annual gross domestic product (GDP) growth of 4.6% from 2001-2004 (term of Pres. Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo after taking over the term of Pres. Joseph Estrada), 5.0% from 2005-2010 (term of Pres. Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo), 6.2% from 2011-2016 (term of Pres. Benigno Aquino III), and 2.5% from 2017-2020 (term of current Pres. Rodrigo Duterte).

The economic growth has been severely impacted by the Covid-19 pandemic and the imposed community quarantine measures. In 2020, the economic growth contracted significantly due to the decline in consumption and investment, and the sharp slowdown in exports, tourism and remittances. In the 3rd quarter of 2021, GDP posted a growth of 7.1% (Figure 1).

Figure 1.   Gross Domestic Product (At Constant 2018 Prices)
Year-on-Year Growth Rates (in percent)
Q1 2018-2019 to Q3 2020-2021

Figure 1. Gross Domestic Product (At Constant 2018 Prices)
Year-on-Year Growth Rates (in percent)
Q1 2018-2019 to Q3 2020-2021

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority
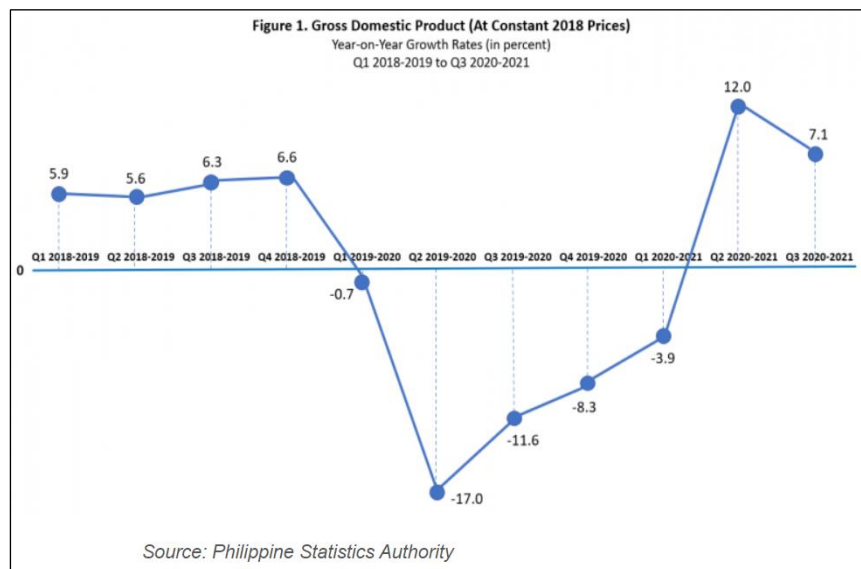
Inflation.   Inflation rate decelerated to 4.6% in October 2021, from 4.8% in September 2021.

In March 2020, when the Philippine government imposed community quarantine in response to the growing Covid-19 pandemic in the country, inflation was at 2.5% (See Table 1).

Table 1.   Year-on-Year Inflation Rates in the Philippines, All Items, in %, January 2017 to October 2021, 2012 = 100

Month	Year				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
January	2.5	3.4	4.4	2.9	4.2
February	3.1	3.8	3.8	2.6	4.7
March	3.1	4.3	3.3	2.5	4.5
April	3.2	4.5	3.0	2.2	4.5
May	2.9	4.6	3.2	2.1	4.5
June	2.5	5.2	2.7	2.5	4.1
July	2.4	5.7	2.4	2.7	4.0
August	2.6	6.4	1.7	2.4	4.9
September	3.0	6.7	0.9	2.3	4.8
October	3.1	6.7	0.8	2.5	4.6
November	3.0	6.0	1.3	3.3	
December	2.9	5.1	2.5	3.5	
Average	2.9	5.2	2.5	2.6	

Source: Retail Price Survey of Commodities for the Generation of Consumer Price Index
    Philippine Statistics Authority

Employment Situation. According to the Philippine Statistics Authority, the employment rate in September 2021 dropped to 91.1% from 91.9% in August 2021. The unemployment rate was at 8.9% in September 2021. In April 2020, after the Philippine government imposed community quarantine in response to the growing Covid-19 pandemic in the country, unemployment rate was at 17.6%.

Workers are grouped into three broad sectors: agriculture, industry and services. Workers in the services sector comprise the largest proportion of the population who are employed, followed by agriculture and industry sector workers (Table 1).

Most of the private sector workers are engaged in the wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles. Most of those in the industry sector, on the other hand, are involved in the construction and manufacturing subsectors.

Table 2.   Employed Persons by Sector, Occupation and Class of Worker, Philippines, January 2021 to September 2021

TABLE 1 Employed Persons by Sector, Occupation and Class of Worker, Philippines: January 2021ᵖ, February 2021ᵖ, March 2021ᵖ, April 2021ᵖ, May 2021ᵖ, June 2021ᵖ, July 2021ᵖ, August 2021ᵖ and September 2021ᵖ (In Percent)								
Sector/Occupation/Class of Worker	January 2021ᵖ	February 2021ᵖ	March 2021ᵖ	April 2021ᵖ	May 2021ᵖ	June 2021ᵖ	July 2021ᵖ	August 2021ᵖ	September 2021ᵖ
EMPLOYED PERSONS	**41,248**	**43,153**	**45,332**	**43,269**	**44,716**	**45,075**	**41,667**	**44,234**	**43,592**
Number (in thousands)									
SECTOR	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Agriculture	24.4	23.9	24.6	24.4	23.8	24.3	22.1	25.1	23.5
Industry	18.4	17.7	19.4	18.2	18.4	18.1	20.0	18.9	18.7
Services	57.2	58.4	56.0	57.4	57.8	57.6	57.9	56.0	57.8
OCCUPATION	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Managers	8.3	8.8	7.7	8.2	7.8	6.9	8.4	7.5	6.9
Professionals	5.7	6.3	5.0	5.8	5.9	5.6	5.6	4.6	5.2
Technicians and associate professionals	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.7	4.7	3.7	3.5
Clerical support workers	6.4	5.8	5.9	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.5	6.6	7.1
Service and sales workers	19.8	20.5	20.7	20.8	20.6	21.4	19.8	19.9	19.9
Skilled agricultural, forestry, and fishery workers	13.2	12.7	12.3	12.4	11.5	12.3	11.8	12.9	12.3
Craft and related trades workers	7.2	6.8	7.1	6.8	6.9	6.5	8.0	7.2	7.6
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	8.0	7.6	7.7	7.3	7.7	7.1	7.8	7.7	8.0
Elementary occupations	27.3	27.6	29.8	28.5	29.9	30.0	27.2	29.8	29.5
Armed forces occupations	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
CLASS OF WORKER	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Wage and salary workers	62.8	61.9	62.0	61.0	61.8	60.5	67.1	61.6	62.8
Worked for private household	4.2	4.5	4.1	4.1	4.3	3.9	8.8	4.3	4.4
Worked for private establishment	49.0	47.6	49.0	47.3	47.4	46.9	48.4	48.2	48.7
Worked for government or government corporation	9.3	9.4	8.5	9.2	9.7	9.4	9.5	8.6	9.3
Worked with pay in own-family operated farm or business	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3
Self-employed without any paid employee	28.6	28.9	28.2	28.4	28.5	28.5	26.0	28.6	28.1
Employer in own family-operated farm or business	2.7	2.2	1.8	2.6	1.7	2.2	3.0	2.3	2.2
Worked without pay in own family-operated farm or business (Unpaid family worker)	5.9	7.0	8.0	7.9	8.0	8.8	3.9	7.4	6.9

Notes: Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.
   p - Preliminary.
   All estimates used the 2015 POPCEN-based Population Projection.
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, *Labor Force Survey*

1.5.   IMPORTANT POLITICAL AND SOCIAL EVENTS

1.5.1.   POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

Pharmally Overpriced Equipment. Pharmally is one of the companies that sent their bids for medical equipment during the Covid-19 pandemic in the Philippines. They edged out other suppliers and bagged a total of P10.85 billion worth of contracts.

Many ask how much could be the overprice in goods supplied by Pharmally. The investigation by the Senate Blue Ribbon Committee pointed three items, these include surgical masks, Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and testing kits.

Threat on Freedom of Speech: ABS-CBN shutdown. In May 2020, TV and radio media giant ABS-CBN received a cease-and-desist order from the National Telecommunications Commissions for failure to renew its franchise.

Several attempts to renew its license was wrapped up by political battle since 2019. Bills proposing the license renewal were opposed and stalled by some lawmakers in the Philippine Congress. The Solicitor General Jose Calida even argued that there was no legal basis, thus, the renewal of franchise was unconstitutional.

ABS-CBN chairman Mark Lopez expressed their pain "for the millions of our countrymen who believe that our service is important to them". Given the crisis brought by the Covid-19 pandemic, some groups deemed this political move to be unnecessary and must be least of priority in the middle of a health crisis.

The Bangsamoro Organic Law. The Bangsamoro Organic Law (BOL) provided for the establishment of the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM). The law abolished the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao and provided for the basic structure of government for Bangsamoro, following the agreements set forth in the Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro peace agreement signed between the government of the Philippines and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front in 2014.

A two-part plebiscite was held on January 21, 2019 (for ARMM areas) and February 6, 2019 (for Cotabato and the 6 municipalities in Lanao del Norte, including areas that petitioned to join the region), creating Bangsamoro and formally abolishing the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao.

1.5.2. FOREIGN RELATIONS

Early in 2021, the Philippines stepped up its presence with maritime security and law enforcement forces in the West Philippine Sea (WPS) amid the intimidation of China into the country's exclusive economic zone.

The Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA) filed two diplomatic notes against China after 200 Chinese vessels were spotted in Julian Felipe Reef in April 2021. The recent presence of China in November 2021 displayed intimidation and harassment after Philippine navy personnel filmed and photographed unloading goods in WPS. Tensions over the waters spiked in the recent weeks after the Chinese coastguard ships fired water cannon at Philippine boats at Second Thomas Shoal in Spratly Islands.

After series of intimidations, President Duterte expressed an unusual strong leader remark and rather fostered warmer ties with China.

1.5.3. ECONOMIC SITUATION

Oil Price Hike. Fuel prices were rising in the recent months due to the limited supply of energy. According to Department of Energy (DOE), the high demand for crude oil was prompted as the economic activities in the world started opening up.

In October 2021, pump prices in Metro Manila ranged from P54.05 to P72.24 per liter for unleaded gasoline. Transportation sector and sectors dependent on oil lamented the series of increases in petroleum prices. The public transport sector was pressing government to allow public utility jeepneys (PUJs) to increase the minimum fare by P3.00 to P12.00 from currently P9.00. Meanwhile, the hike resulted to higher power rates in areas serviced by Manila Electric Company (Meralco), and prices of basic commodities.

According to Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas, the successive rising oil prices were reported to accelerate the inflation rate to as high as 5.3% in October 2021.

1.5.4. SOCIAL SERVICES

Covid-19 Pandemic Response in PH. As of November 28, 2021, the Philippines has 2,831,807 confirmed Covid-19 cases, 16,630 of which are active cases, 2,766,816 recovered and 48,361 died.

As of November 27, 2021, the Philippines has a total of 81,017,994 Covid-19 vaccine doses administered, 45,286,049 of which are first dose, 35,557,409 second dose and 174,536 booster dose.

Both the national government and local governments responded to the Covid-19 pandemic in the Philippines with various measures such as declarations of

emergency, closure of schools and public meeting places, community lockdowns, and other restrictions intended to slow the spread of the virus.

Here are some of the national responses and regulations:

Measures. It was only on March 9, 2020 that President Rodrigo Duterte declared a public health emergency authorizing local government units to employ their local disaster risk reduction management funds through Proclamation No. 922. President Duterte then signed an administrative order providing daily hazard pay and special risk allowance to the frontline employee including the health workers.

Lockdowns. The early lockdowns were announced in March 2020, covering the entirety of Metro Manila. The lockdown was further expanded days later throughout the entire island of Luzon and its associated islands. Total lockdowns were implemented weeks later which had restricted travel and transportation, imposed strict home quarantine among all households, and closed all non-essential private establishments within the island group.

Medical Supply. The office of the Vice President Leni Robredo raised funds to purchase thousands sets of PPE and donated them to front line health workers across the country.

Mass testing. As part of the government's efforts to conduct mass testing, it set up "mega swabbing centers" only on May 2020 by repurposing existing facilities. As of September 2020, the government reported over 3 million people have been tested.

Repatriation. The national government has repatriated citizens various countries affected by Covid-19. As of April 2020, at least 13,000 overseas Filipino workers were repatriated according to Department of Foreign Affairs. The first efforts involved repatriating Filipinos in Hubei, China. Upon arrival in the Philippines, individuals underwent mandatory quarantine for 14 days.

Military and Police. Both Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) and Philippine National Police (PNP) were employed by the national government as front liner in the health crisis. The PNP increased their visibility in various communities to arrest individuals and groups "without warning" who are violating quarantine protocols on physical distancing and mass gatherings. Border checkpoints were also placed in

areas with community quarantine to control the traffic of people and goods that may spread the various across regions.

Children aged 12 to 17 to get Vax. The government expanded the country's Covid-19 vaccination program to include children and teenagers. Minors 12 to 17 years old were inoculated with Pfizer, Sinovac and Moderna vaccines approved by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA).

In August 2021, the Department of Health (DOH) saw increasing cases of Covid-19 among all age groups specially the young children. However, expanding the vaccination program to the younger population means acquiring millions of supplies of vaccine doses. The projected population sector was about 29 million of the "pediatric sectors".

Ease of Community Quarantine Guidelines. Since the pandemic hit the Philippines in March 2020, several community quarantine guidelines were imposed all over the country. Covid-19 community quarantines were implemented the Inter-Agency Task Force for the Management of Emerging Infectious Diseases (IATF-EID).

Four main classifications were introduced in 2020 namely Enhanced Community Quarantine (ECQ) and General Community Quarantine (GCQ) with its variations: Modified Enhanced Community Quarantine (MECQ) and Modified General Community Quarantine (MGCQ). It was only in 2021 that the classifications were introduced with pilot implementation as Alert Level Systems (ALS) in Metro Manila. The Alert Level System ranged from levels 1 to 5, with 1 being the lowest case of transmission and 5 with critical cases of transmission. In October 2021, ALS was implemented in all the regions in the country.

Under new IATF guidelines, several establishments were allowed to operate in areas under Alert Level 3. The guidelines ensured that the establishments had maximum of 30% indoor venue capacity and employees were fully vaccinated. Some establishments include visitor or tourist attractions, cinemas and movie houses, in-person religious gatherings, and permitted social events.

Pilot testing of face-to-face or in-person classes for higher education and technical-vocational education and training were also granted to operate. Only until November 2021, Philippines started the pilot run of face-to-face classes in public and

some private schools. It took almost a year since the Philippines reopen in-person classes, making the country the last in the world in the world to open the schools.

2 SURVEY TIMETABLE

Below is the timeline of major survey research activities:

Activity	Duration
Preparations	
Questionnaires translation: English Core Questionnaire into Filipino	August 2021
Pilot test of Filipino questionnaire	September 17-19, 2021
Sampling of n=1,200 respondents	August 2021
Questionnaires translation of Filipino Questionnaire into other languages	September 20-24, 2021
Pre-fieldwork Preparations: Logistics, Reproduction of training materials and show cards	September 27-October 1, 2021
Finalization of Data Entry program	October 01, 2021
Fieldwork	
Training of Supervisors	October 3, 2021
Training of Interviewers	October 5-6, 2021
Fieldwork	October 7-11, 2021
Data Processing	
Data Encoding and cleaning	October 14-20, 2021

3 RESPONDENTS

3.1 CRITERIA OF SELECTING RESPONDENTS

Data was gathered through face-to-face interviews of 1,200 voting-age Filipino adults aged 18 years old and above.

Multi-stage sampling was used in selecting the respondents. Provinces, cities/towns and barangays were selected with probabilities proportional to size. Households were selected using the random walk procedure. Respondents were selected from the eligible adults in the household.

3.2 RESEARCH ETHICAL REVIEW

The Philippine government does not require a research ethical review for surveys conducted by non-government institutions.

4 SAMPLING PROCESS AND METHODOLOGY

4.1 SAMPLING SIZES AND ERROR MARGINS

An indicator of data quality is the standard error of the estimate, on which the margin for sampling error is based.   As survey statistics are mostly proportions, the key measure of data precision is the standard error of a proportion taken from a sample. It is computed as follows:

$$\pm Z \times \sqrt{\frac{p\,(1-p)}{n}}$$

Where *Z*, at 95% confidence level is 1.96; *p* is the sample proportion estimate and *n* is the sample size.   The overall sample size of 1,200 voting-age adults gives a maximum error margin of ± 2.83% at the 95% confidence level, assuming a simple random sampling design.   The sampling error is at its highest when the true proportion being estimated is close to 50%.

The following approximate 95%-confidence margins for sampling error should be made when aggregating data at various levels:

	Sample Size	**Error margin**
Philippines	1,200	±3%
National Capital Region	300	±6%
Balance Luzon	300	±6%
Visayas	300	±6%
Mindanao	300	±6%

However, somewhat higher error margins should be expected since multi-stage cluster sampling was used; this design-effect is not readily measurable through established statistical software.

4.2   SAMPLING SCHEME

The population data used in developing the sample design for the national survey was based on the 2015 Census of Population and Housing (2015 CPH) conducted by the Philippine Statistics Authority.

Stratification of Sample. The Philippines is geographically divided into three (3) main island groups: Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao. The three island groups are divided into regions for administrative purposes; regional groupings are based on geographical proximity and ethnolinguistic characteristics. As of 2021, there are 17 regions: 16 administrative regions and one (1) autonomous region (BARMM). The National Capital Region (NCR), located in Luzon, is one of the 16 administrative regions and is the capital region of the Philippines.

Based on this geographic and administrative divisions, the Philippines was stratified into the four study areas: 1) NCR; 2) Balance of Luzon (areas in Luzon outside of NCR); 3) Visayas; and, 4) Mindanao.

NCR is composed of 16 independent cities and one (1) independent municipality (Pateros), which are further divided into barangays (villages). The barangay is the smallest administrative government unit and political unit in the Philippines. Balance Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao are divided into 81 provinces. Provinces are the primary political and administrative unit, except in ARMM and in

independent component cities.[1] The 81 provinces are administratively divided into cities or municipalities, which are in turn divided into barangays (villages).

Allocation of Sample. Each of the four study areas had a sample size of 300 respondents, for a total of 1,200 statistically-representative sample of adults aged 18 years old and above nationwide. See Table 2 for the allocation of sample per geographical area.

Multi-stage sampling was used in selecting the respondents from 240 barangays selected from within the study areas. Provinces and barangays were selected with probabilities proportional to size. Households were selected using the random walk procedure.

Table 3.   Summary of Sample Allocation, Philippines, n=1200

Area	Sample Province	Sample City/ Mun.	Sample Brgy.	Probability Respondents
National Capital Region (NCR)	--	15	60	300
Balance Luzon	10	50	60	300
Visayas	5	49	60	300
Mindanao	6	43	60	300
TOTAL PHILIPPINES	**21**	**157**	**240**	**1,200**

4.2.1   FIRST STAGE-SELECTION OF PSU

In the National Capital Region (NCR), the primary sampling units (PSU) were the barangays, while in Balance Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao, the PSUs were the provinces.

In the NCR with an allocation of 300 respondents, 60 barangays were selected from all the barangays in the 17 NCR cities and municipalities with probability proportional to size.

For the rest of the Philippines (Balance Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao), the balance of 900 respondents (out of the 1,200) was equally allocated in each of the three

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[1] Balance Luzon is divided into seven (7) regions: Region I, CAR+Region II, Region III, Region IV-A, Region IV-B and Region V; Visayas into three (3) regions: Region VI, Region VII and Region VIII; and Mindanao into six (6) regions; Region IX, Region X, Caraga, Region XI, Region XII and BARMM (BARMM is autonomous).

study areas. Provinces were proportionally allocated among all regions, with provision that each region must have at least one province. Provinces were sampled with probability proportional to population size. A total of 21 provinces were selected: 10 in Balance Luzon, 5 in Visayas and 6 Mindanao.

4.2.2   SECOND STAGE- SELECTION OF SSU

For rest of the Philippines, the secondary sampling units (SSU) were the barangays. Within each study area (Balance Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao), 60 barangays were selected with probability proportional to population size.

4.2.3   THIRD STAGE- SELECTION OF HOUSEHOLDS

Systematic sampling or random walk procedure was used to establish the five (5) sample households in each of the sampled barangays. Systematic sampling entails the use of Starting Points (SPs), Random Start (RS), and Interval which depends on the urban-rural classification of each of the barangays.

1. The selection of sample household started with the designated Starting Point (SP), permanent structures within the barangay that were randomly generated during the sampling to ensure that these are not arbitrarily assigned by the interviewers.

    Only one SP shall be randomly generated per barangay. In case the designated SP was not available in the barangay, the interviewers shall substitute by applying the hierarchy of the six starting points.

2. At the SP, the interviewer located the first sample household using the designated Random Start (RS) number, following the right coverage rule.

    RS is the dwelling structure that will be considered as the first main household, from which a respondent shall be selected.

3. After the first sample household was identified, the succeeding four households were determined using this interval: six (6) for urban barangays and two (2) for rural barangays. The interval was applied until all the 5 required interviews in each barangay were completed.

4.2.4   FOURTH STAGE- SELECTION OF RESPONDENT

Once the interviewer has selected a household, she asked whether there are members of the household who are aged 18 and older and permanently living in that household.

Only one person per household was interviewed. In households with only one eligible respondent, random selection was not necessary. The lone eligible respondent was automatically selected for the interview. In households with two or more eligible household members, a respondent was randomly chosen among the voting-age adults in each selected household using a probability respondent selection table.

If the randomly selected household member was not at home or not available at the time of the interview, the interviewer made two more attempts to contact him or her. Up to three attempts were made at different times of the day, days of the week, and, if possible, on the weekend within the fieldwork period.

4.3   NUMBER OF CALLS AND SUBSTITUTION/ALTERNATE SAMPLES

Shown in Table 4 are the final dispositions of case codes. These were slightly modified for area-based in-person household surveys, based on the American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR) Standard Definitions on Final Dispositions of Case Codes and Outcome Rates for Surveys.

A total of 3,212 households were contacted for the survey, of which 1,200 were completed interviews. Of the 1,200 completed interviews, 530 were main (original) households, and 670 were replacement households.

There were 1,250 eligible cases for which no interview was obtained: 977 cases the respondent was away/not available, 233 cases of known respondent refusal, 10 cases of break-off/terminated and 30 cases of physically or mentally unable/incompetent respondent.

There were 287 cases of unknown eligibility and no interview: 197 cases of nobody home, 20 cases of household-level refusal, 56 cases unknown if household has an eligible respondent, and 14 cases unable to enter building/reach housing unit.

There were 475 cases of non-eligible households/no eligible respondents.

Table 4.   Final Dispositions of Case Codes

Outcome of Visit	Frequency	Percentage
INTERVIEWED	**1,200**	**37.4**
Completed (I)	1,200	37.4
Original	*530*	*16.5*
Replicate	*670*	*20.9*
ELIGIBLE, NO INTERVIEW (Non-response)	**1250**	**38.9**
Respondent Away/Unavailable (NC)	977	30.4
Known respondent refusal (R)	233	7.3
Break-off/Terminated (P)	10	0.3
Physically or Mentally unable/incompetent (O)	30	0.9
UNKNOWN ELIGIBILITY, NON-INTERVIEW	**287**	**8.8**
Nobody is home	197	6.1
Household-level refusal	20	0.6
Unknown if household has an eligible respondent	56	1.7
Unable to enter building/reach housing unit	14	0.4
NOT ELIGIBLE	**475**	**14.8**
No eligible respondent	150	4.7
Not a housing unit	325	10.1
TOTAL	**3,212**	**100**

4.4   SURVEY STATISTICS

Response Rate. The response rate for this survey is 49%. SWS computed the response rate (RR) following the definition that response rate is the number of complete interviews (I) with reporting cases divided by the number of eligible cases in the sample:

$$RR6 = \frac{I + P}{((I + P) + (R + NC + O)}$$

Where:

I = Complete interview;

P = Partial interview;

R = Refusal and break-off;

NC = Non-contact;

O = Other

Shown in Table 5 are the response rates disaggregated by area, locale, sex, age and educational attainment of the respondents. The response rates are higher in Mindanao (63%), rural areas (54%) and among females (60%).

Table 5. Response Rates Disaggregated by Socio-demographic Characteristics of Respondents

	Response rate (%)
Total Philippines	**49.0%**
Area	
National Capital Region (NCR)	41.3
Balance Luzon	41.3
Visayas	57.8
Mindanao	62.9
Locale	
Urban	45.8
Rural	54.2
Sex	
Males	41.6
Females	59.6
Age group	
18-24 years old	47.5
25-34	46.4
35-44	51.0
45-54	48.7
55 years old and above	50.8
Highest Educational Attainment	
No formal qualification	50.7
Elementary graduate	51.1
Secondary	48.1
University degree incomplete	46.3
University degree completed	52.7

Cooperation Rate. The cooperation rate for this survey is 83.2%. A cooperation rate (COOP) is the proportion of all cases interviewed of all eligible units ever contacted. Respondent-level cooperation rates are calculated using only contacts with and refusals from known respondents. COOP defines those unable to do an interview as also incapable of cooperating and they are excluded from the base.

$$COOP = \frac{I + P}{(I + P) + R}$$

Where:

I = Complete interview

P = Partial interview

R = Refusal and break-off

Shown in Table 6 are the cooperation rates disaggregated by area, locale, class, sex, age and educational attainment of the respondents. The cooperation rates are higher in Mindanao and rural areas.

Table 6.   Cooperation Rates Disaggregated by Socio-demographic Characteristics of Respondents

	Cooperation rate (%)
Total Philippines	**83.2**
Area	
National Capital Region (NCR)	72.5
Balance Luzon	77.3
Visayas	92.6
Mindanao	94.6
Locale	
Urban	78.3
Rural	91.0
Sex	
Males	81.0
Females	85.5
Age group	
18-24 years old	82.0
25-34	83.4
35-44	81.5
45-54	84.7
55 years old and above	83.9
Highest Educational Attainment	
No formal qualification	87.6
Elementary graduate	85.9
Secondary	81.6
University degree incomplete	79.8
University degree completed	87.2

5 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

5.1 PREPARATION

5.1.1 QUESTIONNAIRE

The final questionnaire is composed of two modules: the Main Questionnaire and the Socio-Demographic (SDC) Questionnaire. The Main Questionnaire has 186 questions, while the SDC Questionnaire has 15 questions, for a total of 201 question items.

In addition, SWS requested permission from the ABS Secretariat to include 15 country-specific questions. Of these 15 questions, elven (11) were asked in previous ABS survey waves, and four (4) were developed by SWS. In the attached final questionnaire, question items that are part of the core ABS questionnaire are denoted by question numbers that start with ABS, while the Philippine-specific questions are denoted by PHL.

The definitive language version of the core questionnaire, English, was translated into Filipino. The final Filipino version of the questionnaire became the basis of the other language versions translated by the pool of SWS language translators: Iluko, Bicol, Hiligaynon, Cebuano, Waray, Chavacano, and Maguindanaon.

5.1.2 PRE-TESTING AND FINALIZING QUESTIONNAIRE

The Filipino version of the questionnaire was pilot tested in September 17-19, 2021.

The pilot survey involved the face-to-face interview of 10 voting-age respondents (18 and above) in Metro Manila.

The objectives of the pilot test were to:

- Determine the time length of the interview;
- Improve the wording of the questions, if necessary;
- Eliminate unnecessary questions or add new items, as the case may be;
- Test question sequence and identify bases;
- Correct and improve translation;
- Find out which items are conceptually vague;

- Check accuracy and adequacy of the questionnaire instructions;
- Determine whether the focus of the question is clear; and,
- Identify interviewer's recording difficulties.

Scripted verbal probes were asked to determine the respondent's comprehension (i.e., question intent, meaning of specific terms) of the selected questions or battery of question items.

Revisions were made in the questionnaire based on the pilot test findings.

5.1.3 TRAINING

Two sets of training were conducted prior to the fieldwork implementation – one for Supervising Anchors and one for the field interviewers.

5.1.3.1 SUPERVISOR

Training among the 19 Supervising Anchors (SAs) was conducted virtually (via Zoom) on October 3, 2021. The training was conducted by the Project Manager. The SA training was conducted in one (1) day for questionnaire implementation and for practice interviews and discussion on quality control measures.

The SAs directly reported to the Project Director (Ms. Linda Guerrero), the Field Manager (Ms. Josie Tayactac), and Project Manager (Ms. Iremae Labucay). The SAs were in-charge of the overall day-to-day monitoring of the conduct of the survey implementation as well as the administration of fieldwork logistics.

5.1.3.2 INTERVIEWER

The field interviewers' training was conducted virtually via Zoom on October 7-11, 2021.

The training of field interviewers covered survey methodology, questionnaire implementation, practice interviews and quality control measures.

5.2   FIELDWORK

The survey was conducted through face-to-face interviews.

The following four (4) photos show actual interviews being conducted. The photos were taken after SWS obtained permission from the respondents to have their photos taken and for SWS to use the photos for purposes of documentation, in compliance with the Philippine Data Privacy Act.
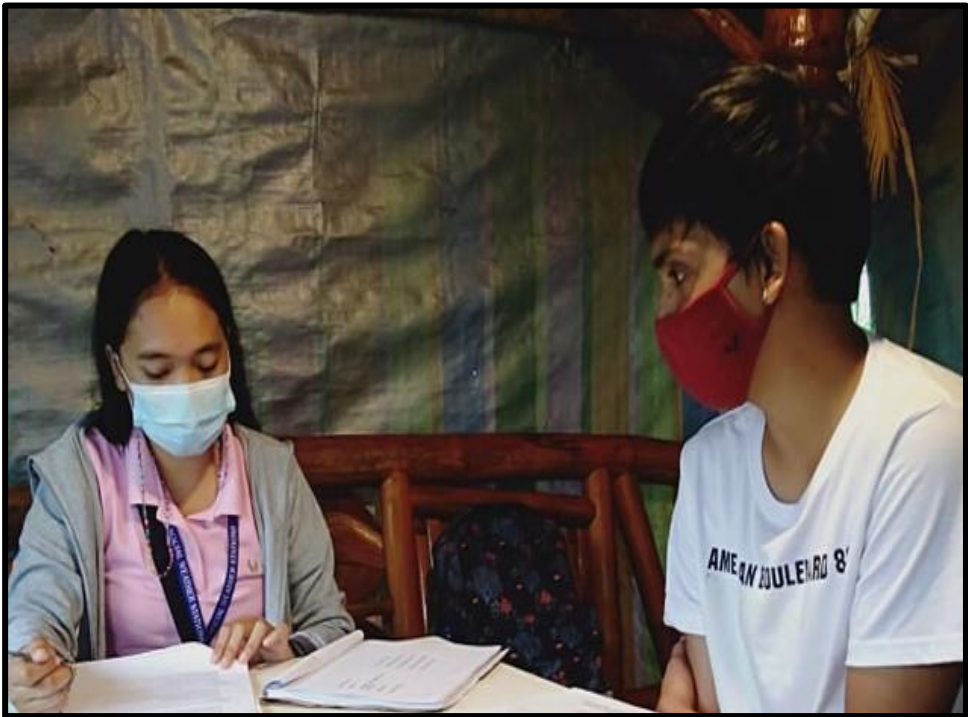
5.2.1   WORKERS ON HAND

For this project, a total of 68 field interviewers were deployed.

5.2.2   SUPERVISION
5.2.2.1   EVALUATION OF INTERVIEWER'S WORK

SWS implemented four quality control measures during data collection:

1. Direct observation of first interviews of all interviewers;
2. Direct observation of subsequent interviews after start-off;
3. Spot-checking; and,
4. Back-checking.

Direct observation of first interviews of all interviewers at start-off.   ALL first interviews of each field interviewer were observed by her field supervisor. After the Direct Observation, the supervisor evaluated the interviewer's performance. Only after meeting a certain evaluation criterion was an interviewer left to interview on her own. Supervisors observed and evaluated the interviewer in: 1) the selection of sampled households by following the rules of coverage, 2) implementation of the survey questionnaire, including survey aids.

Direct observation of subsequent interviews after start-off. The supervisor observed at least ONE (1) subsequent interview after the direct observation at start-off.

Spot-checking. Spot-checks are unannounced ("surprise") observation of an interviewer by a supervisor while an interview is in progress. Spot-checks were done while the supervisor was still on-site (that is, within the barangay), and randomly. Spot-checking required supervisors to physically observe interviews for at least 20 minutes of questionnaire implementation. Supervisors must spot-check at least ONE (1) interview.

Back-checking. Supervisors were required to back-check at least TWO (2) completed interviews: ONE (1) through in person and ONE (1) through phone. Supervisors may conduct the required one (1) back-check through phone on the day of the wrap-up. Back-checking was done after an interview was completed.

As shown in Figure 2, a total of 655 or 55% of the 1,200 completed interviews were validated by quality control: 299 or 25% were directly observed either during start-off (57 or 5%) or subsequent interviews after start-off (242 or 20%); 59 were spot-checked (5%); and, 297 were back-checked (25%).
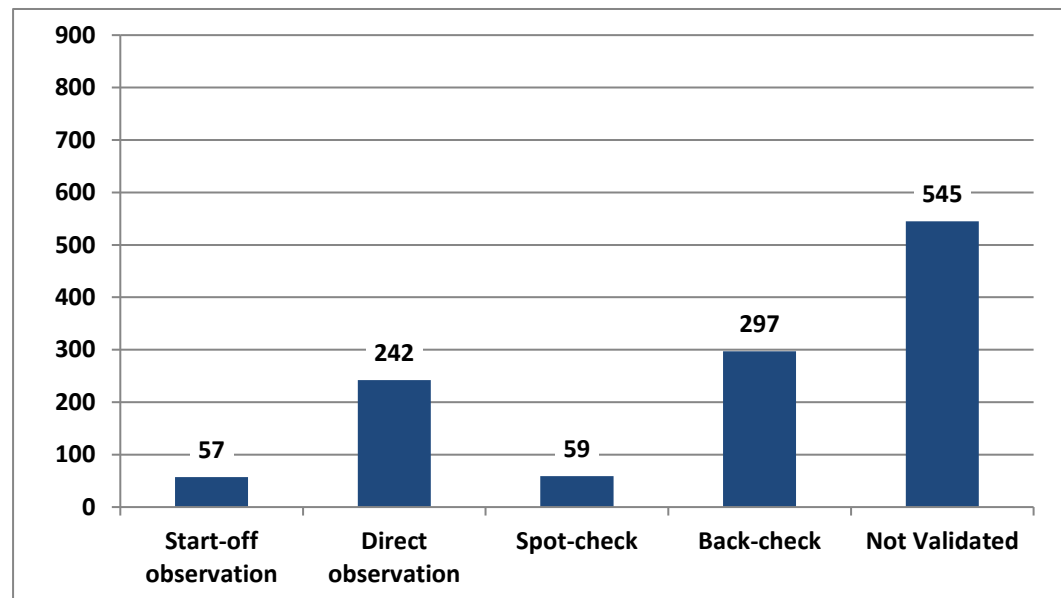
Figure 2.   **Frequency Distribution of Quality Control Validations Made**

5.2.2.3   RE-TESTING
NOT APPLICABLE

5.3 FIELD EDITING

After each interview, the interviewer was asked to go over her own work and check for consistency. All accomplished interview schedules were submitted to the assigned group supervisor who, in turn, edited every interview.

5.3.1   DATA PROCESSING, DATA ENTRY AND DATA CLEANING

A computer data entry program in CSPro was prepared to facilitate the encoding process and checking of encoded data. Range-rules as well as skip and fill applications were incorporated in the data entry program to ensure that encoded responses were within defined limits. Encoded data were validated (at least 50%) by a group separate from the encoders. When encoding was completed, the data was converted into SPSS format.

5.4   PROBLEMS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Issues in the Implementation of the Questionnaire. The main issues encountered by the interviewers during the fieldwork were related to the length of the questionnaire. The average duration of an interview was 80 minutes, and median of 78 minutes.

Several respondents complained that the questionnaire was too long, and the interview consumed a lot of their time because there were too many questions. Some said they liked the questions but suggested that it should be shorter next time, so it would not be exhausting for both respondents and interviewers. A few respondents were also concerned that the interviewers were getting tired of too much talking.

There were respondents who had difficulty in comprehending the questions and choosing among the response categories. Some said the questions were confusing or difficult to answer. They also complained that the questions were repetitive or asking the same things. Some likewise noted of the question items that were a bit extreme and very hypothetical. Nevertheless, there were some who mentioned that the question items in the survey were very informative.

A few respondents also commented that there are many too confidential questions and a survey should not ask these kinds of questions. Some were nervous to answer the survey questions especially as these were about politics. They have suspicions that the survey was being conducted by the government. Some were worried that they might give inappropriate answers.

SWS anticipated that respondents would find the interview to be lengthy, as per the feedback based on pilot survey. Therefore, the interviewers were trained how to respond to respondents who would complain of lengthy interviews, start to get uncooperative or unresponsive in the middle of the interviews, or who would refuse to continue with the interviews.

Respondent Feedback to the Survey. Despite of the general complaints of respondents that the interview was quite lengthy and too time-consuming, the respondents have an otherwise overall positive perception of the survey and of the question topics.

They found the questions to be good, interesting, and timely. Some respondents mentioned that they appreciated to be interviewed for the survey because they were able to express their opinion about the current problems in the government. There were respondents who mentioned that they have also learned a lot of information from the question items.

A few mentioned that they were happy to be interviewed for the good of the country. They said that the voices of the poor will be heard through the survey. They were happy that SWS conducted the survey in their area because they only see survey results in the television and not sure if the organization really exists. They were happy that the SWS field staff could see the poverty in their area. A respondent said he would not entertain interviewers if they are not from SWS.

Still, some respondents had apprehensions about the surveys. There were some who thought that the survey was about the elections, or that the survey was being conducted by the government on behalf of the president. Some quizzed the interviewers as to what was the true purpose of the survey since the questions were mostly about politics. There were also respondents who were worried that they might get jailed because of the survey – they were concerned that the survey was related to the drug campaign currently being implemented by the present administration.

6 RELIABILITY ANALYSIS

As part of a full review of the survey, questions were subjected to a reliability analysis. Reliability was measured using Cronbach's alpha, α. It is a common rule of thumb that a Cronbach α value of .6 to .7 is an acceptable value. This Technical Report uses commonly accepted rule of thumb in interpreting Cronbach's α values:

$\alpha \geq 0.9$ *Excellent*
$0.7 \leq \alpha < 0.9$ *Good*
$0.6 \leq \alpha < 0.7$ *Acceptable*
$0.5 \leq \alpha < 0.6$ *Below Standard*
$\alpha < 0.5$ *Poor*

6.1   ECONOMIC EVALUATIONS

The Cronbach's α value for the six items is 0.57, which is considered *below standard.*

Each of the six items is positively correlated with each of the other questions in this battery. Q2 (0.27) and Q3 (0.28) have the lowest corrected item-total correlation.

Deleting any of the items from this battery would not have significant effect on the overall Cronbach's α value, i.e., none of the items would increase the reliability if they were deleted because all values are less than the overall reliability α = 0.57.

Cronbach's α = 0.57	Corrected Item-total correlation	Cronbach's α if item deleted
Q1. How would you rate the overall economic condition of our country today?	0.33	0.51
Q2. How would you describe the change in the economic condition of our country over the last few years?	0.27	0.54
Q3. What do you think will be the state of our country's economic condition a few years from now?	0.28	0.56
Q4. As for your own family, how do you rate the economic situation of your family today?	0.37	0.50
Q5. How would you compare the current economic condition of your family with what it was a few years ago?	0.35	0.51
Q6. What do you think the economic situation of your family will be a few years from now?	0.32	0.51

6.2   TRUST IN POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS

The Cronbach's α value for the 11 items is 0.83, which is considered *good*.

Each of the 11 items is positively correlated with each of the other questions in this battery. Q7 and Q9 both (0.44) have the lowest corrected item-total correlation.

Deleting any of the items from this battery would not have significant effect on the overall Cronbach's α value, i.e., none of the items would increase the reliability if they were deleted because all values are less than or equal the overall reliability α = 0.83.

Cronbach's α = 0.83	Corrected Item-total correlation	Cronbach's α if item deleted
Q7. The Prime Minister/President	0.44	0.82
Q8. The courts	0.48	0.82
Q9. The national government [in capital city]	0.44	0.82
Q10. Political parties [not any specific party]	0.54	0.81
Q11. Parliament	0.60	0.80
Q12. Civil service	0.53	0.81
Q13. The military (or armed forces)	0.48	0.82
Q14. The police	0.50	0.81
Q15. Local government	0.53	0.81
Q16. Election Commission	0.51	0.81
Q17. NGOs	0.45	0.82

6.3 SOCIAL CAPITAL

The Cronbach's α value for the four (4) items is 0.69, which is considered *acceptable*.

Each of the four items is positively correlated with each of the other questions in this battery. Q24 (0.39) has the lowest corrected item-total correlation.

Deleting any of the items from this battery would not have significant effect on the overall Cronbach's α value, i.e., none of the items would increase the reliability if they were deleted because all values are less than the overall reliability α = 0.69.

Cronbach's α = 0.69	Corrected Item-total correlation	Cronbach's α if item deleted
Q24. Your relatives	0.39	0.67
Q25. Your neighbors	0.48	0.62
Q26. Other people you interact with	0.57	0.56
Q27. People you meet for the first time	0.45	0.63

6.4   ACCESS TO PUBLIC SERVICE

The Cronbach's α value for the six (7) items is 0.63, which is considered *acceptable*.

Each of the seven items is positively correlated with each of the other questions in this battery. Q45 (0.19) has the lowest corrected item-total correlation.

Deleting Q45 from this battery has a small effect on the overall Cronbach's α value, increasing the overall reliability to α = 0.67.

Cronbach's α = 0.63	Corrected Item-total correlation	Cronbach's α if item deleted
Q39. Roads in good condition	0.38	0.58
Q40. Running water	0.38	0.58
Q41. Public transportation	0.44	0.57
Q42. Healthcare	0.40	0.58
Q43. Help from the police when you need it	0.40	0.57
Q44. Access to the Internet	0.32	0.60
Q45. Childcare	0.19	0.67

A. PSYCHOLOGICAL INVOLVEMENT

The Cronbach's α value for the three (3) items is 0.62, which is considered *acceptable*.

Each of the three items is positively correlated with each of the other questions in this battery. Q49 (0.42) has the lowest corrected item-total correlation.

Deleting any of the items from this battery would not have significant effect on the overall Cronbach's α value, i.e., none of the items would increase the reliability if they were deleted because all values are less than the overall reliability α = 0.62.

Cronbach's α = 0.62	Corrected Item-total correlation	Cronbach's α if item deleted
Q47. How interested would you say you are in politics?	0.45	0.50
Q48. How often do you follow news about politics and government?	0.48	0.49
Q49. When you get together with your family members or friends, how often do you discuss political matters?	0.42	0.56

6.5   INTERNET AND SOCIAL MEDIA

The Cronbach's α value for the four (4) items is 0.87, which is considered *good*.

Each of the four items is positively correlated with each of the other questions in this battery. Q52a (0.66) has the lowest corrected item-total correlation.

Deleting any of the items from this battery would not have significant effect on the overall Cronbach's α value, i.e., none of the items would increase the reliability if they were deleted because the values are less than or equal to the overall reliability α = 0.87.

Cronbach's α = 0.87	Corrected Item-total Correlation	Cronbach's α If Item Deleted
Q52a. To talk to or to connect with other people	0.66	0.87
Q52b. To express my opinion on political issues	0.80	0.81
Q52c. To share news or information	0.82	0.79
Q52d. To organize to influence politics	0.68	0.85

6.6   TRADITIONALISM

The Cronbach's α value for the 12 items is 0.73, which is considered *good*.

Each of the 12 items is positively correlated with each of the other questions in this battery. Q67 (0.27) has the lowest corrected item-total correlation.

Deleting any of the items from this battery would not have significant effect on the overall Cronbach's α value, i.e., none of the items would increase the reliability if they were deleted because almost all values are less than or equal the overall reliability α = 0.73.

Cronbach's α = 0.73	Corrected Item-total correlation	Cronbach's α if item deleted
Q56. For the sake of the family, the individual should put his personal interests second.	0.30	0.72
Q57. In a group, we should sacrifice our individual interest for the sake of the group's collective interest.	0.43	0.70
Q58. For the sake of national interest, individual interest could be sacrificed.	0.40	0.71
Q59. When dealing with others, developing a long-term relationship is more important than securing one's immediate interest.	0.38	0.71
Q60. Even if parents' demands are unreasonable, children still should do what they ask.	0.40	0.71
Q61. When a mother-in-law and a daughter-in-law come into conflict, even if the mother-in-law is in the wrong, the husband should still persuade his wife to obey his mother.	0.37	0.71
Q62. Being a student, one should not question the authority of their teacher.	0.40	0.71
Q63. In a group, we should avoid open quarrel to preserve the harmony of the group.	0.38	0.71
Q64. Even if there is some disagreement with others, one should avoid the conflict.	0.39	0.71

Cronbach's α = 0.73	Corrected Item-total correlation	Cronbach's α if item deleted
Q65. A person should not insist on his own opinion if his co-workers disagree with him.	0.32	0.72
Q66. Wealth and poverty, success and failure are all determined by fate.	0.33	0.72
Q67. If one could have only one child, it is more preferable to have a boy than a girl.	0.27	0.73

6.7 OPERATION OF CURRENT GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS

The Cronbach's α value for the four (4) items is 0.72, which is considered *good*.

Each of the four items is positively correlated with each of the other questions in this battery. Q80 (0.46) has the lowest corrected item-total correlation.

Deleting any of the items from this battery would not have significant effect on the overall Cronbach's α value, i.e., none of the items would increase the reliability if they were deleted because all values are less than the overall reliability α = 0.72.

Cronbach's α = 0.72	Corrected Item-total correlation	Cronbach's α if item deleted
Q80. Over the long run, our system of government is capable of solving the problems our country faces.	0.46	0.68
Q81. Thinking in general, I am proud of our system of government.	0.52	0.65
Q82. A system like ours, even if it runs into problems, deserves the people's support.	0.50	0.66
Q83. I would rather live under our system of government than any other that I can think of.	0.54	0.63

6.8   QUALITY OF GOVERNANCE

The Cronbach's α value for the nine (9) items is 0.67, which is considered *acceptable*.

Each of the nine items is positively correlated with each of the other questions in this battery. Q99 (0.26) and Q102 (0.25) have the lowest corrected item-total correlation.

Deleting any of the items from this battery would not have significant effect on the overall Cronbach's α value, i.e., none of the items would increase the reliability if they were deleted because all values are less or equal than the overall reliability α = 0.67.

Cronbach's α = 0.67	Corrected Item-total correlation	Cronbach's α if item deleted
Q99. People have the power to remove a government they don't like.	0.26	0.67
Q100. In our country, parties and candidates not in power have opportunities to be elected into government.	0.35	0.65
Q101. Between elections, the people have no way of holding the government responsible for its actions.	0.32	0.65
Q102. When government leaders break the laws, there is nothing the court can do.	0.25	0.67
Q103. All citizens from different ethnic communities in [Country X] are treated equally by the government.	0.42	0.63
Q104. Rich and poor people are treated equally by the government.	0.38	0.64
Q105. People have basic necessities like food, clothes, and shelter.	0.33	0.65
Q106. People are free to speak what they think without fear.	0.47	0.62

Q107. People can join any organization they like without fear.	0.37	0.64

6.9 LEGITIMACY OF DEMOCRACY/ DETACHMENT FROM AUTHORITARIANISM

The Cronbach's α value for the four (4) items is 0.71, which is considered *good*.

Each of the four items is positively correlated with each of the other questions in this battery. Q131 (0.43) has the lowest corrected item-total correlation.

Deleting any of the items from this battery would not have significant effect on the overall Cronbach's α value, i.e., none of the items would increase the reliability if they were deleted because all values are less than the overall reliability α = 0.71.

Cronbach's α = 0.71	Corrected Item-total Correlation	Cronbach's α If Item Deleted
Q129. We should get rid of parliament and elections and have a strong leader decide things	0.50	0.64
Q130. Only one political party should be allowed to stand for election and hold office	0.54	0.62
Q131. The army (military) should come in to govern the country	0.43	0.68
Q132. We should get rid of elections and parliaments and have experts make decisions on behalf of the people	0.52	0.64

6.10 CITIZEN EMPOWERMENT AND POLITICAL SUPPORT

The Cronbach's α value for the five (5) items is 0.60, which is considered *acceptable*.

Each of the five items is positively correlated with each of the other questions in this battery. Q133 (0.23) has the lowest corrected item-total correlation.

Deleting Q133 from this battery has a no effect on the overall Cronbach's α value, as the overall reliability is α = 0.61.

Cronbach's α = 0.60	Corrected Item-total Correlation	Cronbach's α If Item Deleted
Q133. I think I have the ability to participate in politics	0.23	0.61
Q134. Sometimes politics and government seems so complicated that a person like me can't really understand what is going on	0.36	0.54
Q135. People like me don't have any influence over what the government does	0.39	0.52
Q136. You can generally trust the people who run our government to do what is right	0.40	0.52
Q137. A citizen should always remain loyal only to his country, no matter how imperfect it is or what wrong it has done	0.40	0.51

6.11 AUTHORITARIAN/DEMOCRATIC VALUES

The Cronbach's α value for the 10 items is 0.64, which is considered *acceptable*.

Each of the 10 items is positively correlated with each of the other questions in this battery. Q146 (0.16) has the lowest corrected item-total correlation.

Deleting any of the items from this battery would not have significant effect on the overall Cronbach's α value, i.e., none of the items would increase the reliability if they were deleted because the values are less than or equal to the overall reliability α = 0.64.

Cronbach's α = 0.64	Corrected Item-total correlation	Cronbach's α if item deleted
Q146. Women should not be involved in politics as much as men.	0.16	0.65
Q147. The government should consult religious authorities when interpreting the laws.	0.36	0.61
Q148. People with little or no education should have as much say in politics as highly-educated people.	0.21	0.64
Q149. Government leaders are like the head of a family; we should all follow their decisions.	0.37	0.60
Q150. The government should decide whether certain ideas should be allowed to be discussed in society.	0.39	0.60
Q151. Harmony of the community will be disrupted if people organize lots of groups.	0.29	0.62
Q152. When judges decide important cases, they should accept the view of the executive branch.	0.38	0.60
Q153. If the government is constantly checked [i.e. monitored and supervised] by the	0.40	0.60

Cronbach's α = 0.64	Corrected Item-total correlation	Cronbach's α if item deleted
legislature, it cannot possibly accomplish great things.		
Q154. If we have political leaders who are morally upright, we can let them decide everything.	0.27	0.62
Q155. If people have too many different ways of thinking, society will be chaotic.	0.23	0.63

6.12 REDISTRIBUTION

The Cronbach's α value for the four (4) items is 0.77, which is considered *good*.

Each of the four items is positively correlated with each of the other questions in this battery. Q160A (0.39) has the lowest corrected item-total correlation.

Except for Q160A, deleting any of the items from this battery would not have significant effect on the overall Cronbach's α value, i.e., none of the items would increase the reliability if they were deleted because most of the values are less than the overall reliability α = 0.77.

Cronbach's α = 0.77	Corrected Item-total Correlation	Cronbach's α If Item Deleted
Q160A. Narrow the gap between the rich and poor.	0.39	0.81
Q160B. Make sure that everyone has affordable housing.	0.64	0.67
Q160C. Make sure that everyone has access to basic medical care.	0.62	0.69
Q160D. Make sure that basic necessities such as food and shelters are provided for everyone.	0.65	0.67

6.13 DEMOCRATIC DECONSOLIDATION

The Cronbach's α value for the four (4) items is 0.77, which is considered *good*.

Each of the four items is positively correlated with each of the other questions in this battery. Q171 (0.54) has the lowest corrected item-total correlation.

Deleting Q171 from this battery has a no effect on the overall Cronbach's α value, as the overall reliability is α = 0.73.

Cronbach's α = 0.77	Corrected Item-total Correlation	Cronbach's α If Item Deleted
Q168. In order to solve the country's urgent problems, a leader can govern the country by decrees and disregard the parliament if necessary.	0.58	0.70
Q169. As long as a government can solve our country's economic problem, it does not matter if the government holds regular elections or not.	0.58	0.70
Q170. This country needs a leader who can break the rules if necessary to get things done.	0.57	0.71
Q171. As long as the government can maintain order and stability in the country, it does not matter whether it is democratic or undemocratic.	0.54	0.73

The Cronbach's α value for the five (5) items is 0.77, which is considered *good*.

Each of the five items is positively correlated with each of the other questions in this battery. Both Q172c and Q172e are (0.50) have the lowest corrected item-total correlation.

Deleting any of the items from this battery would not have significant effect on the overall Cronbach's α value, i.e., none of the items would increase the reliability if they were deleted because all values are less than the overall reliability α = 0.77.

Cronbach's α = 0.77	Corrected Item-total Correlation	Cronbach's α If Item Deleted
Q172a. A public health crisis like the Covid-19 pandemic	0.57	0.72
Q172b. An economic crisis that has caused the loss of many jobs	0.55	0.73
Q172c. Widespread corruption that the president [PM] claims can only be reduced by increasing executive power	0.50	0.74
Q172d. A security crisis due to social unrest or terrorism	0.64	0.70
Q172e. The country is at war	0.50	0.75

7 EXAMINATION OF REPRESENTATIVENESS OF SAMPLE SET AND WEIGHTING

7.1 GOODNESS-OF-FIT TESTS

A. Gender

	Sample		Population	Result
	Frequency	Percent	Percent	
Male	600	50.0	51.0	Chi square= 0.040
Female	600	50.0	49.0	P-value= 0.841
Total	1,200	100		P>.05 Sample is consistent with the population

B. Age

	Sample		Population	Result
	Frequency	Percent	Percent	
18-24	173	14.4	21	Chi square= 6.665
25-34	262	21.8	25	
35-44	247	20.6	20	P-value= 0.246
45-54	199	16.6	16	
55-64	173	14.4	10	
65 and above	146	12.2	8	P>.05
Total	1,200	100	100	Sample is consistent with the population

C. Education

	Sample		Population	Result
	Frequency	Percent	Percent	
No formal education	14	1.2	1.8	Chi square= 8.7028
Incomplete primary/elementary	127	10.6	12	
Complete primary/elementary	159	13.3	12	
Incomplete secondary/high school: technical/vocational type	6	0.5	0.1	P-value= 0.4651
Complete secondary/high school: technical/vocational type	60	5.0	2.9	
Incomplete secondary/high school	198	16.5	11	
Complete secondary/high school	318	26.5	30	
Some university education	182	15.2	14	P>.05
University education completed	131	10.9	16	Sample is consistent with the population
Post-graduate degree	5	0.4	0.2	
Total	**1,200**	**100**	**100**	

7.2 SAMPLE REPRESENTATIVENESS

A. Gender

Gender	Before weighting		After weighting	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Male	600	50	600	50
Female	600	50	600	50
Total	**1,200**	**100.0**	**1,200**	**100.0**

B. Age

Age Group	Before weighting		After weighting	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
18-24	173	14.4	170	14.2
25-34	262	21.8	263	22.0
35-44	247	20.6	256	21.3
45-54	199	16.6	184	15.4
55-64	173	14.4	174	14.5
65 and above	146	12.2	153	12.7
Total	**1,200**	**100.0**	**1,200**	**100.0**

C. Education

Education	Before weighting		After weighting	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
No formal education	14	1.2	14	1.2
Incomplete primary/elementary	127	10.6	125	10.4
Complete primary/elementary	159	13.3	172	14.3
Incomplete secondary/high school: technical/vocational type	6	0.5	5	0.4
Complete secondary/high school: technical/vocational type	60	5.0	65	5.4
Incomplete secondary/high school	198	16.5	195	16.3
Complete secondary/high school	318	26.5	315	26.2
Some university education	182	15.2	175	14.6
University education completed	131	10.9	129	10.8
Post-graduate degree	5	0.4	5	0.5
Total	**1,200**	**100.0**	**1,200**	**100.0**

Appendix

1. List of PSU and SSU

No.	Region	Primary Sampling Unit	Secondary Sampling Unit	Tertiary Sampling Unit/Barangay
1	NCR	Barangay 121	--	--
2	NCR	Barangay 121	--	--
3	NCR	Barangay 121	--	--
4	NCR	Barangay 121	--	--
5	NCR	Barangay 121	--	--
6	NCR	Barangay 163	--	--
7	NCR	Barangay 163	--	--
8	NCR	Barangay 163	--	--
9	NCR	Barangay 163	--	--
10	NCR	Barangay 163	--	--
11	NCR	Barangay 366	--	--
12	NCR	Barangay 366	--	--
13	NCR	Barangay 366	--	--
14	NCR	Barangay 366	--	--
15	NCR	Barangay 366	--	--
16	NCR	Barangay 834	--	--
17	NCR	Barangay 834	--	--

No.	Region	Primary Sampling Unit	Secondary Sampling Unit	Tertiary Sampling Unit/Barangay
18	NCR	Barangay 834	--	--
19	NCR	Barangay 834	--	--
20	NCR	Barangay 834	--	--
21	NCR	Barangay 899	--	--
22	NCR	Barangay 899	--	--
23	NCR	Barangay 899	--	--
24	NCR	Barangay 899	--	--
25	NCR	Barangay 899	--	--
26	NCR	Barangay Addition Hills	--	--
27	NCR	Barangay Addition Hills	--	--
28	NCR	Barangay Addition Hills	--	--
29	NCR	Barangay Addition Hills	--	--
30	NCR	Barangay Addition Hills	--	--
31	NCR	Barangay Barangka Drive	--	--
32	NCR	Barangay Barangka Drive	--	--
33	NCR	Barangay Barangka Drive	--	--
34	NCR	Barangay Barangka Drive	--	--
35	NCR	Barangay Barangka Drive	--	--
36	NCR	Barangay Highway Hills	--	--
37	NCR	Barangay Highway Hills	--	--
38	NCR	Barangay Highway Hills	--	--

No.	Region	Primary Sampling Unit	Secondary Sampling Unit	Tertiary Sampling Unit/Barangay
39	NCR	Barangay Highway Hills	--	--
40	NCR	Barangay Highway Hills	--	--
41	NCR	Barangay Plainview	--	--
42	NCR	Barangay Plainview	--	--
43	NCR	Barangay Plainview	--	--
44	NCR	Barangay Plainview	--	--
45	NCR	Barangay Plainview	--	--
46	NCR	Barangay Concepcion Uno	--	--
47	NCR	Barangay Concepcion Uno	--	--
48	NCR	Barangay Concepcion Uno	--	--
49	NCR	Barangay Concepcion Uno	--	--
50	NCR	Barangay Concepcion Uno	--	--
51	NCR	Barangay San Roque	--	--
52	NCR	Barangay San Roque	--	--
53	NCR	Barangay San Roque	--	--
54	NCR	Barangay San Roque	--	--
55	NCR	Barangay San Roque	--	--
56	NCR	Barangay Buting	--	--
57	NCR	Barangay Buting	--	--
58	NCR	Barangay Buting	--	--
59	NCR	Barangay Buting	--	--

No.	Region	Primary Sampling Unit	Secondary Sampling Unit	Tertiary Sampling Unit/Barangay
60	NCR	Barangay Buting	--	--
61	Balance Luzon	Pangasinan	Agno	Barangay Poblacion West
62	Balance Luzon	Pangasinan	Agno	Barangay Poblacion West
63	Balance Luzon	Pangasinan	Agno	Barangay Poblacion West
64	Balance Luzon	Pangasinan	Agno	Barangay Poblacion West
65	Balance Luzon	Pangasinan	Agno	Barangay Poblacion West
66	Balance Luzon	Pangasinan	City of Alaminos	Barangay Poblacion
67	Balance Luzon	Pangasinan	City of Alaminos	Barangay Poblacion
68	Balance Luzon	Pangasinan	City of Alaminos	Barangay Poblacion
69	Balance Luzon	Pangasinan	City of Alaminos	Barangay Poblacion
70	Balance Luzon	Pangasinan	City of Alaminos	Barangay Poblacion
71	Balance Luzon	Pangasinan	Bani	Barangay Poblacion
72	Balance Luzon	Pangasinan	Bani	Barangay Poblacion
73	Balance Luzon	Pangasinan	Bani	Barangay Poblacion
74	Balance Luzon	Pangasinan	Bani	Barangay Poblacion
75	Balance Luzon	Pangasinan	Bani	Barangay Poblacion
76	Balance Luzon	Pangasinan	Bani	Barangay Tiep
77	Balance Luzon	Pangasinan	Bani	Barangay Tiep
78	Balance Luzon	Pangasinan	Bani	Barangay Tiep
79	Balance Luzon	Pangasinan	Bani	Barangay Tiep
80	Balance Luzon	Pangasinan	Bani	Barangay Tiep

No.	Region	Primary Sampling Unit	Secondary Sampling Unit	Tertiary Sampling Unit/Barangay
81	Balance Luzon	Pangasinan	City of Dagupan	Barangay Calmay
82	Balance Luzon	Pangasinan	City of Dagupan	Barangay Calmay
83	Balance Luzon	Pangasinan	City of Dagupan	Barangay Calmay
84	Balance Luzon	Pangasinan	City of Dagupan	Barangay Calmay
85	Balance Luzon	Pangasinan	City of Dagupan	Barangay Calmay
86	Balance Luzon	Pangasinan	City of Dagupan	Barangay Carael
87	Balance Luzon	Pangasinan	City of Dagupan	Barangay Carael
88	Balance Luzon	Pangasinan	City of Dagupan	Barangay Carael
89	Balance Luzon	Pangasinan	City of Dagupan	Barangay Carael
90	Balance Luzon	Pangasinan	City of Dagupan	Barangay Carael
91	Balance Luzon	Pangasinan	Lingayen (Capital)	Barangay Maniboc
92	Balance Luzon	Pangasinan	Lingayen (Capital)	Barangay Maniboc
93	Balance Luzon	Pangasinan	Lingayen (Capital)	Barangay Maniboc
94	Balance Luzon	Pangasinan	Lingayen (Capital)	Barangay Maniboc
95	Balance Luzon	Pangasinan	Lingayen (Capital)	Barangay Maniboc
96	Balance Luzon	Benguet	City of Baguio	Barangay Bakakeng Central
97	Balance Luzon	Benguet	City of Baguio	Barangay Bakakeng Central
98	Balance Luzon	Benguet	City of Baguio	Barangay Bakakeng Central
99	Balance Luzon	Benguet	City of Baguio	Barangay Bakakeng Central
100	Balance Luzon	Benguet	City of Baguio	Barangay Bakakeng Central
101	Balance Luzon	Benguet	City of Baguio	Barangay Trancoville

No.	Region	Primary Sampling Unit	Secondary Sampling Unit	Tertiary Sampling Unit/Barangay
102	Balance Luzon	Benguet	City of Baguio	Barangay Trancoville
103	Balance Luzon	Benguet	City of Baguio	Barangay Trancoville
104	Balance Luzon	Benguet	City of Baguio	Barangay Trancoville
105	Balance Luzon	Benguet	City of Baguio	Barangay Trancoville
106	Balance Luzon	Benguet	La Trinidad (Capital)	Barangay Alapang
107	Balance Luzon	Benguet	La Trinidad (Capital)	Barangay Alapang
108	Balance Luzon	Benguet	La Trinidad (Capital)	Barangay Alapang
109	Balance Luzon	Benguet	La Trinidad (Capital)	Barangay Alapang
110	Balance Luzon	Benguet	La Trinidad (Capital)	Barangay Alapang
111	Balance Luzon	Benguet	La Trinidad (Capital)	Barangay Ambiong
112	Balance Luzon	Benguet	La Trinidad (Capital)	Barangay Ambiong
113	Balance Luzon	Benguet	La Trinidad (Capital)	Barangay Ambiong
114	Balance Luzon	Benguet	La Trinidad (Capital)	Barangay Ambiong
115	Balance Luzon	Benguet	La Trinidad (Capital)	Barangay Ambiong
116	Balance Luzon	Benguet	La Trinidad (Capital)	Barangay Pico
117	Balance Luzon	Benguet	La Trinidad (Capital)	Barangay Pico
118	Balance Luzon	Benguet	La Trinidad (Capital)	Barangay Pico
119	Balance Luzon	Benguet	La Trinidad (Capital)	Barangay Pico
120	Balance Luzon	Benguet	La Trinidad (Capital)	Barangay Pico
121	Visayas	Iloilo	Banate	Barangay Juanico
122	Visayas	Iloilo	Banate	Barangay Juanico

No.	Region	Primary Sampling Unit	Secondary Sampling Unit	Tertiary Sampling Unit/Barangay
123	Visayas	Iloilo	Banate	Barangay Juanico
124	Visayas	Iloilo	Banate	Barangay Juanico
125	Visayas	Iloilo	Banate	Barangay Juanico
126	Visayas	Iloilo	Calinog	Barangay Lampaya
127	Visayas	Iloilo	Calinog	Barangay Lampaya
128	Visayas	Iloilo	Calinog	Barangay Lampaya
129	Visayas	Iloilo	Calinog	Barangay Lampaya
130	Visayas	Iloilo	Calinog	Barangay Lampaya
131	Visayas	Iloilo	Igbaras	Barangay Tigbanaba
132	Visayas	Iloilo	Igbaras	Barangay Tigbanaba
133	Visayas	Iloilo	Igbaras	Barangay Tigbanaba
134	Visayas	Iloilo	Igbaras	Barangay Tigbanaba
135	Visayas	Iloilo	Igbaras	Barangay Tigbanaba
136	Visayas	Iloilo	City of Iloilo (Capital)	Barangay Bolilao
137	Visayas	Iloilo	City of Iloilo (Capital)	Barangay Bolilao
138	Visayas	Iloilo	City of Iloilo (Capital)	Barangay Bolilao
139	Visayas	Iloilo	City of Iloilo (Capital)	Barangay Bolilao
140	Visayas	Iloilo	City of Iloilo (Capital)	Barangay Bolilao
141	Visayas	Iloilo	City of Iloilo (Capital)	Barangay Calumpang
142	Visayas	Iloilo	City of Iloilo (Capital)	Barangay Calumpang
143	Visayas	Iloilo	City of Iloilo (Capital)	Barangay Calumpang

No.	Region	Primary Sampling Unit	Secondary Sampling Unit	Tertiary Sampling Unit/Barangay
144	Visayas	Iloilo	City of Iloilo (Capital)	Barangay Calumpang
145	Visayas	Iloilo	City of Iloilo (Capital)	Barangay Calumpang
146	Visayas	Iloilo	City of Iloilo (Capital)	Barangay Hibao-an Sur
147	Visayas	Iloilo	City of Iloilo (Capital)	Barangay Hibao-an Sur
148	Visayas	Iloilo	City of Iloilo (Capital)	Barangay Hibao-an Sur
149	Visayas	Iloilo	City of Iloilo (Capital)	Barangay Hibao-an Sur
150	Visayas	Iloilo	City of Iloilo (Capital)	Barangay Hibao-an Sur
151	Visayas	Iloilo	City of Iloilo (Capital)	Barangay Hipodromo
152	Visayas	Iloilo	City of Iloilo (Capital)	Barangay Hipodromo
153	Visayas	Iloilo	City of Iloilo (Capital)	Barangay Hipodromo
154	Visayas	Iloilo	City of Iloilo (Capital)	Barangay Hipodromo
155	Visayas	Iloilo	City of Iloilo (Capital)	Barangay Hipodromo
156	Visayas	Iloilo	Leon	Barangay Carolina
157	Visayas	Iloilo	Leon	Barangay Carolina
158	Visayas	Iloilo	Leon	Barangay Carolina
159	Visayas	Iloilo	Leon	Barangay Carolina
160	Visayas	Iloilo	Leon	Barangay Carolina
161	Visayas	Iloilo	Leon	Barangay Tina-an Norte
162	Visayas	Iloilo	Leon	Barangay Tina-an Norte
163	Visayas	Iloilo	Leon	Barangay Tina-an Norte
164	Visayas	Iloilo	Leon	Barangay Tina-an Norte

No.	Region	Primary Sampling Unit	Secondary Sampling Unit	Tertiary Sampling Unit/Barangay
165	Visayas	Iloilo	Leon	Barangay Tina-an Norte
166	Visayas	Iloilo	Sara	Barangay Del Castillo
167	Visayas	Iloilo	Sara	Barangay Del Castillo
168	Visayas	Iloilo	Sara	Barangay Del Castillo
169	Visayas	Iloilo	Sara	Barangay Del Castillo
170	Visayas	Iloilo	Sara	Barangay Del Castillo
171	Visayas	Iloilo	Tubungan	Barangay Bato
172	Visayas	Iloilo	Tubungan	Barangay Bato
173	Visayas	Iloilo	Tubungan	Barangay Bato
174	Visayas	Iloilo	Tubungan	Barangay Bato
175	Visayas	Iloilo	Tubungan	Barangay Bato
176	Visayas	Negros Occidental	City of Bacolod (Capital)	Barangay Mansilingan
177	Visayas	Negros Occidental	City of Bacolod (Capital)	Barangay Mansilingan
178	Visayas	Negros Occidental	City of Bacolod (Capital)	Barangay Mansilingan
179	Visayas	Negros Occidental	City of Bacolod (Capital)	Barangay Mansilingan
180	Visayas	Negros Occidental	City of Bacolod (Capital)	Barangay Mansilingan
181	Mindanao	Zamboanga Del Sur	Dimataling	Barangay Sumbato
182	Mindanao	Zamboanga Del Sur	Dimataling	Barangay Sumbato
183	Mindanao	Zamboanga Del Sur	Dimataling	Barangay Sumbato
184	Mindanao	Zamboanga Del Sur	Dimataling	Barangay Sumbato
185	Mindanao	Zamboanga Del Sur	Dimataling	Barangay Sumbato

No.	Region	Primary Sampling Unit	Secondary Sampling Unit	Tertiary Sampling Unit/Barangay
186	Mindanao	Zamboanga Del Sur	City of Pagadian (Capital)	Barangay Kahayagan
187	Mindanao	Zamboanga Del Sur	City of Pagadian (Capital)	Barangay Kahayagan
188	Mindanao	Zamboanga Del Sur	City of Pagadian (Capital)	Barangay Kahayagan
189	Mindanao	Zamboanga Del Sur	City of Pagadian (Capital)	Barangay Kahayagan
190	Mindanao	Zamboanga Del Sur	City of Pagadian (Capital)	Barangay Kahayagan
191	Mindanao	Zamboanga Del Sur	San Pablo	Barangay Pongapong
192	Mindanao	Zamboanga Del Sur	San Pablo	Barangay Pongapong
193	Mindanao	Zamboanga Del Sur	San Pablo	Barangay Pongapong
194	Mindanao	Zamboanga Del Sur	San Pablo	Barangay Pongapong
195	Mindanao	Zamboanga Del Sur	San Pablo	Barangay Pongapong
196	Mindanao	Zamboanga Del Sur	Tambulig	Barangay Fabian (Balucot)
197	Mindanao	Zamboanga Del Sur	Tambulig	Barangay Fabian (Balucot)
198	Mindanao	Zamboanga Del Sur	Tambulig	Barangay Fabian (Balucot)
199	Mindanao	Zamboanga Del Sur	Tambulig	Barangay Fabian (Balucot)
200	Mindanao	Zamboanga Del Sur	Tambulig	Barangay Fabian (Balucot)
201	Mindanao	Zamboanga Del Sur	Tambulig	Barangay Upper Tiparak
202	Mindanao	Zamboanga Del Sur	Tambulig	Barangay Upper Tiparak
203	Mindanao	Zamboanga Del Sur	Tambulig	Barangay Upper Tiparak
204	Mindanao	Zamboanga Del Sur	Tambulig	Barangay Upper Tiparak
205	Mindanao	Zamboanga Del Sur	Tambulig	Barangay Upper Tiparak
206	Mindanao	Zamboanga Del Sur	City of Zamboanga	Barangay Calarian

No.	Region	Primary Sampling Unit	Secondary Sampling Unit	Tertiary Sampling Unit/Barangay
207	Mindanao	Zamboanga Del Sur	City of Zamboanga	Barangay Calarian
208	Mindanao	Zamboanga Del Sur	City of Zamboanga	Barangay Calarian
209	Mindanao	Zamboanga Del Sur	City of Zamboanga	Barangay Calarian
210	Mindanao	Zamboanga Del Sur	City of Zamboanga	Barangay Calarian
211	Mindanao	Zamboanga Del Sur	City of Zamboanga	Barangay Divisoria
212	Mindanao	Zamboanga Del Sur	City of Zamboanga	Barangay Divisoria
213	Mindanao	Zamboanga Del Sur	City of Zamboanga	Barangay Divisoria
214	Mindanao	Zamboanga Del Sur	City of Zamboanga	Barangay Divisoria
215	Mindanao	Zamboanga Del Sur	City of Zamboanga	Barangay Divisoria
216	Mindanao	Zamboanga Del Sur	City of Zamboanga	Barangay Mampang
217	Mindanao	Zamboanga Del Sur	City of Zamboanga	Barangay Mampang
218	Mindanao	Zamboanga Del Sur	City of Zamboanga	Barangay Mampang
219	Mindanao	Zamboanga Del Sur	City of Zamboanga	Barangay Mampang
220	Mindanao	Zamboanga Del Sur	City of Zamboanga	Barangay Mampang
221	Mindanao	Zamboanga Del Sur	City of Zamboanga	Barangay Recodo
222	Mindanao	Zamboanga Del Sur	City of Zamboanga	Barangay Recodo
223	Mindanao	Zamboanga Del Sur	City of Zamboanga	Barangay Recodo
224	Mindanao	Zamboanga Del Sur	City of Zamboanga	Barangay Recodo
225	Mindanao	Zamboanga Del Sur	City of Zamboanga	Barangay Recodo
226	Mindanao	Bukidnon	Baungon	Barangay Liboran
227	Mindanao	Bukidnon	Baungon	Barangay Liboran

No.	Region	Primary Sampling Unit	Secondary Sampling Unit	Tertiary Sampling Unit/Barangay
228	Mindanao	Bukidnon	Baungon	Barangay Liboran
229	Mindanao	Bukidnon	Baungon	Barangay Liboran
230	Mindanao	Bukidnon	Baungon	Barangay Liboran
231	Mindanao	Bukidnon	Baungon	Barangay Imbatug (Pob.)
232	Mindanao	Bukidnon	Baungon	Barangay Imbatug (Pob.)
233	Mindanao	Bukidnon	Baungon	Barangay Imbatug (Pob.)
234	Mindanao	Bukidnon	Baungon	Barangay Imbatug (Pob.)
235	Mindanao	Bukidnon	Baungon	Barangay Imbatug (Pob.)
236	Mindanao	Bukidnon	Don Carlos	Barangay Kiara
237	Mindanao	Bukidnon	Don Carlos	Barangay Kiara
238	Mindanao	Bukidnon	Don Carlos	Barangay Kiara
239	Mindanao	Bukidnon	Don Carlos	Barangay Kiara
240	Mindanao	Bukidnon	Don Carlos	Barangay Kiara

1. Other supplement information: Characteristics of the National Population

Appendix Table 1.   Sex Distribution of the Population, 2015 Census of Population and Household, Philippines

	Count	%
Both Sexes	**100,979,303**	**100%**
Male	51,069,962	51%
Female	49,909,341	49%

Appendix Table 2.   Distribution of the Population, 2015 Census of Population and Household, Philippines

	Both Sexes		Males		Females	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
All Ages	100,979,303	100	51,069,962	100	49,909,341	100
Under 1	2,076,015	2	1,073,401	2	1,002,614	2
1 - 4	8,742,916	9	4,517,084	9	4,225,832	8
5 - 9	10,842,920	11	5,596,837	11	5,246,083	11
10 - 14	10,493,942	10	5,405,418	11	5,088,524	10
15 - 19	10,191,185	10	5,202,239	10	4,988,946	10
20 - 24	9,467,494	9	4,795,772	9	4,671,722	9
25 - 29	8,360,447	8	4,252,817	8	4,107,630	8
30 - 34	7,341,894	7	3,755,963	7	3,585,931	7
35 - 39	6,742,687	7	3,447,349	7	3,295,338	7
40 - 44	5,849,328	6	2,995,391	6	2,853,937	6
45 - 49	5,284,325	5	2,680,464	5	2,603,861	5
50 - 54	4,430,547	4	2,227,579	4	2,202,968	4
55 - 59	3,606,834	4	1,785,436	3	1,821,398	4
60 - 64	2,761,183	3	1,325,815	3	1,435,368	3
65 - 69	1,916,125	2	878,327	2	1,037,798	2
70 - 74	1,220,080	1	523,237	1	696,843	1
75 - 79	859,098	1	338,520	1	520,578	1
80 years and over	792,283	1	268,313	1	523,970	1

Appendix Table 3.   Highest Grade/Year Completed, 2015 Census of Population and Household, Philippines

	Total Population 5 Years Old and Over			5 to 17 Years Old			18 Years Old and above		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total	**90,160,372**	**45,479,477**	**44,680,895**	**27,544,953**	**14,189,580**	**13,355,373**	**62,615,419**	**31,289,897**	**31,325,522**
No Grade Completed	2,953,630	1,525,495	1,428,135	1,865,181	988,034	877,147	1,088,449	537,461	550,988
Pre-School	2,530,069	1,322,947	1,207,122	2,517,128	1,315,345	1,201,783	12,941	7,602	5,339
Special Education	46,238	26,785	19,453	24,536	15,056	9,480	21,702	11,729	9,973
Elementary	30,164,423	16,159,212	14,005,211	14,884,064	7,881,393	7,002,671	15,280,359	8,277,819	7,002,540
1st - 4th Grade	15,179,527	8,368,008	6,811,519	10,045,328	5,342,806	4,702,522	5,134,199	3,025,202	2,108,997
5th - 6th Grade	5,162,553	2,769,797	2,392,756	2,471,819	1,291,079	1,180,740	2,690,734	1,478,718	1,212,016
Graduate	9,822,343	5,021,407	4,800,936	2,366,917	1,247,508	1,119,409	7,455,426	3,773,899	3,681,527
High School	32,859,661	16,545,197	16,314,464	7,354,004	3,597,849	3,756,155	25,505,657	12,947,348	12,558,309
Undergraduate	12,735,458	6,512,537	6,222,921	5,969,621	2,957,138	3,012,483	6,765,837	3,555,399	3,210,438
Graduate	20,124,203	10,032,660	10,091,543	1,384,383	640,711	743,672	18,739,820	9,391,949	9,347,871
Post-Secondary (Tech/Voc)	1,810,668	783,949	1,026,719	3,698	1,747	1,951	1,806,970	782,202	1,024,768
Undergraduate	93,833	45,981	47,852	3,645	1,730	1,915	90,188	44,251	45,937
Graduate	1,716,835	737,968	978,867	53	17	36	1,716,782	737,951	978,831
College Undergraduate	9,481,653	4,571,179	4,910,474	844,427	364,640	479,787	8,637,226	4,206,539	4,430,687
Academic Degree Holder	10,049,337	4,418,250	5,631,087	-	-	-	10,049,337	4,418,250	5,631,087
Post Baccalaureate	136,478	54,758	81,720	-	-	-	136,478	54,758	81,720
Not Stated	128,215	71,705	56,510	51,915	25,516	26,399	76,300	46,189	30,111

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