Asian Barometer Survey Wave 5

2018-2020

TECHNICAL REPORT

Philippines

By

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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 100,981,437 as of the 2015 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 2015, the Philippines has an annual population growth of 1.6%, the 67th in the world. It has a birth rate of 24.27 births per 1,000 population. The household population in 2015 was 100,573,715 persons.

According to the 2015 Census of Population and Housing, the total population is composed of 50.6% males and 49.4% females, for a sex ratio of 102 males for every 100 females. The median age was 24.3 years.

The Philippines has a youth distribution of population pyramid, which is characterized by high percent of children and percentage of the elderly. As in the 2010 Census, children aged 0 to 4 years and 5 to 9 years comprised the largest age groups in the 2015 Census.

Sixty-two percent of the total population (62,615,419 persons) are of voting-age or aged 18 years old and above.

The marital status of the total population 10 years old and above is as follows: never married, 43.9%; married, 40.9%; in common law/live-in marital arrangement, 9.1%; widowed, 4.5%; divorced/separated, 1.5%; and, unknown marital status, less than 0.1%. There are more males than females who are never married.

The distribution of highest educational attainment is as follows: 33.5% had attended or completed elementary education, 36.4% had reached or finished high school, 10.5 % was college undergraduate, and 11.1% was baccalaureate/college graduate. There are more females than males who are college graduates or post-college graduates.

Almost 80 % of Filipinos are Roman Catholics; 6 % are Muslims and 3 % are affiliated with Iglesia ni Cristo.

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.

1.4 ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

__Overall Economic Growth__. According to the World Bank, the Philippines was among the top growth performers in the region in 2017, third behind China and Vietnam.

The Philippines recorded an average annual growth of 4.5% between 2000-2009 (duration of the term of Pres. Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo), and an improved 6.4% between 2010-2017 (Pres. Benigno S. Aquino's term was from 2010 to 2016).

The Philippine economic growth fell below expectations in 2018 – it moderated to 6.3% year-on-year in the first half of 2018.

In October 2018, the World Bank downgraded the its economic outlook for 2018 to 6.5% from 6.7%. Nevertheless, the World Bank still projects growth at 6.7% in 2019 and 6.6% in 2020.

__Inflation__.   Inflation surged to 9-year high 6.7% in September and October 2018, the highest since the 7.2 % in February 2009. The Philippine Statistics Authority reported that inflation eased to 6.0 % in November 2018.   (See Figure 1)
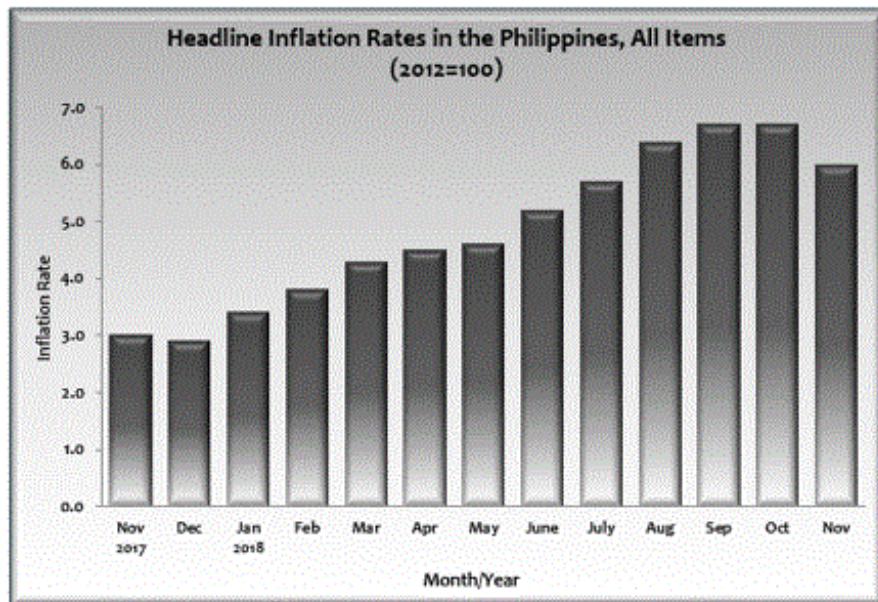

Figure 1. Headline Inflation Rates in the Philippines, All Items, 2018
(Source, Philippine Statistics Authority)

Employment Situation. According to the Philippine Statistics Authority, the employment rate in October 2018 was estimated at 94.9%. The labor force participation rate (employed and unemployed 15 years old and above) was estimated at 60.6%. (Table 1)

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.

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 1.   Employed Persons by Sector, Occupation and Class of Worker, Philippines, October 2017 and October 2018 (In percent)

Sector/Occupation/Class of Worker	October 2018	October 2017
Employed Persons by Sector, Occupation and Class of Worker, Philippines October 2017 and October 2018 (In percent)		
EMPLOYED PERSONS Number (in thousands)	41,329	41,547
SECTOR	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	24.1	25.0
Industry	19.1	18.0
Services	56.8	57.0
OCCUPATION	100.0	100.0
Managers	16.0	16.0
Professionals	5.6	5.4
Technicians and associate professionals	4.0	4.1
Clerical support workers	6.0	5.9
Service and sales workers	15.4	15.3
Skilled agricultural, forestry, and fishery workers	12.1	13.5
Craft and related trades workers	7.8	7.7
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	6.4	6.3
Elementary occupations	26.6	25.6
Armed forces occupations	0.2	0.3
CLASS OF WORKER	100.0	100.0
Wage and salary workers	64.4	62.3
Worked for private household	4.6	4.9
Worked for private establishment	50.4	48.6
Worked for government or government corporation	9.1	8.5
Worked with pay in own-family operated farm or business	0.3	0.3
Self-employed without any paid employee	26.6	27.9
Employer in own family-operated farm or business	3.4	3.9
Worked without pay in own family-operated farm or business (Unpaid family worker)	5.7	6.0

Notes: Estimates for October 2018 are preliminary and may change.
         Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, *October 2017 and October 2018 Labor Force Survey*

1.5   IMPORTANT POLITICAL AND SOCIAL EVENTS
1.5.1   POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

War on Drugs and Extra-judicial killings. The Duterte administration's "war on drugs" is most salient political occurrence in the Philippines since 2016.

Pres. Duterte campaigned on the promise to crackdown on drug addicts and illegal drugs. Upon his inauguration in June 2016, Pres. Duterte has launched a nationwide war on drugs, vowing to "kill drug addicts and traffickers," even urging the general public, "If you know of any addicts, go ahead and kill them yourself as getting their parents to do it would be too painful".

The Philippine National Police (PNP) is the main implementing arm of the war on drugs, except when, in light of news on abuses by the police, the president assigned the Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency (PDEA) to take over the PNP; PNP has since taken over PDEA as the key enforcement agency.

Related to the "war on drugs" is the rise in extrajudicial killings (EJK). According to the Human Rights Watch, the war on drugs has resulted in the death of more than 12,000 drug suspects, most of whom, according to the police, "fought back". It is also estimated that there are 5,000 cases of extrajudicial, vigilante-style, or unexplained killings.

Several UN member states and bodies, nongovernmental organizations, and the international media have expressed concerns and condemned the extrajudicial killings as well as the serious human rights violations in the course of the "war on drugs". Pres. Duterte retorted to these criticisms by threatening to have the Philippines withdraw from the UN, and launching expletive laden attacks against the European Parliament, the European Parliament and the UN. The president's supporters also decried the biased media (foreign and local) and the external foreign actors like the UN in meddling with the internal affairs of the Philippines.

Pres. Duterte's war on drugs has prompted the International Criminal Court (ICC) to start a "preliminary examination" as of February 9, 2018. Pres. Duterte warned the ICC, "You cannot acquire jurisdiction over me, not in a million years, that's why I am not answering. That is true. I do not like to say that it has been my weapon ever since. Sh*t. Do not believe them". In response, the Duterte administration pulled the Philippines out of the Rome Statute, which established the ICC, claiming that it was

not enforceable in the Philippines because it was not published in the Official Gazette. The withdrawal becomes effective a year after the deposit of the notice of withdrawal.

Marawi Siege and Martial Law in Mindanao. In May 2017, Pres. Duterte declared Martial Law in Mindanao in an effort to retake Marawi City from two Islamic State-inspired local terrorist groups, the Maute group and the Abu Sayyaf group. The groups, headed by the Maute brothers, seized Marawi City, an Islamic City and the provincial capital of Lanao del Sur in Mindanao while President Duterte was on an official trip to Moscow, Russia. The imposition of Martial Law was justified as an act of rebellion under the Constitution and was expected to last for 60 days – it has since been extended twice, the latest extension will last until end of 2018. The Philippine Supreme Court has ruled with finality, upholding the constitutionality of the original proclamation and successive re-extension.

Meanwhile, Marawi City has been declared "liberated" on October 16, 2017, after the Philippine military killed Hapilon and Maute, and overpowered the remaining powers. The government has allowed Marawi residents to return to the outskirts of the city not affected the most by the siege, but many residents are still displaced. Those who have been allowed to return still lack basic necessities, like permanent water supply and electricity.

Several groups petitioned the Supreme Court to question the imposition of the Martial Law. The Supreme Court has since upheld the president's declaration of Martial Law over all of Mindanao.

Proposals to Change the Form of Government to Federalism. Every administration, except for the two Aquino administrations, have attempted to make changes in the 1987 Constitution to change the form of government. In 1997, Pres. Ramos attempted to change to a parliamentary system. In 1999, Pres. Estrada sought to remove the Constitutional restrictions on the foreign ownership of businesses. The administration of Pres. Arroyo likewise made several attempts to shift from presidential government with a bicameral congress to a unicameral parliamentary government.

The current administration of Pres. Duterte is now pushing for a revision of the Constitution to shift to a federal form of government. The shift to federalism was one of his campaign promises, calling it "the centerpiece of my campaign."   According to then-candidate Duterte, the centralized system of government under the present

Constitution is not working and only benefits the government and politicians in the National Capital Region. He promised that a federal form of government would enable regions to develop economically independent of the central government and to reduce corruption in the national government.

Upon Pres. Duterte's inauguration, allies of the president in the Senate and House of Representatives have filed proposals to set-up a federal form of government. But the proposals have stalled due to upcoming national elections, and clashing proposals (the new Speaker of the House, former Pres. Arroyo, has submitted her own proposal anew for a charter change).

In 2018, Pres. Duterte personally handpicked a special consultative committee to draft a new constitution. In November 2018, the president created the Inter-Agency Task Force on Federalism to spearhead the administration's public dissemination campaign and communication strategy on federalism.

The country's economic managers, however, are cautious of the proposals to shift to federal form of government. They warn that the shift would have serious economic impacts, such as bloating the budget deficit.

Local Elections, May 2018. The elections for barangay (village) and Sangguniang Kabataan (Youth Council) officials were held on May 14, 2018. Prior to the election day, the Commission on Elections set the election period for campaigning from May 4 to 12, and the submission of campaign expenses and contribution report by June 13. The barangay elections were open to all validated registered voters aged 18 and above, while the Sangguniang Kabataan elections were restricted to validated registered voters aged 18-24. Winners are set to serve for two years, instead of the usual three years.

Preparations for the Mid-term Elections in May 2019. The next national elections will be conducted in May 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.

Senatorial candidates include both prominent allies and outspoken critics of Pres. Duterte. The senatorial candidates are expected to debate on the contentious

policies of the Duterte administration, particularly its war on drugs, extrajudicial killings, mismanagement of the economy, and relations with China.

Ouster of Supreme Court Chief Justice. The Philippine Supreme Court voted in May 2018 to oust their own Chief Justice, Maria Lourdes Sereno, granting the *quo warranto* petition filed by the government's top lawyer, Solicitor General Jose Calida, to remove Sereno from office because of an invalid appointment. Sereno was appointed by Pres. Duterte's predecessor, Pres. Aquino.

Pres. Duterte himself has declared Sereno his enemy after Sereno spoke out against the President's war on drugs (such as the inclusion of judges in the President's narco-list), extrajudicial killings and martial law in Mindanao. Pres. Duterte warned, "I am putting you on notice that I am now your enemy, and you have to be out of the Supreme Court".

Under the 1987 Philippine Constitution, justices of the Supreme Court may be subjected to impeachment. Sereno's impeachment for allegedly violating the Constitution, corruption, betrayal of public trust and other high crimes was fast-tracked in the House of Representatives. The House Justice Committee, after a divisive public hearing, approved the articles of impeachment against Sereno on March 19. However, the impeachment proceeding was terminated as the Solicitor General instead filed a *quo warranto* petition to invalidate her position. According to Calida, Sereno was "unlawfully holding" her post due to her failure to fully disclose her wealth while applying for the Chief Justice position.

Sereno's ouster raised concerns about the erosion of judicial independence, particularly that of the Supreme Court as a co-equal branch of government, along with the executive and legislative branches of government. Legal experts also warned that Sereno's ouster was unconstitutional as she is an impeachable official, and a serious threat to democracy.

1.5.2   FOREIGN RELATIONS

In 2016, Pres. Duterte announced a shift in foreign policy, moving towards a "point of no return" in the Philippines-US relations to "cross the Rubicon" and forge closer alliances with China and Russia. The president has likewise accused the European Union (EU) of interfering in domestic matters. The EU has been vocal in criticizing the Duterte government's war on drug and inaction on the extra-judicial killings. In 2018, the Philippines has formally rejected EU aid.

After his inauguration, he launched some tirades against Pres. Barack Obama, the State Department, and the American Ambassador; he has softened his stance against the U.S. since the election of Pres. Donald Trump, who reportedly has indicated his support for the "war on drugs".

Territorial Dispute With China Over the West Philippine Sea. In 2016, the Philippine government has won its case filed at the Permanent Court of Arbitration in the Hague, Netherlands against China over the dispute in the West Philippines Sea (Philippines vs. China). The arbitral tribunal ruled that China's basis for claiming the entirely of the South China Sea (the nine-dash line") is not valid.   The case was filed in 2014 by the Aquino administration. The Duterte administration, however, has decided not to seek and enforce this ruling and has not asked China to accept this ruling. In fact, President Rodrigo Duterte said that he cannot go to war with China. In the recent visit of Foreign Secretary Alan Peter Cayetano in Beijing, Philippines and China agreed that disputes on South China Sea should not hinder the development of bilateral ties and both countries need to maintain good relationship and cooperation to mutually benefit from the proposed suitable legal framework on how resources can be equally extracted from the islands.

Meanwhile, China has continued its reclamation activities in the West Philippine Sea. It is reported that China now has built seven artificial islands in the West Philippine Sea. But the Duterte administration insists that China has not reclaimed any islands, but only built on underwater reefs – "The Chinese never took any of our occupied Islands. They took over unoccupied reefs and turned them into islands," said Defense Secretary Delfin Lorenzana. The US raised alarm that continued Chinese reclamation in the area could hinder the freedom of navigation in the contested waters. In June 2018, a television report showed a video of Chinese fishermen seizing the catch

of Filipino fishermen off the coast of Panatag, located a 124 nautical miles off Zambales province.

State Visit of Chinese President Xi Jinping in November 2018. The state visit of Chinese President Xi Jinping in November 20-21 was the first state visit to the Philippines of a Chinese President in 13 years. President Hu Jintao made a state visit in 2005, during the administration of Pres. Gloria Arroyo, a time when Philippine-Chinese relations were good. Pres. Duterte has made three visits to China, in 2016, in 2017 and most recently in 2018.

During the state visit, the two governments signed 29 agreements and contracts. One of the deals signed is a memorandum of understanding on oil and gas development on joint exploration in the West Philippine Sea. Lawmakers and legal experts warn that such deal could be unconstitutional and could undermine Philippines' claim to the West Philippine Sea.

1.5.3   ECONOMIC SITUATION

Surge in Inflation. News about the surge in inflation, at 6.7 % in September and October 2018 before slowing to 6.0 % in November 2018 dominated the news cycle in the second half of 2018.

Passage of the Tax Reform for Acceleration and Inclusion (TRAIN) law. Some lawmakers, economists and analysts attribute the inflation to the Tax Reform for Acceleration and Inclusion Law (or TRAIN law), implemented starting January 1. 2018. This is the flagship economic package of the Duterte Administration. It involves the expansion of tax exemptions, lowering of personal income tax, and increase of excise tax to sweetened beverages, petroleum and automobile. The Duterte administration expects that the revenues from the TRAIN law will help Pres. Duterte fund his *Build Build Build* program, a program that primarily aims to build more roads, bridges, railways and airports in the country.   While the TRAIN law resulted in the increase in the take-home pay of employed people, it is attributed to the continuing surge in the prices of oil and basic commodities, electricity rates, and transportation fares.

Rice shortage, increasing rice prices. The National Food Authority (NFA), the agency mandated to ensure food security, and stability of supply and price of rice,

announced in April 2018 that its rice reserve was already wiped out, resulting in the shortage of government-subsidized rice (NFA rice) sold in the market. The last time the government had a shortage of subsidized rice was in 1972.

The NFA rice shortage, doubled with the increase of commercial rice prices, has led to long queues at NFA outlets, with people reporting having to wait for 3 hours just to buy 1-2 kilos of rice. Zamboanga City has been placed under state of calamity due to the rice shortage and the skyrocketing prices, up to 100 pesos (roughly 2 USD) for commercial rice.

Weakening Peso versus the US Dollar. The Philippine Peso has weakened versus the US Dollar. The Philippine peso closed at PhP 54.13 against the US dollar on September 12, making it one of the worst performing currencies in Asia. The peso is expected to further weaken to PhP 58.00 at the end of the year.

1.5.4 SOCIAL SERVICES

Dengvaxia controversy. Dengvaxia is the first vaccine against dengue, developed by French pharmaceutical Sanofi Pasteur. In April 2016, the Aquino administration launched a school-based dengue vaccination program for more than one million 9-year-old public school students in the National Capital Region (NCR), Central Luzon, and Calabarzon. In November 2016, the House of Representatives conducted a hearing to investigate alleged irregularities in the government's purchase of Dengvaxia as well as on its efficacy and safety. In November 2017, Sanofi issued a warning that Dengvaxia could lead to "more cases of severe disease" when administered to sero-negative persons (those without prior dengue infection). In December 2017, the Dept. of Health suspended the dengue vaccination program.

The Public Attorney's Office has been conducting "histo-pathological examinations" of children and teenagers who supposedly died as a side effect of getting vaccinated by Dengvaxia. PAO chief Persida Acosta maintained that at least 71 school children has died as a result of Dengvaxia vaccination. The Secretary of Health as well as other medical professionals cautioned that "unsubstantiated claims" and the lack of scientific basis of the causal link of Dengavaxia vaccination and the deaths could erode public trust on the country's vaccination program, and therefore could lead to parents' refusing to get their children vaccinated. In February 2018, the Dept. of Health reported that only about 60% of children were getting their scheduled vaccines, down from the target 85%.

2   TIMETABLE

Below is the timeline of major survey research activities:

Activity	Duration
Preparations	
Programming and testing of SurveyToGo script	June 2018
Pilot test n=300 respondents	July 10-14, 2018
Revision of SurveyToGo script based on the pilot test results	July – September, 2018
Sampling of n=1,200 respondents	August 2018
Finalization of PH questionnaire based on the pilot test results	August – October, 2018
Translation of questionnaires into other Filipino languages	September - October 2018
Pre-fieldwork Preparations: Logistics, Reproduction of training materials and show cards	November 2018
Finalization of SurveyToGo program	November 2018
Fieldwork	
Training of Supervisors	November 26-28
Training of Interviewers	November 30 – December 3
Fieldwork	December 4 - 11
Data Processing	
Data cleaning	December 4 – December 15

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 2016, there are 18 regions: 17 administrative regions and one (1) autonomous region (ARMM). The National Capital Region (NCR), one of the 17 administrative regions and is the capital region of the Philippines, is in Luzon.

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, cities/towns and barangays were

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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 ARMM (ARMM is autonomous).

selected with probabilities proportional to size. Households were selected using the random walk procedure.

Table 2.   Summary of Sample Allocation, Philippines, n=1200

Area	Sample Province	Sample City/ Mun.	Sample Brgy.	Probability Respondents
National Capital Region (NCR)	--	--	60	300
Balance Luzon	10	15	60	300
Visayas	5	15	60	300
Mindanao	6	15	60	300
TOTAL PHILIPPINES	**21**	**45**	**240**	**1,200**

4.2.1   FIRST STAGE-SELECTION OF PSU

Primary Sampling Units (PSU). For the National Capital Region, the Primary Sampling Units were the barangays, while for Balance Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao, the PSUs were the provinces.

For National Capital Region (NCR): NCR is composed of 16 cities and 1 municipality, all of which were selected. For NCR, the Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) were the barangays. A total of 300 respondents was allocated for NCR.

In NCR, 60 barangays were allocated proportionally among the 17 cities/municipality, with provision that each city/municipality must have at least one barangay allotted. Barangays within cities/municipality were selected with probability proportional to population size.

For 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 study areas that make up the rest of the Philippines. For the rest of the Philippines, the PSUs were the provinces.

The 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 AND TSU

Selection of Secondary Sampling Units (SSU).   For Rest of the Philippines (Balance Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao), the SSUs were the cities/municipalities that make up the provinces (PSUs).

Within each study area (Balance Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao), 15 cities/municipalities were proportionally allocated among the sampled provinces. Cities/Municipalities were selected from within each province with probability proportional to population size. A total of 45 cities/municipalities were selected.

Selection of Tertiary Sampling Units (TSU). For Rest of the Philippines (Balance Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao), the TSUs were the barangays that make up the cities/municipalities.

Within each study area (Balance Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao), 60 barangays were proportionally allocated among the sampled provinces. Barangays were selected from within each city/municipality with probability proportional to population size. A total of 180 barangays were selected.

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 has been identified, the succeeding four households were be determined by the assigned sampling Interval number: six (6) for urban barangays and two (2) for rural barangays.

   For urban barangays, the sampling interval shall be 6. This process is done until the 5 required interviews in each barangay are completed.

   For rural barangays, the sampling interval shall be 2. This process is done until the 5 required interviews in each barangay are 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, the interviewers listed their names and age, and then the SurveyToGo script randomly selected the respondent from this list.

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 3 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 3,320 households were contacted for the survey, of which 1,200 were completed interviews. Of the 1,200 completed interviews, 573 were main (original) households, and 627 were replacement households.

There were 990 eligible cases for which no interview is obtained: 632 were cases of the respondent away/not available and 260 cases of known respondent refusal.

There were 1,000 cases of unknown eligibility and no interview: 641 were cases of nobody is home, 238 cases of household-level refusal, and 104 cases of unknown if household has an eligible respondent.

There were 130 cases of non-eligible households/no eligible respondents.

Table 3.   Final Dispositions of Case Codes

Outcome of Visit	Frequency	Percentage
INTERVIEWED	**1,200**	**36.1**
Completed (I)	1,200	36.1
Original	*573*	*17.3*
Replicate	*627*	*18.9*
ELIGIBLE, NO INTERVIEW (Non-response)	**990**	**29.8**
Respondent Away/Unavailable (NC)	632	19.0
Known respondent refusal (R)	260	7.8
Break-off/Terminated (P)	57	1.7
Physically or Mentally unable/incompetent (O)	28	0.8
Wrong respondent interviewed	12	0.4
Respondent language problem (L)	1	0.0
UNKNOWN ELIGIBILITY, NON-INTERVIEW	**1,000**	**30.1**
Nobody is home	641	19.3
Household-level refusal	238	7.2
Unknown if household has an eligible respondent	104	3.1
Unable to enter building/reach housing unit	17	0.5
NOT ELIGIBLE	**130**	**3.9**
No eligible respondent	123	3.7
Household already selected in previous route	5	0.2
Household interviewed at least twice in the last 12 months	2	0.1
TOTAL	**3,320**	**100**

4.4   SURVEY STATISTICS

Response Rate. The response rate for this survey is 55%. 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:

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

Where:

I = Complete interview;

P = Partial interview;

R = Refusal and break-off;

NC = Non-contact;

O = Physically or Mentally unable/incompetent

L = Respondent language problem

Shown in Table 4 are the response rates disaggregated by area, locale, sex, age and educational attainment of the respondents. The response rates are higher in the provincial areas, in rural areas (68%), among females (64%), among those 18-54 (55-59%), and among those with elementary education or less (59%).

Table 4. Response Rates Disaggregated by Socio-demographic Characteristics of Respondents

	Response rate (%)
Total Philippines	**55.1%**
Area	
National Capital Region (NCR)	44.7
Balance Luzon	53.3
Visayas	60.0
Mindanao	67.6
Locale	
Urban	47.3
Rural	68.3
Sex	
Males	48.3
Females	64.0
Age group	
18-24 years old	55.9
25-34	57.2
35-44	55.0
45-54	59.1
55 years old and above	51.3
Highest Educational Attainment	
No formal qualification	59.5
Elementary graduate	59.1
Secondary	54.0
University degree incomplete	53.9
University degree completed	53.0

Cooperation Rate. The cooperation rate for this survey is 79%. 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.

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

Where:

I = Complete interview

P = Partial interview

R = Refusal and break-off

Shown in Table 5 are the cooperation rates disaggregated by area, locale, class, sex, age and educational attainment of the respondents. The cooperation rates are higher in the provincial areas, in rural areas, and among those with elementary education or less.

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

	Cooperation rate (%)
Total Philippines	**79.1**
<u>Area</u>	
National Capital Region (NCR)	67.7
Balance Luzon	80.0
Visayas	82.0
Mindanao	90.1
<u>Locale</u>	
Urban	72.3
Rural	89.0
<u>Sex</u>	
Males	76.8
Females	81.5
<u>Age group</u>	
18-24 years old	80.8
25-34	81.4
35-44	76.6
45-54	81.7
55 years old and above	77.3
<u>Highest Educational Attainment</u>	
No formal qualification	88.2
Elementary graduate	85.8
Secondary	77.3
University degree incomplete	74.2
University degree completed	78.6

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 172 questions, while the SDC Questionnaire has 15 questions, for a total of 187 question items.

In addition, SWS requested permission from the ABS Secretariat to include 12 country-specific questions. Of these 12 questions, three (3) were asked in previous ABS survey waves, and nine (9) 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: Iluku, Cebuano, Hiligaynon, Waray, and Maranao.

5.1.2   PRE-TESTING AND FINALIZING QUESTIONNAIRE

The Filipino version of the questionnaire was pilot tested in July 10-14, 2018.

The pilot survey involved the face-to-face interview of 300 voting age respondents (18 and above) in Greater Manila Area.   Greater Manila Area covers the National Capital Region (NCR), and the neighboring provinces of Bulacan and Pampanga in Central Luzon, and the provinces of Cavite, Laguna, Batangas and Rizal in South Luzon.

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.

In addition, the pilot test enabled the SWS research team to pilot test the program of the SurveyToGo mobile survey application that will be used in the survey.

Revisions were made in the questionnaire and the SurveyToGo program 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 on-site.

5.1.3.1   SUPERVISOR

A general training for 14 Supervising Anchors was conducted at the SWS central office in Quezon City on November 26 to 28, 2018.

The Supervising Anchors (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.

The SA training was conducted by the Project Manager. The training of Supervising Anchors was conducted in three (3) days: one day for questionnaire implementation, one day for using the SurveyToGo mobile survey collection app, and one day for practice interviews and discussion on quality control measures.

5.1.3.2   INTERVIEWER

The field interviewers' trainings were conducted on-site, or in strategic, central locations where the interviews will be conducted, on November 30 to December 3, 2018. The Supervising Anchors, in turn, conducted the training of field interviewers.

The training of field interviewers was conducted in four (4) days: one day for survey methodology, one day for questionnaire implementation, one day for using the SurveyToGo mobile survey collection app, and one day for practice interviews and discussion on quality control measures.

5.2 FIELDWORK

The survey was conducted through computer-assisted personal interviews (CAPI). Data was collected using tablet computers installed with Dooblo's SurveyToGo CAPI survey application.

The following six (6) 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 58 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) using the SurveyToGo survey application; and, 3) 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, 510 or 58% of the 1,200 completed interviews were validated by quality control: 302 or 25% were directly observed either during start-off (54 or 5%) or subsequent interviews after start-off (248 or 21%); 63 were spot-checked (5%); and, 145 were back-checked (12%).
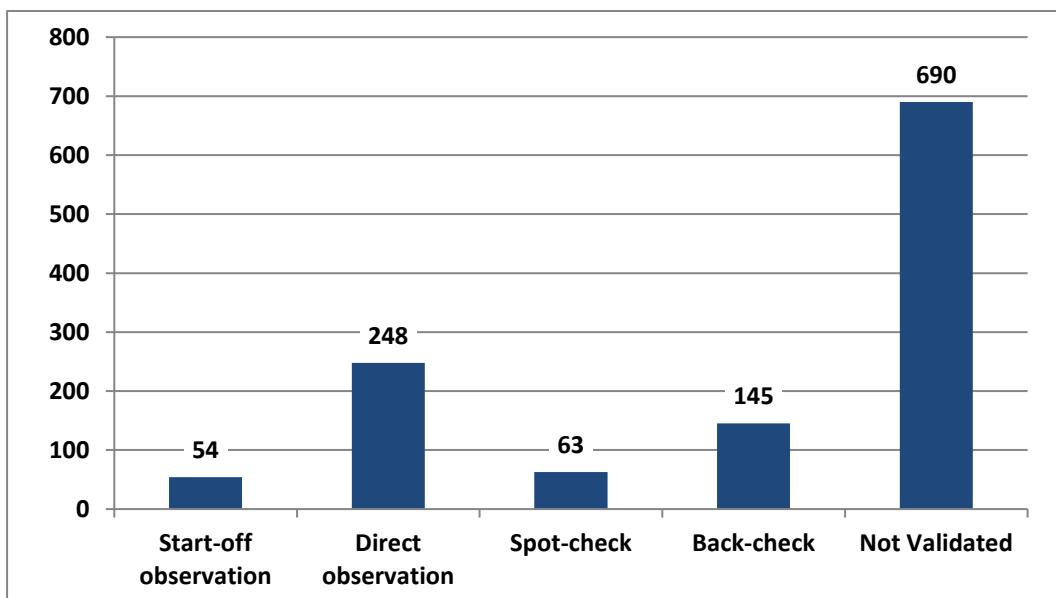
Figure 2.   Frequency Distribution of Quality Control Validations Made

5.2.2.3   RE-TESTING

NOT APPLICABLE

5.3 FIELD EDITING
NOT APPLICABLE

5.3.1   DATA PROCESSING, DATA ENTRY AND DATA CLEANING

The survey was conducted through computer-assisted personal interviews (CAPI). Data was collected using tablet computers installed with Dooblo's SurveyToGo CAPI survey application. The survey was programmed in-house by SWS.

The use of tablet computers means that survey responses were encoded directly by the field interviewers. Data were sent using cellular Internet signal to the Dooblo server in Israel and were harvested by SWS for data cleaning.

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 88 minutes, and median of 68 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 EVALUTIONS

The Cronbach's α value for the six items is 0.62, which is considered *acceptable*.

Each of the six items is positively correlated with each of the other questions in this battery. Q4 (0.35) and Q6 (0.34) 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 = 0.62.

Cronbach's α = 0.62	Corrected Item-total correlation	Cronbach's α if item deleted
Q1. How would you rate the overall economic condition of our country today?	0.43	0.57
Q2. How would you describe the change in the economic condition of our country over the last few years?	0.40	0.57
Q3. What do you think will be the state of our country's economic condition a few years from now?	0.37	0.59
Q4. As for your own family, how do you rate the economic situation of your family today?	0.35	0.59
Q5. How would you compare the current economic condition of your family with what it was a few years ago?	0.36	0.58
Q6. What do you think the economic situation of your family will be a few years from now?	0.34	0.60

6.2 TRUST IN POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS

The Cronbach's α value for the 11 items is 0.81, which is considered *good*.

Each of the 11 items is positively correlated with each of the other questions in this battery. Q11 (0.3876) 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 = 0.81.

Cronbach's α = 0.81	Corrected Item-total correlation	Cronbach's α if item deleted
Q7. The Prime Minister/President	0.42	0.80
Q8. The courts	0.44	0.79
Q9. The national government [in capital city]	0.48	0.79
Q10. Political parties [not any specific party]	0.57	0.78
Q11. Parliament	0.39	0.82
Q12. Civil service	0.46	0.79
Q13. The military (or armed forces)	0.53	0.79
Q14. The police	0.51	0.79
Q15. Local government	0.52	0.79
Q16. Election Commission	0.58	0.78
Q17. NGOs	0.59	0.78

6.3 SOCIAL CAPITAL

The Cronbach's α value for the four (4) items is 0.35, which is considered *poor*.

Each of the four items is positively correlated with each of the other questions in this battery. Q25 (0.04) has the lowest corrected item-total correlation.

Deleting Q25 from this battery has a small effect on the overall Cronbach's α value, increasing the overall reliability to α = 0.41. Nevertheless, α = 0.41 is still considered *poor*.

Cronbach's α = 0.35	Corrected Item-total correlation	Cronbach's α if item deleted
Q24. Your relatives	0.31	0.11
Q25. Your neighbors	0.04	0.41
Q26. Other people you interact with	0.18	0.30
Q27. People you meet for the first time	0.31	0.24

6.4 ACCESS TO PUBLIC SERVICE

The Cronbach's α value for the six (6) items is 0.52, which is considered *below standard*.

Each of the six items is positively correlated with each of the other questions in this battery. Q44 (0.14) has the lowest corrected item-total correlation.

Deleting Q44 from this battery has a small effect on the overall Cronbach's α value, increasing the overall reliability to α = 0.59. Nevertheless, α = 0.59 is still considered *below standard*.

Cronbach's α = 0.52	Corrected Item-total correlation	Cronbach's α if item deleted
Q39. Roads in good condition	0.35	0.43
Q40. Running water	0.29	0.47
Q41. Public transportation	0.29	0.47
Q42. Healthcare	0.36	0.44
Q43. Help from the police when you need it	0.32	0.44
Q44. Access to the Internet	0.14	0.59

6.5   PSYCHOLOGICAL INVOLVEMENT

The Cronbach's α value for the three (3) items is 0.42, which is considered *poor*.

Each of the three items is positively correlated with each of the other questions in this battery. Q46 (0.23) 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 = 0.42.

Cronbach's α = 0.42	Corrected Item-total correlation	Cronbach's α if item deleted
Q46. How interested would you say you are in politics?	0.23	0.35
Q47. How often do you follow news about politics and government?	0.29	0.29
Q48. When you get together with your family members or friends, how often do you discuss political matters?	0.30	0.31

6.6   TRUST IN MEDIA

The Cronbach's α value for the three (3) items is 0.29, which is considered *poor*.

Each of the three items is positively correlated with each of the other questions in this battery. Q53 (0.15) has the lowest corrected item-total correlation.

Deleting Q53 from this battery has a moderate effect on the overall Cronbach's α value, increasing the overall reliability to α = 0.33. Nevertheless, α = 0.33 is still considered *poor*.

Cronbach's α = 0.29	Corrected Item-total Correlation	Cronbach's α If Item Deleted
Q53. How much do you trust television?	0.15	0.33
Q54. How much do you trust newspaper?	0.23	0.10
Q55. How much do you trust news on the Internet?	0.22	0.10

6.7 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. Q66 (0.29) and Q69 (0.30) 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 = 0.73.

Cronbach's α = 0.73	Corrected Item-total correlation	Cronbach's α if item deleted
Q58. For the sake of the family, the individual should put his personal interests second.	0.32	0.72
Q59. In a group, we should sacrifice our individual interest for the sake of the group's collective interest.	0.45	0.70
Q60. For the sake of national interest, individual interest could be sacrificed.	0.46	0.70
Q61. When dealing with others, developing a long-term relationship is more important than securing one's immediate interest.	0.43	0.70
Q62. Even if parents' demands are unreasonable, children still should do what they ask.	0.33	0.71
Q63. 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.	0.40	0.70

Cronbach's α = 0.73	Corrected Item-total correlation	Cronbach's α if item deleted
Q64. Being a student, one should not question the authority of their teacher.	0.37	0.71
Q65. In a group, we should avoid open quarrel to preserve the harmony of the group.	0.33	0.71
Q66. Even if there is some disagreement with others, one should avoid the conflict.	0.29	0.72
Q67. A person should not insist on his own opinion if his co-workers disagree with him.	0.33	0.71
Q68. Wealth and poverty, success and failure are all determined by fate.	0.34	0.71
Q69. If one could have only one child, it is more preferable to have a boy than a girl.	0.30	0.72

6.8   REGIME PREFERENCE
6.8.1   IDEAL SYSTEM OF DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT

The Cronbach's α value for the three (3) items is 0.45, which is considered *poor*.

Each of the three items is positively correlated with each of the other questions in this battery. Q84 (0.22) and Q82 (0.23) 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 = 0.45.

Cronbach's α = 0.45	Corrected Item-total correlation	Cronbach's α if item deleted
Q82+Q82a. Regime Preference 1: *Statement 1. Government leaders implement what voters want.* *Statement 2. Government leaders do what they think is best for the people.*	0.23	0.40

Cronbach's α = 0.45	Corrected Item-total correlation	Cronbach's α if item deleted
Q83+Q83a. Regime Preference 2: *Statement 1. It is more important for citizens to be able to hold government accountable, even if that means it makes decisions more slowly.* Statement 2. It is more important to have a government that can get things done, even if we have no influence over what it does.	0.29	0.33
Q84+Q84a. Regime Preference 3: *Statement 1. The media should have the right to publish news and ideas without government* control. Statement 2. The government should have the right to prevent the media from publishing things that might be politically destabilizing.	0.22	0.41
Q85+Q85a. Regime Preference 4: *Statement 1. Political leaders are chosen by the people through open and competitive elections.* Statement 2. Political leaders are chosen on the basis on their virtue and capability even without election.	0.27	0.36

6.8.2 OPERATION OF CURRENT GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS

The Cronbach's α value for the four (4) items is 0.70, which is considered *good*.

Each of the four items is positively correlated with each of the other questions in this battery. Q89 (0.45) 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 = 0.70.

Cronbach's α = 0.70	Corrected Item-total correlation	Cronbach's α if item deleted
Q86. Over the long run, our system of government is capable of solving the problems our country faces.	0.48	0.64
Q87. Thinking in general, I am proud of our system of government.	0.53	0.61
Q88. A system like ours, even if it runs into problems, deserves the people's support.	0.49	0.64
Q89. I would rather live under our system of government than any other that I can think of.	0.45	0.66

6.9   MEANING OF DEMOCRACY

The Cronbach's α value for the seven (7) items is 0.90, which is considered *excellent*.

Each of the three items is positively correlated with each of the other questions in this battery. Q92 (0.52) 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 or equal to the overall reliability α = 0.90.

Cronbach's α = 0.90	Corrected Item-total Correlation	Cronbach's α If Item Deleted
Q91. The court protects the ordinary people from the abuse of government power.	0.63	0.89
Q92. Politics is clean and free of corruption.	0.52	0.90
Q93. People have the freedom to take part on protests and demonstrations.	0.68	0.89
Q94. When making laws, the government seeks advice from religious authorities.	0.84	0.87
Q95. Political leaders rule by following their own wisdom rather than people's preferences to ensure a society's collective welfare.	0.77	0.88
Q96. Rule by one party that represents the interests of all classes.	0.76	0.88
Q97. Qualified candidates are pre-selected by religious leaders.	0.74	0.88

6.10 QUALITY OF GOVERNANCE

The Cronbach's α value for the nine (9) items is 0.71, which is considered *good*.

Each of the nine items is positively correlated with each of the other questions in this battery. Q111 (0.31) and Q114 (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 than the overall reliability α = 0.71.

Cronbach's α = 0.71	Corrected Item-total correlation	Cronbach's α if item deleted
Q108. People have the power to remove a government they don't like.	0.36	0.69
Q109. In our country, parties and candidates not in power have opportunities to be elected into government.	0.43	0.67
Q110. Between elections, the people have no way of holding the government responsible for its actions.	0.42	0.67
Q111. When government leaders break the laws, there is nothing the court can do.	0.31	0.69
Q112. All citizens from different ethnic communities in [Country X] are treated equally by the government.	0.41	0.67
Q113. Rich and poor people are treated equally by the government.	0.35	0.69
Q114. People have basic necessities like food, clothes, and shelter.	0.25	0.70
Q115. People are free to speak what they think without fear.	0.41	0.68
Q116. People can join any organization they like without fear.	0.46	0.66

6.11 PREFERENCE FOR DEMOCRACY

The Cronbach's α value for the five (5) items is 0.53, which is considered *below standard*.

Each of the five items is positively correlated with each of the other questions in this battery. Q134 (0.25) 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 = 0.53.

Cronbach's α = 0.53	Corrected Item-total correlation	Cronbach's α if item deleted
Q132. Which of the following statements comes closest to your own opinion? (1) Democracy is always preferable to any other kind of government (2) Under some circumstances, an authoritarian government can be preferable to a democratic one (3) For people like me, it does not matter whether we have a democratic or a nondemocratic regime	0.33	0.46
Q133. Which of the following statements comes closer to your own view? (1) Democracy is capable of solving the problems of our society (2) Democracy cannot solve our society's problems	0.31	0.51
Q134. If you had to choose between democracy and economic development, which would you say is more important?	0.25	0.51
Q135. If you had to choose between reducing economic inequality and protecting	0.36	0.44

Cronbach's α = 0.53	Corrected Item-total correlation	Cronbach's α if item deleted
political freedom, which would you say is more important?		
Q136. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: "Democracy may have its problems, but it is still the best form of government."	0.33	0.46

6.12   LEGITMACY OF DEMOCRACY/ DETACHMENT FROM AUTHORITARIANISM

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. Q139 (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 = 0.69.

Cronbach's α = 0.69	Corrected Item-total Correlation	Cronbach's α If Item Deleted
Q137. We should get rid of parliament and elections and have a strong leader decide things	0.49	0.62
Q138. Only one political party should be allowed to stand for election and hold office	0.49	0.62
Q139. The army (military) should come in to govern the country	0.43	0.66
Q140. We should get rid of elections and parliaments and have experts make decisions on behalf of the people	0.50	0.62

6.13 CITIZEN EMPOWERMENT AND POLITICAL SUPPORT

The Cronbach's α value for the five (5) items is 0.57, which is considered *below standard*.

Each of the five items is positively correlated with each of the other questions in this battery. Q141 (0.25) 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 = 0.57.

Cronbach's α = 0.57	Corrected Item-total Correlation	Cronbach's α If Item Deleted
Q141. I think I have the ability to participate in politics	0.25	0.55
Q142. Sometimes politics and government seems so complicated that a person like me can't really understand what is going on	0.39	0.48
Q143. People like me don't have any influence over what the government does	0.34	0.50
Q144. You can generally trust the people who run our government to do what is right	0.33	0.51
Q145. A citizen should always remain loyal only to his country, no matter how imperfect it is or what wrong it has done	0.32	0.52

6.14 AUTHORITARIAN/DEMOCRATIC VALUES

The Cronbach's α value for the 10 items is 0.70, which is considered *good*.

Each of the 10 items is positively correlated with each of the other questions in this battery. Q146 (0.17) and Q155 (0.26) 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 to the overall reliability α = 0.70.

Cronbach's α = 0.70	Corrected Item-total correlation	Cronbach's α if item deleted
Q146. Women should not be involved in politics as much as men.	0.17	0.71
Q147. The government should consult religious authorities when interpreting the laws.	0.40	0.67
Q148. People with little or no education should have as much say in politics as highly-educated people.	0.32	0.68
Q149. Government leaders are like the head of a family; we should all follow their decisions.	0.39	0.67
Q150. The government should decide whether certain ideas should be allowed to be discussed in society.	0.39	0.67
Q151. Harmony of the community will be disrupted if people organize lots of groups.	0.36	0.68
Q152. When judges decide important cases, they should accept the view of the executive branch.	0.43	0.66

Cronbach's α = 0.70	Corrected Item-total correlation	Cronbach's α if item deleted
Q153. If the government is constantly checked [i.e. monitored and supervised] by the legislature, it cannot possibly accomplish great things.	0.46	0.66
Q154. If we have political leaders who are morally upright, we can let them decide everything.	0.40	0.67
Q155. If people have too many different ways of thinking, society will be chaotic.	0.26	0.69

6.15 GLOBALIZATION

The Cronbach's α value for the three (3) items is 0.28, which is considered *poor*.

Each of the three items is positively correlated with each of the other questions in this battery. Q158 (0.08) 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 = 0.28.

Cronbach's α = 0.28	Corrected Item-total correlation	Cronbach's α if item deleted
Q156+Q156a. *Statement 1. Our country should do more to defend our way of life. Statement 2. Our country should do more to learn from other countries even if we might lose our country's distinct way of life (or culture).*	0.20	0.11
Q157+Q157a. *Statement 1. Our country should limit the imports of foreign goods to protect our farmers and workers. Statement 2. Our country should do more trade with other countries even if the rise of imports might harm our workers and farmers.*	0.19	0.13
Q158. Do you think the government should increase or decrease the inflow of foreigners who come to work in our country?	0.08	0.37

6.16 REDISTRIBUTION

The Cronbach's α value for the four (4) items is 0.76, 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.

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 = 0.76.

Cronbach's α = 0.76	Corrected Item-total Correlation	Cronbach's α If Item Deleted
Q160A. Narrow the gap between the rich and poor.	0.39	0.79
Q160B. Make sure that everyone has affordable housing.	0.62	0.66
Q160C. Make sure that everyone has access to basic medical care.	0.60	0.68
Q160D. Make sure that basic necessities such as food and shelters are provided for everyone.	0.62	0.66

6.17 DEMOCRATIC DECONSOLIDATION

The Cronbach's α value for the six (6) items is 0.77, which is considered *good*.

Each of the six items is positively correlated with each of the other questions in this battery. Q168 (0.46) and Q173 (0.43) 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
Q168. Under a democratic system, the country endures poor economic performance.	0.46	0.74
Q169. Democratic regimes are indecisive and full of problems.	0.51	0.73
Q170. Democratic systems are not effective at maintaining order and stability.	0.57	0.71
Q171. The citizens in our country are not prepared for a democratic system.	0.53	0.72
Q172. Democracy negatively affects social and ethical values in our country.	0.55	0.72
Q173. As long as a government can solve our country's economic problem, it does not matter if it is democratic or not democratic.	0.42	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	143	12	21	Chi square= 8.942
25-34	275	23	25	
35-44	268	22	20	P-value= 0.111
45-54	188	16	16	
55-64	166	14	10	
65 and above	160	13	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= 9.9909 P-value= 0.3512
Incomplete primary/elementary	143	12	12	
Complete primary/elementary	139	12	12	
Incomplete secondary/high school: technical/vocational type	10	0.8	0.1	
Complete secondary/high school: technical/vocational type	55	4.6	2.7	
Incomplete secondary/high school	173	14	11	
Complete secondary/high school	354	30	30	
Some university education	187	16	14	P>.05 Sample is consistent with the population
University education completed	120	10	16	
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	143	12	138	12
25-34	275	23	276	23
35-44	268	22	266	22
45-54	188	16	191	16
55-64	166	14	164	14
65 and above	160	13	166	14
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	15	1.2
Incomplete primary/elementary	143	12	159	13
Complete primary/elementary	139	12	161	13
Incomplete secondary/high school: technical/vocational type	10	0.8	9	0.8
Complete secondary/high school: technical/vocational type	55	4.6	57	4.8
Incomplete secondary/high school	173	14	169	14
Complete secondary/high school	354	30	351	29
Some university education	187	16	166	14
University education completed	120	10	105	8.8
Post-graduate degree	5	0.4	8	0.6
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	National Capital Region	Barangay 56, Manila	--	--
2	National Capital Region	Barangay 74, Manila	--	--
3	National Capital Region	Barangay 159, Manila	--	--
4	National Capital Region	Barangay 250, Manila	--	--
5	National Capital Region	Barangay 518, Manila	--	--
6	National Capital Region	Barangay 572, Manila	--	--
7	National Capital Region	Barangay 617, Manila	--	--
8	National Capital Region	Barangay 618, Manila	--	--
9	National Capital Region	Barangay 704, Manila	--	--
10	National Capital Region	Barangay 825, Manila	--	--
11	National Capital Region	Barangay Bagong Silang	--	--
12	National Capital Region	Barangay Barangka	--	--
13	National Capital Region	Barangay Malanday	--	--
14	National Capital Region	Barangay Bambang	--	--
15	National Capital Region	Barangay Caniogan	--	--
16	National Capital Region	Barangay Pinagbuhatan	--	--
17	National Capital Region	Barangay Apolonio Samson	--	--

No.	Region	Primary Sampling Unit	Secondary Sampling Unit	Tertiary Sampling Unit/Barangay
18	National Capital Region	Barangay Bagbag	--	--
19	National Capital Region	Barangay Bagumbuhay	--	--
20	National Capital Region	Barangay Bagong Lipunan Ng Crame	--	--
21	National Capital Region	Barangay Commonwealth	--	--
22	National Capital Region	Barangay Kristong Hari	--	--
23	National Capital Region	Barangay Matandang Balara	--	--
24	National Capital Region	Barangay Milagrosa	--	--
25	National Capital Region	Barangay Nayong Kanluran	--	--
26	National Capital Region	Barangay San Antonio	--	--
27	National Capital Region	Barangay San Roque	--	--
28	National Capital Region	Barangay Tatalon	--	--
29	National Capital Region	Barangay Payatas	--	--
30	National Capital Region	Barangay Halo-halo (St. Joseph)	--	--
31	National Capital Region	Barangay 1, Caloocan City	--	--
32	National Capital Region	Barangay 154, Caloocan City	--	--
33	National Capital Region	Barangay 166, Caloocan City	--	--
34	National Capital Region	Barangay 170, Caloocan City	--	--
35	National Capital Region	Barangay 171, Caloocan City	--	--
36	National Capital Region	Barangay 174, Caloocan City	--	--
37	National Capital Region	Barangay 176, Caloocan City	--	--

No.	Region	Primary Sampling Unit	Secondary Sampling Unit	Tertiary Sampling Unit/Barangay
38	National Capital Region	Barangay Acacia	--	--
39	National Capital Region	Barangay Baritan	--	--
40	National Capital Region	Barangay Navotas West	--	--
41	National Capital Region	Barangay Karuhatan	--	--
42	National Capital Region	Barangay Coloong	--	--
43	National Capital Region	Barangay Punturin	--	--
44	National Capital Region	Barangay Pamplona Uno	--	--
45	National Capital Region	Barangay Talon Dos	--	--
46	National Capital Region	Barangay Pinagkaisahan	--	--
47	National Capital Region	Barangay Guadalupe Nuevo	--	--
48	National Capital Region	Barangay Palanan	--	--
49	National Capital Region	Barangay Alabang	--	--
50	National Capital Region	Barangay Putatan	--	--
51	National Capital Region	Barangay Sucat	--	--
52	National Capital Region	Barangay San Dionisio	--	--
53	National Capital Region	Barangay B. F. Homes	--	--
54	National Capital Region	Barangay Don Bosco	--	--
55	National Capital Region	Barangay 177, Pasay City	--	--
56	National Capital Region	Barangay 182, Pasay City	--	--
57	National Capital Region	Barangay Poblacion	--	--
58	National Capital Region	Barangay Bagong Tanyag	--	--

No.	Region	Primary Sampling Unit	Secondary Sampling Unit	Tertiary Sampling Unit/Barangay
59	National Capital Region	Barangay Santa Ana	--	--
60	National Capital Region	Barangay Ususan	--	--
61	Balance Luzon	Ilocos Sur	San Juan (Lapog)	Barangay Refaro
62	Balance Luzon	Pangasinan	Calasiao	Barangay Dinalaoan
63	Balance Luzon	Pangasinan	Calasiao	Barangay Mancup
64	Balance Luzon	Pangasinan	Calasiao	Barangay Poblacion West
65	Balance Luzon	Pangasinan	Calasiao	Barangay San Miguel
66	Balance Luzon	Pangasinan	San Fabian	Barangay Angio
67	Balance Luzon	Pangasinan	San Fabian	Barangay Nibaliw Narvarte (Nibaliw West Compound)
68	Balance Luzon	Pangasinan	San Fabian	Barangay Alacan
69	Balance Luzon	Cagayan	Camalaniugan	Barangay Alilinu
70	Balance Luzon	Cagayan	Camalaniugan	Barangay Bantay
71	Balance Luzon	Cagayan	Camalaniugan	Barangay Bulala
72	Balance Luzon	Cagayan	Camalaniugan	Barangay Casili Norte
73	Balance Luzon	Cagayan	Camalaniugan	Barangay Centro Norte (Pob.)
74	Balance Luzon	Cagayan	Camalaniugan	Barangay Dacal-Lafugu
75	Balance Luzon	Cagayan	Camalaniugan	Barangay Dammang Sur (Felipe Tuzon*)
76	Balance Luzon	Pampanga	Arayat	Barangay Mapalad
77	Balance Luzon	Pampanga	Arayat	Barangay Panlinlang

No.	Region	Primary Sampling Unit	Secondary Sampling Unit	Tertiary Sampling Unit/Barangay
78	Balance Luzon	Pampanga	Arayat	Barangay San Juan Bano
79	Balance Luzon	Pampanga	Arayat	Barangay San Roque Bitas
80	Balance Luzon	Pampanga	Arayat	Barangay Matamo (Santa Lucia)
81	Balance Luzon	Pampanga	Arayat	Barangay Santo Niño Tabuan
82	Balance Luzon	Pampanga	Arayat	Barangay Kaledian (Camba)
83	Balance Luzon	Pampanga	San Simon	Barangay San Miguel
84	Balance Luzon	Pampanga	San Simon	Barangay San Nicolas
85	Balance Luzon	Pampanga	San Simon	Barangay San Pedro
86	Balance Luzon	Zambales	Subic	Barangay Asinan Proper
87	Balance Luzon	Zambales	Subic	Barangay Calapacuan
88	Balance Luzon	Zambales	Subic	Barangay Calapandayan (Pob.)
89	Balance Luzon	Zambales	Subic	Barangay Mangan-Vaca
90	Balance Luzon	Zambales	Subic	Barangay Matain
91	Balance Luzon	Batangas	San Juan	Barangay Bulsa
92	Balance Luzon	Batangas	San Juan	Barangay Escribano
93	Balance Luzon	Batangas	San Juan	Barangay Libato
94	Balance Luzon	Batangas	Taal	Barangay Cawit
95	Balance Luzon	Batangas	Tuy	Barangay Dao
96	Balance Luzon	Laguna	Cabuyao City	Barangay Banlic
97	Balance Luzon	Laguna	Cabuyao City	Barangay Gulod
98	Balance Luzon	Laguna	Cabuyao City	Barangay Mamatid

No.	Region	Primary Sampling Unit	Secondary Sampling Unit	Tertiary Sampling Unit/Barangay
99	Balance Luzon	Laguna	Cabuyao City	Barangay Niugan
100	Balance Luzon	Laguna	San Pablo City	Barangay II-E (Pob.)
101	Balance Luzon	Laguna	San Pablo City	Barangay VI-D (Pob.)
102	Balance Luzon	Laguna	San Pablo City	Barangay San Diego
103	Balance Luzon	Laguna	San Pablo City	Barangay San Gregorio
104	Balance Luzon	Laguna	San Pablo City	Barangay Santa Felomina
105	Balance Luzon	Laguna	San Pablo City	Barangay Santo Angel
106	Balance Luzon	Laguna	San Pablo City	Barangay Santo Cristo
107	Balance Luzon	Quezon	Buenavista	Barangay Ilayang Wasay
108	Balance Luzon	Romblon	Romblon	Barangay Agbudia
109	Balance Luzon	Romblon	Romblon	Barangay Agnipa
110	Balance Luzon	Romblon	Romblon	Barangay Bagacay
111	Balance Luzon	Romblon	Romblon	Barangay Sawang
112	Balance Luzon	Masbate	Placer	Barangay Ban-Ao
113	Balance Luzon	Masbate	Placer	Barangay Camayabsan
114	Balance Luzon	Masbate	Placer	Barangay Daraga
115	Balance Luzon	Masbate	Placer	Barangay Luna
116	Balance Luzon	Masbate	Placer	Barangay Pili
117	Balance Luzon	Masbate	Placer	Barangay Nainday
118	Balance Luzon	Masbate	Placer	Barangay Pasiagon
119	Balance Luzon	Masbate	Placer	Barangay Puro

No.	Region	Primary Sampling Unit	Secondary Sampling Unit	Tertiary Sampling Unit/Barangay
120	Balance Luzon	Masbate	Placer	Barangay Villa Inocencio
121	Visayas	Aklan	Batan	Barangay Palay
122	Visayas	Aklan	Batan	Barangay Tabon
123	Visayas	Iloilo	Iloilo City	Barangay Bakhaw
124	Visayas	Iloilo	Iloilo City	Barangay Bonifacio (Arevalo)
125	Visayas	Iloilo	Iloilo City	Barangay Buhang
126	Visayas	Iloilo	Iloilo City	Barangay Calumpang
127	Visayas	Iloilo	Iloilo City	Barangay Cuartero
128	Visayas	Iloilo	Iloilo City	Barangay Dungon
129	Visayas	Iloilo	Iloilo City	Barangay East Timawa
130	Visayas	Iloilo	Iloilo City	Barangay Gustilo
131	Visayas	Iloilo	Iloilo City	Barangay Lanit
132	Visayas	Iloilo	Iloilo City	Barangay Legaspi dela Rama
133	Visayas	Iloilo	Iloilo City	Barangay M. V. Hechanova
134	Visayas	Iloilo	Iloilo City	Barangay Magsaysay
135	Visayas	Iloilo	Iloilo City	Barangay Our Lady Of Lourdes
136	Visayas	Iloilo	Iloilo City	Barangay San Felix
137	Visayas	Iloilo	Iloilo City	Barangay Tabucan
138	Visayas	Iloilo	Iloilo City	Barangay Tacas
139	Visayas	Iloilo	Iloilo City	Barangay West Timawa
140	Visayas	Iloilo	Janiuay	Barangay Bongol

No.	Region	Primary Sampling Unit	Secondary Sampling Unit	Tertiary Sampling Unit/Barangay
141	Visayas	Iloilo	Janiuay	Barangay Carigangan
142	Visayas	Iloilo	Janiuay	Barangay Santa Rita (Pob.)
143	Visayas	Iloilo	San Joaquin	Barangay Andres Bonifacio
144	Visayas	Iloilo	San Joaquin	Barangay Pitogo
145	Visayas	Cebu	City Of Carcar	Barangay Perrelos
146	Visayas	Cebu	Cebu City (Capital)	Barangay Basak San Nicolas
147	Visayas	Cebu	Cebu City (Capital)	Barangay Buhisan
148	Visayas	Cebu	Cebu City (Capital)	Barangay Bulacao
149	Visayas	Cebu	Cebu City (Capital)	Barangay Calamba
150	Visayas	Cebu	Cebu City (Capital)	Barangay Day-as
151	Visayas	Cebu	Cebu City (Capital)	Barangay Ermita (Pob.)
152	Visayas	Cebu	Cebu City (Capital)	Barangay Guadalupe
153	Visayas	Cebu	Cebu City (Capital)	Barangay Inayawan
154	Visayas	Cebu	Cebu City (Capital)	Barangay Kinasang-an Pardo
155	Visayas	Cebu	Cebu City (Capital)	Barangay Labangon
156	Visayas	Cebu	Cebu City (Capital)	Barangay Luz
157	Visayas	Cebu	Cebu City (Capital)	Barangay Sambag II (Pob.)
158	Visayas	Cebu	Cebu City (Capital)	Barangay San Roque (Ciudad)
159	Visayas	Cebu	Cebu City (Capital)	Barangay Santa Cruz (Pob.)
160	Visayas	Cebu	Cebu City (Capital)	Barangay Tisa
161	Visayas	Cebu	Compostela	Barangay Estaca

No.	Region	Primary Sampling Unit	Secondary Sampling Unit	Tertiary Sampling Unit/Barangay
162	Visayas	Cebu	Pinamungahan	Barangay Rizal
163	Visayas	Cebu	Pinamungahan	Barangay Tajao
164	Visayas	Cebu	Sogod	Barangay Liki
165	Visayas	Cebu	City Of Talisay	Barangay Cansojong
166	Visayas	Cebu	City Of Talisay	Barangay San Isidro
167	Visayas	Leyte	Babatngon	Barangay Pagsulhugon
168	Visayas	Leyte	Burauen	Barangay Poblacion District IX
169	Visayas	Leyte	Burauen	Barangay Maghubas
170	Visayas	Leyte	Burauen	Barangay San Esteban
171	Visayas	Leyte	Calubian	Barangay Jubay
172	Visayas	Leyte	Tacloban City	Barangay 76, Tacloban City
173	Visayas	Leyte	Tacloban City	Barangay 36 Tacloban City
174	Visayas	Leyte	Tacloban City	Barangay 75 Tacloban City
175	Visayas	Leyte	Tacloban City	Barangay 84 (San Jose), Tacloban City
176	Visayas	Leyte	Tacloban City	Barangay 88, Tacloban City
177	Visayas	Leyte	Tacloban City	Barangay 91 (Abucay), Tacloban City
178	Visayas	Leyte	Tacloban City	Barangay 56-A, Tacloban City
179	Visayas	Leyte	Tacloban City	Barangay 62-A, Tacloban City
180	Visayas	Southern Leyte	Anahawan	Barangay Tagup-on

No.	Region	Primary Sampling Unit	Secondary Sampling Unit	Tertiary Sampling Unit/Barangay
181	Mindanao	Zamboanga Sibugay	Imelda	Barangay Lower Baluran
182	Mindanao	Zamboanga Sibugay	Imelda	Barangay Israel (Balian Israel)
183	Mindanao	Zamboanga Sibugay	Imelda	Barangay La Victoria
184	Mindanao	Zamboanga Sibugay	Imelda	Barangay Lumpanac
185	Mindanao	Zamboanga Sibugay	Imelda	Barangay Poblacion (Santa Fe)
186	Mindanao	Zamboanga Sibugay	Imelda	Barangay San Jose
187	Mindanao	Zamboanga Sibugay	Imelda	Barangay Santa Barbara
188	Mindanao	Zamboanga Sibugay	Imelda	Barangay Balugo
189	Mindanao	Zamboanga Sibugay	Imelda	Barangay Balungisan
190	Mindanao	Lanao Del Norte	Iligan City	Barangay Buru-un
191	Mindanao	Lanao Del Norte	Iligan City	Barangay Mainit
192	Mindanao	Lanao Del Norte	Iligan City	Barangay Maria Cristina
193	Mindanao	Lanao Del Norte	Iligan City	Barangay Saray-Tibanga
194	Mindanao	Lanao Del Norte	Iligan City	Barangay Tominobo Proper
195	Mindanao	Lanao Del Norte	Iligan City	Barangay Tubod
196	Mindanao	Lanao Del Norte	Iligan City	Barangay San Miguel
197	Mindanao	Lanao Del Norte	Iligan City	Barangay Santiago
198	Mindanao	Lanao Del Norte	Iligan City	Santo Rosario
199	Mindanao	Lanao Del Norte	Iligan City	Barangay Tibanga
200	Mindanao	Lanao Del Norte	Lala	Barangay Lanipao
201	Mindanao	Lanao Del Norte	Sapad	Barangay Buriasan (Pob.)

No.	Region	Primary Sampling Unit	Secondary Sampling Unit	Tertiary Sampling Unit/Barangay
202	Mindanao	Surigao Del Norte	Mainit	Barangay Dayano
203	Mindanao	Surigao Del Norte	Mainit	Barangay Magsaysay (Pob.)
204	Mindanao	Surigao Del Norte	Mainit	Barangay Matin-ao
205	Mindanao	Surigao Del Norte	Mainit	Barangay Quezon (Pob.)
206	Mindanao	Surigao Del Norte	Mainit	Barangay San Isidro
207	Mindanao	Surigao Del Norte	Mainit	Barangay Tagbuyawan
208	Mindanao	Surigao Del Norte	Mainit	Barangay Tolingon
209	Mindanao	Davao Del Sur	Davao City	Barangay Sasa
210	Mindanao	Davao Del Sur	Davao City	Barangay Buhangin (Pob.)
211	Mindanao	Davao Del Sur	Davao City	Barangay Tamugan
212	Mindanao	Davao Del Sur	Davao City	Barangay Ma-a
213	Mindanao	Davao Del Sur	Davao City	Barangay Bucana
214	Mindanao	Davao Del Sur	Davao City	Barangay Wilfredo Aquino
215	Mindanao	Davao Del Sur	Davao City	Barangay Santo Niño
216	Mindanao	Davao Del Sur	Davao City	Barangay Panacan
217	Mindanao	Davao Del Sur	Davao City	Barangay Gumalang
218	Mindanao	Davao Del Sur	Davao City	Barangay Pangyan
219	Mindanao	Davao Del Sur	Kiblawan	Barangay Santo Niño
220	Mindanao	Davao Del Sur	Malalag	Barangay Bulacan
221	Mindanao	Davao Del Sur	Sulop	Barangay Laperas
222	Mindanao	Cotabato (North Cotabato)	Kabacan	Barangay Bannawag

No.	Region	Primary Sampling Unit	Secondary Sampling Unit	Tertiary Sampling Unit/Barangay
223	Mindanao	Cotabato (North Cotabato)	Kabacan	Barangay Magatos
224	Mindanao	Cotabato (North Cotabato)	Kabacan	Barangay Salapungan
225	Mindanao	Cotabato (North Cotabato)	Midsayap	Barangay Macasendeg
226	Mindanao	Cotabato (North Cotabato)	Midsayap	Barangay Malamote
227	Mindanao	Cotabato (North Cotabato)	Midsayap	Barangay Milaya
228	Mindanao	Cotabato (North Cotabato)	Midsayap	Barangay Poblacion 2, Midsayap
229	Mindanao	Cotabato (North Cotabato)	Midsayap	Barangay Poblacion 3, Midsayap
230	Mindanao	Cotabato (North Cotabato)	Midsayap	Barangay Poblacion 5, Midsayap
231	Mindanao	Cotabato (North Cotabato)	Aleosan	Barangay Cawilihan
232	Mindanao	Lanao Del Sur	Bacolod-Kalawi (Bacolod Grande)	Barangay Bubong
233	Mindanao	Lanao Del Sur	Lumba-Bayabao (Maguing)	Barangay Kasola
234	Mindanao	Lanao Del Sur	Lumba-Bayabao (Maguing)	Barangay Taluan
235	Mindanao	Lanao Del Sur	Marawi City	Barangay Raya Saduc
236	Mindanao	Lanao Del Sur	Marawi City	Barangay Dayawan
237	Mindanao	Lanao Del Sur	Marawi City	Barangay Kilala
238	Mindanao	Lanao Del Sur	Marawi City	Barangay Dimaluna
239	Mindanao	Lanao Del Sur	Marawi City	Barangay Malimono
240	Mindanao	Lanao Del Sur	Marawi City	Barangay Navarro (Datu Saber)

2. 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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