



Comparative Study of Electoral Systems (CSES)
Module 3: Sample Design and Data Collection Report - Philippines

June 05, 2006

Country:	Philippines
Date of Election:	May 10, 2010
Prepared by:	Vladymir Joseph Licudine
Date of Preparation:	June 2012

NOTES TO COLLABORATORS:

- Where brackets [] appear, answer by placing an “X” within the appropriate bracket or brackets.
- If more space is needed to answer any question, please lengthen the document as necessary.

Collaborator(s):

Collaborators are the contact persons for election studies that appear in the CSES dataset - they are not necessarily the parties who collected the data. These collaborators and their contact information will be listed on the CSES website.

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Data Collection Organization:

Organization that conducted the survey field work/data collection:

Organization: Social Weather Stations Address: 52 Malingap street, Sikatuna Village, Quezon City Philippines Telephone: (632) 924-4458; (632) 924-4465 Fax: (632) 920-2181 E-Mail: guerrero@sws.org.ph ; vlad.licudine@sws.org.ph Website: www.sws.org.ph

Funding Organization(s):

Organization(s) that funded the data collection:

Organization: Social Weather Stations Address: 52 Malingap street, Sikatuna Village, Quezon City Philippines Telephone: (632) 924-4458; (632) 924-4465 Fax: (632) 920-2181 E-Mail: guerrero@sws.org.ph ; vlad.licudine@sws.org.ph Website: www.sws.org.ph



Archiving Organization

If appropriate, please indicate the primary location where the full, original election study dataset (not just the CSES portion) will be archived:

Organization: **Social Weather Stations**
Address: **52 Malingap street, Sikatuna Village, Quezon City Philippines**

Telephone: **(632) 924-4458; (632) 924-4465**
Fax: **(632) 920-2181**
E-Mail: guerrero@sws.org.ph; vlad.licudine@sws.org.ph
Website: www.sws.org.ph

Please indicate the date when the study is expected to be available at this archive:

Study Design

1. Timing of the study that the CSES Module was included in:

- Post-Election Study
 Pre-Election/Post-Election Panel Study

2a. Date Post-Election Interviewing Began:

June 25, 2010

2b. Date Post-Election Interviewing Ended:

June 28, 2010

3. Mode of (post-election) interview:

- In person, face-to-face
 Telephone
 Mail or self-completion supplement
 Internet

4a. Was the survey part of a panel study?

- Yes
 No



4b. If the survey was part of a panel study, please describe the design of the panel study, including the date at which interviewing for each prior wave began and ended:

NAP

Translation

Please provide copies of questionnaires in all languages used as part of the election study deposit. For questionnaires in a language other than English, please also provide a version of each translated back into English. Note: Questions are based on those developed for the ISSP.

5. Was the questionnaire translated?

- Yes, translated by member(s) of research team
- Yes, by translation bureau
- Yes, by specially trained translator(s)
- No, not translated

6. Please list all languages used for the fielded module:

- Filipino (with English)**
- Cebuano (with Filipino translation)**
- Ilocano (with Filipino translation)**
- Maranao (with Filipino translation)**
- Hiligaynon (with Filipino translation)**

7a. If the questionnaire was translated, was the translated questionnaire assessed/checked or evaluated?

- Yes, by group discussion
- Yes, an expert checked it
- Yes, by back translation
- Other; please specify: **by another native speaker of the language**
- No
- Not applicable

7b. If the questionnaire was translated, was the questionnaire pre-tested?

- Yes
- No
- Not applicable

7c. If the questionnaire was translated, were there any questions which caused problems when translating?

- Yes
- No
- Not applicable



7d. If the questionnaire was translated, please provide a list of all questions which caused problems when translating. For each question listed, describe what problems were encountered and how they were solved: **NAP**

Sample Design and Sampling Procedures

8. Please describe the population that your sample is meant to be representative of:

Voting age Filipino adults or those 18 years old and above in the entire country

Eligibility Requirements

9a. Must a person be a certain age to be interviewed?

Yes

No

If yes, what ages could be interviewed?

18 years old and above

9b. Must a person be a citizen to be interviewed?

Yes

No

9c. Must a person be registered to vote to be interviewed?

Yes

No

9d. Please list any other interviewing requirements or filters used:

NONE



Sample Frame

10a. Were any regions of the country excluded from the sample frame?

Yes

No

If yes, what percent of the total eligible population did this exclude from the sample frame? _____ %

If yes, please explain:

10b. Were institutionalized persons excluded from the sample?

Yes

No

If yes, what percent of the total eligible population did this exclude from the sample frame? **0.3% based on the 2007 Philippine Census**

If yes, please explain: **The survey is dwelling based.**

10c. Were military personnel excluded from the sample?

Yes

No

If yes, what percent of the total eligible population did this exclude from the sample frame? _____ %

If yes, please explain:



10d. If interviews were conducted by telephone, what is the estimated percentage of households without a phone? **NAP**

Please explain:

10e. If interviews were conducted by telephone, were unlisted telephone numbers included in the population sampled? **NAP**

Yes

No

If no, what percent of the total eligible population did this exclude from the sample frame? _____ %

10f. Were other persons excluded from the sample frame?

Yes

No

If yes, what percent of the total eligible population did this exclude from the sample frame? _____ %

If yes, please explain:

10g. Please estimate the total percentage of the eligible population excluded from the sample frame: **0.3% based on the 2007 Philippine Census**



Sample Selection Procedures

11. Please describe, in your own words, how the sample for the study was selected. If the survey is part of a panel study, please also describe the original sample, from the beginning of the study.

Sampling scheme. The Philippines was divided into four study areas: National Capital Region (NCR), Balance Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao. The sample size for each of the four study areas is 300 voting-age adults.

Multi-stage probability sampling was used in the selection of sample spots. The allocation of sample units in each stage was as follows:

	Sample Prov.	Sample Mun.	Sample Spots	Probability Respondents
National Capital Region	--	17	60	300
Balance Luzon	10	15	60	300
Visayas	5	15	60	300
Mindanao	6	15	60	300
	---	-----	-----	-----
	21	62	240	1200

For the National Capital Region

Stage 1. Selection of Sample Spots (Barangays)

For NCR's first stage, 60 barangays are distributed among the 17 NCR cities and municipalities in such a way that each city/municipality was assigned a number of barangays that was roughly proportional to its population size. An additional provision was that each municipality must receive at least one barangay. Barangays were then selected from within each municipality with probability proportional to size (PPS).

Stage 2. Selection of Sample Households

In each sample barangay, five households were established by systematic sampling. Designated starting points were randomly assigned - it was either: 1) a municipal/barangay hall, 2) a school, 3) the barangay captain's house, or 4) a church/chapel/mosque. A random start from 1-6 was also randomly generated for each spot. Thus, if a particular spot has a random start of 4, the first sample household should be the 4th household from the designated starting point. Subsequent



sample households were chosen using a fixed interval of 5 households in between the sampled ones; i.e. every 6th household was sampled.

Stage 3. Selection of Sample Adult

For the third stage, in each selected household, a respondent is randomly chosen among the household members who were 18 years of age and older, using a probability selection table. In selecting the probability respondent of a household, only male family members were pre-listed in the probability selection table of odd-numbered questionnaires; only female family members were pre-listed for even-numbered questionnaires. A respondent not contacted during the first attempt was visited for a second time. If the respondent remained unavailable, or in cases where there was no qualified probability respondent of a given gender, the interval sampling of households would continue until five sample respondents were identified.

For the rest of the Philippines

Stage 1. Allocation and Selection of Sample Provinces

Balance Luzon was further divided into 6 regions: Region I, CAR + Region II, Region III, Region IV-A, Region IV-B and Region V; Visayas into 3 regions: Region VI, Region VII and Region VIII; and Mindanao into 6 regions; Region IX, Region X, CARAGA, Region XI, Region XII and ARMM.

Using probability proportional to population size (PPS) of the region, the allocation of 10 provinces in Luzon, 5 in Visayas and 6 in Mindanao were as follows:

LUZON		VISAYAS		MINDANAO	
Region I	1	Region VI	2	Region IX	1
CAR/REG II	1	Region VII	2	Reg X	1
Region III	3	Region VIII	1	CARAGA	1
Region IV-A	3			Region XI	1
Region IV-B	1			Region XII	1
Region V	1			ARMM	1
	----		----		----
TOTAL	10		5		6



The non-quota provinces were selected without replacement using probability proportional to their remainders. The remainders are fractions derived when the proportion of the regions (based on their respective study area) are multiplied by 10 for Luzon, and 5 for Visayas and 6 for Mindanao. For instance, if 1.28 is obtained for Region I, then 1 province is assigned to this region and remaining fraction of 0.28 is included for the allocation of the non-quota province.

Given the target number of provinces for each region, sample provinces were then selected by PPS, without replacement. An additional provision is that each region must receive at least one province.

Stage 2. Allocation and selection of sample municipalities

Within each study area, 15 municipalities were allocated among the sample provinces. 15 was multiplied by the proportion of the provinces. The resulting integers became the number of municipalities in that province. If there were remaining municipalities to be allocated, they were distributed using probability proportional to the remainders.

Sample municipalities were then selected from within each sample province with probability proportional to population size, without replacement. An additional provision was that each province must receive at least one municipality.

Stage 3. Allocation and Selection of Sample Spots

Once the sample provinces have been selected, 60 spots for each of the major areas were allocated among the sample provinces. Using the target number set for each spot in each region, the spots were distributed in such a way the each province was assigned a number of spots roughly proportional to its population size.

LUZON		VISAYAS		MINDANAO	
Region I	8	Region VI	24	Region IX	9
CAR+REG II	8	Region VII	22	Reg X	12
Region III	15	Region VIII	14	CARAGA	7
Region IV-A	16			Region XI	12
Region IV-B	4			Region XII	10
Region V	9			ARMM	9
	----		----		----
TOTAL	60		60		60



Sample barangays within each sample municipality were selected with probability proportional to size.

Sample barangays were then classified as urban or rural based on the latest National Statistics Office classification (2000).

Stage 4. Selection of Sample Households

For the fourth stage, within each sample spot, five households were established by systematic sampling. In urban barangays as well as in rural barangays, designated starting points were randomly assigned - it was either: 1) a municipal/barangay hall, 2) a school, 3) the barangay captain's house, or 4) a church/chapel/mosque. A random start from 1-6 was also randomly generated for each spot. Thus, if a particular spot has a random start of 4, the first sample household should be the 4th household from the designated starting point. The sampling interval for urban barangays was six, while for rural barangays, it was two.

Stage 5. Selection of Sample Respondents

For the fifth and final stage, as discussed earlier, a respondent was randomly chosen from among the voting-age adults in each selected household using a probability respondent selection table. A respondent not contacted during the first attempt was visited for a second time. If the respondent remained unavailable, or in cases where there was no qualified probability respondent of a given gender, the interval sampling of households would continue until five sample respondents were identified.

12a. What were the primary sampling units?

Barangay or Village

12b. How were the primary sampling units selected?

Selection of Sample Spots (Barangays) for the National Capital Region

For NCR's first stage, 60 barangays are distributed among the 17 NCR cities and municipalities in such a way that each city/municipality was assigned a number of barangays that was roughly proportional to its population size. An additional provision was that each municipality must receive at least one barangay. Barangays were then selected from within each municipality with probability proportional to size (PPS).



Allocation and Selection of Sample Spots for the Rest of the Philippines

Once the sample provinces have been selected, 60 spots for each of the major areas were allocated among the sample provinces. Using the target number set for each spot in each region, the spots were distributed in such a way the each province was assigned a number of spots roughly proportional to its population size.

LUZON		VISAYAS		MINDANAO	
Region I	8	Region VI	24	Region IX	9
CAR+REG II	8	Region VII	22	Reg X	12
Region III	15	Region VIII	14	CARAGA	7
Region IV-A	16			Region XI	12
Region IV-B	4			Region XII	10
Region V	9			ARMM	9
	----		----		----
TOTAL	60		60		60

Sample barangays within each sample municipality were selected with probability proportional to size.

Sample barangays were then classified as urban or rural based on the latest National Statistics Office classification (2000).

12c. Were the primary sampling units randomly selected?

- Yes
 No

Please explain how the units were randomly selected. If the units were not randomly selected, please provide a justification for why the units were not randomly selected.

Sample barangays within each sample municipality were selected with probability proportional to size.



13. Were there further stages of selection?

Yes

No

13a. If there were further stages of selection, what were the sampling units at each of the additional stages?

Selection of Sample Households

Within each sample spot, five households were established by systematic sampling. In urban barangays as well as in rural barangays, designated starting points were randomly assigned - it was either: 1) a municipal/barangay hall, 2) a school, 3) the barangay captain's house, or 4) a church/chapel/mosque. A random start from 1-6 was also randomly generated for each spot. Thus, if a particular spot has a random start of 4, the first sample household should be the 4th household from the designated starting point. The sampling interval for urban barangays was six, while for rural barangays, it was two.

13b. If there were further stages of selection, how were the sampling units selected at each of the additional stages?

Selection of Sample Respondents

A respondent was randomly chosen from among the voting-age adults in each selected household using a probability respondent selection table (Kish grid). A respondent not contacted during the first attempt was visited for a second time. If the respondent remained unavailable, or in cases where there was no qualified probability respondent of a given gender, the interval sampling of households would continue until five sample respondents were identified.



13c. If there were further stages of selection, were units at each of these stages randomly selected?

- Yes
 No

Please explain how the units were randomly selected. If the units were not randomly selected, please provide a justification for why the units were not randomly selected.

14a. How were individual respondents identified and selected in the final stage?

A respondent was randomly chosen from among the voting-age adults in each selected household using a probability respondent selection table (Kish grid). A respondent not contacted during the first attempt was visited for a second time. If the respondent remained unavailable, or in cases where there was no qualified probability respondent of a given gender, the interval sampling of households would continue until five sample respondents were identified.

14b. Could more than one respondent be interviewed from a single household?

- Yes
 No

If yes, please explain:

15. Did the sample design include clustering at any stage?

- Yes
 No

If yes, please describe:

Five households were interviewed for each of the primary sampling unit (barangay or village).



16. Did the sample design include stratification?

Definition: Stratification involves the division of the population of interest according to certain characteristics (for instance: geographic, political, or demographic). Random selection then occurs within each of the groups that result.

Yes

No

If yes, please describe (please include the list of characteristics used for stratification):

The survey was divided into four major areas namely: National Capital Region (NCR), Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao.

17. Was quota sampling used at any stage of selection?

Yes

No

If yes, please describe:

18. Was substitution of individuals permitted at any stage of the selection process or during fieldwork?

Yes

No

If yes, please describe:

If the respondent remained unavailable, or in cases where there was no qualified probability respondent of a given gender, the interval sampling of households would continue until five sample respondents were identified.

19. Under what circumstances was a household designated non-sample? Please check all that apply:

Non-residential sample point

All members of household are ineligible

Housing unit is vacant

No answer at housing unit after **2 valid callbacks**

Other (Please explain):



20. Were non-sample replacement methods used?

- Yes
 No

Please describe:

If the respondent remained unavailable, or in cases where there was no qualified probability respondent of a given gender, the interval sampling of households would continue until five sample respondents were identified in the barangay or village.

21a. For surveys conducted by telephone, was the sample a random digit dial (RDD) sample?

- Yes
 No **NAP**

21b. For surveys conducted by telephone, was the sample a listed sample?

- Yes
 No **NAP**

21c. For surveys conducted by telephone, was the sample a dual frame sample?

- Yes
 No **NAP**

If yes, what % list frame_____ and what % RDD_____

22. For surveys conducted by mail, was the sample a listed sample?

- Yes
 No **NAP**

Please describe:

23. For surveys conducted on the Internet, did any respondents self-select into the survey?

- Yes
 No **NAP**

Please explain:



Incentives

24a. Prior to the study, was a letter sent to the respondent?

Yes

No

(If yes, please provide a copy of the letter.)

24b. Prior to the study, was a payment sent to the respondent?

Yes

No

If yes, please describe (including amount of payment):

24c. Prior to the study, was a token gift sent to the respondent?

Yes

No

If yes, please describe:

24d. Did respondent receive an additional payment after their participation? (Do not include any payment made prior to the study.)

Yes

No

If yes, please describe (including amount of payment):

24e. Were any other incentives used?

Yes

No

If yes, please describe:



Interviewers

25. Please describe the interviewers (e.g., age, level of education, years of experience):

The interviewers were all females since women interviewers are perceived to be more acceptable and less threatening to respondents than males, especially when the subject matter tends to be delicate or controversial like politics.

They were mostly college graduates or have reached 2nd year in college. They were multi-lingual or at least conversant in the language of the area they are assigned. Most of them have significant experience in field interviewing since they were also part of our regular quarterly surveys.

26. Please provide a description of interviewer training:

- (a) **Training** - was conducted in several strategic locations with interviewers assigned to cover specific areas being trained near their area assignments.
- (b) **Training time** – The minimum training time for group supervisors and interviewers was 2 days prior to field implementation. The third day was the start-off, where the field supervisor observed the field interviewers on their first interviews.
- (c) **Training Activities** – One or two days office training to learn the basics of the project. Mock interviews among participants, i.e. field interviewers interviewing field anchors as respondents are done to get accustomed to the flow of interviewing and questionnaire format.

Interviews were practiced with a supervisor around until the interviewer could be left on her own.

- (d) **Evaluation of interviewer's work** – All first interviews of each field interviewer were observed by her field supervisor, and then evaluated. Only after meeting a certain evaluation criteria was an interviewer left to interview on her own, although her field supervisor always stayed within the vicinity of the sample spot to conduct checks.



Contacts

27a. What was the average number of contact attempts made per household, for the entire sample?

2

27b. For households where contact was made, what was the average number of contact attempts prior to first contact?

27c. During the field period, how many contacts were made with the household before declaring it a **non-sample**?

2 valid callbacks

28d. During the field period, how many contacts were made with the household before declaring it a **non-interview**?

2 valid callbacks

28e. During the field period, what were the maximum number of days over which a household was contacted?

It depends on the area assignment of each interviewer

28f. During the field period, did interviewers vary the time of day at which they re-contacted the household?

Yes

No

If yes, please describe:

Depends on the availability of the probability respondent and transportation in their area of assignment



Refusal Conversion

29a. Were efforts made to persuade respondents who were reluctant to be interviewed?

- Yes
 No

Please describe:

As part of training, interviewers were trained on handling different types of respondents including those who were reluctant to participate. Interviewers explained that the survey intended to get their opinions and stressed that their answers would be treated confidentially and results would be presented at the aggregate level only.

29b. Were respondents who were reluctant to be interviewed sent a letter persuading them to take part?

- Yes
 No
(If yes, please provide a copy of the letter or letters.)

If yes, please describe:

29c. Was payment offered to respondents who were reluctant to take part?

- Yes
 No

If yes, how much?

29d. Were respondents who were reluctant to take part turned over to a more experienced interviewer?

- Yes
 No



29e. What was the maximum number of re-contacts used to persuade respondents to be interviewed?

NONE

29f. Were any other methods used to persuade respondents reluctant to be interviewed to take part?

Yes

No

If yes, please describe:

Interview/Survey Verification

Definition: Interview/survey verification is the process of verifying that an interview was conducted and that the survey was administered to the correct respondent, for quality control purposes.

30. Was interview/survey verification used?

Yes

No

If yes, please describe the method(s) used:

Start-Off - An act where the field supervisors accompany the interviewers in their spot on their first fieldwork day.

Observed - An act where the field supervisors fully observed an interview. This is usually announced.

Spotchecked - An act where field supervisors observed an interview. This is usually not announced.

Backchecked - An act where field supervisors goes to the spot of the interviewer unannounced and checks the coverage and interviews of the FI.

If yes, please indicate the percent of completed surveys that were verified:

More or less 40%



Response Rate

31. What was the response rate of the survey that the CSES Module appeared in? Please show your calculations. (If the CSES Module appeared in a panel study, please report the response rate of the first wave of the study, even if the CSES Module did not appear in that wave.)

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Response rate} &= \text{Number of completed interviews} / \text{Number of valid households} \\ &= 1200 / 2238 * 100 \\ &= 53.62\%\end{aligned}$$

32. Please provide the following statistics for the survey that the CSES Module appeared in. Note: If the CSES Module appeared in a panel study, please report the statistics for the first wave of the study, even if the CSES Module did not appear in that wave.)

A. Total number of households in sample:	<u>2,994</u>
B. Number of valid households:	<u>2,238</u>
C. Number of invalid (non-sample) households:	<u>143</u>
D. Number of households of unknown validity:	<u>613</u>
E. Number of completed interviews:	<u>1,200</u>
F. Number of partial interviews:	<u>-</u>
G. Number of refusals and break-offs:	<u>1,038</u>
H. Number non-contact (never contacted):	<u>613</u>
I. Other non-response:	<u>143</u>

The sum of B+C+D should equal the value of A. If not, please describe why:

If statistic D (number of households of unknown validity) has a value greater than zero (0), please estimate the proportion of households of unknown validity that are valid:

Cannot be estimated.

The sum of E+F+G+H+I should equal the value of B. If not, please describe why:

H and I are not valid households.

If statistic I has a value greater than zero (0), please describe what cases fall into this category:

No eligible respondent (NE) falls into this category. SWS uses gender stratification. In selecting the probability respondent of a household, only male family members were pre-listed in the probability selection table of odd-numbered questionnaires; only female family members were pre-listed for even-numbered



questionnaires. We code it as NE in cases where there was no qualified probability respondent of a given gender within the HH.

33. If the CSES Module appeared in a panel study, how many waves were conducted prior to the wave that included the CSES Module?

NAP

34. If the CSES Module appeared in a panel study, what was the total panel attrition between the first wave of the study and the wave that included the CSES Module? Please show your calculations.

NAP

35. If the CSES Module appeared in a panel study, please provide the number of completed interviews for the wave that included the CSES Module:

NAP

36. If the CSES Module appeared in a panel study, please provide the following statistics for panel attrition by age and education. In each cell, indicate the percent of all completed interviews in each category for the indicated wave.

NAP



Age	First wave of study	Wave that included CSES
18-25	%	%
26-40	%	%
41-64	%	%
65 and over	%	%

Education	First wave of study	Wave that included CSES
None	%	%
Incomplete primary	%	%
Primary completed	%	%
Incomplete secondary	%	%
Secondary completed	%	%
Post-Secondary Trade/Vocational	%	&
University incomplete	%	%
University degree	%	%



Post-Survey Adjustment Weights

37. Are weights necessary to make the sample representative of the populated being studied?

- Yes
 No

If yes, please explain:

To yield representative figures at the national level, census-based population weights are applied to the survey data. The weight projection is computed by dividing the projected population in the area by the sample size of the same area. Appropriate projected factors were applied so that original population proportions were reflected in the data tables using this formula.

$$\text{Projection factors (Weight)} = \frac{\text{Population No. of Interviews}}{\text{No. of Interviews}}$$

For questions answered by the sample voting-age adults, the following projection factors were used:

	2010 NSO Projected Population Age 18 and above	Total Sample Size (PR)	Projection factor for 1 probability Respondent (000)
NCR	7,502,680	300	25.0089348981
Balance Luzon	25,025,385	300	83.4179491025
Visayas	11,426,464	300	38.0882117167
Mindanao	13,072,620	300	43.5753990560
	-----	-----	
TOTAL	57,027,148	1,200	

For questions pertaining to household (HH), the following projection factors were used:



	2010 NSO Projected HH Population	Total Sample Size	Projection factors (000)
NCR	2,493,966	300	8.3132186531
Balance Luzon	8,236,496	300	27.4549880379
Visayas	3,763,572	300	12.5452394656
Mindanao	4,279,171	300	14.2639029288
	-----	-----	
TOTAL	18,418,002	1,200	

The SPSS version of the datafile is already weighted according to the above projection factors. As the data are weighted, the total number of cases that appear is 57,027. The figure is in thousands, i.e., 57,027,148 persons representing NSO's projected number of adults (18 years old and above) for year 2010 based on the 2000 Census.

Researchers who are defining data using the ASCII files should apply these projection factors.

38. Are weights included in the data file?

- Yes
 No

39. If weights are included in the data file, please describe in detail how the weights were constructed:

PLEASE REFER TO Q37

40a. If weights are included in the data file, are the weights designed to compensate for disproportionate probability of selection?

- Yes
 No

If yes, please describe:

Since the sample is equally allocated across the four major areas (National Capital Region or NCR, the rest of Luzon outside NCR, Visayas and Mindanao, weights are used to adjust to known area population distribution.



40b. If weights are included in the data file, are the weights designed to match known demographic characteristics of the population?

Yes

No

If yes, please describe:

Since the sample is equally allocated across the four major areas (National Capital Region or NCR, the rest of Luzon outside NCR, Visayas and Mindanao, weights are used to adjust to known area population distribution.

40c. If weights are included in the data file, are the weights designed to correct for non-response?

Yes

No

If yes, please describe:

40d. If weights are included in the data file, are the weights designed to correct to the official election results?

Yes

No

If yes, please describe:



41. Comparison of Completed Interviews to Population (please provide as percentages of the total):

Characteristic	Population Estimates	Completed Interviews	
		Unweighted Distribution	Weighted Distribution
<u>Age</u>			
18-25	24.9%	15.3%	15.3%
26-40	36.7%	36.2%	35.5%
41-64	31.2%	39.9%	40.2%
65 and over	7.2%	8.6%	9.0%
<u>Education</u>			
None	2.4%	2.4%	2.3%
Incomplete Primary	13.8%	12.0%	12.3%
Primary Completed	15.3%	14.2%	14.0%
Incomplete Secondary	11.4%	13.2%	13.5%
Secondary Completed	25.8%	25.5%	25.8%
Post-Secondary Trade/ Vocational	4.6%	5.8%	5.3%
University Incomplete	11.5%	13.0%	12.4%
University Degree	13.3%	13.9%	14.4%
<u>Gender</u>			
Male	50.5%	50.0%	50.0%
Female	49.5%	50.0%	50.0%

42. Please indicate the source of the population estimates in the prior question. English language sources are especially helpful. Include website links or contact information if applicable.

Source:

**National Statistics Office
2007 Census of Population**

Website link:

**http://www.census.gov.ph/data/sectordata/2007/Philippines_Table%201.pdf
http://www.census.gov.ph/data/sectordata/2007/Philippines_Table%205.pdf**