Comparative Study of Electoral Systems (CSES) Module 6 Design Report

Version: December 2022

Country/territory: **Philippines**
Date of election: **May 9, 2022**
Prepared by: **Gerardo Sandoval and Josefina Mar**
Date of preparation: **June 21, 2023**

The answers provided in this Design Report are used to create variables in the CSES dataset, enable the CSES Secretariat to evaluate the eligibility of election studies for inclusion in the cross-national dataset, and provide users with important information for their analyses.

Notes to collaborators…

- All sections of the Design Report must be filled in for an election study deposit to be considered complete. The CSES Secretariat is available to provide clarification and support.
- Where brackets [ ] appear, answer by placing an "X" within the appropriate bracket(s).
- If more space or iterations are required to answer any question, please lengthen the document and duplicate items as necessary.
- In your deposited dataset, please be sure to include any weight variables, as well a variable that indicates the mode of interview for each observation (respondent) that is included.
- If you have an existing methodology report for your study, we would appreciate receiving an electronic copy of it, to supplement the information in your completed Design Report. We will make both your Design Report and any supplemental methodological report available for download from the CSES website. We encourage you to cut-and-paste information from your existing methodology report into your answers below, as appropriate.

Section A1. Collaborator(s)

Collaborators are the contact persons for election studies that appear in CSES. Collaborators are not necessarily who collected the data. This collaborators list will appear on the CSES website.

Collaborator name: **Linda Luz Guerrero**
Affiliation: **Social Weather Stations**
Email: **guerrero@sws.org.ph**

Collaborator name: **Gerardo Sandoval**
Affiliation: **Social Weather Stations**
Email: **jay.sandoval@sws.org.ph**

Section A2. Data Collection Organization

Organization that conducted the survey field work/data collection…

Organization name: **Social Weather Stations**
Website: **https://www.sws.org.ph**

Section A3. Funding Organization(s)

Organization(s) that funded the data collection…

Organization name: **Social Weather Stations**
Website: **https://www.sws.org.ph**

Section A4. Archiving Organization

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

Organization name: **Social Weather Stations**
Website: **https://www.sws.org.ph**

Section B. Study Design

1. Timing of the study that the CSES Module was included in:
   [x] Post-Election Study
   [ ] Pre-Election/Post-Election Panel Study
   [ ] Between Rounds
   [ ] Other, please specify: _____

2. For the post-election survey in which the CSES Module appeared, please provide the following three pieces of information…

The date that interviewing began: **June 26, 2022**

The date that interviewing ended: **June 29, 2022**

The number of days between the date of the election and when interviewing began: **47**

3. Was the survey that included the CSES Module part of a panel study?
   [ ] Yes
   [x] No

   If yes, please describe the design of the panel study, including the date at which interviewing for each prior wave began and ended: **NAP**

4. How many respondents answered the post-election survey in which the CSES Module appeared? That is, how many records/observations are there in the CSES portion of your study?
   1,500 Respondents

5. Did respondents give their consent to share their responses as part of the CSES dataset, in accordance with local human rights regulations and data protection laws?

[x] Yes
[ ] No

Section C. Sample frame, selection, and eligibility

6. Please describe the population that your study is meant to be representative of.

Voting-age adults (18 years old and above) nationwide

7. What steps were taken as part of the sampling and/or data collection process to ensure that the sample is representative of the target population? In what ways were those steps successful, and in what ways were they not (please provide evidence wherever possible)?

To ensure that the sample is representative of the target population, several steps were taken during the sampling and data collection process:

a. **Multi-stage sampling using probability proportional to size and without any pre-excluded areas**
b. **Training of field interviewers on fieldwork procedures and dealing with different types of respondents**
c. **Use of 2 valid callbacks among qualified respondents: Implementing callbacks helps increase the response rate and improve the representativeness of the sample.**
d. **Quality control during fieldwork, including direct observation, back check, and spot checks of interviews.**
e. **Use of a computer data entry program with built-in range rules and logic checks for consistency**
f. **Cleaning of encoded data and checking of all frequency tables generated**
g. **Applying weights when aggregating the data at the national level**

8. Please list the criteria for an individual to be eligible to be interviewed in your study. For example minimum age, citizenship, voter registration, etc.

Voting-age adults (18 years old and above)

9. Please describe the sample frame, its type and source, and its coverage of the population.

Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA), 2015 Census of Population and Housing

10. Were any of the following excluded from the sample frame? Mark all that apply.

[ ] Specific regions of the country
[x] Institutionalized persons
[ ] Military personnel

[x] Other, please specify: Homeless

For each group that was excluded, please provide additional details about the exclusion (for instance, the regions excluded), why the exclusion, and what percent of the total eligible population was excluded from the sample frame in each instance. Please also indicate the total percentage of the eligible population excluded from the sample frame.

At the village level, the Respondents are selected using area-based sampling of dwelling units.

The institutional population represents 0.3 percent of the country's total population as of May 2020 (Philippine Statistics Authority). We don't have data on homeless population.

11. Please describe in detail how the sample for the study was selected from the sampling frame. For multi-stage samples, please sure to list all sampling stages, and describe the sampling units and selection methods at each stage. Furthermore, please describe how individual respondents were identified and selected in the final stage. If the survey is part of a panel study, please describe not just the current wave but also the original sample. For telephone samples, please indicate whether the sample was a random digit dial (RDD) sample, listed sample, or dual frame sample. For surveys conducted by mail, indicate whether a listed sample.

Sampling scheme. The Philippines was divided into five study areas: National Capital Region (NCR), Balance Luzon: North/Central Luzon and South Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao.

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.	Spots	Probability Respondents
National Capital Region	--	15	60	300
Balance Luzon				
North/Central Luzon	5	43	60	300
South Luzon	5	39	60	300
Visayas	5	48	60	300
Mindanao	6	35	60	300
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	21	180	300	1,500

For the National Capital Region

Stage 1. Selection of Sample Spots (Barangays)

For NCR's first stage, 60 spots are selected from all the barangays in the 17 NCR cities and municipalities. Each spot was selected 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, 4) a church/chapel/mosque, 5) a health facility, or 6) a basketball court. 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. Male and female respondents are alternately sampled, and thus, have a 1 to 1 ratio. 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: North/Central Luzon (3): Region I, CAR+Region II, Region III; South Luzon (3): 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 BARMM.

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

BALANCE LUZON		VISAYAS		MINDANAO	
North/Central Luzon	5				
Region I	1	Region VI	2	Region IX	1
CAR+Region II	1	Region VII	2	Region X	1
Region III	3	Region VIII	1	Caraga	1
South Luzon	5			Region XI	1
Region IV-A	3			Region XII	1
MIMAROPA	1			BARMM	1
Region V	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 Spots

Within the study areas of Balance Luzon: North/Central Luzon and South Luzon, Visayas, Mindanao, 60 spots were selected within each of them with probability proportional to population size, without replacement.

BALANCE LUZON		VISAYAS		MINDANAO	
North/Central Luzon	*60*				
Region I	15	Region VI	23	Region IX	9
CAR+Region II	14	Region VII	23	Region X	11
Region III	31	Region VIII	14	Caraga	7
South Luzon	*60*			Region XI	12
Region IV-A	37			Region XII	10
MIMAROPA	8			BARMM	11
Region V	15				
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TOTAL	120		60		60

Sample barangays were then classified as urban or rural based on the latest Philippine Statistics Authority classification (2015).

Stage 3. Selection of Sample Households

For the third 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, 4) a church/chapel/mosque, 5) a health facility, or 6) a basketball court. 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 4. Selection of Sample Respondents

For the fourth 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.

12. Were probability-based methods used for all stages of the selection process? That is, units were randomly selected throughout the process, including at initial recruitment (if a panel).

[**x**] Yes
[ ] No

If no, please describe all instances where non-probability methods were used and provide a justification for each as to why random selection was not used.

13. Did your sampling design make use of one or more of the following techniques? Please mark all that apply.

[**x**] Stratification
[ ] Cluster sampling
[ ] Quota sampling
[ ] Interviewing more than one respondent from a single household
[**x**] Respondent or household substitution
[ ] Non-sample replacement methods

Definitions:

- Stratification involves the division of the population into groups according to certain characteristics (for instance by demographic characteristics). Random selection then occurs within each of the groups that result to ensure their adequate inclusion.
- Cluster sampling divides the population into groups and then uses random selection to include some of the groups but not others. For example, a cluster sample might divide a large country into geographic areas and then select only some of the areas while excluding others, to avoid the need (and cost) of interviewer travel to all areas.
- In quota sampling, a respondent is sometimes selected based on demographic characteristics, rather than randomly, to ensure certain target distributions are met.
- Substitution is replacing one sampling unit with another when the first sampled unit is difficult to reach and/or interview.

Section D1. Interviewing Mode(s)

14. Please indicate the mode(s) of interviewing for the post-election survey in which the CSES Module appeared. Mark all that apply.

[**x**] Interviewer-administered: In person (sometimes called face-to-face)
[ ] Interviewer-administered: Video
[ ] Interviewer-administered: Telephone

[ ] Self-completion: Paper (by mail, supplement, etc.)
[ ] Self-completion: Internet
[ ] Other, please specify: _____

Section D2. Interviewing Mode(s): Mixed-Mode

15. If the survey in which the CSES Module appeared was mixed-mode (that is, made use of more than one mode type)…

Was the mixed-mode design intended to address a particular problem or problems?
[ ] Yes
[**x**] No

If yes, please elaborate: **NAP**

Were all modes available to respondents from the beginning, or was there a mode progression (that is, if the respondent did not respond by one mode, another mode was subsequently offered to them)? If the latter, please describe the mode progression.

Were individuals assigned a mode after recruitment or was this part of the recruitment?
[] Assigned a mode after recruitment
[] Assigned a mode as part of the recruitment
The survey only used the face-to-face mode.

Did respondents self-select the mode by which they would respond?
[ ] Yes
[**x**] No

Did the design include a mode change *within* interviews (e.g., selected self-completion elements within the same questionnaire)?
[ ] Yes
[**x**] No

If yes, please provide details:

If there were substantial differences in the distribution of key demographics across modes, please note them here. **NAP**

Section D3. Interviewing Mode(s): Telephone

16. If the post-election survey in which the CSES Module appeared was entirely or partly conducted by telephone…
NAP

What is the estimated percentage of households without a phone? _____ %

Were unlisted telephone numbers included in the population sampled?

[ ] Yes
[ ] No

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

Section D4. Interviewing Mode(s): Internet

17. If the post-election survey in which the CSES Module appeared was entirely or partly conducted via the Internet… **NAP**

What is the estimated percentage of households without access to the Internet (that is, the percent of the eligible population excluded due to lack of Internet access)? _____ %

Were provisions taken to include members of the population without access to the Internet?

[ ] Yes
[ ] No

If "Yes", please explain:

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

Did the survey make use of an access panel (i.e. respondents were selected from a group of pre-screened panelists)?

[ ] Yes
[ ] No

If yes, please describe the access panel (company, population [does it include persons without initial access to the Internet and how are they interviewed], method of recruiting members, total size of access panel, method of selecting survey respondents from the panel):

Did respondents self-select into the survey, at any stage?

[ ] Yes
[ ] No

If yes, please explain:

Section E. Respondent Persuasion

18. What was the average number of contact attempts made per household, for the entire sample (not just for survey completions)? **1**

19. What was the maximum number of contact attempts made per household, for the entire sample (not just for survey completions)? **2 valid callbacks**

20. Did respondents receive incentive payments? Please mark all that apply.
[ ] Yes, during the screening process
[ ] Yes, in advance of their interview
[ ] Yes, after their interview
[**x**] No

21. Were special efforts made to persuade respondents who were reluctant to be interviewed?
[] Yes
[**x**] No

Section F: Interview/Survey Verification

22. Was interview/survey verification used?
[**x**] Yes
[ ] No

If yes, please indicate the percent of completed surveys that were verified: **44.3 %**

If yes, please describe the method(s) used for 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.

Supervision: Supervisors reporting to the field manager monitored the study full-time. They observed field interviewers (at least 10% of each interviewer's assigned interviews were observed by supervisors), followed-up and did surprise checks on the interviewers. They also ensured that field logistics were received promptly and administered properly.

Quality Control: Part of quality control was to make sure at least 30% of each interviewer's output was spot-checked and back-checked (10% were spot-checked, 10% were back-checked thru phone, and 10% were back-checked in person). Once an incomplete or inconsistent answer was spotted in the questionnaire, the field interviewer went back to the respondent's house to re-ask the question for verification.

23. What steps, if any, were taken to ensure that respondents were providing truthful answers to the questions? Were any respondents removed from the final dataset (e.g. due to speeding, satisficing, completing multiple surveys, etc.)? Please provide details.

Respondents were assured by the field interviewers that there are no right or wrong answers to the survey, that their responses and identity are confidential, and that the data are analyzed at the aggregate level only (i.e. no respondent level analysis).

No respondent was removed from the final dataset.

Section G1. Response Rate

Notes to collaborators:

- If multiple modes of interviewing were used for the post-election survey in which the CSES Module appeared, please repeat the following questions as appropriate for each mode used.
- Standard definitions for the below items, as well as a helpful response rate calculator, can be accessed on the website of the American Association for Public Opinion Research at: https://www.aapor.org/Communications/AAPOR-Journals/Standard-Definitions.aspx

24. For each of the following categories, please indicate the number of cases/records from the sample that fall into each. (If the CSES Module appeared in a panel study, please report the numbers for the first wave of the study, even if the CSES Module did not appear in that wave.)

Interviews			
I. Completed interviews	I	=	1500
P. Partial interviews	P	=	0
Non-interviews			
R. Refusals and break-offs	R	=	194
NC. Non-Contact	NC	=	1449
O. Other	O	=	26
Unknown Eligibility			
UH. Unknown if household/occupied household unit	UH	=	4
UO. Unknown, other	UO	=	362

25. Please calculate the response rate (RR2) by inserting the answers from Question 24 into the following formula.

$$42.4\% = \frac{(1500 + 0)}{(1500 + 0) + (194 + 1449 + 26) + (4 + 362)}$$

26. If the number of cases with unknown eligibility (UH and/or UO in Question 24) is greater than zero, please estimate what proportion of cases of unknown eligibility is actually eligible. Please indicate the basis, evidence, and any scientific justification for this estimate.

We are not able to estimate since in most cases there was nobody home for us to determine the eligibility of members in the household.

Section G2. Response Rate: Panel Studies

27. If the CSES Module appeared in a panel study…

How many waves were conducted prior to the wave that included the CSES Module? **NAP**

What was the response rate at the initial recruitment stage? Please show your calculations. **NAP**

What percent of recruited respondents participated in the first wave of the study? Please show your calculations. **NAP**

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**

If there were substantial differences in the distribution of key demographics (for example, age, gender, education, etc.) between the first wave of the study and the wave that included CSES, please note them here. **NAP**

Please provide the number of completed interviews for the wave that included the CSES Module.
NAP

Section H. Post-Survey Adjustment Weights

28. Are weights included in the data file?

[x] Yes
[ ] No

If No, please explain why no weights are provided:

If Yes, please describe in detail: their construction, what they correct for, and how their use makes the survey dataset more representative of the population.

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.

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

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

	2022 PSA Projected Population Age 18 and above	Total Sample Size	Projection factor for probability Respondent
NCR	9,745,792	300	32.4859740290
Balance Luzon	32,468,734		
North/Central Luzon	15,703,560	300	52.3452015249
South Luzon	16,765,174	300	55.8839117185
Visayas	13,530,143	300	45.1004765634
Mindanao	16,403,516	300	54.6783850741
TOTAL	72,148,185	1,500	

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 72,148. The figure is in thousands, i.e., 72,148,185 persons representing Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) projected number of adults (18 years old and above) for year 2022.

29. Were any other steps taken to mitigate the impact of non-response in the dataset? If so, how do the adjustments affect the survey results? **None**

Section I. Translation

Notes to collaborators…

- As part of your deposit, please provide the original questionnaire(s) in each language used.
- For questionnaires in a language other than English, if a back-translation to English happens to be available, we would appreciate receiving the back-translation, also.
- The below questions on translation are adapted from those developed for the ISSP.

30. Was the questionnaire translated?

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

31. Please list all languages used for the fielded module.

Filipino
Iluko
Hiligaynon

Cebuano
Bicol
Waray
Tausug

32. If the questionnaire was translated, was the translated questionnaire assessed/checked or evaluated? Please mark all that apply.

[x] Yes, a group worked together on it and reconciled their differences through discussion
[ ] Yes, an expert checked it
[ ] Yes, by back translation
[] Other; please specify:
[ ] No
[ ] Not applicable

33. If the questionnaire was translated, was the questionnaire pre-tested?

[ ] Yes
[x] No
[ ] Not applicable

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

[ ] Yes
[x] No
[ ] Not applicable

35. 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**

Section J. Other

36. Please list any additional advice you have for analysts about how the survey should be used, and any remaining special considerations in that regard. **None**