Comparative Study of Electoral Systems
Module 6: Macro Report

Version: August 21, 2024

Country/Polity: Philippines
Date of Election: May 9, 2022

Prepared by: Gerardo Sandoval, Josefina Mar, Agatha Vitug and Ramon Calleja
Date of Preparation: January 20, 2025

NOTES TO COLLABORATORS IN COMPLETING CSES MACRO REPORT

- The information provided in this report contributes to the macro data portion of the CSES, an essential component of the CSES project. The information may be filled out by yourself, or by an expert or experts of your choice. Your efforts in providing these data are greatly appreciated.
- Collaborators are advised that the CSES makes the macro reports public to the user community upon the release of the dataset.
- There are eight sections (sorted by alphabet section A-H inclusive) in this report. Please ensure that you complete **ALL** eight sections (A-H) before returning the completed report to the CSES Secretariat.
- Any supplementary documents that you can provide (e.g., electoral legislation, party manifestos, electoral commission reports, media reports, district data) are also appreciated, and may be made available on the CSES website.
- Answers should be as of the date of the election being studied.
- Where brackets [ ] appear, collaborators should answer by placing an "X" within the appropriate bracket or brackets. For example: [X]
- If more space is needed to answer any question, please lengthen the document as necessary.
- To help collaborators complete the macro report, instructions and definitions appear in the document where necessary. Specific instructions to collaborators are highlighted in RED and the definitions CSES adheres to are highlighted in BLUE.

NOTES TO CSES DATA USERS CONSULTING PUBLISHED CSES MACRO REPORTS

CSES Macro Reports are made publicly available in the interests of transparency. Users are advised there may be instances where the macro report indicators for a polity differ from the published macro CSES data. In these circumstances, we recommend users rely on the published CSES data, which takes precedence.

A) DATA PERTINENT TO ELECTION AT WHICH MODULE WAS ADMINISTERED

1a. Type of Election:
[ ] Parliamentary/Legislative
[**X**] Parliamentary/Legislative and Presidential
[ ] Presidential
[ ] Other; please specify: _____

1b. If the type of election in Question 1a included Parliamentary/Legislative, was the election for the Upper House, Lower House, or both?
INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLABORATOR(S): If the system is unicameral, please select "Lower House election".

[ ] Upper House election
[ ] Lower House election
[**X**] Both Upper and Lower House election
[ ] Other; please specify: _____

2a. What was the president's party *prior* to the most recent election, regardless of whether the election was presidential?
INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLABORATOR(S): If no role of President exists, please write "N/A".

In the 2016 national elections, President Bongbong Marcos Jr. ran for Vice President as an independent candidate. However, from 2021 to the present, he has been affiliated with the Partido Federal ng Pilipinas (PFP) political party.

2b. What was the party of the Prime Minister *prior* to the most recent election, regardless of whether the election was parliamentary?
INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLABORATOR(S): If no role of Prime Minister exists, please write "N/A".

Not applicable (NAP). The Office of the Prime Minister was abolished after Salvador Laurel's term ended on March 25, 1986, during the presidency of Corazon Aquino. Since then, the President has served as both head of state and head of government, as mandated by the 1987 Constitution.

2c. Report the number of cabinet ministers of each party or parties in cabinet, *prior* to the most recent election. (If one party holds all cabinet posts, write "all.") Please also provide a website link to this data if possible.
DEFINITION: Ministers are considered those members of government who are members of the Cabinet and who have voting rights at Cabinet meetings. Please also list cabinet members that are 'independent'. If known, specify if the 'independents' are affiliated or close to certain parties.

Cabinet officials confirmed by the Commission on Appointments

The Commission on Appointments (CA). 2019. *Cabinet Officials under President Duterte Administration*. Accessed at https://comappt.gov.ph/cabinet-members-under-president-duterte-administration on 17 February 2025.

Party Name	**Number of cabinet positions in 2019**
Partido Demokratiko Pilipino (PDP)/ PDP–Laban	6
Liberal Party	0
Non-Partisan (Independent perhaps)	17
Nacionalista Party	1
Total	**24**

No.	**Department**	**Name**	**Party**
1	National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA)	Sec. Karl Kendrick T. Chua	Non-partisan
2	Department of Human Settlements and Urban Development (DHSUD)	Sec. Eduardo del Rosario	Non-partisan
3	Department of Budget and Management (DBM)	Sec. Wendel E. Avisado	Non-partisan
4	Department of Agriculture (DA)	Sec. William D. Dar	Non-partisan
5	Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT)	Sec. Gregorio B. Honasan II	Non-partisan
6	Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG)	Sec. Eduardo M. Año	Non-partisan
7	Department of Social Welfare & Development (DSWD)	Sec. Rolando Joselito D. Bautista	Non-partisan
8	Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA)	Sec. Teodoro L. Locsin Jr.	Partido Demokratiko Pilipino (PDP)/ PDP–Laban
9	Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR)	Sec. John R. Castriciones	Partido Demokratiko Pilipino (PDP)/ PDP–Laban
10	Department of Justice (DOJ)	Sec. Menardo I. Guevarra	Non-partisan
11	Department of Tourism (DOT)	Sec. Bernadette Fatima R. Puyat	Non-partisan
12	Department of Health (DOH)	Sec. Francisco T. Duque III	Non-partisan
13	Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)	Sec. Roy A. Cimatu	Non-partisan

14	Department of Education (DepEd)	Sec. Leonor M. Briones	Non-partisan
15	Department of Trade and Industry (DTI)	Sec. Ramon M. Lopez	Non-partisan
16	Department of Transportation (DOTr)	Sec. Arthur P. Tugade	Non-partisan
17	Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH)	Sec. Mark A. Villar	Nacionalista Party
18	Department of Science and Technology (DOST)	Sec. Fortunato T. Dela Peña	Non-partisan
19	Department of National Defense (DND)	Sec. Delfin N. Lorenzana	Non-partisan
20	Executive Secretary – Office of the President	Sec. Salvador C. Medialdea	Partido Demokratiko Pilipino (PDP)/ PDP–Laban
21	Presidential Communications Operations Office – Office of the President	Sec. Jose Ruperto Martin M. Andanar	Non-partisan
22	Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE)	Sec. Silvestre H. Bello III	Partido Demokratiko Pilipino (PDP)/ PDP–Laban
23	Department of Energy (DOE)	Sec. Alfonso G. Cusi	Partido Demokratiko Pilipino (PDP)/ PDP–Laban
24	Department of Finance (DOF)	Sec. Carlos G. Dominguez III	Partido Demokratiko Pilipino (PDP)/ PDP–Laban

2d. What was the size of the cabinet *prior* to the election (i.e., total number of cabinet ministers detailed in 2c)? Please include only full ministers and the prime minister in the count.
DEFINITION: Ministers are considered those members of government who are members of the Cabinet and have voting rights at Cabinet meetings.

24

2e. Was the President *prior* to the most recent election, regardless of whether the election was presidential, male or female?
INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLABORATOR(S): Collaborators are requested to specify their best estimate of how the politician self-identifies. If there is no role of the President, please select N/A.

Male [**X**] Female [ ] Other [ ] Unsure [ ] N/A [ ]

2f. Was the Prime Minister *prior* to the most recent election male or female?
INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLABORATOR(S): Collaborators are requested to specify their best estimate of how the politician self-identifies. If there is no role of the Prime Minister, please select N/A.

Male [ ] Female [ ] Other [ ] Unsure [ ] N/A [**X**]

2g. How many female members were in the cabinet *prior* to the election?
DEFINITION: Ministers are considered those members of government who are members of the Cabinet and have voting rights at Cabinet meetings.
INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLABORATOR(S): Collaborators are requested to specify their best estimate of how many cabinet members identify as female.
2

3a. What was the president's party *after* the most recent election, regardless of whether the election was presidential?
INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLABORATOR(S): If no role of President exists, please select "N/A".

Partido Federal ng Pilipinas (PFP)

3b. What was the party of the Prime Minister *after* the most recent election, regardless of whether the election was parliamentary?
INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLABORATOR(S): If no role of Prime Minister exists, please select "N/A".

Not applicable (NAP)

3c. Report the number of cabinet ministers of each party or parties in cabinet, *after* the most recent election. (If one party holds all cabinet posts, write "all"). Please provide a website link to this data if possible.
DEFINITION: Ministers are considered those members of government who are members of the Cabinet and have voting rights at Cabinet meetings. Please also list cabinet members that are 'independent'. If known, specify if the 'independents' are affiliated or close to certain parties.

Cabinet Officials Confirmed under President Marcos Jr. Administration

The Commission on Appointments (CA). 2024. Cabinet Officials Confirmed under President Marcos Jr. Administration. Accessed at /https://comappt.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2024/09/Confirmed-officials.pdf on 17 February 2025.

Party Name	**Number of cabinet positions in 2024**
Partido Federal ng Pilipinas (PFP)	2
Hugpong ng Pagbabago (HNP)	1
National Unity Party (NUP)	1
Nacionalista Party	1
People's Reform Party (PRP)	1
Nationalist Peoples Coalition (NPC)	1
Lakas – Christian Muslim Democrats (Lakas-CMD)	1

Non-partisan/No party	16
Total	**24**

No.	Department	Name	Party
1	Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR)	Sec. Conrado M. Estrella III	Non-partisan
2	Department of Budget and Management (DBM)	Sec. Amenah F. Pangandaman	Non-partisan
3	Department of Energy (DOE)	Sec. Raphael Perpetuo M. Lotilla	Non-partisan
4	Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)	Sec. Maria Antonia Yulo-Loyzaga	Non-partisan
5	Department of Finance (DOF)	Sec. Benjamin E. Diokno Sec.	Non-partisan
6	Department Foreign Affairs (DFA)	Sec. Enrique A. Manalo	Non-partisan
7	Department Human Settlements and Urban Development (DHSUD)	Sec. Jose Rizalino L. Acuzar	Non-partisan
8	Department of Information & Communications Technology (DICT)	Sec. Ivan John E. Uy	Non-partisan
9	Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG)	Sec. Benjamin C. Abalos Jr.	Partido Federal ng Pilipinas (PFP)
10	Department of National Defense (DND)	Sec. Gilberto C. Teodoro Jr.	People's Reform Party (PRP)
11	Department of Justice (DOJ)	Sec. Jesus Crispin C. Remulla	National Unity Party (NUP)
12	Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE)	Sec. Bienvenido E. Laguesma	Non-partisan
13	National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA)	Sec. Arsenio M. Balisacan	Non-partisan
14	Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH)	Sec. Manuel M. Bonoan	Non-partisan
15	Office of the President	Exec. Sec. Lucas P. Bersamin	Non-partisan
16	Department of Science and Technology (DOST)	Sec. Renato U. Solidum Jr.	Non-partisan
17	Department of Tourism (DOT)	Sec. Ma. Esperanza Christina G. Frasco	Lakas – Christian Muslim Democrats (Lakas-CMD)
18	Department of Trade and Industry (DTI)	Sec. Alfredo E. Pascual	Non-partisan
19	Department of Transportation (DOT)	Jaime J. Bautista	Non-partisan
20	Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)	Sec. Rexlon T. Gatchalian	Nationalist Peoples Coalition (NPC)

21	Department of Health (DOH)	Sec. Teodoro "Ted" J. Herbosa	Non-partisan
22	Department of Agriculture (DA)	Sec. H.E. Ferdinand R. Marcos Jr.	Partido Federal ng Pilipinas (PFP)
23	Department of Education (DepEd)	Vice-Pres./Sec. Sara Z. Duterte	Hugpong ng Pagbabago (HNP)
24	Department of Migrant Works (DMW)	Sec. Susan V. Ople	Nacionalista

Note: The other candidates on the website were newly confirmed in 2024.

3d. What was the size of the cabinet *after* the election (total number of cabinet ministers detailed in 3c)? Please include only full ministers and the prime minister in the count.
DEFINITION: Ministers are considered those members of government who are members of the Cabinet and have voting rights at Cabinet meetings.

24

3e. Was the President *after* the most recent election, regardless of whether the election was presidential, male or female?
INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLABORATOR(S): Collaborators are requested to specify their best estimate of how the politician self-identifies. If no role of President exists, please select "N/A".

Male [**X**] Female [ ] Other [ ] Unsure [ ] N/A [ ]

3f. Was the Prime Minister *after* the most recent election male or female?
INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLABORATOR(S): Collaborators are requested to specify their best estimate of how the politician self-identifies. If no role of Prime Minister exists, please select "N/A".

Male [ ] Female [ ] Other [ ] Unsure [ ] N/A [**X**]

3g. How many female members were in the cabinet *after* the election?
DEFINITION: Ministers are considered those members of government who are members of the Cabinet and have voting rights at Cabinet meetings.
INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLABORATOR(S): Collaborators are requested to specify their best estimate of how many cabinet members identify as female.

5

3h. Were the Finance Minister, Foreign Affairs (External Affairs) Minister, and Health Minister *prior* to **(Column A)** and *after* **(Column B)** the election male or female?
INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLABORATOR(S): Collaborators are requested to specify their best estimate of how many cabinet members identify as female. Mark the box below in column A and column B respectively.

Minister	(A) Officeholder *prior to the election*		(B) Officeholder *after the election*	
Finance Minister	Male [**X**] Other [ ]	Female [ ] Unsure [ ]	Male [**X**] Other [ ]	Female [ ] Unsure [ ]
Foreign Affairs Minister	Male [**X**] Other [ ]	Female [ ] Unsure [ ]	Male [**X**] Other [ ]	Female [ ] Unsure [ ]
Health Minister	Male [**X**] Other [ ]	Female [ ] Unsure [ ]	Male [**X**] Other [ ]	Female [ ] Unsure [ ]

3i. What was the party of the Finance Minister, Foreign Affairs (External Affairs) Minister, and Health Minister both *prior* to and *after* the election?
INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLABORATOR(S): Please specify the party holding the portfolio in the below columns. Only polities classified as parliamentary systems or semi-presidential systems where party affiliations are apparent are required to answer this question. Polities that are Full Presidential systems or where cabinet affiliation is unclear can omit and move to question 4.

Minister	(A) Party holding the office *prior* to the election	(B) Party holding the office *after* the election
Finance Minister	Partido Demokratiko Pilipino (PDP)/ PDP–Laban	Non-partisan
Foreign Affairs Minister	Partido Demokratiko Pilipino (PDP)/ PDP–Laban	Non-partisan
Health Minister	Non-partisan	Non-partisan

4a. Please provide **a source** of data detailing the official election results at the **national level** (votes and seats) for **all** parties participating in the election. Please provide a website link to this data if possible. If the data is not available electronically, please provide the information in paper format.
INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLABORATOR(S): Detailed results here are not required. Instead, providing an official source, preferably using the Roman/Latin script[1], where the results can be obtained is sufficient. Should the source be unavailable in the Roman/Latin alphabet (e.g., the source data is only available in scripts such as Cyrillic, Chinese, Arabic, or Japanese, etc.…), the CSES Secretariat may require your assistance in collecting the official election results and the district data.

Commission on Elections. 2022. Party List Summary Statement of Votes by Region (By Rank). Election Records and Statistics Department, May 27, 2022. Accessed at https://comelec.gov.ph/?r=2022NLE/ElectionResults_/PartyListSummaryStatementofVotes on 17 February 2025.

[1] By this we mean scripts that use the letters A, B, C etc…

Wikipedia. 2023. 2022 Philippine House of Representatives elections. District elections. Accessed at Congress of the Philippines - Wikipedia on 17 February 2025.

Note: Political parties themselves are not directly elected. Instead, their candidates are the ones voted into office. However, the Philippines has a party-list system in which, marginal and sectoral groups are given a chance to enter congress. Results of the party-list votes in 2022 are summarized below:

	PARTY	ACRONYM	GRAND TOTAL	% of Total	Number of Seats
REGISTERED VOTERS ==>			67,525,619		
VOTERS WHO ACTUALLY VOTED ==>			56,095,234		
TURNOUT (%) ==>			83.07%		
1	ANTI-CRIME AND TERRORISM COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT AND SUPPORT, INC.	ACT-CIS	2,111,091	5.74	3
2	ANG BUKLOD NG MGA MOTORISTA NG PILIPINAS	1-RIDER PARTYLIST	1,001,243	2.72	2
3	TINGOG SINIRANGAN	TINGOG	886,959	2.41	2
4	PAGTIBAYIN AT PALAGUIN ANG PANGKABUHAYANG PILIPINO	4PS	848,237	2.30	2
5	AKO BICOL POLITICAL PARTY	AKO BICOL	816,445	2.22	2
6	SOCIAL AMELIORATION & GENUINE INTERVENTION ON POVERTY	SAGIP	780,456	2.12	2
7	ALYANSA NG MGA MAMAMAYANG PROBINSIYANO	ANG PROBINSIYANO	714,634	1.94	1
8	USWAG ILONGGO PARTY	USWAG ILONGGO	689,607	1.87	1
9	TUTOK TO WIN	TUTOK TO WIN	685,578	1.86	1
10	CITIZEN'S BATLLE AGAINST CORRUPTION (CIBAC)	CIBAC	637,044	1.73	1
11	COALITION OF ASSOCIATIONS OF SENIOR CITIZENS IN THE PHILIPPINES, INC.	SENIOR CITIZEN PARTYLIST	614,671	1.67	1

12	DUTERTE YOUTH PARTY-LIST	DUTERTE YOUTH	602,196	1.64	1
13	AGIMAT NG MASA	AGIMAT	586,909	1.59	1
14	KABATAAN PARTY LIST	KABATAAN	536,690	1.46	1
15	AGRIKULTURA NGAYON GAWING AKMA AT TAMA	ANGAT	530,485	1.44	1
16	MARINO SAMAHAN NG MGA SEAMAN, INC.	MARINO	530,382	1.44	1
17	AKO BISAYA PARTYLIST	AKO BISAYA	512,795	1.39	1
18	PROBINSIYANO AKO	PROBINSIYANO AKO	471,904	1.28	1
19	LPG MARKETERS ASSOCIATION, INC.	LPGMA	453,895	1.23	1
20	ABANTE PANGASINAN-ILOKANO PARTY	API	451,372	1.23	1
21	GABRIELA WOMEN'S PARTY	GABRIELA	423,891	1.15	1
22	CONSTRUCTION WORKERS SOLIDARITY	CWS	412,333	1.12	1
23	AGRI-AGRA NA REPORMA PARA SA MAGSASAKA NG PILIPINAS	AGRI	393,987	1.07	1
24	KOMUNIDAD NG PAMILYA PASYENTE AT PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES	P3PWD	391,174	1.06	1
25	AKO ILOCANO AKO	AKO ILOCANO AKO	387,086	1.05	1
26	KUSUG TAUSUG	KUSUG TAUSUG	385,770	1.05	1
27	AN WARAY PARTY LIST	AN WARAY	385,460	1.05	0
28	KALINGA-ADVOCACY FOR SOCIAL EMPOWERMENT AND NATION-BUILDING THROUGH EASING POVERTY, INC.	KALINGA	374,308	1.02	1
29	AGRICULTURAL SECTOR ALLIANCE OF THE PHILIPPINES	AGAP	367,533	1.00	1
30	COOP NATCCO PARTY-LIST	COOP NATCCO	346,341	0.94	1
31	MALASAKIT AT BAYANIHAN FOUNDATION, INC.	MALASAKIT@ BAYANIHAN	345,199	0.94	1

32	BARANGAY HEALTH WELLNESS PARTY	BHW	335,598	0.91	1
33	GALING SA PUSO	GP PARTY	333,817	0.91	1
34	BH BAGONG HENERASYON	BH (BAGONG HENERASYON)	330,937	0.90	1
35	ACT TEACHERS PARTY-LIST	ACT TEACHERS	330,529	0.90	1
36	TALINO AT GALING NG PINOY	TGP	327,912	0.89	1
37	BICOL SARO	BICOL SARO	325,371	0.88	1
38	UNITED SENIOR CITIZENS KOALITION NG PHILIPINAS, INC.	UNITED SENIOR CITIZEN	320,627	0.87	1
39	DUMPER PHILIPPINES TAXI DRIVERS ASSOCIATION, INC.	DUMPER PTDA	314,618	0.85	1
40	PINATATAG NA UGNAYAN PARA SA MGA OPORTUNIDAD SA PABAHAY NG MASA	PINUNO	299,990	0.82	1
41	ABANG LINGKOD INC.	ABANG LINGKOD	296,800	0.81	1
42	PWERSA NG BAYANING ATLETA	PBA	294,619	0.80	1
43	ONE FILIPINOS WORLDWIDE COALITION PARTYLIST	OFW	293,301	0.80	1
44	ABONO PARTYLIST	ABONO	288,752	0.78	1
45	ALAGAAN NATIN ATING KALUSUGAN	ANAKALUSUGAN	281,512	0.76	1
46	KABALIKAT NG MAMAMAYAN	KABAYAN	280,066	0.76	1
47	MAGKAKASAMA SA SAKAHAN KAUNLARAN	MAGSASAKA	276,889	0.75	1
48	1-PATRIOTIC COALITION OF MARGINALIZED NATIONALS INC.	1-PACMAN	273,195	0.74	1
49	ASSOCIATION OF PHILIPPINE ELECTRIC COOPERATIVES	APEC	271,380	0.74	1
50	PUSONG PINOY	PUSONG PINOY	262,044	0.71	1
51	THE TRADE UNION CONGRESS PARTY	TUCP	260,779	0.71	1
52	PUBLIC SAFETY ALLIANCE FOR TRANSFORMATION AND RULE OF LAW INC.	PATROL	252,571	0.69	1

53	MANILA TEACHER'S SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION, INC.	MANILA TEACHERS	249,525	0.68	1
54	ANG ASOSASYON SANG MANGUNGUMA NGA BISAYA - OWA MANGUNGUMA	AAMBIS-OWA	246,053	0.67	1
55	PHILIPPINE RURAL ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, INC.	PHILRECA	243,487	0.66	1
56	ALLIANCE OF ORGANIZATIONS, NETWORKS & ASSOCIATIONS	ALONA	238,704	0.65	1
57	AKBAYAN CITIZEN'S ACTION PARTY	AKBAYAN	236,226	0.64	1
58	DEMOCRATIC INDEPENDENT WORKERS ASSOCIATION	DIWA	234,996	0.64	0
59	ASENSO PINOY	ASENSO PINOY	232,229	0.63	0
60	IPEACE EPANAW PARTY–LIST (MINDANAO INDIGENOUS CONFERENCE FOR PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT)	IPEACE EPANAW	230,315	0.63	0
61	ANG PAMILYA MUNA	PAMILYA MUNA	225,041	0.61	0
62	ADVOCACY FOR TEACHER EMPOWERMENT THROUGH ACTION, COOPERATION AND HARMONY TOWARDS EDUCATIONAL REFORMS	A TEACHER	221,327	0.60	0
63	BAYAN MUNA	BAYAN MUNA	219,848	0.60	0
64	1ST CONSUMERS ALLIANCE FOR RURAL ENERGY (1-CARE)	1-CARE	218,215	0.59	0
65	YOU AGAINST CORRUPTION AND POVERTY	YACAP	214,694	0.58	0
66	KASAMA REGIONAL POLITICAL PARTY	KASAMA	213,539	0.58	0

Note: Only percentages of 1% or higher are included.

4b. Please provide **a source** of data detailing the official election results at the **electoral district level** (votes and seats) for **all** parties participating in the election. Please provide a website link to this data if possible. If the data is not available electronically, please provide the information in paper format.
INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLABORATOR(S): Detailed results here is not required. Instead, providing an official source, preferably using the Roman/Latin script[1], where the results can be obtained, is sufficient. Should the source be unavailable in the Roman/Latin alphabet (e.g., the source data is only available in scripts such as Cyrillic, Chinese, Arabic, or Japanese, etc.…), the CSES Secretariat may require your assistance in collecting the official election results and the district data.

Commission on Elections. 2021. 2022 National and Local Elections, 09 February 2021. Accessed at https://comelec.gov.ph/?r=2022NLE on 17 February 2025.

Wikipedia. 2023. 2022 Philippine House of Representatives elections. District elections. Accessed at Congress of the Philippines - Wikipedia on 17 February 2025.

Party Name	Votes	% of Votes	Seats
PDP–Laban	10,950,696	22.77	66
Nacionalista Party	6,610,876	13.75	36
National Unity Party	6,087,288	12.66	33
Nationalist People's Coalition	5,637,211	11.72	35
Lakas–CMD	4,432,113	9.22	26
Liberal Party	1,823,426	3.79	10
Hugpong ng Pagbabago	1,223,815	2.54	6
People's Reform Party	942,719	1.96	3
Aksyon Demokratiko	868,668	1.81	0
Partido Pilipino sa Pagbabago	503,827	1.05	0
Partido para sa Demokratikong Reporma	478,031	0.99	2
Partido Federal ng Pilipinas	458,038	0.95	2
Pederalismo ng Dugong Dakilang Samahan	426,451	0.89	2
National Unity Party/One Cebu	423,818	0.88	2
Laban ng Demokratikong Pilipino	373,988	0.78	1
Bukidnon Paglaum	336,266	0.7	2
Unang Sigaw ng Nueva Ecija	313,521	0.65	0
United Bangsamoro Justice Party	292,110	0.61	0
PROMDI	288,049	0.6	0
National Unity Party/United Negros Alliance	254,355	0.53	2
Padayon Pilipino	245,206	0.51	2
Aksyon Demokratiko/Asenso Manileño	240,559	0.5	3
Kilusang Bagong Lipunan	213,950	0.44	0
People's Champ Movement	204,076	0.42	1
Nacionalista Party/Bileg Ti Ilokano	201,418	0.42	1
National Unity Party/Asenso Manileño	165,577	0.34	2
Sulong Zambales Party	144,060	0.3	1
Mindoro bago Sarili	142,095	0.3	1
Basilan Unity Party	137,976	0.29	1
Centrist Democratic Party of the Philippines	128,134	0.27	1
United Benguet Party	123,801	0.26	1
Partido Pederal ng Maharlika	104,588	0.22	0
Bigkis Pinoy Movement	94,571	0.2	0
Nationalist People's Coalition/Asenso Manileño	90,075	0.19	1
Partido Navoteño	79,505	0.17	1
Partido Demokratiko Sosyalista ng Pilipinas	78,029	0.16	0

Lakas–CMD/United Negros Alliance	76,115	0.16	0
Hugpong sa Tawong Lungsod	73,796	0.15	0
Adelante Zamboanga Party	73,785	0.15	1
Samahang Kaagapay ng Agilang Pilipino	73,346	0.15	0
Partidong Pagbabago ng Palawan	71,986	0.15	0
Reform Party	70,116	0.15	0
United Nationalist Alliance	68,572	0.14	1
Partido Prosperidad y Amor para na Zamboanga	67,133	0.14	0
Lingkod ng Mamamayan ng Valenzuela City	50,599	0.11	0
Labor Party Philippines	50,150	0.1	0
Achievers with Integrity Movement	48,462	0.1	0
PDP–Laban/Partido Siquijodnon	33,989	0.07	1
Ummah Party	29,043	0.06	0
Ang Kapatiran	17,484	0.04	0
Pwersa ng Masang Pilipino	10,642	0.02	0
Partido Lakas ng Masa	5,223	0.01	0
Philippine Green Republican Party	4,856	0.01	0
Katipunan ng Nagkakaisang Pilipino	4,370	0.01	0
Katipunan ng Kamalayang Kayumanggi	2,295	0	0
Bagumbayan–VNP	1,607	0	0
Independent	2,137,093	4.44	6
Total	**48,089,548**	100.00	316
Valid votes	48,089,548	86.98	
Invalid/blank votes	7,201,273	13.02	
Total votes	55,290,821	100.00	
Registered voters/turnout	65,745,526	84.10	
Source: COMELEC (Results per individual province/city, election day turnout			

4c. Can voters cast a ballot before Election Day(s)? (i.e., Is early voting possible)?

[ ] Yes, for the whole electorate

[**X**] Yes, but only for some of the electorate – please specify below:

a. Under Republic Act No. 9189, known as "The Overseas Absentee Voting Act of 2003," as amended by Republic Act No. 10590, or "The Overseas Voting Act of 2013," Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs) are provided with a system to cast their votes before the elections. This legislation enables qualified Filipino citizens abroad to participate in national elections, ensuring their right of suffrage is upheld. Accessed at
https://web.senate.gov.ph/lisdata/3788034321!.pdf
https://philippineembassy-dc.org/overseas-absentee-voting/

b. Under the Executive Order No. 157, Republic Act (R.A.) No. 7166, R.A. No. 10380 the following rules and regulations on local absentee voting:

- Local absentee voting - refers to a system of voting whereby government officials and employees, including members of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP), and the Philippine National Police (PNP) as well as members of the media, media practitioners including their technical and support staff (media voters) who are duly registered voters, are allowed to vote for national positions; i.e.,Senators and Party-List Representatives, in places where they are not registered voters but where they are temporarily assigned to perform election duties on election day, or in case of media voters who will not be able to vote due to the performance of their functions in covering and reporting on the elections;

- Media - refers to those who are engaged in news reporting on a nationwide or local scale, including correspondents of journalism and their technical and support staff.
  Accessed at
  https://comelec.gov.ph/?r=2025NLE%2FLocalAbsenteeVoting
  https://elibrary.judiciary.gov.ph/thebookshelf/showdocs/2/53623

[ ] No

4d. Can voters cast a ballot by mail?
[ ] Yes, for the whole electorate
[**X**] Yes, but only for some of the electorate – please specify below:

Under Republic Act No. 9189, known as "The Overseas Absentee Voting Act of 2003," as amended by Republic Act No. 10590, or "The Overseas Voting Act of 2013," Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs) are provided with a system to cast their votes before the elections. This legislation enables qualified Filipino citizens abroad to participate in national elections, ensuring their right of suffrage is upheld. Accessed at
https://web.senate.gov.ph/lisdata/3788034321!.pdf
https://philippineembassy-dc.org/overseas-absentee-voting/

[ ] No

4e. Can voters cast a ballot by the Internet?
[ ] Yes, for the whole electorate
[**X**] Yes, but only for some of the electorate – please specify below:

a. Under Republic Act No. 9189, known as "The Overseas Absentee Voting Act of 2003," as amended by Republic Act No. 10590, or "The Overseas Voting Act of 2013," Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs) are provided with a system to cast their votes before the elections. This legislation enables qualified Filipino citizens abroad to participate in national elections, ensuring their right of suffrage is upheld. Accessed at
https://web.senate.gov.ph/lisdata/3788034321!.pdf
https://philippineembassy-dc.org/overseas-absentee-voting/

b. Under the Executive Order No. 157, Republic Act (R.A.) No. 7166, R.A. No. 10380 the following rules and regulations on local absentee voting:

- Local absentee voting - refers to a system of voting whereby government officials and employees, including members of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP), and the Philippine National Police (PNP) as well as members of the media, media practitioners including their technical and support staff (media voters) who are duly registered voters, are allowed to vote for national positions; i.e.,Senators and Party-List Representatives, in places where they are not registered voters but where they are temporarily assigned to perform election duties on election day, or in case of media voters who will not be able to vote due to the performance of their functions in covering and reporting on the elections;

- Media - refers to those who are engaged in news reporting on a nationwide or local scale, including correspondents of journalism and their technical and support staff.
  Accessed at
  https://comelec.gov.ph/?r=2025NLE%2FLocalAbsenteeVoting
  https://elibrary.judiciary.gov.ph/thebookshelf/showdocs/2/53623

[ ] No

B) COLLABORATOR EXPERT CLASSIFICATIONS: PARTY POSITIONS

5a. Ideological family of political parties: Please indicate the ideological party family for each party by using the numbered categories below. For this question, please use the same parties used in the CSES Module 6 respondent questionnaire.

INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLABORATOR(S): Up to 9 parties can be classified for each polity. Please provide scores for the first nine parties achieving 1% of the national popular vote. Regarding labeling the parties alphabetically, Parties A-F are the six most popular parties/coalitions, ordered in descending order of their share of the popular vote in the parliamentary (or Presidential) election. Thus, Party A is the party/coalition that received the most votes in the election, Party B is the second most votes, and so on. Parties G, H, and I are supplemental parties. They may, but do not have to, accord with how parties A-F are ordered, that is ordered on the popular share of the vote in a polity.

Wikipedia. 2025. List of political parties in the Philippines. Accessed at
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_political_parties_in_the_Philippines
on February 14, 2025.

Wikipedia. 2023. 2022 Philippine House of Representatives elections. District elections. Accessed at Congress of the Philippines - Wikipedia on 17 February 2025.

Party Name	% Share of Votes	House Seats	Ideological Family
A. Aksyon Demokratiko (**AKSYON**)	1.81	0	Progressivism and Liberal Parties
D. Partido Para sa Demokratikong Reporma (**PDR**)	0.99	2	Conservative liberalism Parties
F. Partido Federal ng Pilipinas (**PFP**)	0.95	2	Federalism Parties
H. Progressive Movement for the Devolution of Initiatives (**PROMDI**)	0.6	0	Devolution Parties
B. Democratic Party of the Philippines (**DPP**)	0.27	1	Popular democracy/Anti-communism Parties

E. Partido Demokratiko Sosyalista ng Pilipinas **(PDSP)**	0.16	0	Social Democratic Parties
G. Partido Lakas ng Masa **(PLM)**	0.01	0	Social Democratic Parties
C. Katipunan ng Kamalayang Kayumanggi **(KTPNAN)**	0.00	0	Federalism Parties

Ideological Party Families: (These are suggestions only. If a party does not fit well into this classification scheme, please provide an alternative and some explanation.)

(1) Ecology Parties
(2) Communist Parties
(3) Socialist Parties
(4) Social Democratic Parties
(5) Left Liberal Parties
(6) Liberal Parties
(7) Right Liberal Parties
(8) Christian Democratic Parties
(9) Conservative Parties
(10) National Parties
(11) Agrarian Parties
(12) Ethnic Parties
(13) Regional Parties
(14) Independents
(15) Others

5b: How many country experts/national collaborators have assisted in the classification of parties on the above scale? **Four (4)**

6a. Ideological Positions of Parties: Please indicate party positions on a left-right dimension (in the expert judgment of the CSES Collaborator(s)). Please use the same parties that were used in the CSES Module 6 respondent questionnaire.

INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLABORATOR(S): Up to 9 parties can be classified for each polity. Please provide scores for the first nine parties achieving 1% of the national popular vote. Regarding labeling the parties alphabetically, Parties A-F are the six most popular parties/coalitions, ordered in descending order of their share of the popular vote in the parliamentary (or Presidential) election. Thus, Party A is the party/coalition that received the most votes in the election, Party B is the second most votes, and so on. Parties G, H, and I are supplemental parties. They may, but do not have to, according to how parties A are ordered, that is, ordered on the popular share of the vote in a polity.

	Left										**Right**
Party Name	**0**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**
A. Aksyon Demokratiko **(AKSYON)**					**X**						
D. Partido Para sa Demokratikong Reporma **(PDR)**								**X**			
F. Partido Federal ng Pilipinas **(PFP)**										**X**	
H. Progressive Movement for the Devolution of Initiatives **(PROMDI)**					**X**						
B. Democratic Party of the Philippines **(DPP)**										**X**	
E. Partido Demokratiko Sosyalista ng Pilipinas **(PDSP)**				**X**							
G. Partido Lakas ng Masa **(PLM)**			**X**								
C. Katipunan ng Kamalayang Kayumanggi **(KTPNAN)**									**X**		

6a2: How many country experts/national collaborators have assisted in the classification of parties on the above scale? **Four (4)**

6a3: We encourage collaborators to provide any further specific or relevant information (if applicable) regarding the above classifications which might help users of the data understand them to a greater extent. This information will be included in the CSES codebook. Please fill in below.

Party Name	Political Position
A. Aksyon Demokratiko **(AKSYON)**	Centre-left
D. Partido Para sa Demokratikong Reporma **(PDR)**	Centre-right
F. Partido Federal ng Pilipinas **(PFP)**	Big tent party/catch-all party
H. Progressive Movement for the Devolution of Initiatives **(PROMDI)**	Centre-left
B. Democratic Party of the Philippines **(DPP)**	Centre-right
E. Partido Demokratiko Sosyalista ng Pilipinas **(PDSP)**	Centre-left
G. Partido Lakas ng Masa **(PLM)**	Left-wing
C. Katipunan ng Kamalayang Kayumanggi **(KTPNAN)**	Centre-right

The definition in Q6a is based on the party's ideological family and its political positions.

6b. If you have asked respondents to rank political parties on an alternative dimension other than the left-right dimension, please also provide your own rankings of the parties on this dimension. Please use the same parties that were used in the CSES Module 6 respondent questionnaire.

INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLABORATOR(S): If not asked, please move to question 6c.
If asked, up to 9 parties can be classified for each polity. Please provide scores for the first nine parties achieving 1% of the national popular vote. Regarding labeling the parties alphabetically, Parties A-F are the six most popular parties/coalitions, ordered in descending order of their share of the popular vote in the parliamentary (or Presidential) election. Thus, Party A is the party/coalition that received the most votes in the election; Party B is the second most votes, and so on. Parties G, H, and I are supplemental parties. They may, but do not have to, according to how parties A are ordered, that is, ordered on the popular share of the vote in a polity.

Name of dimension: _____

Label for 0 position: *Left*
Label for 10 position: *Right*

Party Name	**0**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**
A. Aksyon Demokratiko **(AKSYON)**					**X**						
D. Partido Para sa Demokratikong Reporma **(PDR)**								**X**			
F. Partido Federal ng Pilipinas **(PFP)**										**X**	

H. Progressive Movement for the Devolution of Initiatives **(PROMDI)**					**X**						
B. Democratic Party of the Philippines **(DPP)**										**X**	
E. Partido Demokratiko Sosyalista ng Pilipinas **(PDSP)**				**X**							
G. Partido Lakas ng Masa **(PLM)**			**X**								
C. Katipunan ng Kamalayang Kayumanggi **(KTPNAN)**									**X**		

6b2: How many country experts/national collaborators have assisted in the classification of parties on the above scale? **Four (4)**

6b3: We encourage collaborators to provide any further specific or relevant information (if applicable) regarding the above classifications which might help users of the data understand them to a greater extent. This information will be included in the CSES codebook. Please fill in below.

The definition in Q6b is the same in Q6a is based on the party's ideological family and its political positions.

6c. Populist classification of parties: Please indicate the degree to which each of the parties (in the expert judgment of the CSES Collaborator) can be characterized as a populist party? Please use the same parties used in the CSES Module 6 respondent questionnaire and label them the same way (A-I).

DEFINITION: Populism can be defined as a thin-centered ideology that pits a virtuous and homogeneous people against a set of elites and dangerous 'others' which are depicted as depriving "the people" of their rights, values, prosperity, identity, and voice. The emphasis on anti-elite/ anti-establishment rhetoric and the contrast between the "pure people" and the "corrupt elite" are thus indications of the degree to which a party is populist. Populist parties can be found across the left-right ideological spectrum. On a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is "not at all populist" and 10 is "very populist", where would you place each of the parties in your country?.

INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLABORATOR(S): up to 9 parties can be classified for each polity. Please provide scores for the first nine parties achieving 1% of the national popular vote. Regarding labeling the parties alphabetically, Parties A-F are the six most popular parties/coalitions, ordered in descending order of their share of the popular vote in the parliamentary (or Presidential) election. Thus, Party A is the party/coalition that received the most votes in the election; Party B is the second most votes, and so on. Parties G, H, and I are supplemental parties. They may, but do not have to, according to how parties A are ordered, that is, ordered on the popular share of the vote in a polity.

Party Name	**Not at all populist**										**Very Populist**
	0	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**
A. Aksyon Demokratiko **(AKSYON)**							**X**				
D. Partido Para sa Demokratikong Reporma **(PDR)**				**X**							
F. Partido Federal ng Pilipinas **(PFP)**			**X**								

H. Progressive Movement for the Devolution of Initiatives **(PROMDI)**							**X**				
B. Democratic Party of the Philippines **(DPP)**			**X**								
E. Partido Demokratiko Sosyalista ng Pilipinas **(PDSP)**									**X**		
G. Partido Lakas ng Masa **(PLM)**									**X**		
C. Katipunan ng Kamalayang Kayumanggi **(KTPNAN)**				**X**							

6b2: How many country experts/national collaborators have assisted in the classification of parties on the above scale? **Four (4)**

6b3: We encourage collaborators to provide any further specific or relevant information (if applicable) regarding the above classifications which might help users of the data understand them to a greater extent. This information will be included in the CSES codebook. Please fill in below.

The definition in Q6c is based on the party's ideological family and its political positions.

C) Salient Issues in the Election

7. In your view, what are the five most salient factors that affected the outcome of the election (e.g., major scandals, economic events, the presence of an independent actor, specific issues)? Note: Please rank the issues according to their salience (1 = most salient).

1. **Marcos-Duterte 'Uniteam' seals 2022 alliance**: The political alliance between the Marcos and Duterte families, formalized as the "UniTeam" in November 2021, played a pivotal role in the 2022 Philippine elections. This partnership combined their political machinery and regional strongholds, appealing to voters seeking continuity and strong leadership. The alliance led to a significant electoral victory, with Ferdinand "Bongbong" Marcos Jr. elected as president and Sara Duterte as vice president.

   Cupin, Bea. "Bongbong Marcos, Sara Duterte Seal Alliance for 2022." Rappler, Nov. 25, 2021. Accessed at https://www.rappler.com/philippines/elections/bongbong-marcos-sara-duterte-uniteam-seal-alliance-2022/ on 17 February 2025.

2. **Comelec Presidential Debate 2022**: The debates provided a platform for candidates to present their policies, and helping undecided voters assess their preparedness. Ferdinand "Bongbong" Marcos Jr.'s absence drew public criticism and raised transparency concerns, but it had minimal impact on his strong lead in surveys and the final election outcome.

   ANC. *Comelec Presidential Debate 2022.* https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QuFS1kuq29w on 17 February 2025.

3. Polarization in the 2022 Philippine Presidential Election Contending Frustrations with Post-EDSA I Democratization.

   Malibiran, Jessie S., Jr. "Polarization in the 2022 Philippine Presidential Election: Contending Frustrations with Post-EDSA I Democratization." University of the Philippines Center for Integrative and Development Studies, 2025. Accessed at https://cids.up.edu.ph/wp-content/uploads/2025/03/Polarization-in-the-2022-Philippine-Presidential-Election.pdf on 17 February 2025.

4. **Tracking the Marcos disinformation and propaganda machinery:** The rehabilitation of the Marcos name has come about through networked propaganda, attacks against the media and the opposition, and platform manipulation, among others

   Tuquero, Loreben. "Tracking the Marcos Disinformation and Propaganda Machinery." Rappler, Apr. 14, 2022. Accessed at https://www.rappler.com on 17 February 2025.

5. **Stronger Social Media Influence in the 2022 Philippine Elections: S**ocial media will play a prominent role in the campaign strategy of candidates in the upcoming 2022 elections due to the increasing reliance of Filipinos on social media and the face-to-face restrictions associated with the pandemic.

   Aries A. Arugay, 2022. *Stronger Social Media Influence in the 2022 Philippine Elections*, 14 Apr 2022. Accessed at https://fulcrum.sg/stronger-social-media-influence-in-the-2022-philippine-elections on February 17, 2025.

D) FAIRNESS OF THE ELECTION & ELECTION SCHEDULING

8a. How impartial was the body that administered the election law?

[ ] Very impartial
[**X**] Mostly impartial
[ ] Not very impartial
[ ] Not impartial at all

8b. Was there a formal complaint against the national level results?

[ ] Yes
[**X**] No

8c. Were there irregularities reported by international election observers?

[**X**] Yes
[ ] No
[ ] No international election observers

International Coalition for Human Rights in the Philippines. 2022. Accessed at https://ichrp.net/final-report-of-the-philippine-election-2022-international-observers-mission/ on 17 February 2025

8d. On what date was the election originally legally scheduled to be held?

May 9, 2022 (Monday)

8e. On what date was the election actually held? If different from 8d, please explain why.

May 9, 2022 (Monday)

E) ELECTION VIOLENCE

9a. To what extent was there violence and voter or candidate intimidation **during** the election campaign and on the election day?

[ ] No violence at all
[ ] Sporadic violence on the part of the government
[ ] Sporadic violence on the part of opposition groups
[**X**] Sporadic violence on all sides
[ ] Significant violence on the part of the government
[ ] Significant violence on the part of opposition groups
[ ] Significant violence of all sides

9b. If there was violence, was it geographically concentrated or national?

[ ] N/A: No violence at all
[**X**] Geographically concentrated
[ ] National

9c. To what extent was there violence following the election?
[ ] No violence at all
[ ] Sporadic violence on the part of the government
[ ] Sporadic violence on the part of opposition groups
[**X**] Sporadic violence on all sides
[ ] Significant violence on the part of the government
[ ] Significant violence on the part of opposition groups
[ ] Significant violence of all sides

9d. To what extent was there protest following the election?
[ ] No protest at all
[**X**] Sporadic protest
[ ] Significant protest

F) ELECTORAL ALLIANCES & CANDIDATES

10a. There are multiple types of electoral alliances/coalitions, but we are specifically interested in those involving joint lists or candidates - i.e. those where parties compete as a unit during the election. Is this type of electoral coalition legally allowable?
DEFINITION: A joint list refers to one on which candidates of different parties run together.
[**X**] Yes
[] No

10b. Is this type of electoral coalition used in practice, even if not legally allowable?
[**X**] Yes
[ ] No

10c. If "Yes" was answered to either of the above questions, then please complete the following table for the election at which the Module was administered. Please mention only alliances that received at least 1% of the vote nationally. Add additional lines to the table as necessary.

Wikipedia. *2022 Philippine Presidential Election*. 15 Feb. 2025. Accessed at https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2022_Philippine_presidential_election on 17 February 2025.

Alliance Name	**Participating Parties (please indicate dominant members with an "*")**
UniTeam Alliance	HNP - Hugpong ng Pagbabago Party*, Lakas-CMD – Lakas – Christian Muslim Democrats, PFP - Partido Federal ng Pilipinas*, and PMP - Pwersa ng Masang Pilipino.
TRoPa (Team Robredo-Pangilinan)	LP - Liberal Party, Akbayan – Akbayan Citizens' Action Party,

	Katipunan ng Nagkakaisang Pilipino, and Ang Kapatiran – Alliance for the Common Good, Magdalo - Magdalo Para sa Pilipino
MP3	PDP-Laban - Partido Demokratiko Pilipino–Lakas ng Bayan, PCM - People's Champ Movement PROMDI - Progressive Movement for the Devolution of Initiatives or Probinsya Muna Development Initiative
Alliance 4:	
Alliance 5:	

11. If joint lists are possible, are they subject to different regulations than single-party lists? For example, higher thresholds, different numbers of candidates that may appear on the list, etc. (please mark all applicable responses)
    [ ] Yes, joint party lists must satisfy higher thresholds
    [ ] Yes, joint party lists may present different numbers of candidates
    [ ] Yes, joint party lists are subject to other regulations that are different from the regulations governing independent parties; please specify: _____
    [**X**] No, joint parties are governed by the same rules as the other parties
    [ ] Not applicable; no joint party lists are allowed

12a. Is there apparentement or linking of lists?
DEFINITION: Apparentement refers to a legal agreement between two or more lists to pool their votes for the purposes of an initial seat allocation, with seats initially allocated to the alliance then reallocated to the lists in the alliance.
    [**X**] Yes
    [ ] No

12b. If apparentement is possible, what lists can participate in such agreements:
DEFINITION: Apparentement refers to a legal agreement between two or more lists to pool their votes for the purposes of an initial seat allocation, with seats initially allocated to the alliance then reallocated to the lists in the alliance.
    [ ] lists of the same party in the same constituency
    [ ] lists of the same party from different constituencies
    [**X**] lists of different parties in the same constituency
    [ ] No apparentement

13a. Can candidates run with the endorsement of more than one party?
    [**X**] Yes
    [ ] No

13b. If candidates can run with the endorsement of more than one party, is this reflected on the ballot?

[ ] No
[**X**] No party endorsements are indicated on the ballot paper
[ ] Yes, candidate's name appears once, together with the names of all supporting parties
[ ] Yes, candidate's name appears as many times as there are different parties endorsing him/her, each time with the name of the endorsing party
[ ] Yes, other; please explain: _____

G) ELECTORAL INSTITUTIONS

INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLABORATOR(S): If possible, please supplement answers to questions 14-25 inclusive by submitting copies of the electoral law, voters' handbooks, electoral commission reports, and/or any other relevant materials in the deposit of your CSES data to the CSES Secretariat.

14a. Have there been any electoral rule changes (e.g., electoral system changes, number of seats contested, number of districts, candidate nomination rules, etc…) in the polity in the preceding 5 years?

[ ] Yes
[**X**] No

14b. If the answer to q14a was YES, please state below what changes occurred?
INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLABORATOR(S): In explaining, please attach any documents/sources that may help explain the change(s).

_____

_____

_____

Electoral Tiers (Segments)

DEFINITION: CSES takes a generalized approach to classifying electoral tiers. Many electoral systems (both plurality and proportional operate a single-tier system where all elected representatives within the polity are elected in the same way (e.g., of systems that accord to this general principle are the United Kingdom, Canada, Ireland, or the Netherlands). There are conventionally two tiers of representatives in mixed systems (e.g., of systems like this include Germany and New Zealand, which elect representatives in two distinct ways – one set elected via constituency mandates and the other through list mandates). Even purely proportional systems can have multiple tiers. These can be delineated in various ways. For example, representatives elected through different list procedures, like in South Africa, where representatives can be elected via regional and national lists. Alternatively, the tiers may delineate compensatory seats, distributed to achieve a proportional outcome at the national level. For example, in polities like Norway and Sweden, the compensatory seat allocations are conventionally considered separate tiers even though electors don't cast separate ballots for these segments.

15a. For lower house elections, how many electoral tiers operate?

[] One tier
[**X**] Two tiers
[ ] Three tiers

[ ] Other; please explain: _____

15b. For lower house elections, if more than one electoral tier operates in the polity (see answer to q15a above), please specify the different tiers, and the maximum number of seats awarded (if applicable) at each tier?

Tier name	Maximum number of seats awarded
1. Single-member congressional districts (plurality/FPTP)	253
2. Party-list seats (nationwide proportional representation)	63

15c. For upper house elections, how many electoral tiers operate?

INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLABORATOR(S): Only required to answer this question if the election under study is an upper house election or has an upper house election taking place simultaneously with a lower house and/or presidential election.

[**X**] One tier
[ ] Two tiers
[ ] Three tiers
[ ] Other; please explain: _____

15d. For upper house elections, if more than one electoral tier operates in the polity (see answer to q15c), please specify the different tiers, and the maximum number of seats awarded (if applicable) at each tier?

INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLABORATOR(S): Only required to answer this question if the election under study is an upper house election or has an upper house election taking place simultaneously with a lower house and/or presidential election.

Tier	Maximum number of seats awarded

Voting procedures

INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLABORATOR(S): The voting procedure questions are asked of each electoral tier in the system (see the answer to Question 15 above). Hence, questions Q16a-Q20d and Q21a-25d are identical, but the answers should relate to the procedures operated at different tiers.

Questions Q16a-Q20d should be completed by polities with one electoral tier only or by polities with multiple electoral tiers, with the answers to questions Q16a-Q20d referring to tier 1 in that polities' multi-tier system.

Questions Q21a-Q25d need only be completed by polities that operate multiple election tiers, with the answers to questions Q21a-Q25d referring to tier 2 in that polities' multi-tier system. For those few polities with more than two tiers (e.g., Greece), we request that collaborators in answering Q21a-Q25d specify the answers for both tiers 2 and 3, clarifying which answers refer to tier 2 and tier 3, respectively.

For polities who have only one tier or tier 1 for multi-tier polities

INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLABORATORS: Questions Q16a-Q20d should be completed by polities with one electoral tier only or by polities who have multiple electoral tiers with the answers to questions Q16a-Q20d referring to tier 1 in that polities' multi-tier system.

16a. How many votes do voters cast or can cast?
1 vote

16b. Do voters vote for candidates (not party lists) or party lists, or some other variant?
(DEFINITION: Party bloc voting is used in multi-member districts where voters cast a single party-centered vote for their party of choice; the party with the most votes wins all of the district seats.)
[ ] Candidates
[ ] Party Lists
[ ] Party Bloc Voting
[**X**] Candidates and Party Lists
[ ] Other; please explain: _____

16c. How many rounds of voting are there?
1 round

16d. If there are lists, are they closed, open, flexible, or is there party bloc voting?
[ ] Closed (order of candidates elected is determined by the party and voters are unable to express preference for a particular candidate)
[ ] Open (voters can indicate their preferred party and their favored candidate within that party)
[**X**] Flexible (voters can allocate votes to candidates either within a single party list or across different party lists as they see fit)

17. Are the votes transferable?
(DEFINITION: In systems with preferential voting, a voter can express a list of preferences. E.g., votes can be cast by putting a '1' in the column next to the voter's preferred candidate, a '2' beside their second favorite candidate and so on. Votes are counted according to the first preferences and any candidates who have achieved the predetermined quota are elected. To decide which of the remaining candidates are elected the votes are transferred from candidates who have more than the necessary number to achieve the quota and from the candidate with the least number of votes. An example of this is the election in Ireland in 2002.)
[ ] Yes
[**X**] No

18. If more than one vote can be cast, can they be cumulated?
(DEFINITION: Cumulative voting refers to systems in which voters are allowed to cast more than one vote for a single candidate.)
[ ] Yes
[ ] No
[**X**] N/A – only one vote cast

19. Is voting compulsory?
(DEFINITION: Voting is compulsory if the law states that all those who have the right to vote are obliged to exercise that right.)
[ ] Yes; Strictly Enforced Sanctions
[ ] Yes; Weakly Enforced Sanctions
[ ] Yes; Without Sanction for Violation
[**X**] No

20a. Are there legally mandated thresholds that a party must exceed before it is eligible to receive seats?
[**X**] Yes
[ ] No

20b. If YES in Question 20a, what is the threshold? Please supply all potential thresholds. Also, in multi-tier systems, please specify at which tier the thresholds operate.

The allocation of seats for party-list representatives in the Congress of the Philippines follows the rules outlined in the Republic Act No. 7941, also known as the Party-list System Act. According to this law, a party-list group needs to secure a minimum of 2% of the total votes cast for the party-list system to be eligible for a seat in the House of Representatives.

The distribution of additional seats among qualified party-list groups is determined using the following formula:

$$\text{Number of Seats for a Party-list Group} = \frac{\text{Total Votes of the Party-list Group}}{\text{Total Votes Cast for All Party-list Groups}} \times \text{Number of Party-List Seats}$$

20c. If YES in Question 20a and the threshold relates to a percentage of the vote a party needs to obtain to win seats, what is the unit for this threshold?
[ ] Percent of total votes
[**X**] Percent of valid votes
[ ] Percent of the total electorate
[ ] Other; please explain: _____

For polities with more than one tier only – please provide answers related to tier 2 & 3 here.
For polities that operate only one tier, the Collaborator can skip questions Q21a-Q25d and go straight to Q26.

Questions Q21a-Q25d (below) need only be completed by polities who operate MULTIPLE election tiers, with the answers to questions Q21a-Q25d referring to tier 2 in that polities' multi-tier system. For those few polities with more than two tiers (e.g., Greece), we request that collaborators in answering Q21a-Q25d specify the answers for both tiers 2 and 3, clarifying which refers to tier 2 and tier 3, respectively.

21a. How many votes do voters cast or can cast?

21b. Do voters vote for candidates (not party lists) or party lists, or some other variant?

(DEFINITION: Party bloc voting is used in multi-member districts where voters cast a single party-centered vote for their party of choice; the party with the most votes wins all of the district seats.)

[ ] Candidates
[ ] Party Lists
[ ] Party Bloc Voting
[ ] Candidates and Party Lists
[ ] Other; please explain: _____

21c. How many rounds of voting are there?

21d. If there are lists, are they closed, open, flexible, or is there party bloc voting?

[ ] Closed (order of candidates elected is determined by the party and voters are unable to express preference for a particular candidate)
[ ] Open (voters can indicate their preferred party and their favored candidate within that party)
[ ] Flexible (voters can allocate votes to candidates either within a single party list or across different party lists as they see fit)
[ ] N/A

22. Are the votes transferable?

(DEFINITION: In systems with preferential voting, a voter can express a list of preferences. For example, votes can be cast by putting a '1' in the column next to the voter's preferred candidate, a '2' beside their second favorite candidate, and so on. Votes are counted according to the first preferences, and any candidates who have achieved the predetermined quota are elected. To decide which of the remaining candidates are elected, the votes are transferred from candidates who have more than the necessary number to achieve the quota and from the candidate with the least number of votes. An example of this is the election in Ireland in 2002.)

[ ] Yes
[ ] No

23. If more than one vote can be cast, can they be cumulated?

(DEFINITION: Cumulative voting refers to systems in which voters can cast more than one vote for a single candidate.)

[ ] Yes
[ ] No
[ ] N/A – only one vote cast

24. Is voting compulsory?

(DEFINITION: Voting is compulsory if the law states that all those who have the right to vote are obliged to exercise that right.)

[ ] Yes; Strictly Enforced Sanctions
[ ] Yes; Weakly Enforced Sanctions
[ ] Yes; Without Sanction for Violation

[ ] No

25a. Are there legally mandated thresholds that a party must exceed before it is eligible to receive seats?
[ ] Yes
[ ] No

25b. If YES in Question 25a, what is the threshold? Please supply all potential thresholds. Also, in multi-tier systems, please specify at which tier the thresholds operate.

25c. If YES in Question 25a and the threshold relates to a percentage of the vote a party needs to obtain to win seats, what is the unit for this threshold?
[ ] Percent of total votes
[ ] Percent of valid votes
[ ] Percent of the total electorate
[ ] Other; please explain: _____

H) References

26. Please list any resources consulted in preparing this report, or that the CSES community may find especially helpful in understanding the described political system. Include website links if applicable.

Panel Discussion. n.d. What Happened in the Philippine Elections? Learning from the Findings of Election Observer Groups. YouTube video. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wb4csJEaTrQ.

Philippine Constitution. *1987 Constitution of the Republic of the Philippines*. https://www.set.gov.ph/resources/philippine-constitutions/1987-constitution/.

The Commission on Appointments (CA). 2019. *Cabinet Officials under President Duterte Administration*. https://comappt.gov.ph/cabinet-members-under-president-duterte-administration.

The Commission on Appointments (CA). 2024. Cabinet Officials Confirmed under President Marcos Jr. Administration. https://comappt.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2024/09/Confirmed-officials.pdf .

Commission on Elections. 2022. Party List Summary Statement of Votes by Region (By Rank). Election Records and Statistics Department, May 27, 2022. https://comelec.gov.ph/?r=2022NLE/ElectionResults_/PartyListSummaryStatementofVotes.

Wikipedia. 2023. 2022 Philippine House of Representatives elections. District elections. Congress of the Philippines - Wikipedia.

Commission on Elections. 2021. 2022 National and Local Elections, 09 February 2021. https://comelec.gov.ph/?r=2022NLE.

Wikipedia. 2023. 2022 Philippine House of Representatives elections. District elections. Congress of the Philippines - Wikipedia.

The Overseas Absentee Voting Act of 2003, as amended by Republic Act No. 10590, or The Overseas Voting Act of 2013, Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs). https://web.senate.gov.ph/lisdata/3788034321!.pdf https://philippineembassy-dc.org/overseas-absentee-voting/.

Executive Order No. 157, Republic Act (R.A.) No. 7166, R.A. No. 10380 the following rules and regulations on local absentee voting: https://comelec.gov.ph/?r=2025NLE%2FLocalAbsenteeVoting https://elibrary.judiciary.gov.ph/thebookshelf/showdocs/2/53623.

Wikipedia. 2025. List of political parties in the Philippines. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_political_parties_in_the_Philippines.

Wikipedia. 2023. 2022 Philippine House of Representatives elections. District elections. Congress of the Philippines - Wikipedia.

Cupin, Bea. "Bongbong Marcos, Sara Duterte Seal Alliance for 2022." Rappler, Nov. 25, 2021. https://www.rappler.com/philippines/elections/bongbong-marcos-sara-duterte-uniteam-seal-alliance-2022/.

ANC. *Comelec Presidential Debate 2022.* https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QuFS1kuq29w .

Polarization in the 2022 Philippine Presidential Election: Contending Frustrations with Post-EDSA I Democratization." University of the Philippines Center for Integrative and Development Studies, 2025. https://cids.up.edu.ph/wp-content/uploads/2025/03/Polarization-in-the-2022-Philippine-Presidential-Election.pdf .

Tuquero, Loreben. "Tracking the Marcos Disinformation and Propaganda Machinery." Rappler, Apr. 14, 2022. https://www.rappler.com.

Aries A. Arugay, 2022. *Stronger Social Media Influence in the 2022 Philippine Elections*, 14 Apr 2022. https://fulcrum.sg/stronger-social-media-influence-in-the-2022-philippine-elections.

International Coalition for Human Rights in the Philippines. 2022. https://ichrp.net/final-report-of-the-philippine-election-2022-international-observers-mission/.

Wikipedia. *2022 Philippine Presidential Election*. 15 Feb. 2025. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2022_Philippine_presidential_election.