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# **WORLD VALUES SURVEY 7: TECHNICAL REPORT**

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Submitted by  
Social Weather Stations (SWS)  
Philippines  
31 January 2020

31 January 2020

**Ms. Kseniya Kizilova**

Head of the World Values Survey Association Secretariat  
Vienna 1040, Austria

**Subject: World Values Survey 7: Technical Report**

**Dear Ms. Kizilova,**

We are pleased to submit the **Technical Report** of World Values Survey Wave 7 in the Philippines.

Should you have need for any clarification, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely yours,



LINDA LUZ GUERRERO

Vice-President and Technical Team Leader



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# **1. Basic Information on the Philippines**

## **1.1. Location**

The Survey covered the entire Philippines.

The Philippines (official name: Republic of the Philippines) is located in the archipelagic Southeast Asia. The Philippine archipelago consists of 7,641 islands that span across more than 300,000 square kilometers of total land area, making it the 72<sup>nd</sup>-largest country in the world. It is divided into three main island groups: Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao. The capital region, the National Capital Region (NCR), is located in Luzon.

## **1.2. Population**

The Philippines is the 13th most populous country in the world. It has a population of 100,981,437 as of the 2015 Philippine Census of Population and Housing (PCPH). During the period 2010 to 2015, its population grew at an average rate of 1.72% annually, lower than the 1.90% rate in 2000 to 2010.

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

### 1.3. Government

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

**The 2019 National and Local Elections.** The most recent national election was the 2019 national and local elections.

The Philippines held a nationwide general election on May 13, 2019. The elections were for the 12 seats in the Senate, all seats (297) in the House of Representatives, and all executive and legislative officials at the provincial and city/municipal governments. The Commission on Elections (Comelec) was responsible for enforcing and administering all laws and regulations relative to the conduct of the elections.



The 2019 elections were fully automated; the first automated elections were done in 2010, the second in the 2013 mid-term elections, and the third in the 2016 national elections. Comelec recorded a 74.89% voter turnout, or about 46.3 million of the 61.8 million registered voters.

#### **1.4. Economic Performance**

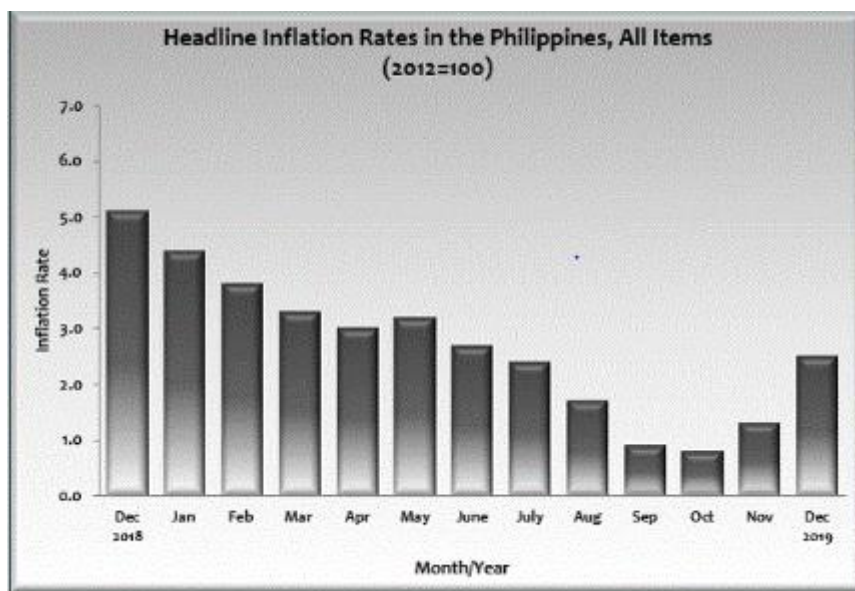
**Overall Economic Growth.** The Philippine economy grew by 6.2% in 2018, making it among the strongest performers in the East Asia and Pacific region.

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

The Philippine economic growth fell below expectations in 2019 – it slowed from 6.3% year-on-year in the first half of 2018 to 5.5 percent in the same period in 2019. The World Bank mentioned that the slowdown was primarily driven by a contraction in nominal public investment due to the delayed passage of the 2019 national government budget and the spending ban on new projects before the May 2019 election.



**Inflation.** The Philippine Statistics Authority reported that inflation continuously decreased from 4.4% in December 2018 to 0.8% in October 2019. It then increased to 1.3% in November 2019 and 2.5% in December 2019. (See Figure 1)



**Figure 1. Headline Inflation Rates in the Philippines, All Items, 2019**  
(Source, Philippine Statistics Authority)

**Employment Situation.** According to the Philippine Statistics Authority, the employment rate in October 2019 was estimated at 95.5%. The labor force participation rate (employed and unemployed 15 years old and above) was estimated at 61.5%. (Table 1)

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

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





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

| TABLE 1 Employed Persons by Sector, Occupation and Class of Worker, Philippines<br>October 2018 and October 2019<br>(In percent) |               |               |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| Sector/Occupation/Class of Worker  | October 2019  | October 2018  |
| <b>EMPLOYED PERSONS</b>  | <b>43,146</b> | <b>41,325</b> |
| Number (in thousands)  |               |               |
| <b>SECTOR</b>  | <b>100.0</b>  | <b>100.0</b>  |
| Agriculture  | 23.5          | 24.1          |
| Industry   | 18.9          | 19.1          |
| Services   | 57.7          | 56.8          |
| <b>OCCUPATION</b>  | <b>100.0</b>  | <b>100.0</b>  |
| Managers   | 11.3          | 16.0          |
| Professionals  | 6.0           | 5.6           |
| Technicians and associate professionals  | 3.9           | 4.0           |
| Clerical support workers   | 6.4           | 6.0           |
| Service and sales workers  | 18.6          | 15.4          |
| Skilled agricultural, forestry, and fishery workers  | 12.1          | 12.1          |
| Craft and related trades workers   | 7.6           | 7.8           |
| Plant and machine operators and assemblers   | 7.9           | 6.4           |
| Elementary occupations   | 26.0          | 26.6          |
| Armed forces occupations   | 0.2           | 0.2           |
| <b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>   | <b>100.0</b>  | <b>100.0</b>  |
| Wage and salary workers  | 64.2          | 64.4          |
| Worked for private household   | 3.9           | 4.6           |
| Worked for private establishment   | 50.8          | 50.4          |
| Worked for government or government corporation  | 9.2           | 9.1           |
| Worked with pay in own-family operated farm or business  | 0.3           | 0.3           |
| Self-employed without any paid employee  | 27.0          | 26.6          |
| Employer in own family-operated farm or business   | 2.9           | 3.4           |
| Worked without pay in own family-operated farm or business (Unpaid family worker)  | 5.9           | 5.7           |
| Notes: Estimates for October 2019 are preliminary and may change.  |               |               |
| Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.  |               |               |
| Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, <i>October 2018 and October 2019 Labor Force Survey</i>                                 |               |               |



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## 1.5. Important Political and Social Events that Happened Before, During, and After the Survey Period

### 1.5.1. Politics/Government

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

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

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

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

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

Pres. Duterte's war on drugs has prompted the International Criminal Court (ICC) to start a "preliminary examination" as of February 9, 2018. Pres. Duterte warned the ICC, "You cannot acquire jurisdiction over me, not in a million years, that's why I am not answering. That is true. I do not like to say that it has been my weapon ever



since. Sh\*t. Do not believe them”. In response, the Duterte administration pulled the Philippines out of the Rome Statute, which established the ICC, claiming that it was not enforceable in the Philippines because it was not published in the Official Gazette. The withdrawal becomes effective a year after the deposit of the notice of withdrawal.

On December 12, 2019, a few days after the World Values Survey (WVS) Wave 7<sup>1</sup> survey period, the Director of the Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency released data from their “Real Numbers data initiative”. It showed that the government has still yet to clear of drugs over 17,000 barangays in the Philippines. This meant that the government has so far cleared of drugs only 40% of barangays across the country, which was still short of their target. The data also showed that the government has arrested over 220,000 drug suspects and seized tons of drugs, mostly P40.39-billion worth of methamphetamine (shabu). Meanwhile, a total of 5,552 suspects have been killed in the operations, almost all from operations of the Philippine National Police. Human rights groups, however, counted over 30,000 killings related to the anti-drug campaign, including those that they believed were inspired by Duterte and his vitriolic tirades. The situation in the Philippines tagged by groups as a “human rights crisis” has been at the center of attention of many international groups, including the United Nations.

On January 6, 2020, Vice-Pres. Leni Robredo released a report containing her assessment of the anti-illegal drugs campaign’s processes, including her suggestions and recommendations on how to improve it. She cited that the campaign against illegal drugs was a failure because it did not lessen the operation of big suppliers of shabu and performed poorly in recovering drug money. She also highlighted the Oplan Tokhang strategy, where police literally knock on the doors of suspected drug users and dealers to ask them to stop their habit or trade, because it only led to human rights abuses by the law enforcers. She then suggested to craft new policies with clear goals and operational guidelines to avoid these abuses.

Vice-President Robredo was appointed as co-chair of the Inter-Agency Committee on Anti-Illegal Drugs in November 2019, but was fired three weeks after

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<sup>1</sup> The World Values Survey (WVS) Wave 7 in the Philippines was conducted from December 3-9, 2019.



for speaking to foreign groups and requesting that the scope of her powers be clearly spelled out.

**Threats to freedom of the speech and freedom of the press.** Rappler, an online news platform has been facing charges filed by different government agencies under the current administration. It was accused of being foreign-owned, and of evading its tax obligations. In February 2019, its CEO, Maria Ressa, was arrested for cyber libel (for a story published 4 months before the enactment of the anti-cyber libel law). Pres. Duterte has also accused Rappler of being CIA agents. Its reporters were banned from covering the president's activities. These charges against Rappler have alarmed the civil society groups and the critics of Pres. Duterte – saying these are mere efforts to harass media critical to the president, and are detrimental to the country's freedom of speech and freedom of the press.

On December 10, 2019, a day after the World Values Survey (WVS) Wave 7 survey period, The Freedom for Media, Freedom for All Network, a network of journalist organizations, said at least 154 incidents of attacks and threats against Philippine media have been recorded since President Rodrigo Duterte assumed office on June 30, 2016.

**May 2019 national and local elections.** The election of 12 senators and local officials was held on May 13, 2019. Prior to the election day, the Commission on Elections (COMELEC) set campaign period for senatorial candidates and party-list groups from February 12 to May 11, 2019. The campaign for local candidates, governors down to municipal councilors and for district representatives, was set from March 29 to May 11, 2019. The national and local elections were open to all validated registered voters aged 18 and above. Winners of the May 2019 elections already assumed office during the WVS Wave 7 Survey. They were set to serve up to 2022.

**SOGIE Equality Bill.** On August 13, 2019, a trans woman, Gretchen Custodio Diez, was barred by a janitress from using her preferred restroom in a Cubao mall. She tried to document the incident, angering the janitress who had her arrested. The incident raised a public outcry and eventually pushed the janitress to drop the case against Diez. Because of this incident, Senator Risa Hontiveros renewed push for the sexual orientation and gender identity or expression equality bill also known as SOGIE equality bill in Congress for the protection of Filipino lesbians, gays, bisexuals,



transgenders, and queers (LGBTQ+) against judgement and discrimination. However, lawmakers in the House of Representatives are divided over the said bill. Meanwhile, Pres. Duterte said that he is ready to certify the SOGIE equality bill as urgent in order to make the LGBTQ+ happy. However in a text to reporters, Presidential Spokesman Salvador Panelo said that Pres. Duterte was referring to an "anti-discrimination bill" and not the SOGIE equality bill.

During the WVS Wave 7 survey period, the SOGIE bill was still being discussed in the Senate. At that time, the Senate committee on women, children, family relations, and gender equality has held 3 hearings on the proposed measure. However, Senate President Vicente Sotto argued that the SOGIE equality bill faces rejection in the upper chamber as it "transgresses on academic freedom, religious freedom, and women's rights."

**Good Conduct Time Allowance (GCTA) Law.** Last August 2019, reporters received unverified information that convicted rapist and murderer Antonio Sanchez, who is infamous for the rape and murder of Eileen Sarmenta and murder of Allan Gomez – both University of the Philippines-Los Baños students, might soon be walking free. This is on the basis of the Good Conduct Time Allowance (GCTA) law that allows a reduction of sentences of persons deprived of liberty (PDLs), depending on the good behavior of the inmate. However, public sentiment called for the total disqualification of Sanchez from availing of any good conduct time allowance because he committed a heinous crime. The Sanchez' case raised debates both at the executive and judicial branch whether heinous crimes are excluded from availing of good conduct time allowance or not under the GCTA law. The GCTA law would have potentially granted freedom to 11,000 inmates in penal colonies around the country; but public backlash on the inclusion of Sanchez on the list could jeopardize the case for many deserving inmates. It also exposed the loopholes of the said law.

Because of the public outcry, the Department of Justice (DOJ) and the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) have revised the Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) of the Good Conduct Time Allowance law (GCTA law). The revised IRR was signed on September 16, 2019. According to the new IRR now categorically excludes heinous crime convicts like Sanchez from the benefits of the GCTA Law.

Pres. Duterte ordered the heinous crime convicts released due to the Good Conduct Time Allowance (GCTA) law to surrender to the government for a "recomputation" of



their benefits under the measure. Those who didn't surrender after the period given by the president were searched through door to door operations and were forced to return to prison.

As of the WVS Wave 7 survey period, 2,352 convicts returned to prison following Pres. Duterte's order. Only 827 returnees have been set free. The other convicts still await the decision of the Department of Justice regarding their cases.

**Martial Law in Mindanao.** During the WVS Wave 7 survey period, martial law was still implemented in Mindanao. Three weeks after, on December 31, 2019, the two and a half year implementation of the martial law in Mindanao officially ended. Pres. Duterte declared Martial Law in Mindanao in an effort to retake Marawi City from two Islamic State-inspired local terrorist groups, the Maute group and the Abu Sayyaf group. The groups, headed by the Maute brothers, seized Marawi City, an Islamic City and the provincial capital of Lanao del Sur in Mindanao while President Duterte was on an official trip to Moscow, Russia. The imposition of Martial Law was justified as an act of rebellion under the Constitution and was expected to last for 60 days – it has since been extended thrice, until it expired in December 2019.

The imposition of martial law received mixed feedbacks from the people. Others sided with the president's decision in order to curb terrorism threats, while others said that the imposition will only increase the abuses done by the military.

The decision of the president to not extend martial law was also due to the recommendation of Defense Secretary Delfin Lorenzana, Interior Secretary Eduardo Año, the military and the police. Lorenzana said that "The security sector believes that the objective of the martial law has been achieved. The rebellion in Marawi, Lanao del Sur and other areas in Mindanao have been effectively stopped. They are confident that they can maintain the current peace and order in Mindanao and that an attack similar in scale to Marawi cannot be waged by the remnants of the Mautes or by any other terrorist groups in the future."

### **1.5.2. Foreign Relations**

In 2016, Pres. Duterte announced a shift in foreign policy, moving towards a "point of no return" in the Philippines-US relations to "cross the Rubicon" and forge closer alliances with China and Russia. The president has likewise accused the



European Union (EU) of interfering in domestic matters. The EU has been vocal in criticizing the Duterte government's war on drug and inaction on the extra-judicial killings. In 2018, the Philippines formally rejected EU aid.

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

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

Meanwhile, China has continued its reclamation activities in the West Philippine Sea. It is reported that China now has built seven artificial islands in the West Philippine Sea. But the Duterte administration insists that China has not reclaimed any islands, but only built on underwater reefs – "The Chinese never took any of our occupied Islands. They took over unoccupied reefs and turned them into islands," said Defense Secretary Delfin Lorenzana. The US raised alarm that continued Chinese reclamation in the area could hinder the freedom of navigation in the contested waters. In June 2018, a television report showed a video of Chinese fishermen seizing the catch of Filipino fishermen off the coast of Panatag, located a 124 nautical miles off Zambales province.

During the WVS Wave 7 survey period, news on the passing of Chinese warships in Philippine waters and harassment of Chinese vessels of Filipino fishermen





and commercial ships still continued. Despite these incursions, the Duterte administration still has not raised the issue to a level commensurate to the Philippines' clear ownership of these waters.

In an interview that aired on January 24, 2020, Pres. Duterte continued to downplay the likelihood of the Philippines asserting its rights in the West Philippine Sea. He also refused to take an aggressive stand similar to other Southeast Asian countries like Vietnam because it will only make China declare war. Instead, he announced that he will just leave it up to time and economic cooperation when dealing with China's expansive claims in the maritime area.

**Joint Oil and Gas Exploration in the West Philippine Sea.** In August 2019, Pres. Duterte and Chinese leader Xi Jin Ping agreed to form working groups to explore joint oil and gas exploration in the West Philippine Sea. Pres. Duterte said that he was willing to ignore its legal victory in the South China Sea in order for this joint oil and gas exploration deal in the disputed waters to push through. Prior to the meeting, Duterte and Malacañang built a lot of hype around his plan to raise this arbitral ruling with Chinese President Xi Jinping during his visit to Beijing. However, in subsequent public statements, Duterte revealed he himself knew no real change would come out of the mention. Pres. Duterte received criticisms for his remark, particularly from Vice Pres. Robredo who said, ““Guaranteeing a better future for our children is perhaps one of the most important, and most difficult, responsibilities of any administration. Selling that future for a gas deal with China is a shameful way of abandoning that responsibility.”

The most recent development in this joint exploration that happened before the WVS Wave 7 survey period was last October 30, 2019 when the Philippine and Chinese government officially convened the intergovernmental joint steering committee on oil and gas exploration, marking a step forward in joint exploration efforts by the two countries in specific areas in the West Philippine Sea .

### **1.5.3. Economic Situation**

**Inflation weakens.** There were news about the decrease in inflation, from 4.4% in December 2018 to 0.8% in October 2019. During the survey WVS Wave 7 survey





period, inflation was at 2.5%. For the entire 2019, headline inflation averaged 2.5 percent, the lowest in three years or since the 1.3 percent posted in 2016.

**Passage of the Tax Reform for Acceleration and Inclusion (TRAIN) law.**

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

On January 1, 2020, three weeks after the WVS Wave 7 survey period, the final tranche of TRAIN Law took effect. This led to an increase in prices of fuel products. The excise tax hike on most fuel products totaled to ten pesos per liter since the TRAIN Law was passed in 2017.

**Rice Tariffication Law.** Last February 2019, Pres. Duterte signed into law the Rice Tariffication Bill, which aimed to improve availability of rice in the country, prevent artificial rice shortages, reduce the prices of rice in the market, and curtail corruption and cartel domination in the rice industry. However, local farmers were hit by the removal of rice import restrictions.

In September 2019, farmers' groups asked for government aid after the farm-gate price of palay, or unhusked rice, plunged down to as low as P7 per kilo following the implementation of the Rice Tariffication Law. Pres. Duterte, in response, ordered the National Food Authority (NFA) to buy palay from local farmers to help them cope with the effects of the Rice Tariffication Law. Pres. Duterte defended the law and said that the law was meant to serve the greater interest of the people. In addition, Agriculture Secretary William Dar also refused to blame the Rice Tariffication Law for the drop of prices and suspected hoarders taking advantage of the law. Dar said that the



Department of Agriculture and the Department of Trade and Industry would inspect rice warehouses to ensure traders and millers are not hoarding.

On November 2019, despite the decline of prices of rice, farmers continued to suffer from declining palay farm gate prices. This led to a petition by Bantay Bigas calling for the repeal of the law to help ease the losses of the farmers due to the law. The House of Representatives, according to House Speaker Alan Peter Cayetano said they were open to the proposal and would study all options to help the farmers.

During the WVS Wave 7 survey period, the news was that the Department of Finance (DOF) said the government collected P 12.3 billion pesos in revenues from the implementation of the Rice Tariffication Law. Tariffs collected from rice imports went to the annual P10-billion Rice Competitiveness Enhancement Fund (RCEF), which would be used to finance the modernization of the agriculture sector and help farmers. According to the DOF, the excess of P10 billion from the RCEF funds gave the government more money to immediately provide unconditional cash grants of P5,000 to P600,000 for rice farmers affected by lower farmgate prices.

**African Swine Fever.** In September 2019, the Department of Agriculture confirmed that African swine fever (ASF) is present in several areas in the country and has caused the deaths of pigs. Agriculture Secretary William Dar said that experts suspect the virus was spread through food waste from restaurants and hotels, smuggled frozen meat, as well as products carried by overseas Filipinos from countries with ASF. Dar, however assured the public that pork in the market is safe to eat and the virus is not harmful to humans. He also added that there's enough pork supply this season, more so in December, so it was not expected to raise pork prices in the market. Meanwhile, some provinces in the Philippines like Cebu and Bohol implemented a ban on hog and pork products imports for the protection and sustainability of the local hog industry of the said areas.

During the WVS Wave 7 survey period, a total of 497 villages were reported to have already been affected by the African Swine Fever (ASF) virus according to Secretary William Dar of the Department of Agriculture. However, its spread in outbreak areas has leveled down two months prior to the survey. A total of 136,770 hogs have been depopulated. Of those, 24,381 were actually affected by the virus while the remaining 112,389 pigs were healthy but nevertheless culled since the animals were



situated within a kilometer from ASF virus' ground zero. The ASF virus has greatly affected the local hog industry in the country.

#### **1.5.4. Social Services**

**Water supply shortage in some parts of Metro Manila:** Last March 2019, the Manila Water Company (MWC), provider of water services to the eastern side of Metro Manila and some parts of Rizal province, announced a serious water supply shortage that would affect its customers. Thereafter, MWC implemented a rotational water schedule. The shortage was due to the low level of water in Angat Dam, aggravated by the El Niño. Residents of the affected areas experienced low pressure of water and hours without water supply.

During the WVS Wave 7 survey period, the 24-hour supply has already been restored to 100%, however water supply in Angat Dam remained low.

Issues with the government and water concessionaires, namely Maynilad and MWC, surfaced because of the water crisis. Pres. Duterte has since been in talks with the water concessionaires to make new deals to address the issues.

#### **1.5.5. Natural Disasters**

**Typhoon Kammuri (Tisoy).** Typhoon Kammuri, locally named as Tisoy, brought heavy rains and fierce winds in the Luzon area, including NCR, during the WVS Wave 7 survey period. The typhoon made landfall 4 times, specifically in Sorsogon, Masbate, Sorsogon, and Oriental Mindoro. The typhoon left 9 dead and some P811 million in agricultural damage. (Four sampled spots/barangays in Cagayan, a province in Balance Luzon, were inaccessible because of the landslides and road damages brought by the typhoon, thus these spots had to be replaced).

**Mindanao Earthquakes.** From September 2019 up to the WVS Wave 7 survey period, a series of earthquakes ranging from magnitude 6.5 to 6.9, hit different parts of Mindanao. The earthquakes took at least 27 lives and affected over half a million people. The earthquake also dilapidated roads and infrastructures, including houses, schools, hospitals, and other government and private facilities.



## 2. Timetable

Shown in Table 2 is the timeline of the major survey research activities of the implementation of Wave 7 in the Philippines. The contract was formally signed between SWS and WVSA on November 17, 2019. Meanwhile, the formal confirmation of approval to begin fieldwork was given by WVSA to SWS on November 27, 2019.

**Table 2. Timeline of Major Survey Activities**

| Activity  | Duration                                |
|---|---|
| <b><u>Sampling</u></b>  |   |
| Generation of Sample Spots (n=1,200 respondents)                      | October 21-27, 2019                     |
| <b><u>Questionnaire Translation</u></b>                               |   |
| Translation of the questionnaire into 7 local languages               | October 27-<br>November 16, 2019        |
| <b><u>Pre-Test</u></b>  |   |
| Pre-test Training   | November 17, 2019                       |
| Pre-testing of the 7 local language questionnaires (n=35 respondents) | November 18-21, 2019                    |
| Pre-test Clearing   | November 22, 2019                       |
| Finalization of questionnaires and fieldwork preparations             | November 23-27, 2019                    |
| <b><u>Fieldwork</u></b>   |   |
| Training of Supervisors   | November 28, 2019                       |
| Training of Interviewers  | December 1 – 2, 2019                    |
| Fieldwork   | December 3 – 9, 2019                    |
| <b><u>Data Processing</u></b>   |   |
| Data encoding, validation, and cleaning                               | December 10, 2019 –<br>January 31, 2020 |



### 3. Respondents

#### 3.1. Interview mode and Selection of Respondents

Data was gathered through face-to-face Pen and Paper Interviews (PAPI) of 1,200 voting-age Filipino adults aged 18 years old and above.

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

#### 3.2. Sample Representativeness

Summarized below are the gender, age group, and highest educational attainment distribution of the respondents.

##### A. Gender

| Gender       | Frequency    | Percent      |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Male         | 600          | 50.0         |
| Female       | 600          | 50.0         |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>1,200</b> | <b>100.0</b> |

##### B. Age

| Age Group    | Frequency    | Percent      |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 18-24        | 153          | 12.8         |
| 25-34        | 254          | 21.2         |
| 35-44        | 250          | 20.1         |
| 45-54        | 206          | 17.2         |
| 55 and above | 337          | 28.1         |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>1,200</b> | <b>100.0</b> |



### C. Highest Educational Attainment

| Education                             | Frequency    | Percent      |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Early childhood education             | 126          | 10.5         |
| Primary education                     | 275          | 22.9         |
| Lower secondary education             | 449          | 37.4         |
| Upper secondary education             | 76           | 6.3          |
| Post-secondary non-tertiary education | 84           | 7.0          |
| Short-cycle tertiary education        | 72           | 6.0          |
| Bachelor or equivalent                | 114          | 9.5          |
| Master or equivalent                  | 4            | 0.3          |
| <b>Total</b>                          | <b>1,200</b> | <b>100.0</b> |

## 4. Sampling Process and Methodology

### 4.1. Target Population/Coverage

The target population for WVS-7 were Filipino voting-age adults (18 years old and above) living in private accommodation.

The survey had a sample size of 1,200 statistically representative adults nationwide.

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

### 4.2. Study Areas

The Philippines is geographically divided into 3 main island groups: Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao. The three island groups are divided into regions for administrative purposes; regional groupings are based on geographical proximity and ethnolinguistic characteristics. As of 2019, there are 17 regions: 16 administrative regions and 1 autonomous region (BARMM). The National Capital Region (NCR), one of the 16 administrative regions and the capital region of the Philippines, is located in Luzon.



Based on these geographic and administrative divisions, the Philippines was stratified into the four study areas: 1) NCR; 2) Balance of Luzon (areas in Luzon outside of NCR); 3) Visayas; and, 4) Mindanao. (NCR is separated from Luzon as NCR locates the seat of government.)

NCR is composed of 16 independent cities and 1 independent municipality (Pateros), which are further divided into barangays (villages). The barangay is the smallest administrative government unit and political unit in the Philippines. Classified either as urban or rural by the PSA, the barangay serves as the primary sampling unit (PSU) for the survey.

Balance Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao are divided into 81 provinces. Provinces are the primary political and administrative unit, except in BARMM (Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao) and in independent component cities. The 81 provinces are administratively divided into cities or municipalities, which are in turn divided into barangays (villages).<sup>2</sup>

### 4.3. Sampling Method

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

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

Where Z, at 95% confidence level is 1.96;  $p$  is the sample proportion estimate and  $n$

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<sup>2</sup> **Balance Luzon** is divided into 7 regions: Region I (Ilocos Region), Region XIV (Cordillera Administrative Region or CAR), Region II (Cagayan Valley), Region III (Central Luzon), Region IV-A (Calabarzon), Region IV-B (Mimaropa) and Region V (Bicol); **Visayas** into 3 regions: Region VI (Western Visayas), Region VII (Central Visayas) and Region VIII (Eastern Visayas); and **Mindanao** into 6 regions; Region IX (Zamboanga Peninsula), Region X (Northern Mindanao), Region XI (Davao Region), Region XII (Soccsksargen), Region XIII (Caraga), and Region XV (Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao or BARMM; BARMM is autonomous). As of September 30, 2019, there are 146 cities, 1,488 municipalities and 42,045 barangays in the Philippines.



is the sample size. The overall target sample size of 1,200 voting-age adults gives a maximum error margin of  $\pm 2.83\%$  at the 95% confidence level, assuming a simple random sampling design. The sampling error is at its highest when the true proportion being estimated is close to 50%.

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

|                         | <b><u>Sample Size</u></b> | <b><u>Error margin</u></b> |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| Philippines             | 1,200                     | $\pm 3\%$                  |
| National Capital Region | 300                       | $\pm 6\%$                  |
| Balance Luzon           | 300                       | $\pm 6\%$                  |
| Visayas                 | 300                       | $\pm 6\%$                  |
| Mindanao                | 300                       | $\pm 6\%$                  |

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

|                         | <b>Sample<br/>Prov.</b> | <b>Sample<br/>Spots</b> | <b>Probability<br/>Respondents</b> |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|
| National Capital Region | --                      | 30                      | 300                                |
| Balance Luzon           | 10                      | 30                      | 300                                |
| Visayas                 | 5                       | 30                      | 300                                |
| Mindanao                | 6                       | 30                      | 300                                |
|                         | ---                     | ----                    | -----                              |
|                         | 21                      | 120                     | 1200                               |

#### ***For the National Capital Region***

##### **Stage 1. Selection of Sample Spots (Barangays/villages)**

For NCR's first stage, 30 spots were selected from all the barangays in the 17 NCR cities and municipalities. Each spot was selected with probability proportional to size (PPS).

To select barangays using PPS, cumulative counts were computed among barangays. Random numbers, ranging from 1 to the maximum cumulative count, were





drawn and the barangay whose range of cumulative counts covers the random number was the one selected. To illustrate, if Barangay A has a population of 100, its cumulative count is 1-100, then if the next barangay, Barangay B, has a population of 150, its cumulative count is 101-250, and if the next barangay, Barangay C, has a population of 50, its cumulative count is 251-300. A random number is then drawn from 1-300; if the random number drawn is 185, it falls within the range of cumulative counts of Barangay B, making it the barangay selected using PPS.

### **Stage 2. Selection of Sample Households**

In each sample barangay, ten households were established by systematic sampling. Designated starting points were randomly assigned - it is 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 will be the 4<sup>th</sup> 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 6<sup>th</sup> household was sampled.

### **Stage 3. Selection of Sample Adult**

For the third stage, 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 is visited for a second time. If the respondent remains unavailable, or in cases where there was no qualified probability respondent, the interval sampling of households continues until ten 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 Balance Luzon, 5 in Visayas and 6 in Mindanao are as follows:

| <b>BALANCE LUZON</b> |    | <b>VISAYAS</b> |   | <b>MINDANAO</b> |   |
|----------------------|----|----------------|---|-----------------|---|
| Region I             | 1  | Region VI      | 1 | Region IX       | 1 |
| CAR+Region II        | 1  | Region VII     | 2 | Region X        | 1 |
| Region III           | 3  | Region VIII    | 2 | CARAGA          | 1 |
| Region IV-A          | 3  |                |   | Region XI       | 1 |
| Region IV-B          | 1  |                |   | Region XII      | 1 |
| Region V             | 1  |                |   | BARMM           | 1 |
| ----                 |    | ----           |   | ----            |   |
| TOTAL                | 10 |                | 5 |                 | 6 |

The non-quota provinces were selected without replacement using probability proportional to their remainders. The remainders were fractions derived when the proportion of the regions (based on their respective study area) were multiplied by 10 for Balance Luzon, 5 for Visayas and 6 for Mindanao. For instance, if 1.28 was obtained for Region I, then 1 province was assigned to this region and remaining fraction of 0.28 was 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. Selection of provinces using PPS was similar to the procedure in selecting barangays using PPS discussed above for NCR. An additional provision was that each region must receive at least one province.



## Stage 2. Allocation and Selection of Sample Spots (Barangays/villages)

Within the study areas of Balance Luzon, Visayas, Mindanao, 30 spots were selected within each region with probability proportional to population size, without replacement.

| BALANCE LUZON |      | VISAYAS     |      | MINDANAO   |      |
|---------------|------|-------------|------|------------|------|
| Region I      | 4    | Region VI   | 11   | Region IX  | 4    |
| CAR+Region II | 4    | Region VII  | 12   | Region X   | 6    |
| Region III    | 7    | Region VIII | 7    | CARAGA     | 4    |
| Region IV-A   | 10   |             |      | Region XI  | 6    |
| Region IV-B   | 2    |             |      | Region XII | 5    |
| Region V      | 3    |             |      | BARMM      | 5    |
|               | ---- |             | ---- |            | ---- |
| TOTAL         | 30   |             | 30   |            | 30   |

Selection of barangays using PPS was similar to the procedure in selecting barangays using PPS discussed above for NCR.

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

## Stage 3. Selection of Sample Households

For the third stage, within each sample spot, ten households were established by systematic sampling. In urban barangays as well as in rural barangays, designated starting points were randomly assigned - it is 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 is also randomly generated for each spot. Thus, if a particular spot has a random start of 4, the first sample household will be the 4<sup>th</sup> 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, 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 remains unavailable, or in cases where there was no qualified



probability respondent, the interval sampling of households continues until ten sample respondents were identified.

#### **4.4. Replacement of Sample Spots**

During the survey period, Typhoon Kammuri (Tisoy) hit the Philippines and brought landslides and road damages in Cagayan, a province of Luzon, among other places. (Four sampled spots/barangays in Cagayan were deemed inaccessible because of these landslides. Thus, these spots were replaced. The replacement spots were submitted to the World Values Survey Secretariat on December 6, 2019 and were subsequently accepted and approved by the Secretariat on the same day.)

#### **4.5. Number of Calls and Substitution/Alternate Samples**

Shown in Table 3 are the final dispositions of case codes. These were slightly modified for area-based in-person household surveys, based on the American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR) Standard Definitions on Final Dispositions of Case Codes and Outcome Rates for Surveys.

A total of 3,680 households were contacted for the survey, of which 1,200 were completed interviews. Of the 1,200 completed interviews, 470 were main (original) households, and 730 were replacement households.

There were 1,461 eligible cases for which no interview was obtained: 1,065 were cases of the respondent away/not available, 345 cases of known respondent refusal, 30 cases of Physically or Mentally unable/incompetent respondents, 15 cases of terminated responses, and 6 cases of respondent language problem.

There were 506 cases of unknown eligibility and non-interview: 379 were cases of nobody is home, 67 cases of household-level refusal, 51 cases of unknown if household has an eligible respondent, and 9 cases of unable to enter building/reach housing unit.

There were 141 cases of non-eligible households/no eligible respondents and 372 cases of non-dwelling structure.



**Table 3. Final Dispositions of Case Codes**

| <u>Outcome of Visit</u>                             | <u>Frequency</u>    | <u>Percentage</u>  |
|---|---------------------|--------------------|
| <b><u>INTERVIEWED</u></b>                           | <b><u>1,200</u></b> | <b><u>32.6</u></b> |
| Completed (I)                                       | 1,200               | 32.6               |
| <i>Original</i>                                     | 470                 | 12.8               |
| <i>Replicate</i>                                    | 730                 | 19.8               |
| <b><u>ELIGIBLE, NO INTERVIEW (Non-response)</u></b> | <b><u>1,461</u></b> | <b><u>39.7</u></b> |
| Respondent Away/Unavailable (NC)                    | 1,065               | 28.9               |
| Known respondent refusal (R)                        | 345                 | 9.4                |
| Physically or Mentally unable/incompetent (O)       | 30                  | 0.8                |
| Partial complete/Terminated (P)                     | 15                  | 0.4                |
| Respondent language problem (L)                     | 6                   | 0.2                |
| <b><u>UNKNOWN ELIGIBILITY, NON-INTERVIEW</u></b>    | <b><u>506</u></b>   | <b><u>13.8</u></b> |
| Nobody is home                                      | 379                 | 10.3               |
| Household-level refusal                             | 67                  | 1.8                |
| Unknown if household has an eligible respondent     | 51                  | 1.4                |
| Unable to enter building/reach housing unit         | 9                   | 0.2                |
| <b><u>NOT ELIGIBLE</u></b>                          | <b><u>141</u></b>   | <b><u>3.8</u></b>  |
| No eligible respondent                              | 140                 | 3.8                |
| Household already selected in previous route        | 1                   | 0.03               |
| <b><u>NON-DWELLING STRUCTURE</u></b>                | <b><u>372</u></b>   | <b><u>10.1</u></b> |
| <b>TOTAL</b>  | <b>3,680</b>        | <b>100</b>         |



## 4.6. Response Rates and Cooperation Rates

**Response Rate.** The response rate for this survey is 45%. SWS computed the response rate (RR) following the definition that response rate is the number of complete interviews (I) with reporting cases divided by the number of eligible cases in the sample:

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

Where:

I = Complete interview;

P = Partial interview;

R = Refusal and break-off;

NC = Non-contact;

O = Physically or Mentally unable/incompetent

L = Respondent language problem

Shown in Table 2 are the response rates disaggregated by area, locale, sex, age and educational attainment of the respondents. The response rates are higher in Visayas (59%) and Mindanao (56%), in rural areas (58%), among females (54%), among those 45-54 (51%), and among those with master degree or equivalent (57%).



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

| Response rate (%)                            |              |
|--|--------------|
| <b>Total Philippines</b>                     | <b>45.1%</b> |
| <b><u>Area</u></b>                           |              |
| National Capital Region (NCR)                | 31.2         |
| Balance Luzon                                | 45.7         |
| Visayas                                      | 59.1         |
| Mindanao                                     | 56.2         |
| <b><u>Locale</u></b>                         |              |
| Urban  | 36.5         |
| Rural  | 57.8         |
| <b><u>Sex</u></b>                            |              |
| Males  | 38.6         |
| Females                                      | 54.2         |
| <b><u>Age group</u></b>                      |              |
| 18-24 years old                              | 45.7         |
| 25-34  | 45.5         |
| 35-44  | 45.0         |
| 45-54  | 50.9         |
| 55 years old and above                       | 41.8         |
| <b><u>Highest Educational Attainment</u></b> |              |
| Early childhood education                    | 51.6         |
| Primary education                            | 49.1         |
| Lower secondary education                    | 42.4         |
| Upper secondary education                    | 52.1         |
| Post-secondary non-tertiary education        | 41.2         |
| Short-cycle tertiary education               | 39.1         |
| Bachelor or equivalent                       | 44.2         |
| Master or equivalent                         | 57.1         |



**Cooperation Rate.** The cooperation rate for this survey is 77%. A cooperation rate (COOP) is the proportion of all cases interviewed of all eligible units ever contacted. Respondent-level cooperation rates are calculated using only contacts with and refusals from known respondents. COOP defines those unable to do an interview as also incapable of cooperating and they are excluded from the base.

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

Where:

I = Complete interview

P = Partial interview

R = Refusal and break-off

Shown in Table 3 are the cooperation rates disaggregated by area, locale, class, sex, age and educational attainment of the respondents. The cooperation rates are higher in Visayas and Mindanao (91% each), in rural areas (89%), among females (80%), among those 45-54 (82%), and among those with early childhood education (91%).





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

| Cooperation rate (%)                         |              |
|--|--------------|
| <b>Total Philippines</b>                     | <b>76.9%</b> |
| <b><u>Area</u></b>                           |              |
| National Capital Region (NCR)                | 58.3         |
| Balance Luzon                                | 78.1         |
| Visayas                                      | 90.6         |
| Mindanao                                     | 90.9         |
| <b><u>Locale</u></b>                         |              |
| Urban  | 67.1         |
| Rural  | 89.2         |
| <b><u>Sex</u></b>                            |              |
| Males  | 74.3         |
| Females                                      | 79.8         |
| <b><u>Age group</u></b>                      |              |
| 18-24 years old                              | 76.1         |
| 25-34  | 76.7         |
| 35-44  | 76.5         |
| 45-54  | 81.7         |
| 55 years old and above                       | 75.1         |
| <b><u>Highest Educational Attainment</u></b> |              |
| Early childhood education                    | 91.3         |
| Primary education                            | 80.4         |
| Lower secondary education                    | 72.5         |
| Upper secondary education                    | 86.4         |
| Post-secondary non-tertiary education        | 77.8         |
| Short-cycle tertiary education               | 69.2         |
| Bachelor or equivalent                       | 73.1         |
| Master or equivalent                         | 80.0         |



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## **5. Research Methodology**

### **5.1. Pre-Fieldwork**

#### **5.1.1. Translation of the Questionnaire**

The World Values Survey Association provided the questionnaire that was implemented. It included questions on social tolerance to foreigners, religious and ethnic minorities, attitudes towards gender equality and family roles, the role of religion and religiosity, the impact of globalization, attitudes toward the environment, democratic governance, work, family, politics, national identity, culture, diversity, insecurity, subjective well-being, norms of justice, moral principles, corruption, accountability and risk, migration, electoral integrity, national security and global governance; or about 290 questions in all.

The WVS wave 7 questionnaire was provided to SWS in English. This was translated to Filipino which in turn was the definitive version for the other Philippine language translations.

As mentioned earlier ten (10) Filipino voting-age respondents would be interviewed per PSU. The sampling scheme generated a total of 120 PSUs (barangays in this case) to get a total sample size of 1,200.

The 120 PSUs selected required that the questionnaire be implemented in 6 other Philippine languages, specifically Iluko, Bicol, Hiligaynon, Cebuano, Waray, and Tausug. Only Filipino (35%) and Cebuano (24%) are spoken by at least 15% of the population. But SWS decided to translate the questionnaire into the other 5 Philippine languages to facilitate understanding by the respondents living in the sample PSUs. As to the Philippines 2000 census, Iluko is spoken by 9% of the population, Bicol by 5%, Hiligaynon by 7%, Waray by 3% and Tausug by 1%. (There are over 170 Philippine languages and dialects.)

The questionnaire included a consent form which indicates the purpose of the survey, the survey implementer/s (WVSA/SWS other research sponsors), approximate interview length, assurance of confidentiality, whom to contact for answers to questions about the study, and statements indicating participation is voluntary, there are no right or wrong answers, the right to refuse answering questions, and that there will be no risk

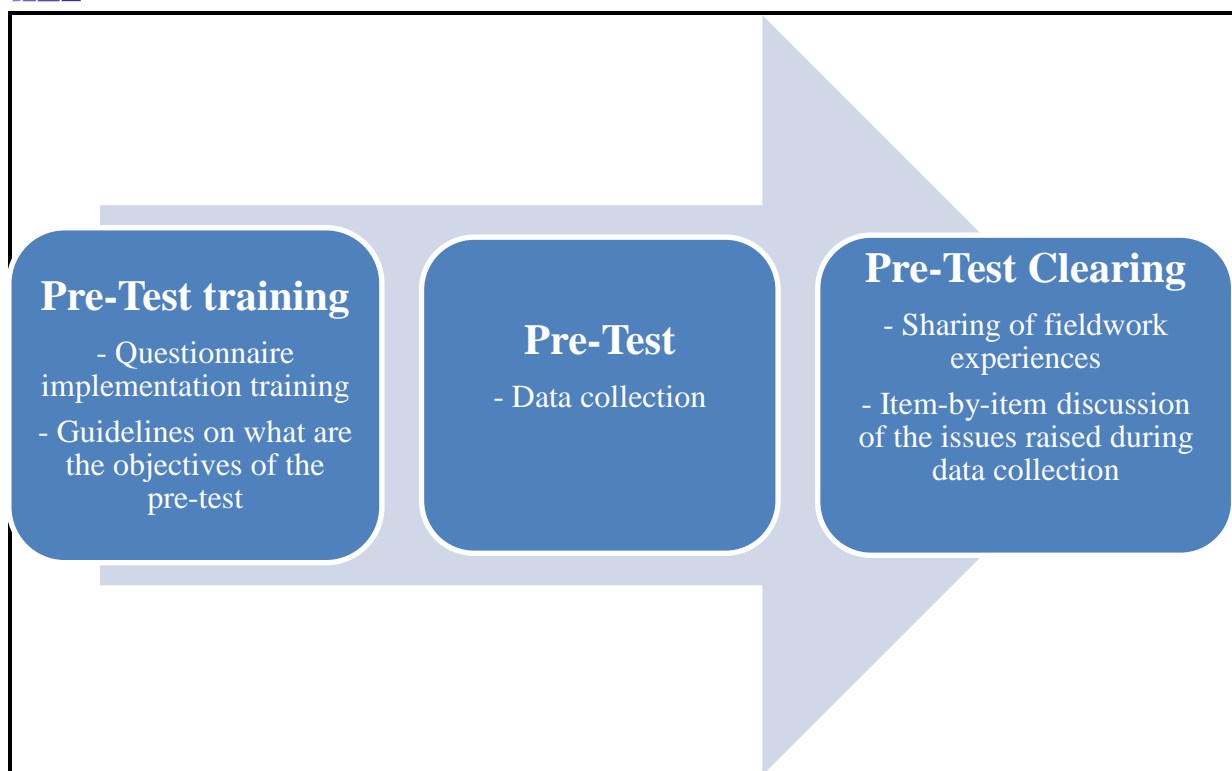


or benefit in participating in the survey. The uses to which the data will be put was also included in the request for consent introduction.

The respondent's name and contact details were obtained but only for supervision purposes and quality control. These information were neither encoded nor archived.

### **5.1.2. Pre-Testing And Finalizing the Questionnaire**

After all the language version of questionnaires were finalized, SWS proceeded to undertake pre-test activities. The pre-test activities commenced with the pre-test training. The training focused mainly on guidelines on questionnaire implementation. After the training, came the pre-testing of 35 respondents (5 each per local language) in the National Capital Region. Respondents were purposively selected. This means that respondents were not chosen at random. The respondents were selected taking into consideration their economic class, sex, and age group. For each language, the team tried to get a respondent from the AB class, equal number of male and female respondents, and a respondent from each of the five age groups. This was done so that the team can see if the translations are understandable across age groups and to get a sense on how responses from different socio-demographics vary. After data collection, a clearing was done to discuss key observations both on questionnaire implementation and field experiences. Shown in Figure 2 shows the sequence of the activities of the pre-test activities.



**Figure 2. Pre-Test Activities**

The purpose of the pre-test was mainly to check if the translations were understandable and to take note of the field experiences that the staff might encounter during data collection. To be more specific, the objectives of the pre-test are as follows:

- Determine the time length of the interview
- Improve the wording of the questions, if necessary
- Test question sequence and identify bases
- Correct and improve translation
- Find out which items are conceptually vague
- Check accuracy and adequacy of the questionnaire instructions
- Determine whether the focus of the question is clear
- Identify interviewer's recording difficulties



### **5.1.3. Training**

Two sets of training were conducted prior to the fieldwork implementation – one for Supervising Anchors (the field supervisors) and one for the field interviewers on-site.

**Supervising Anchor’s Training (SAT).** A general training for 14 Supervising Anchors was conducted at the SWS central office in Quezon City on November 28, 2019.

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

The SA training was conducted by the Project Manager. The training of Supervising Anchors focused mainly on questionnaire implementation.

**Field Interviewer’s Training (FIT).** The field interviewers’ trainings were conducted simultaneously in strategic, central locations where the interviews will be implemented, on December 1-2, 2019. This time it was the Supervising Anchors who conducted the training of field interviewers.

The training of field interviewers was conducted in two (2) days: one day for survey methodology, one day for questionnaire implementation.

## **5.2. Fieldwork**

The survey was conducted through Pen and Paper Personal Interviews (PAPI). The fieldwork started on December 3, 2019 and ended on December 9, 2019.

### **5.2.1. Field Staff Deployed**

For this project, a total of 67 field staff were deployed.

### **5.2.2. Quality Control of Interviewer’s Work**

SWS implemented four quality control measures during data collection:

1. Direct observation of first interviews of all interviewers;
2. Direct observation of subsequent interviews after start-off;



3. Spot-checking; and,
4. Back-checking.

Part of quality control is to make sure at least 30% of each interviewer's output is spot-checked and back-checked. At least 10% is spot-checked, 10% back-checked thru phone, and 10% is back-checked in person. Once an incomplete or inconsistent answer is spotted in the questionnaire, the field interviewer is asked to go back to the respondent's house to re-ask the question for verification.

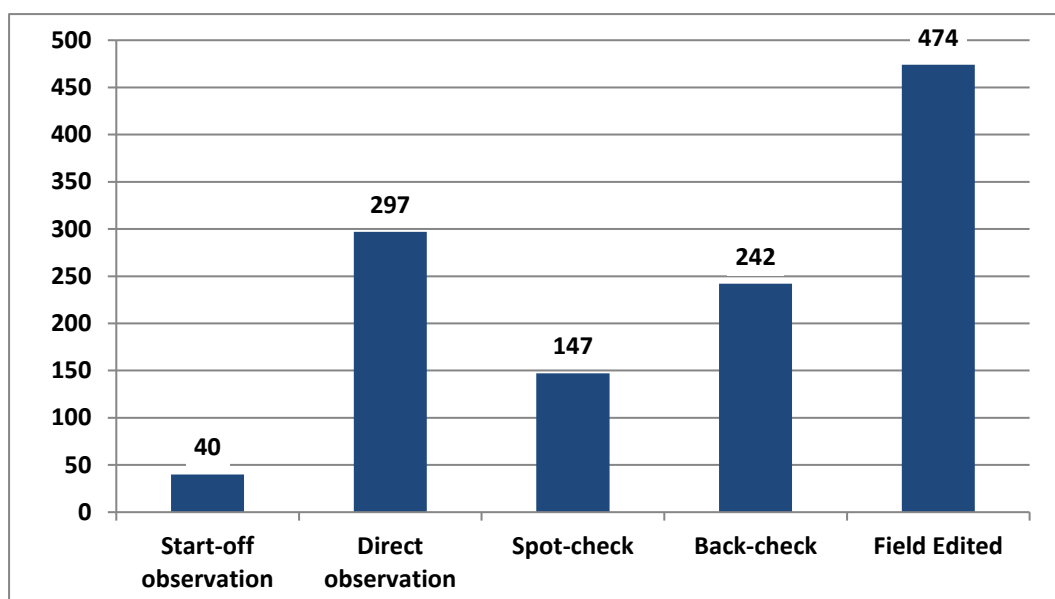
**Direct observation of first interviews of all interviewers at start-off.** All first interviews of each field interviewer were observed by her field supervisor. After the Direct Observation, the supervisor evaluated the interviewer's performance. Only after meeting a certain evaluation criterion was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

**Direct observation of subsequent interviews after start-off.** The supervisors subsequently also directly observed the interviewers in their interviews after the direct observation during start-off.

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

**Back-checking.** Supervisors were required to back-check in person and through phone. Supervisors conducted the required back-check through phone on the day of the wrap-up. During the actual fieldwork, back-checking was done after an interview was completed.

Some 2, 726 or 61% of the 1,200 completed interviews were checked during fieldwork itself: 337 or 28% were directly observed either during start-off (40 or 3%) or subsequent interviews after start-off (297 or 25%); 147 were spot-checked (12%); and, 242 were back-checked (20%). The rest were field edited in the base camp. (Figure 2).



**Figure 3. Frequency Distribution of Quality Control Validations Made**

**Field Editing.** The completed questionnaires were physically checked to identify other possible errors (not spotted during fieldwork) made by the interviewers. The field supervisors conducted field editing of completed questionnaires for completeness and consistency. Field editing made sure that all questions in the questionnaire were completely filled, In addition, they made sure that the field interviewers adhered to skipping instructions and verified the consistency of answers by checking on related questions.

As per standard practice of SWS, the questionnaires had a “field control” checklist to make sure that the required proportion of interviews are subjected to quality control procedures. The field control checklist for each interview specified whether it has been observed, spot checked, back checked, and field edited.

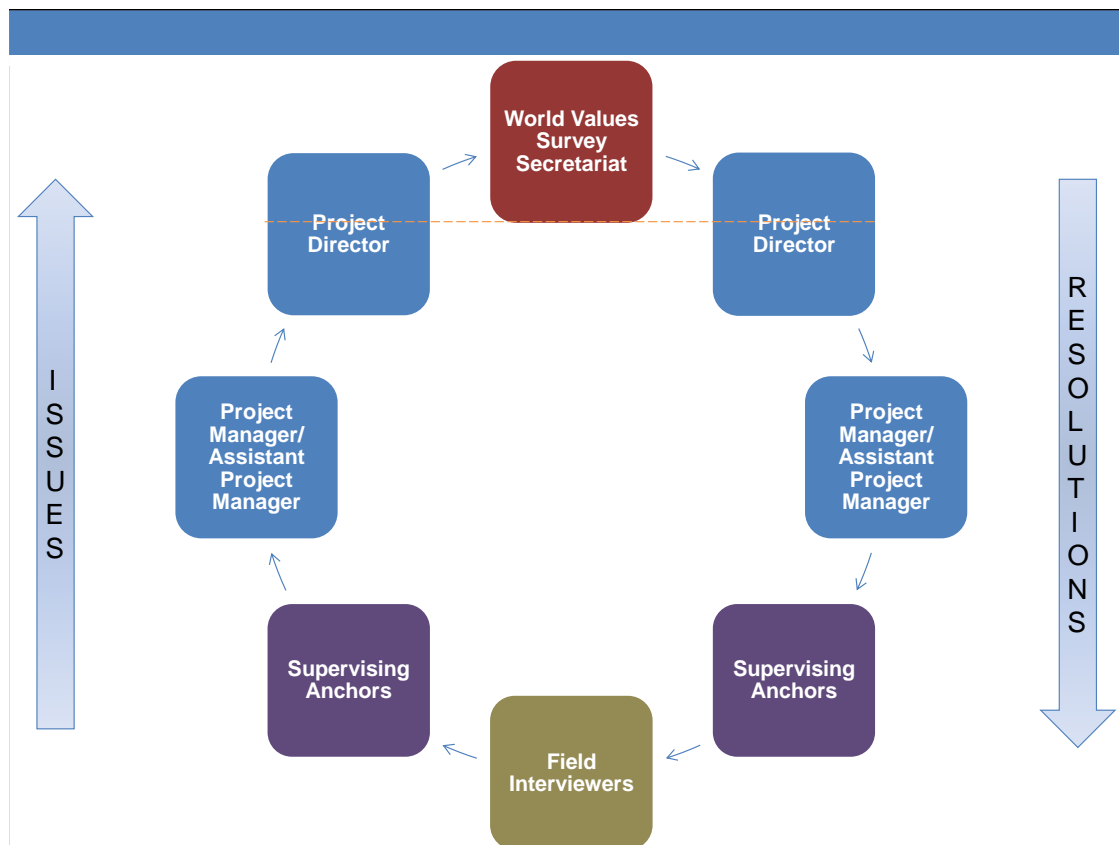
In all the different measures of quality control mentioned above, the following were monitored, but not limited to:

Accuracy of the random walk procedure, including the selection of the barangay (village), household, and the use of the Kish grid; the use of the call sheet (diary of calls), duration of the interview and interviewer behavior and the completion of the questionnaire during fieldwork, and consistency and validation of answers during data processing.



### 5.2.3. Field Communication Protocol

Elevating issues or questions and cascading resolutions during the fieldwork follows a communication protocol that SWS implements in all of its survey. Issues encountered by the Field Interviewers (FIs) that they cannot find a solution on their own is elevated to the Supervising Anchors (SAs). If the assigned SA still cannot give a resolution, the said SA will elevate it to the Project Manager (PM) or Assistant Project Manager (APM). If the PM or APM still cannot give a resolution, the PM/APM will elevate it to the Project Director (PD). If the PD still cannot give a resolution, that is the only time it will reach the World Values Survey Secretariat. For this WVS Wave 7, issues only reached the level of the SAs. The SAs were able to give resolutions. The summary of the communication protocol is shown in Figure 3.



**Figure 4. Field Communication Protocol**





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### **5.3. Data Processing, Data Entry and Data Cleaning**

In assembling the data encoding and cleaning teams, SWS relied in large part on its current roster of data encoders with extensive experience, from prior surveys of SWS, in encoding survey data, cross-checking for consistency, and cleaning the data (not transformations).

Core members of the data processing team (including select encoders) attended the Supervising Anchors Training (SAT) for them to have a better understanding of the questionnaire. They also attended a separate data processing training that explained to them the data editing, coding, encoding, and cleaning procedures.

When the completed sheets were received at the SWS office in Quezon City for data processing, Office Editors conducted consistency checks on all completed sheets prior to coding.

A computer data entry program (in CSPro) was prepared to facilitate the encoding process and checking of encoded data. Range-rules as well as skip and fill applications were incorporated in the data entry program to ensure that encoded responses were within defined limits.

Encoded data were validated (100%) by a group separate from the encoders.

A codebook was prepared for all closed-end questions in the survey. The codebook contains the variable names and their labels, the response categories and their labels, and codes for missing values. After encoding was completed, data was converted into SPSS format for tabulation of results. All data tables generated were checked and validated.

To ensure storage and security of the survey database, multiple back-up copies were created by SWS and stored in secure locations inside and outside (offsite) the SWS office. These were also archived in its Survey Data Library. The cleaned data set with complete data documentation would be submitted to WVSA.



### 5.3.1. Weighing Procedure

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.

$$\begin{array}{rcl} & \text{Population} & \\ \text{Projection factors} & = & \text{-----} \\ \text{(Weight)} & & \text{No. of Interviews} \end{array}$$

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

|               | 2019 PSA<br>Projected Population<br>Age 18 and above | Total<br>Sample<br>Size<br>(1,200) | Projection factor<br>for probability<br>Respondent<br>(000) |
|---------------|--|------------------------------------|---|
| NCR           | 9,102,379  | 300                                | 30.3412619466   |
| Balance Luzon | 29,553,764   | 300                                | 98.5125472613   |
| Visayas       | 12,616,749   | 300                                | 42.0558286297   |
| Mindanao      | 14,879,039   | 300                                | 49.5967955081   |
|               | -----  | -----                              |   |
| TOTAL         | 66,151,930   | 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 66,152. The figure is in thousands, i.e., 66,151,930 persons representing PSA's projected number of adults (18 years old and above) for year 2019.

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

# Appendix

## 1. Other supplement information: Characteristics of the National Population

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

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

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

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

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

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

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