ANNEX 4

METHODOLOGICAL QUESTIONNAIRE
(TO BE COMPLETED AND SENT TO THE DATA ARCHIVE
JOINTLY WITH THE DATA FILE)

Country:	Philippines
Organization:	Social Weather Stations (SWS)
Principal Investigator:	Linda Luz Guerrero
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SECTION 1: THE QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Have any optional questions and/or items been included?

No **X**

Yes (PLEASE WRITE IN QUESTION AND/OR ITEMNUMBERS BELOW)

_____

_____

2. Were country-specific questions, and/or items i. e. neither compulsory nor optional WVS questions, or questions included in the survey?

No country-specific questions included **X** ⟶ Go to Q 4

Country-specific questions were included ☐

ANSWER IF THERE WERE COUNTRY-SPECIFIC QUESTIONS

3. Were country specific questions included at the end of the questionnaire, just before the demographics?

Yes ☐ ⟶ **GO TO Q 4**

No **X**

3a Please indicate the location of the country-specific questions which were not at the end of the questionnaire

WRITE IN BELOW :

EVERYONE PLEASE ANSWER

4. Were all questions asked in the prescribed order?

Yes **X**

No ☐
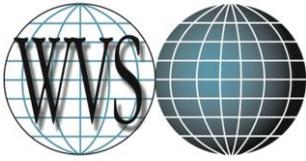
5. Were all <u>core</u> questions included in your questionnaire (by core we mean all items except those that were optional)?

No - some question(s) from WVS questionnaire **<u>not</u>** included   ☐ ⟶ **ANSWER**

_____

No - some demographic question(s) **<u>not</u>** included   ☐ ⟶ **ANSWER**

_____

Yes - all questions <u>included</u>   ☒ ⟶ **SECTION 2**

IF ANY CORE or DEMOGRAPHIC WVS QUESTIONS WERE <u>NOT</u> INCLUDED

6. Please write in details of the items and the reasons why they were not included.

question number or description of question:

Reason(s) not included:

SECTION 2: SAMPLING

7. Was your sample designed to be representative of the <u>entire</u> adult population, i. e. 18 years and older, of your country?

Yes   ☒ ⟶ **GO TO Q 9**

NO   ☐ ⟶ **ANSWER**
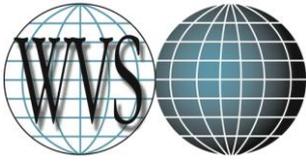
IF NOT DESIGNED TO BE REPRESENTATIVE

8. Which groups were excluded from, under-represented or over-represented in your sample design?

Excluded (PLEASE SPECIFY):

Over-represented: (PLEASE SPECIFY):

Under-represented (PLEASE SPECIFY):

EVERYONE PLEASE ANSWER

9. What was the <u>lower</u> age cut-off for your sample?

Yes - please write in cut-off | 1 | 8 |

No cut-off [ ]

10. Was there any <u>upper</u> age cut-off for your sample?

Yes - please write in cut-off [|]

No cut-off [**X**]

11. What were the different stages in your sampling procedure?

Sampling scheme.   Multi-stage probability sampling is used in the selection of sample spots. The allocation of sample units in each stage is as follows:
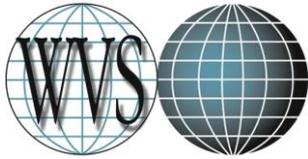
	Sample Prov.	Sample Spots	Probability Respondents
National Capital Region	--	30	300
Balance Luzon	10	30	300
Visayas	5	30	300
Mindanao	6	30	300
	---	-----	------
	21	120	1200

For the National Capital Region

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

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

To select barangays using PPS, cumulative counts are computed among barangays. Random numbers, ranging from 1 to the maximum cumulative count, are drawn and the barangay whose range of cumulative counts covers the random number is 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 are established by systematic sampling. Designated starting points are 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 4th household from the designated starting point. Subsequent sample households are chosen using a fixed interval of 5 households in between the sampled ones; i.e. every 6th household is sampled.

Stage 3. Selection of Sample Adult

For the third stage, a respondent is 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 is no qualified probability respondent, the interval sampling of households continues until ten sample respondents are identified.
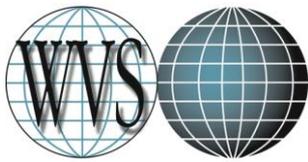
For the rest of the Philippines

Stage 1. Allocation and Selection of Sample Provinces

Balance Luzon is 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:

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

Given the target number of provinces for each region, sample provinces are then selected by PPS, without replacement. Selection of provinces using PPS is similar to the procedure in selecting barangays using PPS discussed above for NCR. An additional provision is 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 are 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
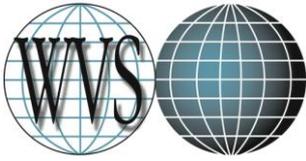
Selection of barangays using PPS is similar to the procedure in selecting barangays using PPS discussed above for NCR.

Sample barangays are 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 are established by systematic sampling. In urban barangays as well as in rural barangays, designated starting points are 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 4th household from the designated starting point. The sampling interval for urban barangays is six, while for rural barangays, it is two.

Stage 4. Selection of Sample Respondents

For the fourth and final stage, a respondent is 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 is no qualified probability respondent, the interval sampling of households continues until ten sample respondents are identified.

12. What was the final number of clusters or sampling points?

No clusters ☐

WRITE IN: | 1 | 2 | 0 |

13. What was the sampled unit you got from office sampling?

Address ☐ ⟶ **ANSWER**

Household ☐ ⟶ **ANSWER**

Named individual ☐ ⟶ **GO TO 17**

Other (PLEASE WRITE IN DETAILS BELOW ☒ ⟶ **ANSWER**

Barangay or village

_____

_____
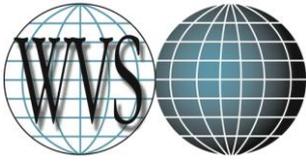
IF NAMED INDIVIDUAL WAS <u>NOT</u> THE SAMPLED UNIT

14. What selection method was used to identify a respondent?

PLEASE SPECIFY:

A respondent is randomly chosen from among the voting-age adults in each selected household using a probability respondent selection table (Kish grid). A respondent not contacted during the first attempt is visited for a second time. If the respondent remains unavailable, or in cases where there is no qualified probability respondent, the interval sampling of households continues until ten sample respondents are identified.

15. Were there <u>any</u> quota-controls on the type of individual selected to take part in the survey (for example, age or sex controls)?

Yes   ☐ ⟶ **ANSWER**

No   ☒ ⟶ **GO TO 17**

IF QUOTA CONTROLS

16. In what way were quota controls used?

PLEASE WRITE IN:

EVERYONE PLEASE ANSWER

17. Was substitution permitted at any stage of your selection process or during fieldwork?

Yes   ☐ ⟶ **ANSWER**

No   ☒ ⟶ **GO TO 19**

IF 'YES'

18. In what way was substitution permitted?
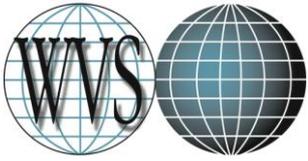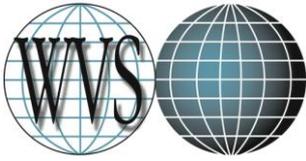
PLEASE WRITE IN:

EVERYONE PLEASE ANSWER

19. Did you use any stratification factors when drawing your sample?

Yes   ☒ ⟶ **ANSWER**

No   ☐ ⟶ **GO TO 21**

IF STRATIFICATION FACTORS USED

20. What stratification factors were used, and at what stage(s) of selection?

PLEASE WRITE IN:

A. **Area** – 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 is stratified into the four study areas: 1) NCR; 2) Balance of Luzon (areas in Luzon outside of NCR); 3) Visayas; and, 4) Mindanao.

NCR is composed of 16 independent cities and 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). This was determined at the initial stage of sampling.

B. **Sex** – Half of the sample were males and the other half were females. This was also part of sampling design. This was implemented by assigning odd numbered questionnaires for male qualified probability respondents and even numbered questionnaire for females.
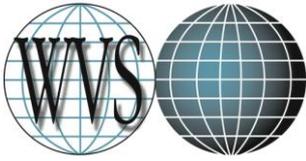
EVERYONE PLEASE ANSWER

21. All in all, what are the known limitations of your <u>realized</u> sample?

> For example: non-response rate; is there differential coverage of particular groups, either because of sample design or response differences?
>
> % response or % non-response: PLEASE WRITE IN: NONE

22. Please fill in the following details about your sample. If some categories do not apply, please complete to the highest level of detail possible and use the 'other' box to give more information.

Total number of <u>starting</u> names/addresses	3	6	8	0
- addresses which could not be traced at all	0	0	0	0
- addresses established as empty, demolished or containing no private dwelli	0	3	7	2
- selected respondent too sick/incapacitated to participate	0	0	3	0
- selected respondent away during survey period	1	0	6	5
- selected respondent had inadequate understanding of language of survey	0	0	0	6
- no contact at selected address	0	3	8	8
- no contact with selected person	0	0	0	0
- refusal at selected address	0	0	6	7
- proxy refusal (on behalf of selected respondent)	0	0	0	0
- personal refusal by selected respondent	0	3	4	5
- other type of unproductive (please write in full details in the box below)	0	1	9	2
- full productive interview	1	2	0	0
- partial productive interview	0	0	1	5

IF 'OTHER' CATEGORY USED

23. Please specify:
    a.) No eligible respondent   140
    b.) Unknown if household has an eligible respondent   51
    c.) The house has already been selected in the previous route   1
                                                                        192
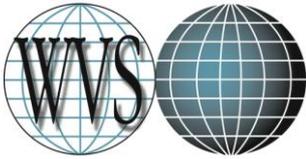
SECTION 3: FIELDWORK

24. If interviews were not face-to-face, please specify the way of interviewing:

25. The next group of questions are about interviewers.

   If no interviewers were used at any point in the WVS survey, please go to Q26.

IF INTERVIEWERS USED

a. Were interviewers paid according to performance (for example,

   according to the number of interviews they obtained)?

   Yes [X]

   No [ ]

b. Which, if any, of these rules governed how an interviewer

   approached an address/household?

   PLEASE TICK THOSE THAT APPLY

   Calls must be made at different times of day [X]

   Calls must be made on different days of week [ ]

   Neither of the above [ ]

c. Were interviewers <u>required</u> to make a certain number of re-calls before they stopped approaching an address or household?

   Minimum number of re-calls required - please write in number [0 | 2]

   No minimum re-call requirement [ ]

d. Were any interviews supervised?

   Yes - please write in approximate proportion [3 | 7] %

   No [ ]

e. Were any interviews back-checked?

   Yes - please write in approximate proportion [2 | 0] %

   No [ ]
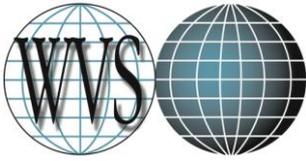
EVERYONE PLEASE ANSWER

26. Please write in the approximate start and end dates of fieldwork: **DD MM YY**

Start date | 0 | 3 || 1 | 2 || 1 | 9 |

End date | 0 | 9 || 1 | 2 || 1 | 9 |

27. Please write in the name of the institute which has done the fieldwork.

Social Weather Stations

_____

SECTION 4: DATA

28. Were any measures of coding reliability employed?

Yes ⟶ ☐ **ANSWER**

No ☒ **GO TO 29**

28a. Which one? Please specify

N/Av

29. Were the data from the questionnaire keyed subsequent to the interview (that is, non-CAPI surveys)?

Yes ⟶ ☒ **ANSWER**

No ⟶ ☐ **GO TO 31**

IF DATA KEYED

30. Was keying verified?

Yes - please write in approximate level of verification | 1 | 0 | 0 | %

No ☐

EVERYONE PLEASE ANSWER

31. Were any reliability checks made on derived variables?

Yes ☒
No ☐

32. Were data checked/edited to ensure that filter instructions were followed correctly?

Yes ☒

No ☐

33. Were data checked/edited for logic or consistency?

Yes ☒

No ☐

34. Were data checked/edited to ensure they fell within permitted coding ranges?

Yes ☒

No ☐

35. Have you answered 'yes' on any or all of questions 32 to 34 above?

Yes ☒ ⟶ **ANSWER**

No ☐ ⟶ **GO TO 37**

IF DATA CHECKED/EDITED

36. Were errors corrected individually or automatically (through, for example, a 'forced' edit)?

Yes - individual correction ☒

Yes - automatic correction ☐

No - not corrected ☐

EVERYONE PLEASE ANSWER

37. Did you add a weight variable?

Yes ☒ ⟶ **ANSWER**

No ☐ ⟶ **GO TO 39**
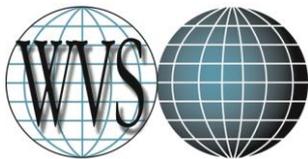
IF WEIGHT VARIABLE ADDED

38. Please describe the weighting or post-stratification strategy used.


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

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

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

	2019 PSA Projected Population Age 18 and above	Total Sample Size (1,200)	Projection factor for probability Respondent (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.

SECTION 5: CHARACTERISTICS OF NATIONAL POPULATION

39.   Each member is asked to provide information on known characteristics of its national
population, from census or the best available estimates from government surveys or
other high-quality data-sources:

- sex distribution of the population
- age distribution of the population
- education (years of schooling) of the population
- other characteristics (PLEASE SPECIFY)

Please specify also the sources which have been used. Please note that the number of characteristics is what
is minimal required. You can add as many characteristics as you like, but do not forget to specify them.

In the table below please present the information from census or from other government surveys or other
high-quality data (column SOURCE 1) and the proportions obtained in your data, before and after
weighting
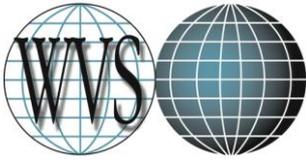
	Source:	Unweighted data	Weighted data
Gender			
Female	50%	50%	50%
Male	50%	50%	50%
Total 18 and above	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**
Source: 2015 Census of Population (https://psa.gov.ph/population-and-housing/node/120080)			
Age Groups			
18 - 24 years	21.5%	12.8%	12.3%
25 - 34 years	25.1%	21.2%	20.0%
35-44 years	20.1%	20.8%	21.5%
45 - 54 years	15.5%	17.2%	18.0%
55 and above	17.8%	28.1%	28.2%
Total 18 and above	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**
Source: 2015 Census of Population (https://psa.gov.ph/population-and-housing/node/120080)			
Years/Schooling Groups			
No formal Education/Incomplete Primary	14.3%	10.5%	11.3%
Complete Primary/Incomplete Secondary	22.7%	22.9%	25.1%
Complete Secondary/Incomplete Vocational/Incomplete University	43.9%	43.8%	43.4%
Complete Vocational	2.7%	13.0%	10.8%
Complete University	16.0%	9.5%	8.9%
Complete Post-Baccalaureate	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%
Not Stated	0.1%	0%	0%
Total 18 and above	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**
Source: 2015 Census of Population (https://psa.gov.ph/population-and-housing/node/120080)			
Other characteristics Please specify			
Urban	51.2%	59.3%	51.5%
Rural	48.8%	40.7%	48.5%
Total Population	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**
Source: 2015 Census of Population (https://psa.gov.ph/population-and-housing/node/138311)			