

The Philippines 2024 World Bank Enterprise Survey Green Economy Implementation Report

I. Introduction

This document provides information on the World Bank Enterprise Surveys (WBES) implemented in the Philippines between April 2024 and July 2024. The WBES collect both objective data based on firms' day-to-day experiences, and perceptions of enterprises regarding the business environment in which they operate. The WBES currently cover over 180,000 firms in 154 countries with a total of 306 surveys since 2006. The WBES are also used to build a panel of enterprise data that will make it possible to track changes in the business environment over time.¹

This report describes the sampling design of the survey, the data set structure as well as additional information that may be useful when using the data, such as information on survey non-response and the appropriate use of the sampling weights.

Users should note that this survey is distinct from the standard World Bank Enterprise Survey Data for the Philippines (i.e., The Philippines 2023 World Bank Enterprise Survey), which was released in March 2024. While the Philippines 2024 World Bank Enterprise Survey Green Economy adheres to the WBES sampling approach and implementation protocols, its questionnaire is specifically focused on Green Economy issues. Most of the questions used for the B-READY report were replaced with questions on green economy practices and climate-related topics. Additionally, the fieldwork for the Philippines 2024 World Bank Enterprise Survey Green Economy was conducted after the completion and release of the Philippines 2023 World Bank Enterprise Survey. Consequently, the data from this survey is not included in the generation of indicators for the Enterprise Survey (ES) or the B-READY report.

II. Sampling Structure

The WBES use stratified random sampling, where the population of establishments is first separated into non-overlapping groups, called strata, and then respondents are selected through simple random sampling from each stratum. The detailed methodology is provided in the Sampling Note.² Stratified random sampling has several advantages over simple random sampling. In particular, it:

- produces unbiased estimates of the whole population or universe of inference, as well as at the levels of stratification;

¹ A “panel interview” refers to an interview with a business that was also interviewed in the previous WBES.

² The Sampling Note is available at: https://www.enterprisesurveys.org/content/dam/enterprisesurveys/documents/methodology/Sampling_Note-Consolidated-2-16-22.pdf. For further methodological background see, Richard L. Scheaffer; Mendenhall, W.; Lyman, R., “Elementary Survey Sampling”, Fifth Edition, 1996.

- ensures representativeness by including observations in all of those categories;
- produces more precise estimates for a given sample size or budget allocation,; and
- may reduce implementation costs by splitting the population into convenient subdivisions.

The WBES typically use three levels of stratification: industry classification, establishment size, and subnational region (used in combination). Starting in 2022, the WBES bases the industry classification on ISIC Rev. 4 (with earlier surveys using ISIC Rev. 3.1).³ For regional coverage within a country, the WBES has national coverage.

II.1 Stratification Categories

The Philippines 2024 WBES Green Economy uses the following stratification categories:

- **Industry: 7 categories:**
 - Within manufacturing: Food, Fabricated Metal Products, Other manufacturing
 - Within services: Retail, Hotels, Professional Services, and Other Services
- **Size: 3 categories:** Small (5 to 19 employees), Medium (20 to 99 employees), Large (100 or more employees)
- **Region: 5 categories:** National Capital Region; Cordella, Ilocose, Cagayan, Central Luzon; Calabarazon and Bicol; Cebu, Eastern, Central and Western Visayas; Zamboanga, Northern Mindanao, Davao, Soccsksargen

Industry strata for the manufacturing sector were selected by their contribution to the total number of establishments according to information from the Philippines Statistical Authority's (PSA) List of Establishments (LE), updated in 2022. Similarly, the strata for the services sector were also selected by contribution to total number of establishments based on the LE database.

Region strata of the Philippines 2024 WBES Green Economy were selected based on administrative divisions, with some territories grouped together to achieve minimum required precision of estimates at the level of each stratification region. In particular, the country is grouped into the following 5 regions for this survey: *National Capital Region (NCR)* [covering the National Capital Region and Manila]; *Cordella, Ilocose, Cagayan, Central Luzon* [covering Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR); Region I (Ilocos Region); Region II (Cagayan Valley); Region III (Central Luzon); and MIMAROPA Region]; *Calabarzon and Bicol* [covering Region IV-A (CALABARZON) and Region V (Bicol Region)]; *Cebu, Eastern, Central and Western Visayas* [covering Region VI (Western Visayas), Region VII (Central Visayas), Metro Cebu, Region VIII (Eastern Visayas)]; *Zamboanga, Northern Mindanao, Davao, Soccsksargen*, [covering Region IX (Zamboanga Peninsula); Region X (Northern Mindanao); Region XI (Davao Region); Region XII (SOCCSKSARGEN); Region XIII (Caraga)].

³ The WBES universe includes: all manufacturing (ISIC 4.0 codes 10-33), services (ISIC 4.0 codes 41-43, 45-47, 49-56, 58, 61, 62, 69-75, 79, 95). Details on sectoral coverage and the WBES universe of inference can be found in the *Enterprise Surveys Manual and Guide* (p. 4).

II.2 Universe

The universe of inference includes all formal (i.e., registered) private sector businesses (with at least 1% private ownership) and with at least five employees. In terms of sectoral criteria, all manufacturing businesses (ISIC Rev 4. codes 10-33) are eligible; for services businesses, those corresponding to the ISIC Rev 4 codes 41-43, 45-47, 49-53, 55-56, 58, 61-62, 69-75, 79, and 95 are included in the Enterprise Surveys. Cooperatives and collectives are excluded from the Enterprise Surveys. All eligible establishments must be registered with the registration agency. In the case of the Philippines, the listing from the PSA's List of Establishments (LE), a registrar of businesses operating in the Philippines, was used. The registration agency is the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). The universe table is the total number of eligible establishments, and the table is partitioned by the stratification groups (industry classification, establishment size, and subnational region) in a country.

For the Philippines 2024 WBES Green Economy, the universe table, shown in Table 1 below, was obtained from the PSA's List of Establishments (LE) updated in 2022.

II.3 Sampling Frame

The WBES requires the most complete and up-to-date Sampling Frame, the list of eligible establishments with information on industry classification, size, address and other contact information that will be used to randomly select the sample. In countries where a previous round of the WBES exists, the Sampling Frame also includes the Panel Sampling Frame, which provides information about all the establishments that participated in the previous round of the WBES in the country.

The Sampling Frame for the Philippines 2024 WBES Green Economy was constructed from the following sources (see counts of establishments in the frame in Table 2). The Panel Sampling Frame was constructed using information on all the establishments that participated in the Philippines 2015 WBES. The Fresh Sampling Frame, i.e., list of establishments that are in the WBES universe and that have not participated in the Philippines 2015 WBES, for the manufacturing sector (ISIC 4.0 codes 10-32), was obtained mainly from the PSA.

The Fresh Sampling Frame for the services sector (ISIC 4.0 codes 41-43, 45-47, 49-56, 58, 61, 62, 69-75, 79, 95) is from the PSA.

For every WBES, necessary measures are taken to ensure the quality of the frame; however, the sample frames are not immune to the typical problems found in establishment surveys: positive rates of non-eligibility, repetition, non-existent units, etc. Given the impact of non-eligible units included in the sample universe on the results, eligibility adjustments may be needed when computing the appropriate sampling weights for individual observations (if and only if the weights are computed using the sampling frame that is also the universe). Table 4 reports response outcomes.

II.4 Sample Design

The WBES sample design, i.e., target number of interviews in each combination of stratification categories (cells), is generated using the two primary criteria: 1) minimize the difference from the purely proportional sample within each cell; and 2) achieve a sufficient sample size by stratification category to allow for estimates of a given level of precision.⁴ Additional information on the criteria for determining the sample size by stratification category is given in the *Sampling Note*, and additional information on the sample design is given in the *Enterprise Surveys Manual and Guide*.⁵ The original survey design for the Philippines 2024 WBES Green Economy is given in Table 3.

III. Data Collection

The detailed information on the WBES methodology and data collection is provided in the *Enterprise Surveys Manual and Guide*. The interviews for the Philippines 2024 WBES Green Economy were conducted between April 2024 and July 2024. The interviews were conducted in English and Tagalog. For monetary variables, the currency was the Philippines Peso.

Apart from the challenges with participation and call-backs that are standard for all surveys, the Philippines 2024 WBES Green Economy faced significant challenges concerning the item-response rate for recall questions, particularly recall questions for sales (variable n3). Due to the timing of some of the recall questions (e.g., variable n3), which overlapped with the COVID-19 pandemic period, many firms reported that they were not operational during that time. As a result, the values for these variables are considered missing and have been coded as -7. Additionally, many respondents reported no recollection of their values, particularly for n3, which led to a high rate of non-response despite repeated follow-up calls.

III.1 Questionnaire

The standard WBES questionnaire covers several topics regarding the business environment and business performance. These topics include general firm characteristics, infrastructure, sales and supplies, management practices, competition, innovation, capacity, land and permits, finance, business-government relations, exposure to bribery, labor, and performance. Information about the general structure of the questionnaire is available in the *Enterprise Surveys Manual and Guide*.

The questionnaire implemented in the Philippines 2024 WBES Green Economy included additional questions tailored for the Business Ready Report covering infrastructure, trade, government regulations, finance, labor, and other topics.

⁴ Additional constraints are also considered in the design stage. These are generally practical and include, for example, having a sufficient number of available contacts in the sample.

⁵ The *Enterprise Surveys Manual and Guide* is available at:

<https://www.enterprisesurveys.org/content/dam/enterprisesurveys/documents/methodology/Enterprise-Surveys-Manual-and-Guide.pdf>

III.2 Contractor

The fieldwork for the Philippines 2024 WBES Green Economy was implemented by the main contractor, Mekong Economics LTD, and a local sub-contractor, Business Planners. The selection for the implementing agency followed the standard World Bank procurement practices that are described in more detail in the *Enterprise Surveys Manual and Guide*.

III.3 Sampling and screening

Samples are drawn by the Enterprise Surveys team in batches, following the stratification and sample design. The contractor conducted a thorough screening process before scheduling the ES interviews. Results of the screening are provided using the eligibility and status codes as listed in Table 4. In cases of unit non-response (either a refusal or an inability to obtain an interview after exhaustive attempts), the contractor proceeded with the contact that appeared next in the list drawn in the respective cell. The process of sampling and screening is described in more detail in the *Enterprise Surveys Manual and Guide*.

III.4 Survey response

In all surveys, including the WBES, some respondents choose not to participate. The Enterprise Analysis team and the contractor take all necessary measures to boost participation, through various methods of recruitment. The proper management of the screening process and sample replacement ensures that the resulting sample remains random.

The main measure of survey participation is the yield, which is the ratio of the total number of achieved interviews to the total number of contacted establishments. There are two main elements that boost yields. First is the survey participation rate, measured as the share of establishments that participated among those that can be assumed to have been eligible. The second element is the quality of frame. If only a small fraction of the contacted establishments is actually eligible to participate in the survey, then the sampling frame is far from ideal. This quality is measured by the ratio of the total number of establishments that can be assumed to be eligible for the WBES with the total number of contacted establishments in the frame. In other words:

$$Yield = Survey\ response\ rate * Rate\ of\ quality\ of\ the\ frame$$

which can be rewritten as follows:

$$\frac{Total\ interviewed}{Total\ contacted} = \frac{Total\ interviewed}{Assumed\ eligible} * \frac{Assumed\ eligible}{Total\ contacted}$$

Table 5 provides these measures for the Philippines 2024 WBES Green Economy and across its stratification levels.

III.5 Achieved Sample

Tables 6 and 7 provide count of the WBES interviews collected for each stratification cell, i.e., broken down by industry, establishment size, and region. Table 6 reports full sample, while Table 7 shows counts of only panel interviews.

III.6 Sampling Weights

Since the WBES uses stratified random sampling, individual observations should be properly weighted when making inferences about the population, since unweighted estimates are biased unless sample sizes are proportional to the size of each stratum. For each WBES, special care is given to correctly compute sampling weights. Whenever the Universe is used to draw the sample (i.e., Sampling Frame is the same as the Universe) it is imperative to accurately adjust the universe within each stratum to account for the presence of ineligible establishments (e.g., the firm discontinued businesses, or is deemed ineligible due to its business activity or having fewer than five employees). Proper treatment of panel establishments is also crucial. Details about how the WBES sampling weights are calculated are given in the *Sampling Note*.

Three versions of sampling weights are calculated, depending on the assumptions that determine eligibility of establishments to be counted towards the WBES universe. These assumptions are called weak, medium, and strong; and are defined as given in the table below. Prevalence of each of these outcomes for the Philippines 2024 WBES Green Economy is given in Table 4. All indicators and analysis conducted by the Enterprise Surveys team use the sampling weights based on the median assumption. Tables 8-10 report estimated universe based on the respective assumption.

Assumption	Eligibility codes for inclusion in the WBES universe
Strict	1,2,3,4,16
Median	1,2,3,4,16,10,11,13
Weak	1,2,3,4,16,10,11,13,91,92,93,94,12

For descriptions of each eligibility code, see Table 4.

III.7 Item response rates

Item response rate must be differentiated from survey response rates. The latter refers to participation in the survey itself (see Section III.4) whereas the former refers to the absence of responses to specific survey questions.⁶ The WBES, as any survey, suffer from item non-response; and different strategies are used by the data collection team to address this. In particular:

- For sensitive questions, such as on corruption or tax evasion, enumerators were instructed to collect the refusal to respond (-8) as a separate response category from don't know (-9).
- Establishments with incomplete information were re-contacted to fill gaps.

Table 11 provides item response rates for several key variables, broken down across the stratification levels.

⁶ The WBES questionnaire is organized so that there is always some entry in the database when the question was posed. An empty entry means that the question was not asked to the corresponding respondent, typically, due to skip patterns, or lack of applicability of that question in general.

III.8 Database Structure

The WBES datafiles are organized in ways that reflect the corresponding questionnaire. The variables that are standard across countries have the first letter in their name correspond to the questionnaire section where the variable belongs in the questionnaire, i.e., *a1* denotes section A. All variables are numeric with the exception of those variables with an “x” at the end of their names. The suffix “x” denotes that the variable is alpha-numeric.

The WBES datafiles contain two establishment identifiers, *idstd* and *id*. The former is a global unique identifier of each establishment, while the latter is unique identifier within each survey. The variable *idstd* can be used to match the WBES establishment one-to-one across databases. The variables *wweak*, *wmedian*, and *wstrong* corresponding to sampling weights based on, respectively, weak, median, and strong assumptions about eligibility (see Section III.6). The variable *strata* corresponds to the stratum of each observation.⁷

Additionally, the WBES datafiles contain many standard variables. The variable *d1a2_v4* denotes the main activity of the establishment, as obtained during the WBES interview, coded in the four-digit ISIC Rev. 4. Users should note that this activity may differ from the industry classification given in the Sampling Frame, *a4a*. Users are generally advised to use industry categories based on the realized information in *d1a2_v4*. Additional sampling information is contained in variables *a2* (region) and *a6a* (size). The variable *panel* identifies panel establishments, i.e., those that participated in the Philippines 2015 WBES. The combination of *a4a*, *a2*, *a6a*, and *panel* forms stratum of each establishment, which is contained in variable *strata*.

The last complete fiscal year for each establishment is contained in variables *a20m* (last month of last complete fiscal year) and *a20y* (last complete fiscal year).

Note that when an entry in the WBES database is empty, this means that the question was not asked to the corresponding respondent. This happens when the question is deemed inapplicable, due to skip patterns or other reasons. In cases when the question was posed, some entry is provided, including don't know, which is an example of item non-response.

⁷ Note that the sampling weights may vary within *strata* for panel establishments due to the procedure used for projecting the universe from the previous round of the survey.

IV. Useful Links

The users of the WBES data may find the following links useful:

- *Sampling Note* is available at:
https://www.enterprisesurveys.org/content/dam/enterprisesurveys/documents/methodology/Sampling_Note-Consolidated-2-16-22.pdf
- The *Enterprise Surveys Manual and Guide* is available at:
<https://www.enterprisesurveys.org/content/dam/enterprisesurveys/documents/methodology/Enterprise-Surveys-Manual-and-Guide.pdf>
- The WBES global questionnaires are available at:
<https://www.enterprisesurveys.org/en/methodology>
- The projects that are currently being implemented by the Enterprise Surveys team are available at: <https://www.enterprisesurveys.org/en/methodology/current-projects>
- The list of all WBES databases and detailed information about each is available here:
<https://www.enterprisesurveys.org/content/dam/enterprisesurveys/documents/methodology/DataDetails.xls>
- The description of the WBES indicators is available at:
<https://www.enterprisesurveys.org/content/dam/enterprisesurveys/documents/Indicator-Description.pdf>

Fact Sheet

Source of Universe Table	Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA), the 2022 List of Establishments (LE) of the PSA
Source of Sampling Frame	Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA), specifically the 2022 List of Establishments (LE) of the PSA
Stratification sectors:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food manufacturing; • Manufacturing of fabricated metal products; • Other manufacturing; • Retail; • Hotels; • Professional Services; and • Other Services.
Stratification sizes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small (5 to 19 employees); • Medium (20 to 99 employees); • Large (100 or more employees).
Stratification regions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Capital Region (NCR); • Cordella, Ilocose, Cagayan, Central Luzon; • Calabarzon and Bicol; • Cebu, Eastern, Central and Western Visayas; • Zamboanga, Northern Mindanao, Davao, Soccsksargen.
Contractor	Main contractor: Main contractor is Mekong Economics LTD, with Business Planners the local sub-contractor.
Fieldwork dates	April 2024 – July 2024.
Interview languages	Philipino.
Survey software	Survey Solutions
Currency for nominal variables	Philippines Peso.
Reference fiscal year	2024 (1,024 obs.)
Sample Size	Total: 1,024 Fresh: 870 Panel: 154
Survey response rates	Yield: 35.8% Response rate: 76.4% Frame quality: 46.9%
Item response rates	d2: 100% n2a: 99.9% 11: 100% all TFP vars.: 99.5%
Additional topics covered in the questionnaire	None
Additional surveys available (if any)	None

Tables

Table 1: Philippines 2024 WBES Green Economy Universe

		Food	Fabricated Metal Products	Other Manufacturing	Retail	Hotels	Professional Services	Other Services	Grand Total
National Capital Region	Small (5-19)	1,189	349	2,598	11,836	435	1,593	16,968	45882
National Capital Region	Medium (20-99)	263	185	1,187	1,631	188	583	4,875	
National Capital Region	Large (100 or more)	106	31	334	241	36	137	1,117	
Cordella, Ilocose, Cagayan, Central Luzon	Small (5-19)	1,668	378	2,817	12,793	883	481	12,068	35894
Cordella, Ilocose, Cagayan, Central Luzon	Medium (20-99)	327	75	554	1,208	182	22	1,808	
Cordella, Ilocose, Cagayan, Central Luzon	Large (100 or more)	80	8	216	105	14	4	203	
Calabarazon and Bicol	Small (5-19)	1,905	404	2,319	11,835	667	448	10,729	33691
Calabarazon and Bicol	Medium (20-99)	290	167	723	1,139	159	45	1,791	
Calabarazon and Bicol	Large (100 or more)	82	55	547	90	9	18	269	
Cebu, Eastern, Central and Western Visayas	Small (5-19)	2,379	144	1,911	11,806	836	529	10,594	32943
Cebu, Eastern, Central and Western Visayas	Medium (20-99)	255	40	387	1,117	211	75	1,945	
Cebu, Eastern, Central and Western Visayas	Large (100 or more)	87	2	182	168	12	12	251	
Zamboanga, Northern Mindanao, Davao, Soccsksargen	Small (5-19)	2,577	236	1,842	11,739	710	423	11,613	33259
Zamboanga, Northern Mindanao, Davao, Soccsksargen	Medium (20-99)	309	44	279	1,132	68	31	1,736	
Zamboanga, Northern Mindanao, Davao, Soccsksargen	Large (100 or more)	94	0	78	119	2	3	224	
		11,611	2,118	15,974	66,959	4,412	4,404	76,191	181,669

Source: Philippines Statistical Authority's (PSA) List of Establishments (LE), updated in 2022.

Table 2: Philippines 2024 WBES Green Economy Sample Frame (Fresh and Panel Combined)

		Food	Fabricated Metal Products	Other Manufacturing	Retail	Hotels	Professional Services	Other Services	Grand Total
National Capital Region	Small (5-19)	21	76	106	118	29	106	88	1680
National Capital Region	Medium (20-99)	68	107	150	28	112	128	72	
National Capital Region	Large (100 or more)	72	22	167	43	20	83	64	
Cordella, Ilocose, Cagayan, Central Luzon	Small (5-19)	21	80	37	115	47	69	112	1065
Cordella, Ilocose, Cagayan, Central Luzon	Medium (20-99)	66	42	62	16	108	9	18	
Cordella, Ilocose, Cagayan, Central Luzon	Large (100 or more)	52	2	133	31	7	4	34	
Calabarazon and Bicol	Small (5-19)	35	80	25	113	39	71	119	1070
Calabarazon and Bicol	Medium (20-99)	56	100	19	10	94	23	10	
Calabarazon and Bicol	Large (100 or more)	45	24	129	31	7	8	32	
Cebu, Eastern, Central and Western Visayas	Small (5-19)	47	69	25	120	47	74	128	1056
Cebu, Eastern, Central and Western Visayas	Medium (20-99)	59	23	20	13	107	43	20	
Cebu, Eastern, Central and Western Visayas	Large (100 or more)	53	1	131	29	6	7	34	
Zamboanga, Northern Mindanao, Davao, Soccsksargen	Small (5-19)	51	69	16	126	5	14	125	714
Zamboanga, Northern Mindanao, Davao, Soccsksargen	Medium (20-99)	64	24	6	11	16	9	10	
Zamboanga, Northern Mindanao, Davao, Soccsksargen	Large (100 or more)	53	0	46	30	1	3	35	
		763	719	1,072	834	645	651	901	5,585

Source: Philippines Statistical Authority's (PSA) List of Establishments (LE), updated in 2022.

Table 3: Original Survey Design (Fresh and Panel Combined)

		Fabricated Metal		Other Manufacturing	Retail	Professional Services		Other Services	Grand Total
		Food	Products			Hotels	Services		
National Capital Region	Small (5-19)	10	3	19	16	2	6	46	240
National Capital Region	Medium (20-99)	7	9	19	4	6	9	7	
National Capital Region	Large (100 or more)	7	13	21	4	11	17	4	
Cordella, Ilocose, Cagayan, Central Luzon	Small (5-19)	4	8	10	28	8	6	26	200
Cordella, Ilocose, Cagayan, Central Luzon	Medium (20-99)	5	14	23	4	12	7	3	
Cordella, Ilocose, Cagayan, Central Luzon	Large (100 or more)	14	3	10	4	6	2	3	
Calabarazon and Bicol	Small (5-19)	6	10	6	24	8	8	19	200
Calabarazon and Bicol	Medium (20-99)	6	16	6	3	13	14	3	
Calabarazon and Bicol	Large (100 or more)	15	17	10	4	3	6	3	
Cebu, Eastern, Central and Western Visayas	Small (5-19)	9	8	6	24	8	8	19	180
Cebu, Eastern, Central and Western Visayas	Medium (20-99)	5	13	6	3	13	13	4	
Cebu, Eastern, Central and Western Visayas	Large (100 or more)	15	1	11	3	4	4	3	
Zamboanga, Northern Mindanao, Davao, Soccsksargen	Small (5-19)	12	11	2	25	10	9	26	180
Zamboanga, Northern Mindanao, Davao, Soccsksargen	Medium (20-99)	8	14	2	2	15	10	2	
Zamboanga, Northern Mindanao, Davao, Soccsksargen	Large (100 or more)	17	0	9	2	1	1	2	
		140	140	160	150	120	120	170	1,000

Table 4: Response Outcomes

		Totals	Rates relative to total contacted
Overall	Contacts available in frame	5,585	
	Issued	3,967	
	Contacted	2,860	
Screening phase	Eligibles	1,153	40.3%
	Screener refusals	188	6.6%
	Assumed eligibles	1,342	46.9%
	Ineligible + out of target	167	5.8%
	Unobtainables	335	11.7%
	Interview phase (only if eligible)	Interview refusals	14
	Complete interviews	1,025	35.8%

Table 5: Survey Yield Rates

Stratification		Yield	Survey response rate	Frame quality
Panel	Fresh	36.5%	77.1%	47.4%
	Panel	32.4%	72.4%	44.8%
Size	Small (5-19)	39.7%	81.8%	48.6%
	Medium (20-99)	34.6%	74.4%	46.6%
	Large (100+)	30.1%	68.1%	44.3%
Region	National Capital Region	29.5%	69.8%	42.3%
	Cordella, Ilocose, Cagayan, Central Luzon	38.1%	80.2%	47.5%
	Calabarazon and Bicol	33.3%	76.2%	43.8%
	Cebu, Eastern, Central and Western Visayas	38.7%	76.4%	50.6%
	Zamboanga, Northern Mindanao, Davao, Soccsksargen	45.6%	82.6%	55.1%
Sector	Food	33.4%	72.1%	46.4%
	Fabricated Metal Products	35.8%	78.5%	45.6%
	Other Manufacturing	30.6%	71.8%	42.6%
	Retail	34.7%	77.1%	45.0%
	Hotels	41.0%	76.1%	53.8%
	Professional Services	37.2%	80.6%	46.2%
	Other Services	41.3%	79.7%	51.9%
Overall	Philippines ES_GE 2024	35.8%	76.4%	46.9%

Notes: the rates are calculated as defined in Section III.4.

Table 6: Achieved Total Sample (Fresh and Panel Combined)

		Food	Fabricated Metal Products	Other Manufacturing	Retail	Hotels	Professional Services	Other Services	Grand Total
National Capital Region	Small (5-19)	10	3	20	18	2	8	46	252
National Capital Region	Medium (20-99)	6	12	23	6	6	10	8	
National Capital Region	Large (100 or more)	7	9	20	4	10	19	5	
Cordella, Ilocose, Cagayan, Central Luzon	Small (5-19)	4	8	10	28	12	6	25	195
Cordella, Ilocose, Cagayan, Central Luzon	Medium (20-99)	5	14	23	4	13	7	2	
Cordella, Ilocose, Cagayan, Central Luzon	Large (100 or more)	14	1	9	4	1	2	3	
Calabarazon and Bicol	Small (5-19)	6	18	5	26	10	8	21	182
Calabarazon and Bicol	Medium (20-99)	6	15	4	2	17	12	2	
Calabarazon and Bicol	Large (100 or more)	10	7	7	1	2	1	2	
Cebu, Eastern, Central and Western Visayas	Small (5-19)	12	9	6	25	12	9	20	201
Cebu, Eastern, Central and Western Visayas	Medium (20-99)	7	13	7	3	17	16	3	
Cebu, Eastern, Central and Western Visayas	Large (100 or more)	15	1	10	4	4	5	3	
Zamboanga, Northern Mindanao, Davao, Soccsksargen	Small (5-19)	13	17	3	35	2	8	39	195
Zamboanga, Northern Mindanao, Davao, Soccsksargen	Medium (20-99)	15	15	3	2	10	5	3	
Zamboanga, Northern Mindanao, Davao, Soccsksargen	Large (100 or more)	12	0	8	3	0	0	2	
		142	142	158	165	118	116	184	1,025

Table 7: Achieved Panel Sample

		Food	Fabricated Metal Products	Other Manufacturing	Retail	Hotels	Professional Services	Other Services	Grand Total
National Capital Region	Small (5-19)	8	1	16	0	0	0	2	83
National Capital Region	Medium (20-99)	5	0	20	3	0	0	2	
National Capital Region	Large (100 or more)	3	1	18	2	0	0	2	
Cordella, Ilocose, Cagayan, Central Luzon	Small (5-19)	0	0	7	2	0	0	0	41
Cordella, Ilocose, Cagayan, Central Luzon	Medium (20-99)	0	0	19	2	0	0	0	
Cordella, Ilocose, Cagayan, Central Luzon	Large (100 or more)	4	0	6	0	0	0	1	
Calabarazon and Bicol	Small (5-19)	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	13
Calabarazon and Bicol	Medium (20-99)	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	
Calabarazon and Bicol	Large (100 or more)	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	
Cebu, Eastern, Central and Western Visayas	Small (5-19)	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	18
Cebu, Eastern, Central and Western Visayas	Medium (20-99)	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	
Cebu, Eastern, Central and Western Visayas	Large (100 or more)	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	
		20	6	110	10	-	-	9	155

Table 8: Weak Universe Estimates

		Food	Fabricated Metal Products	Other Manufacturing	Retail	Hotels	Professional Services	Other Services	Grand Total
National Capital Region	Small (5-19)	675	186	1339	6465	255	897	10625	26281
National Capital Region	Medium (20-99)	139	92	570	830	103	306	2845	
National Capital Region	Large (100 or more)	49	13	139	107	17	62	566	
Cordella, Ilocose, Cagayan, Central Luzon	Small (5-19)	994	211	1523	7331	544	284	7928	21485
Cordella, Ilocose, Cagayan, Central Luzon	Medium (20-99)	182	39	279	645	104	12	1107	
Cordella, Ilocose, Cagayan, Central Luzon	Large (100 or more)	39	4	95	49	7	2	108	
Calabarazon and Bicol	Small (5-19)	1114	221	1230	6654	403	260	6915	19675
Calabarazon and Bicol	Medium (20-99)	158	85	357	597	90	24	1076	
Calabarazon and Bicol	Large (100 or more)	39	24	235	41	4	8	140	
Cebu, Eastern, Central and Western Visayas	Small (5-19)	1531	87	1116	7305	556	338	7514	21310
Cebu, Eastern, Central and Western Visayas	Medium (20-99)	153	22	211	644	131	45	1286	
Cebu, Eastern, Central and Western Visayas	Large (100 or more)	45	1	86	84	6	6	144	
Zamboanga, Northern Mindanao, Davao, Soccsksargen	Small (5-19)	1769	152	1148	7751	504	288	8790	23082
Zamboanga, Northern Mindanao, Davao, Soccsksargen	Medium (20-99)	198	26	162	697	0	0	1225	
Zamboanga, Northern Mindanao, Davao, Soccsksargen	Large (100 or more)	52	0	39	64	0	0	137	
Zamboanga, Northern Mindanao, Davao, Soccsksargen	Medium and Large (20+)	0	0	0	0	55	26	0	
		7136	1163	8529	39263	2779	2559	50405	111833

Table 9: Median Universe Estimates

		Food	Fabricated Metal Products	Other Manufacturing	Retail	Hotels	Professional Services	Other Services	Grand Total
National Capital Region	Small (5-19)	499	144	931	5031	216	675	8067	20148
National Capital Region	Medium (20-99)	106	74	409	667	90	238	2230	
National Capital Region	Large (100 or more)	39	11	104	89	16	50	462	
Cordella, Ilocose, Cagayan, Central Luzon	Small (5-19)	772	173	1113	5999	485	225	6330	17303
Cordella, Ilocose, Cagayan, Central Luzon	Medium (20-99)	146	33	211	545	96	10	912	
Cordella, Ilocose, Cagayan, Central Luzon	Large (100 or more)	32	3	74	43	7	2	93	
Calabarazon and Bicol	Small (5-19)	847	177	880	5330	352	201	5404	15508
Calabarazon and Bicol	Medium (20-99)	124	70	264	494	81	19	868	
Calabarazon and Bicol	Large (100 or more)	32	21	180	35	4	7	118	
Cebu, Eastern, Central and Western Visayas	Small (5-19)	1222	73	838	6142	509	274	6164	17663
Cebu, Eastern, Central and Western Visayas	Medium (20-99)	126	20	163	559	124	37	1089	
Cebu, Eastern, Central and Western Visayas	Large (100 or more)	39	1	69	76	6	5	127	
Zamboanga, Northern Mindanao, Davao, Soccsksargen	Small (5-19)	1426	129	870	6582	466	236	7283	19298
Zamboanga, Northern Mindanao, Davao, Soccsksargen	Medium (20-99)	165	23	127	611	0	0	1048	
Zamboanga, Northern Mindanao, Davao, Soccsksargen	Large (100 or more)	45	0	32	58	0	0	122	
Zamboanga, Northern Mindanao, Davao, Soccsksargen	Medium and Large (20+)	0	0	0	0	53	22	0	
		5619	952	6265	32260	2504	2003	40316	89920

Table 10: Strict Universe Estimates

		Food	Fabricated Metal Products	Other Manufacturing	Retail	Hotels	Professional Services	Other Services	Grand Total
National Capital Region	Small (5-19)	406	126	726	4254	186	598	7099	17038
National Capital Region	Medium (20-99)	80	60	297	525	72	196	1826	
National Capital Region	Large (100 or more)	28	9	72	67	12	40	359	
Cordella, Ilocose, Cagayan, Central Luzon	Small (5-19)	686	164	947	5530	455	217	6073	15968
Cordella, Ilocose, Cagayan, Central Luzon	Medium (20-99)	120	29	167	468	84	9	815	
Cordella, Ilocose, Cagayan, Central Luzon	Large (100 or more)	25	3	56	35	6	2	78	
Calabarazon and Bicol	Small (5-19)	735	165	732	4805	323	190	5071	13955
Calabarazon and Bicol	Medium (20-99)	100	61	204	414	69	17	758	
Calabarazon and Bicol	Large (100 or more)	24	17	133	28	3	6	98	
Cebu, Eastern, Central and Western Visayas	Small (5-19)	1040	67	683	5427	458	254	5670	15619
Cebu, Eastern, Central and Western Visayas	Medium (20-99)	100	17	124	460	104	32	932	
Cebu, Eastern, Central and Western Visayas	Large (100 or more)	29	1	50	59	5	5	103	
Zamboanga, Northern Mindanao, Davao, Soccsksargen	Small (5-19)	1256	122	734	6018	434	227	6930	17710
Zamboanga, Northern Mindanao, Davao, Soccsksargen	Medium (20-99)	135	20	100	520	0	0	928	
Zamboanga, Northern Mindanao, Davao, Soccsksargen	Large (100 or more)	35	0	24	47	0	0	103	
Zamboanga, Northern Mindanao, Davao, Soccsksargen	Medium and Large (20+)	0	0	0	0	55	23	0	
		4801	860	5046	28656	2266	1816	36844	80289

Table 11: Item Response Rates

	 Screener/Interview	 d2	 l1	 n2a	 all TFP variables
Panel	Fresh	100.0%	100.0%	99.9%	99.3%
	Panel	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Size	Small (5-19)	100.0%	100.0%	99.8%	99.3%
	Medium (20-99)	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	99.3%
	Large (100+)	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Region	National Capital Region	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Cordella, Ilocose, Cagayan, Central Luzon	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Calabarazon and Bicol	100.0%	100.0%	99.5%	98.8%
	Cebu, Eastern, Central and Western Visayas	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	98.6%
	Zamboanga, Northern Mindanao, Davao, Soccsksargen	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sector	Food	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	99.2%
	Fabricated Metal Products	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Other Manufacturing	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	99.5%
	Retail	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%
	Hotels	100.0%	100.0%	99.1%	0.0%
	Professional Services	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Other Services	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Overall	Philippines ES_GE 2024	100.0%	100.0%	99.9%	99.5%

Notes: the rates are calculated as follows. The number of responses with informative content in the respective variable (or combination of variables in the case of TFP) is divided by the same number plus the number of responses that are "don't know" (code -9) or refusal (code -8).