PROJECT UBMAR2024
TECHNICAL DETAILS

A. LOCATION & FIELDWORK SCHEDULE

AREA	FIELDWORK DATES
National Capital Region	March 6 - 10, 2024
North/Central Luzon	March 6 - 10, 2024
South Luzon	March 6 - 10, 2024
Visayas	March 6 - 10, 2024
Mindanao	March 6 - 10, 2024

B. RESPONDENTS

Respondents for the survey were 1,200 adults (18 years old and above) who were interviewed face-to-face on current political, social, economic issues as well as personal and household information.

C. SAMPLING METHOD

Sample sizes and Error Margins

Below is the distribution of the sample by area and the corresponding error margin at the 95% confidence level.

AREA	SAMPLE SIZE	ERROR MARGIN
TOTAL PHILIPPINES	**1200**	**±3%**
National Capital Region	**300**	**±6%**
Luzon	**300**	**±6%**
Cordillera Administrative Region	10	±31%
Region I	35	±17%
Region II	25	±20%
Region III	75	±11%
Region IV-A	100	±10%
Region IV-B	20	±22%
Region V	35	±15%
Visayas	**300**	**±6%**
Region VI	115	±9%
Region VII	120	±9%
Region VIII	65	±12%
Mindanao	**300**	**±6%**
Region IX	45	±15%
Region X	60	±13%
Region XI	60	±13%
Region XII	50	±14%
CARAGA	30	±18%
BARMM	55	±13%

C. SAMPLING METHOD (cont'd)

Sampling Scheme

The sample size for each of the four study areas is 300 adults. Multi-stage probability sampling was used in the selection of sample barangays and the allocation of sample units in each stage is as follows:

AREA	SAMPLE BARANGAYS	PROBABILITY RESPONDENTS
National Capital Region	60	300
Balance Luzon	60	300
Visayas	60	300
Mindanao	60	300

For the National Capital Region:

Stage 1: Selection of Sample Barangays

Sixty (60) were distributed among the 17 cities and municipalities in such a way that each city/ municipality was assigned a number of barangays that is roughly proportional to its 2020 population size. An additional provision was that each municipality must have one sample barangay. Barangays were randomly selected without replacement from within each city/municipality.

Stage 2: Selection of Sample Households

In each sample barangay, interval sampling was used to draw 5 sample households. A starting street corner was drawn at random. The first sample household was randomly selected from the households nearest to the starting street corner. Subsequently, every 6th household was sampled.

Stage 3: Selection of the Sample Adults

In each selected household, a respondent was randomly chosen from among household members who were adults (18 years old and above), using a probability selection table. To ensure that half of the respondents were male and half were female, only male family members were pre-listed in the probability selection table of odd-numbered questionnaires while only female members were pre-listed for even-numbered questionnaires. In cases where there was no qualified respondent of a given gender, the interval sampling of households was continued until five sample respondents were identified.

C. SAMPLING METHOD (cont'd)

For the rest of the Philippines:

Stage 1: Allocation of sample barangays to Regions

The number of barangays allocated to each region was proportional to 2020 population size.

Stage 2: Allocation and Selection of Sample Cities/Municipalities to Regions

Within each region, cities/municipalities were allocated to the regions in proportion to household population size. Sample cities/municipalities were selected without replacement and with probability proportional to 2020 population size.

Stage 3: Selection of Sample Barangays

Once the cities/municipalities have been selected, the allocated number of barangays were distributed among the sample cities/municipalities in such a way that each city/municipality was assigned a number of barangays roughly proportional to its 2020 population size. However, it was ensured that each city/municipality will be assigned at least one sample barangay.

Sample barangays within each sample city/municipality were randomly selected without replacement.

Stage 4: Selection of Sample Households

Within each sample barangay, five households were selected through interval sampling. In sample urban barangays, a random corner was identified, a random start generated, and every 6^{th} household was sampled. In rural barangays, the designated starting point could be a school, the barangay captain's house, a church/ chapel, or a barangay/municipal hall and every other household was sampled.

Stage 4: Selection of the Sample Adult

In each selected household, a respondent was randomly chosen from among household members who were adults (18 years old and above), using a probability selection table. To ensure that half of the respondents were male and half were female, only male family members was pre-listed in the probability selection table of odd-numbered questionnaires while only female members was pre-listed for even-numbered questionnaires. In cases where there was no qualified respondent of a given gender, the interval sampling of households was continued until five sample respondents were identified.

D. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

1. Preparation

a. Questionnaire

The questionnaire was prepared in Filipino.

The final Filipino version of the questionnaire was translated into Bicolano, Cebuano, Ilocano and Ilonggo by language experts.

b. Training

Training of field interviewers was conducted in central locations: Quezon City, Cebu City, Iloilo City, Zamboanga City and Davao City. The interviewers who covered Luzon were trained in Quezon City. Those trained in Iloilo City covered Ilonggo-speaking regions while those trained in Cebu City covered all of Cebuano-speaking areas (Central and Eastern Visayas). Interviewers trained in Zamboanga City covered Zamboanga Peninsula areas while interviewers trained in Davao City covered other Mindanao areas.

Training activities in Visayas and Mindanao were conducted face to face and online during which the objectives of the study, the questionnaire, interview techniques and interval sampling in the field were discussed.

2. Supervision

a. Supervisors

Supervisors reporting to the field manager monitored the study full-time. They observed interviewers (13% of total were observed by supervisors), followed-up and conducted surprise checks on the field interviewers. They also ensured that field logistics were received promptly and administered properly.

b. Spot Checking

Spot checking was done at various stages of fieldwork. The first one took place after about 30% of interviews were completed. The second spot-checking was conducted after 60% completion and the last one, immediately after 90% completion of interviewing.

During spot-checking, 22% of the unsupervised interviews were re-interviewed/back-checked. If serious errors persisted after spot-checking, the original interviews were invalidated and respondents were re-interviewed. An error is considered serious if dishonesty in recording is apparent or if there was a serious misinterpretation of the study in that it resulted in wrong information.

If some questionnaires were found incomplete or had inconsistent answers, the interviewer was asked to go back to the respondent, so that the questionnaire could be completed and corrected.

D. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY (cont'd)

c. Number of Calls and Substitution

Respondents sampled who were not available during first attempt were booked for an appointment within the day. Two (2) valid call backs were made within the same day and if probability respondent is still not available, a substitute who possessed the same qualities (in terms of gender, age bracket, working status and socio-economic class) as the original respondent was interviewed. The substitute respondent was taken from another household beyond the covered intervals in the sample barangay.

d. Field Editing

After each interview, the interviewer was asked to go over his/her own work and check for consistency. All accomplished questionnaires were submitted to the assigned group supervisor who, in turn, reviewed at least 50% of total interviews. If there were persistent errors, 100% of questionnaires would be reviewed.

3. Data Encoding

An office editor conducted a final consistency check on all questionnaires prior to encoding. Interview sheets were edited/checked twice by office editors before the information were encoded. A data entry computer program verified and checked the consistency of the encoded data before data tables were generated.

To ensure quality of data, 75% double encoding was conducted.

4. Preliminary Data Processing

Preliminary runs are conducted on the data wherein some frequency data tables are generated so as to check the quality of the encoding done. In particular, the encoded data are checked for accuracy of variable labels, variable values, completeness of data entries, and consistency of entries.

E. WEIGHTING PROCEDURE

Adult Weights and Household Weights

Base weights were computed to compensate for the unequal selection probabilities in the sample design. The associated base weight for the respondent ($\mathcal{R}$) in the lth household in the kth barangay in the αth city/municipality in a given region is given by

$$B_{\alpha lk} = 1/p_{\alpha lk}$$

Where $p_{\alpha lk}$ is the unconditional joint probability of selecting the respondent into the sample. The term $p_{\alpha lk}$ is the product of the

unconditional probability of randomly selecting the αth city/municipality in a given region (p_{α});
conditional probability of randomly selecting the kth barangay from the αth city/municipality ($p_{\alpha k}$);
conditional probability of randomly selecting the lth household from the kth barangay ($p_{\alpha kl}$) ;
and
conditional probability of randomly selecting respondent $\mathcal{R}$ from a roster of eligible respondents in his/her household ($p_{\alpha klR}$).

$$p_{\alpha lk} = p_{\alpha} * p_{\alpha k} * p_{\alpha kl} * p_{\alpha klR}$$

The cities and municipality in the National Capital Region and Cebu City and Davao City are chosen with probability 1.

The base weight for $\mathcal{R}$'s household is given by

$$B_{\alpha lk,HH} = p_{\alpha kl\mathcal{R}} * B_{\alpha lk}$$

The base weights were then adjusted to projected population counts and number of households.