Comparative Study of Electoral Systems
Module 4: Macro Report
September 10, 2012

Country:	**Philippines**
Date of Election:	**May 9, 2016**
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Date of Preparation:	**December 2016**

NOTES TO COLLABORATORS:

▪ The information provided in this report contributes to an important part of the CSES project. The information may be filled out by yourself, or by an expert or experts of your choice. Your efforts in providing these data are greatly appreciated! Any supplementary documents that you can provide (e.g., electoral legislation, party manifestos, electoral commission reports, media reports) are also appreciated, and may be made available on the CSES website.

▪ Answers should be as of the date of the election being studied.

▪ Where brackets [ ] appear, collaborators should answer by placing an "X" within the appropriate bracket or brackets. For example: [X]

▪ If more space is needed to answer any question, please lengthen the document as necessary.

Data Pertinent to the Election at which the Module was Administered

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

1b. If the type of election in Question 1a included Parliamentary/Legislative, was the election for the Upper House, Lower House, or both?
   [ ] Upper House
   [ ] Lower House
   [x] Both
   [ ] Other; please specify: _____

2a. What was the party of the president *prior* to the most recent election, regardless of whether the election was presidential?

Liberal Party

2b. What was the party of the Prime Minister *prior* to the most recent election, regardless of whether the election was parliamentary?

NAP

2c. Report the number of cabinet ministers of each party or parties in cabinet, *prior* to the most recent election. (If one party holds all cabinet posts, simply write "all".) Ministers are considered those members of government who are members of the Cabinet and who have Cabinet voting rights. List also cabinet members that are 'independent'. If known, specify if the 'independents' are affiliated or close to certain parties.

Name of Political Party	Number of Cabinet Ministers
Liberal Party (LP)	**3**
Akbayan	**2**

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

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3a. What was the party of the president *after* the most recent election, regardless of whether the election was presidential?

Partido Demokratikong Pilipino-Lakas ng Bayan (PDP-LABAN)

3b. What was the party of the Prime Minister *after* the most recent election, regardless of whether the election was parliamentary?

NAP

3c. Report the number of cabinet ministers of each party or parties in cabinet, *after* the most recent election. (If one party holds all cabinet posts, simply write "all"). Ministers are considered those members of government who are members of the Cabinet and who have Cabinet voting rights. List also cabinet members that are 'independent'. If known, specify if the 'independents' are affiliated or close to certain parties.

Name of Political Party	Number of Cabinet Ministers
1 BAP PARTY LIST	**1**
ANAKPAWIS PARTY LIST	**1**
Nacionalista Party	**1**

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

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4a. How many political parties received votes in the election? In this answer, we want political parties, not merely alliances or coalitions of political parties. Please include all parties that received votes, but do not include independents. Where coalitions are present, please count all member parties separately – for instance, a coalition of three parties would count as three parties in your answer, not as one party. Please provide separate information for elections held contemporaneously (e.g., legislative and presidential voting), when voters cast separate ballots.

Liberal Party	**LP**
National People's Coalition	**NPC**
Nacionalista Party	**NP**
United Nationalist Alliance	**UNA**
Partido Demokratikong Pilipino-Lakas ng Bayan	**PDP-LABAN**

PARTY LIST

Ako Bicol Political Party	**AKO BICOL**
Gabriela Women's Party	**GABRIELA**
One Patriotic Coalition of Marginalized Nationals	**1PACMAN**
Act Teachers Party List	**ACT TEACHERS**
Coalition of Associations of Senior Citizens in the Philippines	**SENIOR CITIZENS**
Kabalikat ng Mamamayan	**KABAYAN**
Agri-Agra na Reporma sa para sa Magsasaka ng Pilipinas Movement	**AGRI**
Puwersa ng Bayaning Atleta	**PBA**
Buhay Hayaan Yumabong	**BUHAY**
Abono Party List	**ABONO**
Anak Mindanao Party List	**AMIN**
Cooperative Natcco Network Party	**COOP-NATCCO**
Akbayan Citizens' Action Party	**AKBAYAN**
Bayan Muna	**BAYAN MUNA**
Agricultural Sector Alliance of the Philippines	**AGAP**
An Waray	**AN WARAY**
Citizen's Battle Against Corruption	**CIBAC**
Ang Asosasyon Sang Mangunguma Nga Bisaya Owa Mangunguma Inc.	**AAMBIS-OWA**
Advocacy for Social Empowerment and Nation Building through Easing Poverty, Inc.	**KALINGA**
Advocacy for Teacher Empowerment trough Action Cooperation and Harmony Towards Educational Reforms, Inc.	**A TEACHER, INC**
You Against Corruption and Poverty	**YACAP**
Democratic Independent Workers Association, Inc.	**DIWA**
Trade Union Congress Party	**TUCP**

Abang Lingkod, Inc	**ABANG LINGKOD**
LPG Marketers Association, Inc	**LPGMA**
Alliance of Organization Networks and Association of the Philippines, Inc.	**ALONA**
Social Amelioration & Genuine Intervention on Poverty	**1-SAGIP**
Butil Farmers Party	**BUTIL**
Acts-Overseas Filipino Workers Coalition of Organizations	**ACTS-OFW**
Anakpawis	**ANAKPAWIS**
Ang Kabuhayan	**ANG KABUHAYAN**
Angkla: Ang Partido ng Pilipinong Marino, Inc.	**ANGKLA**
Ang Mata'y Alagaan	**MATA**
1st Consumers Alliance for Rural Energy, Inc.	**1-CARE**
Ang National Coalition of Indigeneous Peoples Action Na!, Inc.	**ANAC –IP**
Arts Business and Science Professionals	**ABS**
Kabataan Party List	**KABATAAN**
Bagong Henerasyon	**BH (Bagong Henerasyon)**
Ating Agapay Sentrong Samahan ng mga Obrero, Inc.	**A ASENSO**
Serbisyo sa Bayan Party	**SBP**
Magdalo Para sa Pilipino	**MAGDALO**
Una ang Edukasyon	**1-ANG EDUKASYON**
Manila Teachers' Savings and Loan Association, Inc.	**MANILA TEACHERS**
Kusug Tausug	**KUSUG TAUSUG**
Aangat Tayo	**AANGAT TAYO**
Agbiag! Timpuyog Ilocano, Inc.	**AGBIAG!**

4b. Please provide a source of data and link to a website with official, detailed election results (votes and seats) for all parties participating in the election. If the data is not available electronically, please provide the information in paper format if possible.

http://www.comelec.gov.ph/php-tpls-attachments/2016NLE/Resolutions/nboc_res00716.pdf

http://www.comelec.gov.ph/php-tpls-attachments/2016NLE/Resolutions/nboc_res00816.pdf

4c. Please list all parties who received at least 1% of the vote nationally, and the applicable electoral results for each, in the following table. Please indicate the source (even if the same as in Question 4b), and add additional rows to the table as necessary. Please provide party names both in English and in the original language, if applicable.

Source:

Party Name	Number of Votes	% of Vote	Number of Seats	% of Seats
AKO BICOL	1,664,975	5.1	3	
GABRIELA	1,367,795	4.2	2	
1PACMAN	1,310,197	4.0	2	
ACT TEACHERS	1,180,752	3.6	2	
SENIOR CITIZENS	988,876	3.0	2	
KABAYAN	840,396	2.6	2	
AGRI	833,821	2.6	2	
PBA	780,309	2.4	2	
BUHAY	760,912	2.4	2	
ABONO	732,060	2.3	2	
AMIN	706,689	2.2	2	
COOP-NATCCO	671,699	2.1	2	
AKBAYAN	608,449	1.9	1	
BAYAN MUNA	606,566	1.9	1	
AGAP	593,748	1.8	1	
AN WARAY	590,895	1.8	1	
CIBAC	555,760	1.7	1	
AAMBIS-OWA	495,483	1.5	1	
KALINGA	494,725	1.5	1	
A TEACHER, INC	475,488	1.5	1	
YACAP	471,173	1.4	1	
DIWA	476,794	1.4	1	
TUCP	467,275	1.4	1	
ABANG LINGKOD	466,701	1.4	1	
LPGMA	466,103	1.4	1	
Total				

Party Name	Number of Votes	% of Vote	Number of Seats	% of Seats
ALONA	434,856	1.3	1	
1-SAGIP	397,064	1.2	1	
BUTIL	395,011	1.2	1	
ACTS-OFW	374,4601	1.2	1	
ANAKPAWIS	367,376	1.1	1	
ANG KABUHAYAN	348,533	1.1	1	
ANGKLA	337,245	1.0	1	
MATA	331,285	1.0	1	
1-CARE	329,627	1.0	1	
ANAC –IP	318,257	1.0	1	
ABS	301,457	0.9	1	
KABATAAN	300,420	0.9	1	
BH (Bagong Henerasyon)	299,381	0.9	1	
A ASENSO	294,281	0.9	1	
SBP	280,465	0.9	1	
MAGDALO	279,356	0.9	1	
1-ANG EDUKASYON	278,393	0.8	1	
MANILA TEACHERS	268,613	0.8	1	
KUSUG TAUSUG	247,487	0.8	1	
AANGAT TAYO	243,266	0.8	1	
AGBIAG!	240,723	0.7	1	

Total

http://www.comelec.gov.ph/php-tpls-attachments/2016NLE/Resolutions/nboc_res00716.pdf

http://www.comelec.gov.ph/php-tpls-attachments/2016NLE/Resolutions/nboc_res00816.pdf

4d. What was the voter turnout in the election? Please also provide an official Internet address (preferably) or other official source where this information is available.

81.95%

4e. Please provide the following six statistics for the country at the time of the election studied, so that we may calculate voter turnout in various ways. Some definitions, where provided, are based on those developed by International IDEA. Please also provide an official Internet address (preferably) or other official source where this information is available.

- Total Population:

    100,981437

    http://www.psa.gov.ph/content/highlights-philippine-population-2015-census-population

    Definition: The total population includes all inhabitants, of all ages, both citizens and non-citizens (including illegal aliens).

- Total Number of Voting Age Citizens:

    62 074,288   2016 Projected Voting Age of adult

    Definition: This number is meant to approximate the eligible voting population.

- Total Vote:

    44,549,848

    Definition: The total number of votes cast in the relevant election. Total vote includes valid and invalid votes, as well as blank votes in cases where these are separated from invalid votes.

- Total Number of Invalid and Blank Votes:

- Voting Age Population:

    62 074,288   2016 Projected Voting Age of adult

    Definition: Includes all persons above the legal voting age.

- Number of Registered Voters:

    54,363,844

    Definition: The figure represents the number of names on the voters' register at the time that the registration process closes, as reported by the electoral management body.

5. Ideological family of political parties. For this question, please use the same parties that were used in the CSES Module 4 respondent questionnaire, and label them the same way (A-I).

Party Name	Ideological Family
A. **Partido Demokratikong Pilipino-Lakas ng Bayan (PDP-LABAN)**	**Liberal Parties**
B. **United Nationalist Alliance (UNA)**	**National Parties**
C. **Liberal Party (LP)**	**Liberal Parties**
D. **Nacionalista Party (NP)**	**National Parties**
E. **National Peoples Coalition (NPC)**	**National Parties**
F. **People's Reform Party (PRP)**	**Liberal Parties**

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

(A) Ecology Parties	(F) Left Liberal Parties	(K) Independents
(B) Communist Parties	(G) Liberal Parties	(L) Agrarian Parties
(C) Socialist Parties	(H) Right Liberal Parties	(M) Ethnic Parties
(D) Social Democratic Parties	(I) Christian Democratic Parties	(N) Regional Parties
(E) Conservative Parties	(J) National Parties	(O) Other Parties

6a. Ideological Positions of Parties:

Please indicate party positions on a left-right dimension (in the expert judgment of the CSES Collaborator). Please use the same parties that were used in the CSES Module 4 respondent questionnaire, and label them the same way (A-I).

Party Name	Left										Right
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A. Partido Demokratikong Pilipino-Lakas ng Bayan (PDP-LABAN)					X						
B. United Nationalist Alliance (UNA)								X			
C. Liberal Party (LP)					X						
D. Nacionalista Party (NP)								X			
E. National Peoples Coalition (NPC)								X			
F. People's Reform Party (PRP)					X						

6b. If you have asked respondents to rank political parties on an alternative dimension, other than the left-right dimension, please also provide your own rankings of the parties on this dimension. Please use the same parties that were used in the CSES Module 4 respondent questionnaire, and label them the same way (A-I).

Name of dimension:

Label for left hand position:

Label for right hand position:

Party Name	Left										Right
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A. **Partido Demokratikong Pilipino-Lakas ng Bayan (PDP-LABAN)**					X						
B. **United Nationalist Alliance (UNA)**								X			
C. **Liberal Party (LP)**					X						
D. **Nacionalista Party (NP)**								X			
E. **National Peoples Coalition (NPC)**								X			
F. **People's Reform Party (PRP)**					X						

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

1. *Revolt of the middle class against the administration of Pres. Nonoy Aquino* – **The win of Rody Duterte despite his late entry in the presidential race exemplified the anger of the middle class against the administration of Pres. Noynoy Aquino. Despite the economic success of the Aquino administration, the middle class felt that they suffered most from the lack of public services, unfulfilled promises and break down of peace and order. They see that the poor have their own targeted economic program (Conditional Cash Transfers) and the rich getting richer because of the economic success while they were left out suffering.**

2. *Drugs and crime as campaign issues* – **Rody Duterte veered away from the traditional campaign issues of solving poverty and uplifting the economic conditions of Filipinos. He focused on addressing the drug and crime problems of the country which was received positively by Filipinos.**

3. *Use of social media in campaign* – **The early stages of the campaign of Rody Duterte was marred by lack of funds from potential donors. This was evident with the dearth of political advertisements in traditional media like TV, radio and newspapers which his rivals have been capitalizing on from the start. His campaign staff and group of volunteers turned to Facebook and Youtube to convey his campaign messages and platforms. This effort was so effective that each of his campaign posts became viral.**

4. *Citizenship case against Grace Poe* – **Some analyst believes that the citizenship case against Grace Poe is one of the factors she relinquished the early lead in most pre-election surveys.   She cannot really campaign without being asked about her case. The case was finally resolved 2 months before elections but it was too late since she was now overtaken by Rody Duterte for the lead in the polls.**

5. *Televised Presidential debate* – **The televised debate was one of the important tools that the voters used in deciding whom to vote for in the May 2016 elections. Awareness of the debate was 54% during the first debate and 74% in the last debate. Pluarility of the respondents polled after the debate mentioned Rody Duterte as the most sincere candidate who will fulfill his campaign promises.**

8. Party Leaders and Presidential Candidates:

In the table below, report the leader(s) of each party. Please use the same parties that were used in the CSES Module 4 respondent questionnaire, and label them the same way (A-I). If candidates were endorsed by more than one party, please indicate this.

Party Name	Name of Party Leader	Name of Presidential Candidate, if appropriate
A. **Partido Demokratikong Pilipino-Lakas ng Bayan (PDP-LABAN)**	**Aquilino Pimentel III**	**Rody Duterte**
B. **United Nationalist Alliance (UNA)**	**Tobias Tiangco**	**Jojo Binay**
C. **Liberal Party (LP)**	**Joseph Emilio Abaya**	**Mar Roxas**
D. **Nacionalista Party (NP)**	**Manuel Villar, Jr**	
E. **National Peoples Coalition (NPC)**	**Giorgidi B. Aggabao**	**Grace Poe**
F. **People's Reform Party (PRP)**	**Miriam Defesor Santiago**	**Miriam Defensor Santiago**

9a. Fairness of the Election

How impartial was the body that administered the election law?
    [ ] Very impartial

    [x] Mostly impartial
    [ ] Not very impartial
    [ ] Not impartial at all

9b. Was there a formal complaint against the national level results?

    [x] Yes
    [ ] No

9c. Were there irregularities reported by international election observers?
    [ ] Yes

    [x] No
    [ ] No international election observers

9d. On what date was the election originally scheduled to be held?

May 9, 2016

9e. On what date was the election actually held? If different from 9d, please explain why.

May 9, 2016

10a. Election Violence

To what extent was there violence and voter or candidate intimidation during the election campaign and the election day?
   [ ] No violence at all
   [ ] Sporadic violence on the part of the government
   [ ] Sporadic violence on the part of opposition groups
   [x] Sporadic violence on all sides
   [ ] Significant violence on the part of the government
   [ ] Significant violence on the part of opposition groups
   [ ] Significant violence of all sides

10b. If there was violence, was it geographically concentrated or national?
   [x] Geographically concentrated
   [ ] National

10c. Post-Election (and election-related) Violence

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

10d. Post-Election (and election-related) Protest

To what extent was there protest following the election?
   [ ] No protest at all
   [x] Sporadic protest
   [ ] Significant protest

Questions about the Possibilities of Electoral Alliance

Definitions: A joint list refers to one on which candidates of different parties run together. Apparentement refers to a legal agreement between two or more lists to pool their votes for the purposes of an initial seat allocation, with seats initially allocated to the alliance then reallocated to the lists in the alliance.

11. Joint Lists/Candidates

There are multiple types of electoral alliances/coalitions, but we are explicitly interested in those involving joint lists or candidates - i.e. those where parties compete as a unit during the election.

Is this type of electoral coalition legally allowable?
> **[x]** Yes
> [ ] No

Is this type of electoral coalition used in practice, even if not legally allowable?
> [ ] Yes
> [ ] No

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

Note: In the 2016 election no formal coalition was formed by any of the national parties at the national level voting

Alliance Name	Participating Parties (please indicate dominant members with an "*")
Alliance 1:	
Alliance 2:	
Alliance 3:	
Alliance 4:	
Alliance 5:	

12. If joint lists are possible, are they subject to different regulations than single-party lists? For example, higher thresholds, different numbers of candidates that may appear on the list, etc. (please mark all applicable responses)

> [ ] Yes, joint party lists must satisfy higher thresholds
> [ ] Yes, joint party lists may present different numbers of candidates
> [ ] Yes, joint party lists are subject to other regulations that are different from the
>   regulations governing independent parties; please specify: _____
>
> **[x]** No, joint parties are governed by the same rules as the other parties
> [ ] Not applicable; no joint party lists are allowed

13a. Is there apparentement or linking of lists?

> [ ] Yes
> **[x]** No

13b. If apparentement is possible, what lists can participate in such agreements:

> [ ] lists of the same party in the same constituency
> [ ] lists of the same party from different constituencies
> [ ] lists of different parties in the same constituency
>
> **NAP**

14a. Can candidates run with the endorsement of more than one party?

> **[x]** Yes
> [ ] No

14b. If candidates can run with the endorsement of more than one party, is this reflected on the ballot?

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

Data on Electoral Institutions

If possible, please supplement this section with copies of the electoral law, voters' handbooks, electoral commission reports, and/or any other relevant materials.

> # Questions 15a through 21d must be repeated for each electoral tier (segment) of each directly elected house of the legislature.

Electoral Tier (Segment) and House

15a. In your answers for questions 15a through 21d, which electoral tier (segment) is being referred to? (Note: Countries with only one tier may skip this question.)

15b. In your answers for questions 15a through 21d, which house is being referred to (lower or upper)? (Note: Countries with only one tier may skip this question.)

Questions about Voting

16a. How many votes do voters cast or can cast? In systems where voters rank order the candidates, if there are 10 candidates (for example), the response to this question should be 10.

16b. Do they vote for candidates (not party lists) or party lists? (Note: Collaborators may select multiple answers, if appropriate.)
(Definition: Party bloc voting is used in multi-member districts where voters cast a single party-centered vote for their party of choice; the party with the most votes wins all of the district seats.)

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

16c. How many rounds of voting are there?

ONE

16d. If there are lists, are they closed, open, flexible, or is there party bloc voting?

[ ] Closed (order of candidates elected is determined by the party and voters are unable to express preference for a particular candidate)

[ ] Open (voters can indicate their preferred party and their favored candidate within that party)

[ ] Flexible (voters can allocate votes to candidates either within a single party list or across different party lists as they see fit)

17. Are the votes transferable?

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

[ ] Yes

[x] No

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

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

[ ] Yes

[ ] No

NAP

19. Is voting compulsory?

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

[ ] Yes; Strictly Enforced Sanctions

[ ] Yes; Weakly Enforced Sanctions

[ ] Yes; Without Sanction for Violation

[x] No

20. Please list and describe any other features of voting that should be noted.

Questions about Converting Votes into Seats

21a. Are there legally mandated thresholds that a party must exceed before it is eligible to receive seats?
　　　[ ] Yes
　　　[ ] No

　　　Generally, the votes cannot be converted into seats because voters vote for a particular candidate and for a specific position. Votes can only be converted into seats if one is voting for a Party list representative which is a special provision that is provided for in the Constitution.

21b. If YES in Question 21a, what is the threshold?

　　　The threshold is for the party list representation. It is 2% of the total votes cast for the party list.

21c. If YES in Question 21a, what is the unit for the threshold mentioned in Question 21b?
　　　[ ] Percent of total votes
　　　[ ] Percent of valid votes
　　　[ ] Percent of the total electorate
　　　[ ] Other; please explain: _____

21d. If YES in Question 21a, please specify to what House/ Electoral Tier (Segment) the threshold(s) apply.

Please repeat questions 15a through 21d for each electoral tier (segment) of each directly elected house of the legislature. Countries with only one tier should proceed to Question 22.

References

22. Please provide an official source for district-level election results. English language sources are especially helpful. Include website links or contact information if applicable.

http://www.comelec.gov.ph/php-tpls-attachments/2016NLE/Resolutions/nboc_res00716.pdf

http://www.comelec.gov.ph/php-tpls-attachments/2016NLE/Resolutions/nboc_res00816.pdf

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

Agpalo, Ruben. Comments on the Omnibus Elections. Rex Printing Company, Inc, Quezon City, 2004

Bernas, Joaquin. The 1987 Constitution of the Republic of the Philippines: A Commentary. Rex Printing Company, Inc, Quezon City, 1996

Nolledo, Jose. The Omnibus Election Code of the Philippines National Book Store, Inc, Metro Manila, 1996

Pasimio, Renato. The Philippine Constitution (Its Evolution and Development) and Political Science. National Book Store, Inc, Metro Manila, 1991