



**2011 ADI PILOT TEST:
THE
PHILIPPINES**

RESPONDENT PROFILE

- ✘ 27 respondents
- ✘ 9 experts per area (politics, economy, civil society)—one expert each from the academe, NGOs/CSOs, and the private sector
- ✘ Each expert classified by the survey team as either “**left-left leaning**” (L-LL) or “**right-right leaning**” (R-RL)

RESPONDENT PROFILE

- ✘ In classifying whether a respondent is L-LL or R-RL, the research team made the following assumptions: 1) those who are known (by their reputations, publications, et cetera) to exhibit critical or dissenting opinions against the Philippine government and its policies, at the same time are avowedly supportive of “socialist” socioeconomic policies are left-left leaning; 2) those who have worked for the Philippine government, either in the bureaucracy or as consultants, and/or subscribe to the government’s “neoliberal” socioeconomic policies are right-right leaning
- ✘ 7 L-LL and 20 R-RL respondents

DEMOCRACY INDICES

CORE PRINCIPLES	SUBPRINCIPLES	FIELDS			Subprinciple Indices	Core Principle Indices
		Politics	Economy	Civil Society		
Liberalization (L)	Autonomy	7.4	5.1	4.3	5.6	5.6
	Competition	4.9	4.6	6.9	5.5	
Equalization (E)	Pluralization	5.1	2.6	4.5	4.1	4.8
	Solidarity	6.4	4.8	5.4	5.5	
Democracy Indices		6.0	4.3	5.3	Philippine ADI – 5.2	
		L = 6.2 E = 5.8	L = 4.9 E = 3.7	L = 5.6 E = 5.0		

SURVEY RESULTS

× ***Autonomy***

- + Average score in political autonomy is relatively high (7.4)
- + Civil society autonomy is slightly lower compared to economic autonomy (4.3 and 5.1, respectively)

× ***Competition***

- + Civil society competition is the highest (6.9); economic competition is the lowest (4.6)

× ***Pluralization***

- + Highest in politics (5.1), lowest in economy (2.6)

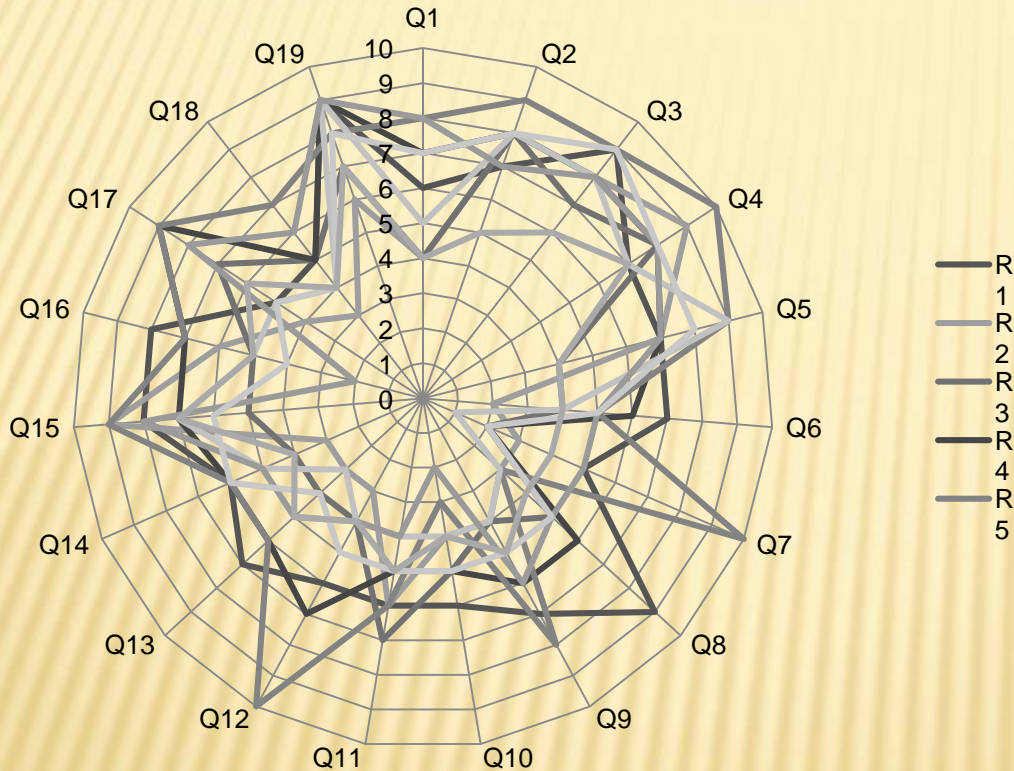
× ***Solidarity***

- + Highest in politics (6.4); civil society solidarity is a close second (5.4)
- + Economic solidarity is the lowest (4.8)

SURVEY RESULTS

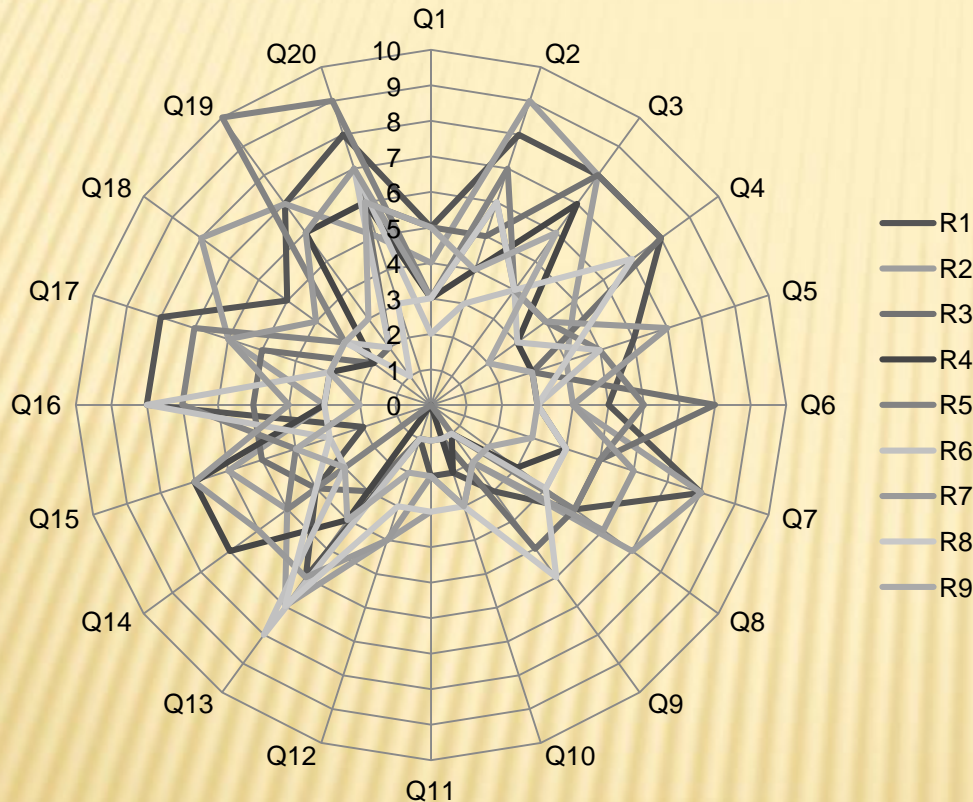
- ✘ R-RL experts tend to give higher scores than left leaning experts in three of the four sub-components—autonomy, pluralism and solidarity. Only in competition did the experts show an opposite tendency, although the difference is small.
- ✘ When a statistical significance test was conducted, of the 4 subcomponents of democracy, only the difference in autonomy is significant

SURVEY RESULTS



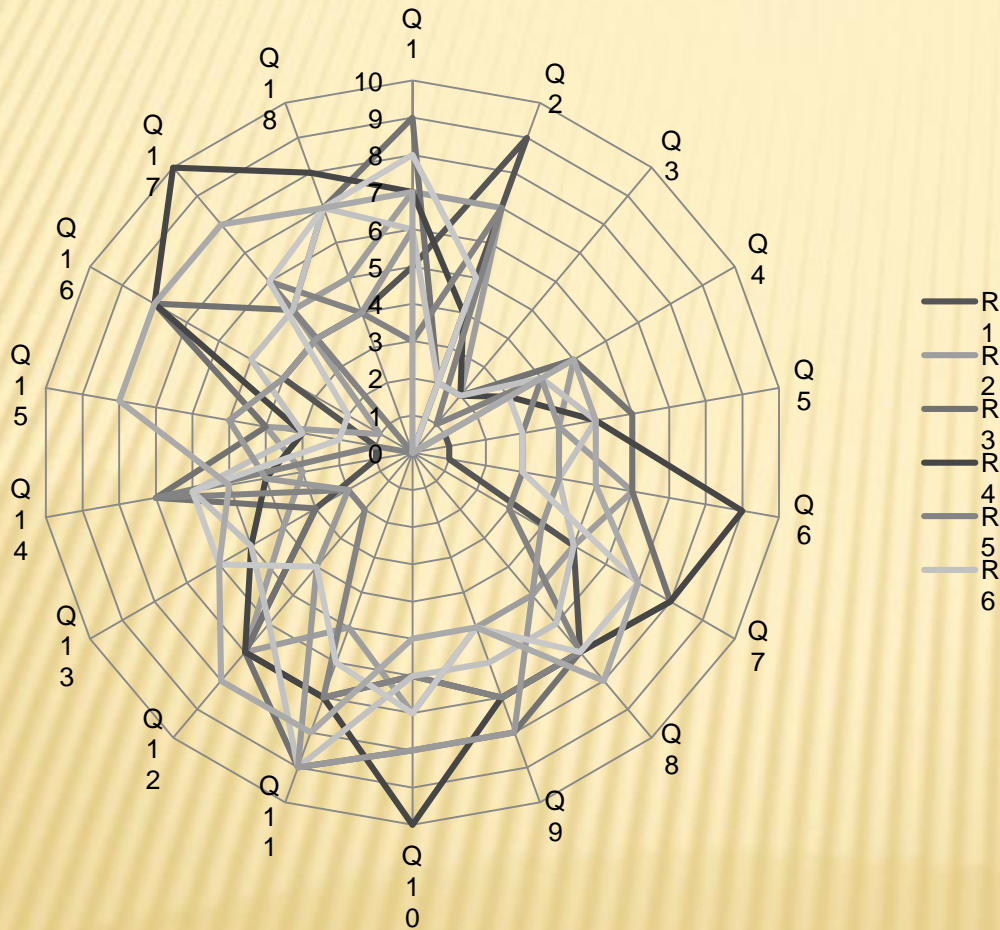
POLITICS - The most frequent outlier is an R-RL NGO/CSO member (giving scores higher or lower than all other respondents in 31.6 percent of all the questions), followed by an R-RL member of the academe (giving scores higher than all other respondents in 26.3 percent of all the questions). In only one question did the L-LL respondents appear to rate as a bloc—Q16, which is concerned with the implementation of affirmative action programs in the country. There appears to be a consensus among the respondents in Q3 (existence of freedom of assembly), Q4 (freedom of opposition to the government), and Q19 (citizen's preference for democracy as a political system)

SURVEY RESULTS



ECONOMY - notable outlier is R5, an L-LL NGO/CSO member. In 20 percent of the questions, she gave higher or lower ratings than all other economic experts. In two of the questions (Q9 and Q11), the L-LL experts (all NGO/CSO members) seemed to have given very low scores as a bloc apart from the R-RL experts; however, ratings for Q9-Q12, all under economic pluralization, are generally low. R8 and R9, both R-RL members of the private sector, are also outliers in numerous items. R8 gave scores lower than all other respondents in 10 percent of the questions in the economy survey, while R9 gave lower scores than all the other economic experts 20 percent of the time.

SURVEY RESULTS



CIVIL SOCIETY – one outlier among the civil society experts is the sole respondent labeled R-RL, who gave scores higher than all other respondents in 22.2 percent of all the questions. He gave one outlying score for one question under civil society autonomy and civil society competition, and scored higher than all other respondents in two questions under civil society pluralization.

Consensus was seemingly reached by the respondents in one item: all respondents gave high scores in Q3, which indicated their collective belief that private companies have a high degree of influence on society.

GENERALLY SPEAKING

- ✘ There is a lack of significant united opposition to multi-field monopolization in the country, even if monopolies are anathema according to the law and popular belief. Coordination among the means and agents to address inequality in power and resource distribution in all the aforementioned areas of society is lacking.
- ✘ The Philippines's political democracy is procedurally secure (i.e., functional), and its civil society is vibrant (though uncoordinated, among other deficiencies), but both are restricted by there being few (and circumventable) means of monitoring the activities of economic elites in the country, a weakness exacerbated by a low level of economic solidarity (rating: 4.8).