

# 15<sup>th</sup> CONGRESS: Making it Bigger



A NEW CENPEG STUDY  
4<sup>TH</sup> STATE OF THE PRESIDENCY  
THE CENTER FOR PEOPLE EMPOWERMENT IN  
GOVERNANCE  
2F ANG BAHAY NG ALUMNI UNIVERSITY OF THE  
PHILIPPINES, DILIMAN, QUEZON CITY  
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# HOUSE: District Representatives



- Of 229 district representatives: 161 members or 70.0% have family members elected and/or appointed to public office; 153 have relatives occupying local government posts; 40 have relatives with national posts; and 50 have relatives occupying national posts.

# House: Relatives in Government



<b>Members with elected or appointed relatives</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>70.0%</b>
No data	68	30.0%
Total	229	100%

Appointed positions do not include positions in government whose occupants are not appointed by the President.

\*'No data' refers to members with no relatives in government.

## With elected relatives in national or local positions



<b>Members with relatives in elected local positions</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>67.0%</b>
<b>Members with relatives in elected national positions*</b>	40	17.0%
<b>Members with relatives in appointed national positions</b>	50	22.0%

Elected national positions include party-list representatives.



**DISTRICT  
REPRESENTATIVES**

**OLD &  
NEW  
(MARCOS  
& POST-  
MARCOS)**

- 1986 People Power Revolution: saw the entry of new players in the political arena with many through their appointment by then President Corazon Aquino as OIC public officials, particularly in the local government (e.g., Binays, Ampatuans)



**DISTRICT  
REPRESENTATIVES  
15<sup>th</sup> Congress**

**OLD &  
NEW  
(MARCOS  
& POST-  
MARCOS)**

<b>Pre-EDSA political dynasties</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>31.0%</b>
Post-EDSA political dynasties	86	38.0%
Total	157	69.0%



## DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVES

### EXPANSION & CONSOLIDATION in 15<sup>th</sup> Congress

- Expansion to other legislative districts within the province or region.
- Using incumbent seats for other family members to secure LGU seats;
- Having family members appointed in national & local positions;
- To avoid inter-family conflicts arising from politics: creating a new political territory / political subdivision by carving out old ones;
- Infiltrating the Party-list system since 1998



**PARTY-  
LIST  
SYSTEM  
IN THE  
15<sup>TH</sup>  
CONGRESS**

<b>Partylist Representatives</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Members of political clan</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>21%</b>
<b>Non- members of political clan</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>79%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>100%</b>



**PARTY-  
LIST  
SYSTEM  
IN THE  
15<sup>TH</sup>  
CONGRESS**

<b>Partylist Representatives</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Millionaires	51	91%
Non- Millionaires	5	9%
Total	56	100%



## PARTY-LIST SYSTEM

## IN THE 15<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS

- Of those coming from political clans, 8 have relatives currently occupying national and local elective positions.
- Some Partylist representatives have relatives simultaneously sitting with them at the 15<sup>th</sup> Congress such as: Nasser C. Pangandaman, Sr., Sharon S. Garin, Maximo B. Rodriguez, Jr., Juan Miguel Macapagal Arroyo, and Florencio Noel.



**SENATE  
IN THE  
15<sup>TH</sup>  
CONGRESS**

<b>Membership in a political clan</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Member of a political clan	18	78%
Not a member of a political clan	5	22%
Total	23	100%



## SENATE in the 15<sup>th</sup> Congress

EXPANSION &  
CONSOLIDATION  
OF POLITICAL  
CLANS

- Turnover of Senate seats (like Villars); other family members coming in (Cayetano; Enriles & Estradas in 2013, etc.);
- Having another family member secure a seat in the House