



ULAT NG BAYAN SURVEY

March 3 – 16, 2005 / Philippines

FINAL REPORT FOR
THE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT NETWORK

PulseAsia[●]inc.

**FINAL REPORT FOR
THE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT NETWORK
MARCH 3 – 16, 2005 / PHILIPPINES**

PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS ON MUSLIMS IN THE PHILIPPINES March 2005

I. INTRODUCTION

In the course of the consultation workshops being conducted in preparation for the Philippine Human Development Report 2005 (PHDR 2005), there emerged from at least two studies an alarming picture of Muslim discrimination that has been perpetrated through the years in Mindanao and reportedly continues to be perpetrated, not only in selected provinces in Mindanao, but increasingly in areas outside Mindanao due to the diaspora of Muslims to other parts of the country. This study was conducted to explore public perceptions on Muslims and to measure the extent of anti-Muslim bias, if any, among Filipinos.

Methodology

A stratified random sample survey was conducted during the period March 3 – 16, 2005 wherein 1,200 Filipino adults were interviewed face-to-face. Respondents from three barangays in Lanao del Norte and Lanao del Sur were not asked the questions in the Muslim module to ensure the security of field interviewers. As a result, there are only 1,185 respondents for the Muslim probes. Of these 1,185 respondents, 21 are Muslims. They are found in barangays that are not predominantly Muslim. They constitute about 1.8% of the respondent sample for the Muslim module.

Survey questionnaire

Sixteen questions were included in the Pulse Asia *Ulat ng Bayan* March 2005 survey (see Appendix A). Four questions (the ‘proximity’ questions) probe whether the respondent is willing to have a male Muslim for a boarder in his/her home, hire a female Muslim for a domestic helper, hire a male Muslim as worker, or live near a Muslim community. Five questions (the ‘personal traits’ questions) deal with perceived personal traits (relating to industry, honesty, peaceful disposition, trustworthiness, and fanaticism) of Muslims. Another five questions (the ‘stereotype’ questions) look into agreement with stereotypical images of Muslims (oppressive to women, prone to run amok, hate non-Muslims, are terrorists or extremists, do not consider themselves as Filipinos). One question asks for the respondent’s source of information on Muslims. The sixteenth question asks the respondent to name a group that she/he associates with the word ‘terrorism’ (unaided recall).

II. FINDINGS

A. Sources of information about Muslims

Respondents were allowed to name as many sources of information on Muslims as they had. Only 14% could cite their own experience with Muslims. Twenty percent (20%) obtained their information from friends, while 8% cited their relatives in Mindanao and in the Middle East. Television is the main source of information of the majority of the respondents (78%), followed by radio (44%) and newspapers (29%).

Even among Mindanaoans, direct contact with Muslims is limited. Only 28% of the Mindanaoans cite their own experience as source. Essentially the same percentage (31%) obtains information from friends, while less than 20% have relatives for source.

Television is cited by higher percentages of NCR adults than their Mindanao counterparts (85% vs 69%), by the ABC than by the E (88% vs 69%), and by those with at least a college education than those with at most an elementary education (84% vs 69%). A greater percentage of Visayans (59%) obtain their information from radio compared to those from other geographic areas. Higher percentages citing newspapers as source are recorded for NCR than for the rest of the country (46% vs 16% to 30%), for the ABC than for the D and E classes (46% vs 30% and 20%, respectively), and for those with at least a college education than for those who did not complete secondary education (41% vs 20% to 23%).

B. Attitudes to proximity to Muslims

When asked to choose between two persons said to be alike in all other relevant aspects, but with one having a Christian name and the other having a Muslim-sounding name, slightly less than half of Filipino adults say that either person will do (male boarder - 47%, female domestic helper - 46%, male worker - 44%). About the same percentages will choose the person with the Christian name (male boarder - 42%, female domestic helper - 40%, male worker - 46%). Interestingly, less than 10% will choose the person with the Muslim-sounding name (male boarder - 3%, female domestic helper - 7%, male worker - 4%).

Higher percentages of Mindanaoans opt for the male boarder (54%) or male worker (57%) with the Christian name compared to those from other geographic areas. However, the percentage of Mindanaoans preferring the female domestic helper with the Christian name (49%) is essentially the same as those for the other geographic areas.

Those from Luzon appear to be the most indifferent to choosing between a Muslim-sounding and Christian names. At least half of the adults in Luzon (50%

to 54%) indicate that either person will do in each of the three situations presented to them.

Preference for the person with the Christian name appears to increase with increasing age. Greater percentages of those aged 55 years or over tend to choose the person with the Christian name (male boarder- 50% to 58%, female domestic help – 48% to 53%) than those below 35 years of age (male boarder – 32% to 40%, female domestic help – 31% to 33%).

A different pattern is observed in the responses to the question on choice of residence. When it comes to choosing between a residence with cheaper rent but located near a Muslim community and a residence with higher rent but far from a Muslim community, nearly the same percentage choose the residence with lower rent (37%) as do those who choose that with higher rent (40%). Only about one in five (22%) indicate that either option will do.

More than half of those from NCR (57%) and the ABC (59%) opt for the residence with higher rent but far from a Muslim community. Not surprisingly, nearly half of the poorest class E (49%) opt for the residence with lower rent. NCR residents are the least indifferent to choosing between the two options (12% vs 22% to 24% for other geographic areas).

It appears that capacity to pay as well as the actual possibility that the respondent will face such a situation (in the case of NCR respondents) exert a greater influence on the responses to the residence question than to the other questions.

C. Personal traits of Muslims

Possibly because less than 15% of them have direct experience dealing with Muslims, majority of the respondents (56% to 64%) indicated indecision insofar as personal traits that best describe Muslims are concerned. Higher indecision levels are recorded for Luzon (67% to 76%); lower, though still substantial, indecision levels are found for Mindanao (37% to 40%). Even in Mindanao, the indecision levels are higher or as great as the percentages for the other responses.

It appears that a plurality, if not a majority of Filipinos, would rather not convey any negative impressions they may have of Muslims. This is evident from their responses to the questions that deal with possible stereotypes of Muslims. These questions do not provide an option representing the middle ground, forcing the respondent to choose from among two options or to refuse to provide an answer.

D. Muslim stereotypes

Majority of Filipinos think that Muslims are probably more prone to run amok (55%) but are probably not oppressive to women (59%). A plurality believes that Muslims are probably terrorists or extremists (47%) and that they probably consider themselves as Filipinos (49%). The same percentage believes that Muslims probably secretly hate all non-Muslims (44%) as do not.

Both images of running amok and being terrorists or extremists connote violence; yet majority of the respondents did not choose being violent as descriptive of Muslims in answering the section on personality traits. This may be an indication that many respondents have reservations about revealing their biases. An alternative explanation is that the probes on personal traits can be answered with detachment on the respondent's part, as these do not require him/her to imagine the Muslim in relation to other members of society, particularly to himself/herself. The probes on the stereotypes, on the other hand, imply a relation between the Muslim and other members of society, the respondent included. The respondent thus becomes more involved, less indifferent when responding to the probes on stereotypes.

Visayans tend to have a more negative view of Muslims than those from other geographic regions. Majority of them (62% to 71%) agree that Muslims probably follow four of the negative stereotypes, while a plurality (42%) believes that Muslims are probably oppressive to women.

Those from NCR, on the other hand, tend to have a less negative view of Muslims. Majority of them (55% to 63%) think that Muslims probably do not follow four of the negative stereotypes. However, 53% of them think that Muslims are probably prone to run amok.

Interestingly, majority of Mindanaoans tend to believe Muslims are not oppressive to women (58%) and regard themselves as Filipinos (57%), but appear to regard Muslims as violent. Majority of them agree that Muslims are probably terrorists and/or extremists (56%) and are prone to run amok (54%).

Members of class ABC differ from the other socioeconomic classes only insofar as viewing Muslims as terrorists or extremists; a lower percentage of them (31%) believe that this is probably the case.

Opinions on the stereotypes are essentially the same across the categories of the other socio-demographic groupings.

E. Groups associated with terrorism

The Abu Sayyaf (30%) and Muslims (27%) are the most oft-cited groups associated with the word “terrorism”. Larger percentages of NCR respondents (42%) and those in the urban areas (36%) cite the Abu Sayyaf compared to their counterparts in the other geographic regions (24% to 29%) and in the rural areas (22%).

About one in five (19%) Filipinos cannot name a group they associate with terrorism. There are more in the rural areas who cannot name a group than in the urban areas (26% vs 14%) and larger percentages of them among the elderly and those with at most an elementary education (both at 30%). Perhaps many of these people are not even aware of or are unfamiliar with the phenomenon or issue.

F. Factors underlying bias

Survey-weighted logistic regressions were performed to determine the factors that can help explain the hiring and leasing decisions of those who appear to have some bias against Muslims, i.e., those who chose the Christian names or the more expensive house that is far from a Muslim community. The explanatory variables considered were geographic area, urbanity, socioeconomic class, gender, educational attainment, age, source of information on Muslims, and agreement to the stereotype questions.

The estimated odds ratios are shown in Tables 1 to 4. For example the estimated odds that those under 35 years of age will indicate preference for the boarder with a Christian name is only 0.7 that for adults who are older, indicating that those under 35 years of age are less biased. On the other hand, for those over 54 years of age, the estimated odds that they will prefer the boarder with a Christian name is 1.8 times that of an adult who is younger, indicating that the elderly are more biased.

The fitted models were used to predict the probability that a respondent would have chosen the Christian name or the house that was far from a Christian community. Those for whom the predicted probability exceeds the estimated percentage of respondents that indicated preference for a Christian name plus 3 percentage points, to allow for the margin of error, were classified as predicted to have anti-Muslim bias. For example, the estimated percentage of Filipino adults who will choose the boarder with the Christian name is 42%. The cut-off probability for predicting who will choose the boarder with the Christian name, using the fitted model, is thus $0.42 + 0.03 = 0.45$. Those whose estimated probabilities exceed 0.45 are classified as predicted to have anti-Muslim bias.

The probability cut-offs for the other models are: 0.43 for the model on domestic helper, 0.49 for the model on worker and 0.43 for the model on the house to be rented.

The percentages for the predicted as well as actual preferences were then compared to yield an estimate of the correct classification rate. The correct classification error rate is an indicator of the predictive ability of the fitted model. It is an overestimate, since the same sample that is used to construct the fitted model is also used to assess its predictive power.

The correct classification rates are not high, ranging from 59% to 63%. This is an indication that other variables that help explain anti-Muslim bias were not included in the models. Use of lower probability cut-offs (the estimated percentage less 3 percentage points) yields even lower correct classification rates (from 52% to 57%).

For three of the models, age is a factor, with those under 35 years of age generally being less likely to be biased against Muslims and those over 54 years of age generally being more likely to be biased. In choosing a female domestic help, those from Luzon exhibit less bias, while in choosing a male boarder or a male worker, those from Mindanao are more biased. Those from NCR exhibit more bias when choosing a residence to rent.

Only one personality trait – the perception of untrustworthiness – is a significant explanatory variable in a model, the model pertaining to renting a house that is far from a Muslim community. Agreement to the stereotypes pertaining to hate, running amok, and not considering themselves as Filipinos each appears in at least two out of four models. Except for the self-image as Filipinos, agreement to the stereotypes indicates greater anti-Muslim bias. Surprisingly, perception that Muslims do not regard themselves as Filipinos results in estimated odds ratios that are less than 1 (0.6 to 0.8), indicating less bias for those who hold this view.

It is interesting to note that the perception of Muslims as terrorists or extremists does not significantly explain hiring and leasing decisions of Filipinos. Another surprising finding is that those citing newspapers as source of information are more likely to be biased than those who do not cite newspapers as source when choosing a residence to rent.

Table 1. Estimated Odds Ratios for Survey-weighted Logistic Regression Explaining Preference for Boarder with Christian Name

CHARACTERISTICS	ESTIMATED ODDS RATIO
Under 35 years of age	0.7
Think Muslims do not consider themselves as Filipinos	0.8
From Mindanao	1.5
Over 54 years of age	1.8
Think Muslims secretly hate all non-Muslims	1.8
Correct classification rate = 59%	

Table 2. Estimated Odds Ratios for Survey-weighted Logistic Regression Explaining Preference for Domestic Help with Christian Name

CHARACTERISTICS	ESTIMATED ODDS RATIO
Under 35 years of age	0.6
From Luzon	0.7
Think Muslims do not consider themselves as Filipinos	0.7
Think Muslims are more prone to run amok	1.5
Over 54 years of age	1.6
Correct classification rate = 59%	

Table 3. Estimated Odds Ratios for Survey-weighted Logistic Regression Explaining Preference for Worker with Christian Name

CHARACTERISTICS	ESTIMATED ODDS RATIO
Under 35 years of age	0.5
Think Muslims do not consider themselves as Filipinos	0.6
From Mindanao	1.5
Think Muslims are more prone to run amok	1.5
Think Muslims secretly hate all non-Muslims	1.7
Correct classification rate = 61%	

Table 4. Estimated Odds Ratios for Survey-weighted Logistic Regression Explaining Preference for House Far from Muslim Community

CHARACTERISTICS	ESTIMATED ODDS RATIO
Newspaper as source	1.5
Think Muslims are untrustworthy	1.7
Think Muslims are more prone to run amok	1.7
From NCR	2.3
Correct classification rate = 63%	

III. CONSTRUCTION OF ANTI-MUSLIM BIAS INDICES

Given the huge indecision levels of the responses to the questions on personal traits, these responses were excluded from the construction of the anti-Muslim bias indices. Only the responses to the proximity and stereotype probes were included.

A. Description of the indices

Several anti-Muslim bias indices are considered. The first, called the 'proximity'-based index, is based on the responses to the 'proximity' questions. A respondent is assigned a point for each Christian name chosen or for choosing the residence that is far from a Muslim community. Respondents who obtain at least three points (out of a possible total of four) are tagged as having anti-Muslim bias.

The second index, called the proximity index 2, is a modification of the first. It is based only on the responses to the first three proximity questions. A respondent is assigned a point for each Christian name chosen. Respondents who obtain at least two points (out of a possible total of three) are tagged as having anti-Muslim bias.

The second proximity index is considered in view of the fact that responses to the probe on choosing a residence appear to have been influenced by capacity to pay. There may be a need to mitigate the impact of income on the index to give it equal footing, as it were, with the other driving factors of discrimination or bias.

The third index is based on the responses to the 'stereotype' questions. A respondent is assigned a point each time the negative stereotype is chosen. Respondents who obtain at least three points (out of a possible total of five) are tagged as having anti-Muslim bias.

The fourth index is based on the responses to the 'proximity' and 'stereotype' questions. The points calculated for the proximity and stereotype indices are simply summed. A respondent obtaining at least five points (out of a possible total of nine) is tagged as having anti-Muslim bias.

The fifth index is a combination of the second proximity and the stereotype indices. A respondent obtaining at least five points (out of a possible total of eight) from the first three proximity questions and the stereotype questions is tagged as having anti-Muslim bias.

The sixth index is a combination of the responses to the four proximity questions and the stereotype questions but assigns the proximity responses twice the weight of the stereotype responses. A respondent obtaining at least seven points (out of a possible total of 13) is tagged as having anti-Muslim bias.

One justification for doubling the weights for the proximity responses is as follows: A person can be more liberal in outlook when reacting to the stereotypes, but may exercise greater caution in her/his preferences when proximity is involved. Thus the responses to the proximity question may be more reflective of his/her true attitude toward Muslims.

B. Possible disadvantages of the indices

The 'proximity-based' indices may yield underestimates, since the questions allow the respondent to choose the 'politically correct' option 'either of the two'. The 'stereotype-based' index, on the other hand, may be statistically biased since the respondent is forced to choose between the two alternatives, short of refusing to answer. The direction of the bias, if any, in the stereotype-based index is not clear.

C. Profile of those with anti-Muslim bias

Results for the six indices indicate that from 33% to 44% of Filipino adults have anti-Muslim bias, with a larger percentage of Visayans (from 50% to 67%) exhibiting bias if the stereotype-based index or the combined indices are used. The age-related pattern, wherein more of those aged 55 years or over tend to exhibit bias than those under 35 years of age, persists in the proximity-based indices and in the weighted combined index, as the weight of the proximity responses in the latter is doubled.

Removing the question on the house to be rented from the computation of the second proximity index results in marginally higher values for Visayas (from 40% based on first proximity index to 50%) and Mindanao (from 43% to 54%). This suggests that the responses of Visayans and Mindanaoans to the question on house to be rented were such that fewer of them appeared to be biased. Economic considerations may have weighed in the choice of house to rent among Visayans and Mindanaoans as well.

Survey weighted logistic regressions of the anti-Muslim bias indices were performed using socio-demographic variables and source of news as explanatory variables. Only geographic area, socioeconomic class and age appear to be helpful in providing a profile of those with anti-Muslim bias. The correct classification rates are again not high, ranging from 61% to 64%.

Those aged 54 years or over tend to be more biased, while those aged 35 years or below tend to be less biased whether the proximity-based index or the stereotype-based index is used. A larger percentage of Visayans exhibit bias with respect to stereotypes. Based on the proximity index which excludes the information on choice of residence, more Visayans and Mindanaoans emerge as biased. But the bias of many NCR adults may have been masked by the removal of the residence question from the computation of the index.

Socioeconomic class appears as a factor in only one model for the indices. Based on the combined index, those from class D2 appear to be more biased than those from the other socioeconomic classes.

Table 5. Profiles of Those with Anti-Muslim Bias Based on Survey-Weighted Logistic regression Models of the Indices

Index / Characteristic	Est. Odds Ratio	Prob. Cut-Off	Overall Correct Classif. Rate (%)	Correct Classif. Rate, among no bias (%)	Correct Classif. Rate, among w/ bias (%)
Proximity-Based		0.38	64	84	26
Under 35 years of age	0.6				
Over 54 years of age	1.5				
Proximity-Based 2		0.47	61	79	35
Under 35 years of age	0.6				
From Visayas	1.8				
From Mindanao	2.2				
Stereotype Bias		0.47	64	88	31
Over 54 years of age	0.6				
From Visayas	3.5				
Combined Bias		0.42	64	81	38
Class D2	1.6				
From Mindanao	1.8				
From Visayas	3.2				
Combined Bias 2		0.36	64	71	51
From NCR	0.5				
From Luzon	0.5				
Under 35 years of age	0.7				
Class D2	1.4				
From Visayas	1.9				
Weighted Combined Bias		0.39	62	73	45
Under 35 years of age	0.6				
From Mindanao	1.8				
From Visayas	2.4				

D. Association of the anti-Muslim bias indices with selected perception variables

Survey-weighted logistic regressions relating the indices to two variables – the choice of Muslims as the group associated with terrorism and preference for a hard stance in dealing with the Muslim rebels in Sulu – were performed to evaluate the indices. Specifically, each of these variables were regressed on socio-demographic variables, source of information on Muslims and an index to determine whether the index can help explain the variable.

The regressions on perception of Muslims as terrorists are performed on the subsample which excludes those who did not name a group they associate with terrorism. In the regressions on the hard stance with respect to the Sulu issue, even those who were not previously aware of the fighting in Sulu are included in the sample, because they can still take a position on the stance government can take to effect peace in the area. Those who opted for government to “continue pursuing the rebels until they are completely wiped out or weakened such that they are no longer a threat to society” are said to have adopted a hard stance with respect to the Sulu issue.

The results for the regressions are shown in Tables 6 and 7.

The two proximity-based indices were not significant explanatory variables for either the model on perception of Muslims as terrorists or the one on adoption of a hard stance. It appears that exclusion of the responses to the question on choosing a residence in the construction of the proximity-based index did not lead to sharper distinctions between those tagged as having anti-Muslim bias and those tagged as not having anti-Muslim bias insofar as associating Muslims with the word terrorism and adoption of a hard stance in effecting peace in Sulu are concerned.

The weighted combined index, on the other hand, was not significant for the model on perception of Muslims as terrorists, but was significant for the model on adoption of a hard stance.

The estimated odds ratios obtained for the models on the same dependent variable are not much different. However, the combined indices have higher correct classification rates than the stereotype-based index. Given that the weighted combined index does not appear as an explanatory variable in the model on perception of Muslims as terrorists, it appears that the first two combined indices have better explanatory power than the other indices.

The choice between the first two combined indices is not easily settled on the basis of statistical considerations, since the first index has better predictive power for the model on perception of Muslims as terrorists (65% vs 59% for the second index), while the second index has slightly better predictive power for the model

on the adoption of a hard stance in the Sulu issue (71% vs 70% for the first index). It can be argued that the first index has a larger lead in predictive power for the terrorism issue, but it seems to achieve this lead at the expense of misclassifying those with anti-Muslim bias; only 26% of those who perceive Muslims as terrorists are correctly classified by the model using the first index.

The choice between the first and second combined indices should be decided on the basis of whether the question on renting a residence far from a Muslim community should be included in the construction of the index.

Note that it is those from Mindanao and those aged 54 years or over who are more likely to associate Muslims with terrorism, even after anti-Muslim bias is taken into account. Those who cite their own experience as source of information on Muslims are more likely to adopt a hard stance, while those with at most an elementary education, cite radio as source of information, or are from Luzon are less likely to adopt a hard stance.

Table 6. Estimated Odds Ratios for Survey-weighted Logistic Regressions of Perception of Muslims as Terrorists and of Adoption of a Hard Stance in Sulu Issue

Dependent / Explanatory Variable	Estimated Odds Ratio for Model Including			
	Stereotype-Based Index	Combined Index	Combined Index 2	Weighted Combined Index
Views Muslims as terrorists				
From Mindanao	1.7	1.6	1.6	
Over 54 years of age	1.9	1.7	1.7	
Bias	2	1.8	1.7	
Adopts a Hard Stance in Sulu Issue				
With at most elem. educ.	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Radio as source of info.	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6
From Luzon	0.7			
Own experience as source of info.	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7
Bias	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7

Table 7. Correct Classification Rates for Survey-weighted Logistic Regressions of Perception of Muslims as Terrorists and of Adoption of a Hard Stance In Sulu Issue

Dependent Variable	Classification for Model Including			
	Stereotype-Based Index	Combined Index	Combined Index 2	Weighted Combined Index
Views Muslims as terrorists				
Probability Cut-off	0.38	0.38	0.38	
Overall correct classification rate (%)	60	65	59	
Correct classification rate of those without bias (%)	59	86	61	
Correct classification rate of those with bias (%)	61	26	53	
Adopts a Hard Stance in Sulu Issue				
Probability Cut-off	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24
Overall correct classification rate (%)	63	70	71	70
Correct classification rate of those who did not adopt a hard stance (%)	66	79	82	80
Correct classification rate of those who adopted a hard stance (%)	52	34	30	33

IV. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION

It appears that a considerable percentage of Filipinos (33% to 39% based on the first two combined indices) are biased against Muslims notwithstanding the fact that only about 14% of them have had direct dealings with Muslims. The bias appears to be adequately captured by the questions on stereotypes and serves to explain hiring and leasing decisions of Filipinos, as well as perceptions of Muslims as terrorists and adoption of a hard stance with respect to approaches in pursuing peace in Sulu.

The more widely held stereotypes are that of Muslims being more prone to run amok and that Muslims are terrorists or extremists. A stereotype that Filipinos apparently do not subscribe to is that Muslims are oppressive to women.

Bias appears to be associated primarily with geographic location and age. A larger percentage of Visayans exhibit bias with respect to stereotypes. Majority of them (62% to 71%) agree that Muslims probably follow four of the negative stereotypes, while a plurality (42%) believes that Muslims are probably oppressive to women.

Majority of Mindanaoans, on the other hand, tend to believe Muslims are not oppressive to women (58%) and regard themselves as Filipinos (57%). But majority of them also regard Muslims as violent, specifically that the latter are probably terrorists and/or extremists (56%) and are prone to run amok (54%). The logistic regression models indicate that even among those already tagged as biased, those from Mindanao are more likely to perceive Muslims as terrorists.

Those from NCR subscribe to the stereotypes the least; majority of them (55% to 63%) think that Muslims probably do not follow four of the negative stereotypes. However, they are more likely to exhibit bias when choosing a residence; they will opt to rent the more expensive residence that is far from the community. If the responses to the question on residence are excluded from the computation of the anti-Muslim indices, NCR residents may appear to be as less biased as those from Luzon. It seems that the question on residence provides information that the other three proximity questions do not and should be retained in the computation of the index.

Those from Luzon are the least biased against Muslims. Those aged 54 years or over tend to be more biased, while those aged 35 years or below tend to be less biased.

The author wishes to recommend the use of the first combined index. The combined indices have more predictive power in modeling opinions that reflect bias. In addition, the first combined or combination index is also based on the proximity question on residence. The analyses show that this particular question captures information not captured by the other questions.

SELECTED TABLES AND CHARTS

ULAT NG BAYAN SURVEY (March 3 – 16, 2005 / Philippines)

CONTENTS

Tables and Charts

- A. Urgent National Concern
- B. Perceived Urgency of Selected National Issues and the National Administration's Performance Ratings
- C. Peace in the Country
- D. Preparing to Successfully face any kind of Terrorism
- E. Filipino-Muslim Issues and Concerns
- F. Sulu Encounters in February 2005

Appendices:

- A. *Ulat ng Bayan* March 2005 Technical Notes
- B. Comparative Error Margin for Specific Sample Sizes
- C. *Ulat ng Bayan* March 2005 Survey Questionnaire

LIST OF TABLES AND CHARTS

Fieldwork Dates, Sample Size and Error Margins

A. MOST URGENT NATIONAL CONCERNS

Chart 1	Most Urgent National Concerns / Bar Chart / March 3 – 16, 2005	1
Chart 2	Most Urgent National Concerns / Bar Chart / October 2004 and March 2005.....	2
Table 1	Most Urgent National Concerns / Summary / March 3 – 16, 2005	3
Table 2	Most Urgent National Concerns / By Location & Class / March 3 – 16, 2005	4
Table 3	Most Urgent National Concerns / Summary / November 2003 to March 2005	5
Table 4	Most Urgent National Concerns / Summary / March 2000 to March 2005.....	6
Table 5	Most Urgent National Concerns by Socio-Demographic March 3 – 16, 2005	7

B. PERCEIVED URGENCY OF SELECTED NATIONAL ISSUES AND THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION'S PERFORMANCE RATINGS

Table 6	Perceived Urgency of Selected National Issues and the National Administration's Performance Ratings	11
Table 7	Comparative Performance Ratings of the National Administration on Selected National Issues	12
Table 8	Approval Ratings of the National Administration's on selected National Issues	13
Table 9	Undecided Ratings of the National Administration's on selected National Issues	14
Table 10	Disapproval Ratings of the National Administration's on selected National Issues	15

C. PEACE IN THE COUNTRY

Perceived Urgency of Selected National Issues and the National Administration's Performance Ratings: "Increasing peace in the country"

Chart 3	Philippines / Line Chart / September 1999 to March 2005	16
Chart 4	National Capital Region / Line Chart / September 1999 to March 2005....	17
Chart 5	Balance Luzon / Line Chart / September 1999 to March 2005.....	18
Chart 6	Visayas / Line Chart / September 1999 to March 2005.....	19
Chart 7	Mindanao / Line Chart / September 1999 to March 2005	20
Chart 8	Class ABC / Philippines / Line Chart / September 1999 to March 2005.....	21
Chart 9	Class D / Philippines / Line Chart / September 1999 to March 2005.....	22
Chart 10	Class E / Philippines / Line Chart / September 1999 to March 2005.....	23

LIST OF TABLES AND CHARTS (cont'd)

Table 11	Performance Ratings of the National Administration's on specific Issues: "Increasing peace in the country"	24
Table 12	Comparative Approval Ratings of the National Administration's on specific Issues: "Increasing peace in the country"	25
Table 13	Comparative Undecided Ratings of the National Administration's on specific Issues: "Increasing peace in the country"	26
Table 14	Comparative Disapproval Ratings of the National Administration's on specific Issues: "Increasing peace in the country"	27

D. PREPARING TO SUCCESSFULLY FACE ANY KIND OF TERRORISM

Perceived Urgency of Selected National Issues and the National Administration's
Performance Ratings: "Preparing to successfully face any kind of terrorism"

Chart 11	Philippines / Line Chart / October 2001 to March 2005	28
Chart 12	National Capital Region / Line Chart / October 2001 to March 2005	29
Chart 13	Balance Luzon / Line Chart / October 2001 to March 2005	30
Chart 14	Visayas / Line Chart / October 2001 to March 2005	31
Chart 15	Mindanao / Line Chart / October 2001 to March 2005	32
Chart 16	Class ABC / Philippines / October 2001 to March 2005	33
Chart 17	Class D / Philippines / Line Chart / October 2001 to March 2005	34
Chart 18	Class E / Philippines / Line Chart / October 2001 to March 2005	35
Table 15	Performance Ratings of the National Administration's on specific Issues: "Preparing to successfully face any kind of terrorism"	36
Table 16	Comparative Approval Ratings of the National Administration's on specific Issues: "Preparing to successfully face any kind of terrorism"	37
Table 17	Comparative Undecided Ratings of the National Administration's on specific Issues: "Preparing to successfully face any kind of terrorism"	38
Table 18	Comparative Disapproval Ratings of the National Administration's on specific Issues: "Preparing to successfully face any kind of terrorism"	39

E. FILIPINO-MUSLIM ISSUES AND CONCERNS

Table 19	Biases Against Muslims / Summary / March 3 – 16, 2005	40
Table 20	Person the respondent will choose to rent the empty room in the respondent's home	41
Table 21	Person the respondent will hire to be the respondent's domestic helper	42
Table 22	Person the respondent will hire to fill the open position in a fast food restaurant	43
Table 23	The House the respondent will choose to rent	44

LIST OF TABLES AND CHARTS (cont'd)

Table 24	Personal Traits that are more appropriate to describe Filipino Muslim / Summary / March 3 – 16, 2005	45
Personal Traits that is more appropriate to describe Filipino Muslim:		
Table 25	Hardworking or Lazy	46
Table 26	Honest or Dishonest	47
Table 27	Peaceful or Violent	48
Table 28	Trustworthy or Untrustworthy	49
Table 29	Open-minded or Close-minded/Fanatical	50
Table 30	Opinion on Filipino Muslim/ Summary /March 3 -16, 2005.....	51
Opinion on Filipino Muslim:		
Table 31	Muslims are oppressive to women	52
Table 32	Muslims are more prone to run amok	53
Table 33	Muslims secretly hate all non-Muslims	54
Table 34	Muslims are terrorists and/or extremists	55
Table 35	Muslims do not consider themselves as Filipinos.....	56
Table 36	Anti Muslim Bias Indices by Location and Socio-Economic Class /March 3 -16, 2005	57
Table 37	Anti Muslim Bias Indices by Gender, Age Group, Educational Attainment and Working Status /March 3 -16, 2005	58
Table 38	Sources of information about Muslims /Summary /March 3 -16, 2005	59
Table 39	Sources of information about Muslims by Socio-Demographics /March 3 -16, 2005	60
Table 40	Group which comes to mind when respondent hear s the word "TERRORISM" / Summary /March 3 -16,2005.....	62
Table 41	Group which comes to mind when respondent hear s the word "TERRORISM" by Socio-Demographics /March 3 -16, 2005.....	63

F. SULU ENCOUNTERS

Table 42	Awareness of the encounters between the Military and Muslims in Sulu since February 2005 / Summary /March 3 -16,2005.....	65
Table 43	Awareness of the encounters between the military and Muslims in Sulu since February 2005 by Socio-Demographics /March 3 -16, 2005	66
Table 44	The best things Government can do to have Peace in Sulu by Socio-Demographics /March 3 -16, 2005	67

APPENDICES:

Appendix A: *Ulat ng Bayan* March 3 – 16, 2005 Survey Technical Notes68
Appendix B: Comparative Error Margin for Specific Sample Sizes.....71
Appendix C: *Ulat ng Bayan* March 2005 Survey with Questionnaire.....77

URGENT NATIONAL CONCERNS

Chart 1
MOST URGENT NATIONAL CONCERNS
March 3 - 16, 2005 / Philippines
(Multiple Response Allowed / In Percent)

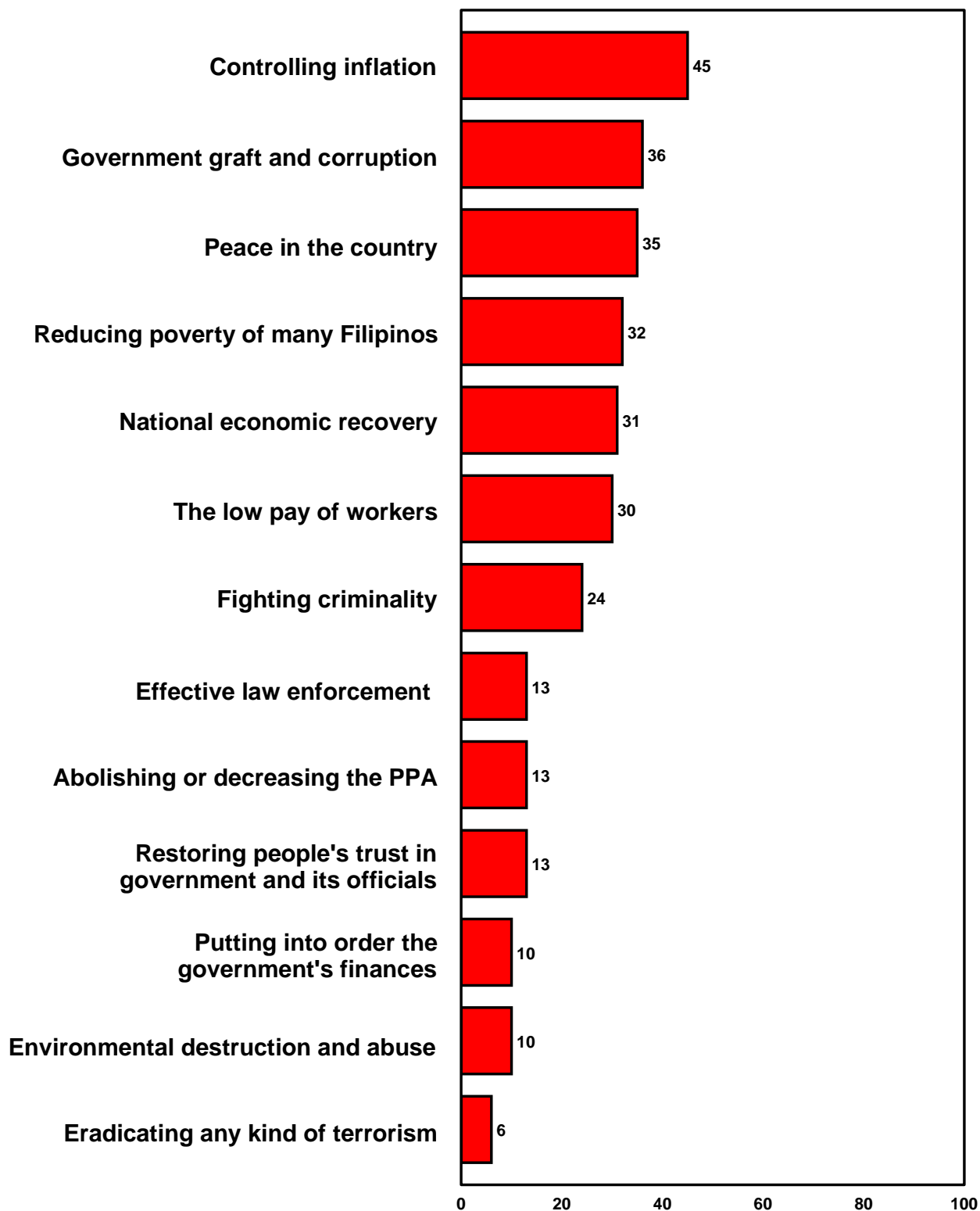


Chart 2
MOST URGENT NATIONAL CONCERNS
October 2004 and March 2005 / Philippines
(Multiple Response Allowed / In Percent)

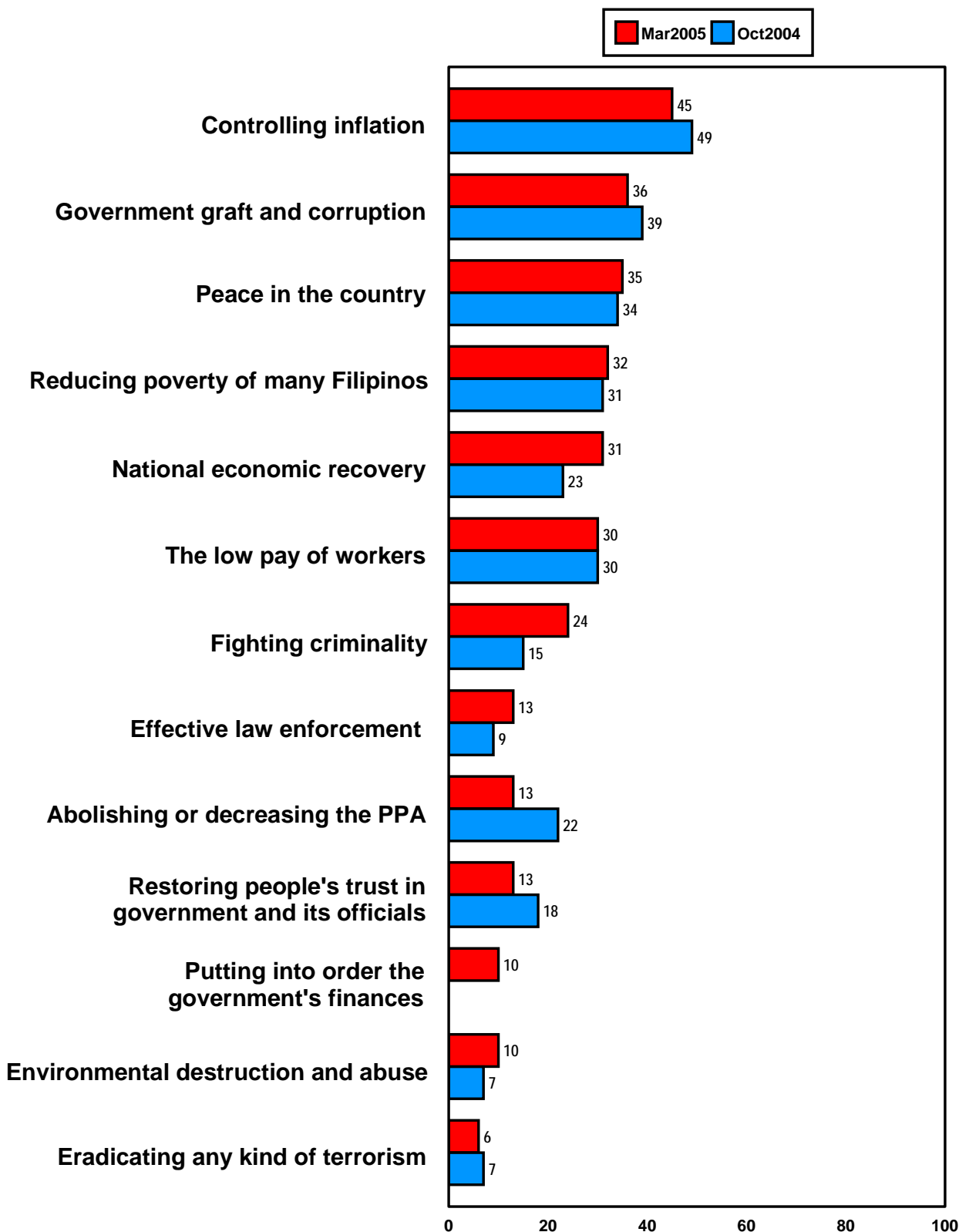


Table 1
MOST URGENT NATIONAL CONCERNS
 March 3 - 16, 2005 / Philippines
 (Multiple Response, up to 3 allowed / In Percent)

	OVERALL	MENTIONED		
		FIRST	SECOND	THIRD
Controlling inflation	45	19	15	11
Fighting graft and corruption in government	36	13	11	13
Peace in the country	35	11	10	14
Reducing poverty of many Filipinos	32	7	14	12
National economic recovery	31	16	7	8
The low pay of workers	30	11	10	9
Fighting criminality	24	9	8	8
Enforcing the law on influential as well as ordinary people	13	4	5	5
Abolishing or decreasing the additional PPA	13	3	4	6
Restoring the people's trust in the government and its officials	13	4	5	5
Putting into order the government's finances to avoid a huge deficit and the need to borrow	10	2	4	4
Destruction and abuse of our environment	10	2	4	3
Preparing to successfully face any kind of terrorism	6	1	2	2

Q21. Sa mga sumusunod na isyung pambansa, alin sa inyong opinyon ang tatlong isyung dapat aksyunan agad ng kasalukuyang administrasyon? Alin po ang una, pangalawa at pangatlo? (SHUFFLE CARDS)

Table 2
MOST URGENT NATIONAL CONCERNS

March 3 - 16, 2005 / Philippines
(Multiple Response, up to 3 allowed / In Percent)

<u>NATIONAL CONCERNS</u>	<u>RP</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>				<u>CLASS</u>		
		<u>NCR</u>	<u>LUZ</u>	<u>VIS</u>	<u>MIN</u>	<u>ABC</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>
Controlling inflation	45	37	50	42	45	29	46	48
Fighting graft and corruption in government	36	41	40	34	28	38	40	28
Peace in the country	35	31	38	35	34	31	33	42
Reducing poverty of many Filipinos	32	29	32	24	41	26	32	33
National economic recovery	31	32	31	31	31	44	31	29
The low pay of workers	30	36	23	34	36	30	27	37
Fighting criminality	24	21	22	27	29	34	23	25
Enforcing the law on influential as well as ordinary people	13	10	13	17	14	7	14	15
Abolishing or decreasing the additional PPA	13	21	14	15	6	13	14	11
Restoring the people's trust in the government and its officials	13	17	11	15	11	17	13	13
Putting into order the government's finances to avoid a huge deficit and the need to borrow	10	9	9	12	9	14	9	10
Destruction and abuse of our environment	10	7	12	4	11	5	11	8
Preparing to successfully face any kind of terrorism	6	7	4	9	6	12	7	2

Q21. Sa mga sumusunod na isyung pambansa, alin sa inyong opinyon ang tatlong isyung dapat aksyunan agad ng kasalukuyang administrasyon? Alin po ang una, pangalawa at pangatlo? (SHUFFLE CARDS)

Table 3
MOST URGENT NATIONAL CONCERNS

November 2003 to March 2005 / Philippines
(Multiple Response, up to 3 allowed / In Percent)

National concerns	Nov03	Jan04	Feb04	Jun04	Oct04	Mar05
Controlling inflation / High prices of people's basic necessities	28	26	25	50	49	45
Fighting graft and corruption in government	21	25	23	35	39	36
Peace in the country	28	33	28	32	34	35
Reducing poverty of many Filipinos	29	22	26	29	31	32
National economic recovery	32	30	31	34	23	31
The low pay of workers	27	21	24	29	30	30
Fighting criminality	14	10	15	15	15	24
Effective law enforcement on influential as well as ordinary people	9	15	15	10	9	13
Abolishing or decreasing the PPA	13	14	12	17	22	13
Restoring the people's trust in the government and its officials	13	17	18	19	18	13
Putting into order the government's finances to avoid a huge deficit and the need to borrow	--	--	--	--	--	10
Widespread destruction and abuse of our environment	6	7	9	5	7	10
Preparing to face any kind of terrorism	7	9	7	10	7	6

Notes: (1) *Controlling Inflation (March 2005) in Filipino:
Pagkontrol sa patuloy na pagtaas sa presyo ng mga bilingin o inflation
(2) High prices of basic necessities (March 2000 - February 2004) in Filipino:
Mataas na presyo ng mga pangunahing pangangailangan ng mga tao

Table 4
MOST URGENT NATIONAL CONCERNS

March 2000 to March 2005 / Philippines
(Multiple Response, up to 3 allowed / In Percent)

National concerns	2000	2001	2002	2003	Jan04	Feb04	Jun04	Oct04	Mar05
Controlling inflation* / High prices of people's basic necessities**	41	34	34	27	26	25	50	49	45
Fighting graft and corruption in government	---	21	20	22	25	23	35	39	36
Peace in the country	27	39	30	28	33	28	32	34	35
Reducing poverty of many Filipinos	35	37	34	25	22	26	29	31	32
National economic recovery	45	40	34	32	30	31	34	23	31
The low pay of workers	31	30	30	26	21	24	29	30	30
Fighting criminality	18	18	16	12	10	15	15	15	24
Effective law enforcement on influential as well as ordinary people	10	14	12	10	15	15	10	9	13
Abolishing or decreasing the PPA	---	---	18	15	14	12	17	22	13
Restoring the people's trust in the government and its officials	---	22	13	13	17	18	19	18	13
Putting into order the government's finances to avoid a huge deficit and the need to borrow	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10
Widespread destruction and abuse of our environment	6	7	7	6	7	9	5	7	10
Preparing to face any kind of terrorism	---	8	12	10	9	7	10	7	6

Notes: (1) *Controlling Inflation (March 2005) in Filipino:

Pagkontrol sa patuloy na pagtaas sa presyo ng mga bilihan o inflation

(2) High prices of basic necessities (March 2000 - February 2004) in Filipino:

Mataas na presyo ng mga pangunahing pangangailangan ng mga tao

(3) Figures of 2000 are averages of March, July, October and December 2000 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys.

(4) Figures of 2001 are averages of March, June, October and December 2001 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys.

(5) Figures of 2002 are averages of April, July and November 2002 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys.

(6) Figures of 2003 are averages of April, August and November 2003 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys
and September 2003 SES Survey.

Table 5
MOST URGENT NATIONAL CONCERNS
 March 3 - 16, 2005 / Philippines
 (Multiple Responses / Row Percent)

Demographic variables	(Sample Percentage)	Controlling inflation	Fighting graft & corruption	Peace in the country	Reducing poverty of many Filipinos	National economic recovery	Low pay of workers	Fighting criminality
Total Philippines	(100%)	45	36	35	32	31	30	24
NCR	(15%)	37	41	31	29	32	36	21
Balance Luzon	(42%)	50	40	38	32	31	23	22
Urban	(20%)	40	39	32	38	34	28	22
Rural	(23%)	58	41	43	28	29	19	23
Visayas	(20%)	42	34	35	24	31	34	27
Urban	(8%)	47	37	31	31	31	30	22
Rural	(12%)	40	33	38	20	31	36	29
Mindanao	(23%)	45	28	34	41	31	36	29
Urban	(9%)	36	22	28	43	36	34	34
Rural	(14%)	50	33	37	39	27	38	25
Total Urban	(51%)	40	36	31	35	33	32	24
Total Rural	(49%)	51	37	40	29	29	29	25
Class ABC	(7%)	29	38	31	26	44	30	34
TOTAL D	(66%)	46	40	33	32	31	27	23
D1 (owns res'l lot)	(39%)	46	43	34	33	30	23	25
D2 (does not own res'l lot)	(27%)	46	35	32	32	32	34	21
E	(27%)	48	28	42	33	29	37	25

Table 5
MOST URGENT NATIONAL CONCERNS

March 3 - 16, 2005 / Philippines
(Multiple Responses / Row Percent)

page 2 of 4

Demographic variables (Sample Percentage)	Controlling inflation	Fighting graft & corruption	Peace in the country	Reducing poverty of many Filipinos	National economic recovery	Low pay of workers	Fighting criminality
Total Philippines (100%)	45	36	35	32	31	30	24
Male (50%)	45	40	30	30	34	31	24
Female (50%)	45	32	41	35	28	29	25
18 - 24 years old (14%)	39	30	38	40	29	29	27
25 - 34 (26%)	43	36	37	33	32	32	24
35 - 44 (22%)	46	39	36	32	32	33	23
45 - 54 (19%)	50	38	35	29	29	27	19
55 - 64 (12%)	47	40	33	23	30	26	27
65 & up (8%)	50	35	27	39	36	31	35
No formal educ/elem grad (26%)	54	31	39	39	28	26	29
Some HS/some vocational (15%)	43	27	35	30	27	33	25
Completed HS/vocational (30%)	48	38	37	25	30	33	22
Some college (14%)	37	44	32	33	36	29	20
Completed coll/post coll (15%)	35	44	29	35	37	30	25
Total Working (55%)	49	37	32	30	29	32	24
Government (5%)	39	40	35	30	34	37	29
Private (15%)	47	27	28	34	27	39	30
Self-employed (22%)	47	42	31	32	34	24	20
Farmer/Fisherfolk (13%)	59	40	38	22	22	34	23
Not Working (45%)	41	35	39	35	33	28	25

Q21. Sa mga sumusunod na isyung pambansa, alin sa inyong opinyon ang tatlong isyung dapat aksyunan agad ng kasalukuyang administrasyon? Alin po ang una, pangalawa at pangatlo? (SHUFFLE CARDS)

Table 5
MOST URGENT NATIONAL CONCERNS

March 3 - 16, 2005 / Philippines
(Multiple Responses / Row Percent)

Demographic variables	(Sample Percentage)	Effective law enforcement	Abolishing or decreasing the PPA	Restoring people's trust in the gov't & its officials	Putting into order the government's finances	Widespread destruction/abuse of the environment	Preparing to face any kind of terrorism
Total Philippines	(100%)	13	13	13	10	10	6
NCR	(15%)	10	21	17	9	7	7
Balance Luzon	(42%)	13	14	11	9	12	4
Urban	(20%)	15	12	15	12	10	4
Rural	(23%)	11	16	9	8	14	4
Visayas	(20%)	17	15	15	12	4	9
Urban	(8%)	11	15	17	8	8	12
Rural	(12%)	20	15	15	15	2	7
Mindanao	(23%)	14	6	11	9	11	6
Urban	(9%)	18	6	16	6	13	7
Rural	(14%)	11	6	8	10	10	5
Total Urban	(51%)	13	14	16	10	9	7
Total Rural	(49%)	13	13	10	10	10	5
Class ABC	(7%)	7	13	17	14	5	12
TOTAL D	(66%)	14	14	13	9	11	7
D1 (owns res'l lot)	(39%)	14	14	12	10	12	7
D2 (does not own res'l lot)	(27%)	14	14	15	9	9	7
E	(27%)	15	11	13	10	8	2

Table 5
MOST URGENT NATIONAL CONCERNS

March 3 - 16, 2005 / Philippines
(Multiple Responses / Row Percent)

Demographic variables	(Sample Percentage)	Effective law enforcement	Abolishing or decreasing the PPA	Restoring people's trust in the gov't & its officials	Putting into order the government's finances	Widespread destruction/abuse of the environment	Preparing to face any kind of terrorism
Total Philippines	(100%)	13	13	13	10	10	6
Male	(50%)	15	12	15	8	11	5
Female	(50%)	12	15	12	12	8	7
18 - 24 years old	(14%)	19	9	15	6	10	8
25 - 34	(26%)	12	16	9	10	10	7
35 - 44	(22%)	11	13	13	10	9	3
45 - 54	(19%)	18	12	18	11	11	4
55 - 64	(12%)	9	22	13	13	10	9
65 & up	(8%)	10	7	10	6	8	6
No formal educ/elem grad	(26%)	8	12	10	10	9	4
Some HS/some vocational	(15%)	24	12	19	10	9	6
Completed HS/vocational	(30%)	13	17	11	10	9	6
Some college	(14%)	14	13	14	9	14	6
Completed coll/post coll	(15%)	13	11	16	11	9	8
Total Working	(55%)	15	15	13	10	10	5
Government	(5%)	14	7	17	6	7	5
Private	(15%)	18	11	15	8	11	6
Self-employed	(22%)	11	22	11	15	6	6
Farmer/Fisherfolk	(13%)	18	9	11	6	15	3
Not Working	(45%)	12	12	14	9	9	7

Q21. Sa mga sumusunod na isyung pambansa, alin sa inyong opinyon ang tatlong isyung dapat aksyunan agad ng kasalukuyang administrasyon? Alin po ang una, pangalawa at pangatlo? (SHUFFLE CARDS)

**PERCEIVED URGENCY OF
SELECTED NATIONAL ISSUES AND
THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION'S
PERFORMANCE RATINGS**

Table 6
PERCEIVED URGENCY OF SELECTED NATIONAL ISSUES AND
THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION'S PERFORMANCE RATINGS

March 3 - 16, 2005 / Philippines
 (Row Percent)

National issues	% citing as One of Three Most Urgent Issues	Approve	Undecided	Disapprove
Curbing widespread criminality	24	40	31	29
Increasing peace in the country	35	31	34	35
Preparing to successfully face any kind of terrorism	6	31	40	29
Encouraging new investment to provide more jobs	--	31	40	29
Economic recovery	31	29	33	38
Providing access to affordable and dependable electric power	--	27	35	38
Stopping the widespread destruction and abuse of our environment	10	27	36	37
Increasing the pay of workers	30	26	29	45
Effectively enforcing the law on influential as well as ordinary people	13	25	39	36
Eradicating graft and corruption in government	36	23	28	49
Restoring the people's trust in the government and its officials	13	23	39	38
Reducing the great poverty of many Filipinos	32	22	27	51
Putting into order the government's finances to avoid a huge deficit and the need to borrow	10	21	37	42
Controlling inflation	45	20	27	53

Q96 - 109. Nais naming malaman ang inyong opinyon tungkol sa pagganap sa tungkulin ng administrasyon ni Presidente Arroyo sa pagharap nito sa mga sumusunod n isyung pambansa. Sa bawat isyung mabanggit, maaari bang pakisabi ninyo kung kayo ay TALAGANG APROBADO, APROBADO, MAAARING APROBADO AT MAAARING HINDI APROBADO, HINDI APROBADO o TALAGANG HINDI APROBADO sa pagganap sa tungkulinng pambansang administrasyon?

Notes: (1) % Approve = % Truly Approve plus % Somewhat Approve; % Disapprove = % Somewhat Disapprove plus % Truly Disapprove
 (2) Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding off or to Don't Know and Refuse responses

Table 7
COMPARATIVE PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF THE NATIONAL
ADMINISTRATION ON SELECTED NATIONAL ISSUES

June 2004 to March 2005 / Philippines

National issues	Approval			Undecided			Disapproval		
	Jun 04 (A)	Oct 04 (B)	Mar 05 (C)	Jun 04 (A)	Oct 04 (B)	Mar 05 (C)	Jun 04 (A)	Oct 04 (B)	Mar 05 (C)
Curbing widespread criminality	49	43	40	27	28	31	24	28	29
Increasing peace in the country	50	44	31	26	28	34	24	28	35
Preparing to successfully face any kind of terrorism	44	42	31	32	31	40	23	28	29
Encouraging new investment to provide more jobs	45	40	31	32	31	40	23	29	29
Economic recovery	43	36	29	26	27	33	31	37	38
Providing access to affordable and dependable electric power	44	39	27	27	31	35	29	31	38
Stopping the widespread destruction and abuse of our environment	40	35	27	30	32	36	30	33	37
Increasing the pay of workers	40	34	26	20	20	29	39	45	45
Effectively enforcing the law on ordinary as well as influential people	40	32	25	31	37	39	29	31	36
Eradicating graft and corruption in government	36	32	23	24	21	28	40	47	49
Restoring the people's trust in the government and its officials	35	32	23	33	35	39	32	33	38
Reducing the great poverty of many Filipinos	32	29	22	23	23	27	46	48	51
Putting into order the government's finances to avoid a huge deficit and the need to borrow	---	---	21	---	---	37	---	---	42
Controlling inflation	32	25	20	21	21	27	48	54	53

Table 8
APPROVAL RATINGS OF THE NATIONAL
ADMINISTRATION ON SELECTED NATIONAL ISSUES
 May 1999 to March 2005 / Philippines

National issues	1999	2000	Mar 01	Jun 01	Oct 01	Dec 01	Apr 02	Jul 02	Nov 02	Apr 03	Aug 03	Nov 03	Jan 04	Feb 04	Jun 04	Oct 04	Mar 05
Curbing widespread criminality	42	46	48	50	45	38	34	35	32	31	38	34	41	42	49	43	40
Increasing peace in the country	41	47	54	53	47	41	42	37	34	33	36	33	38	43	50	44	31
Preparing to successfully face any kind of terrorism	---	---	---	---	44	41	45	40	35	32	35	39	41	39	44	42	31
Encouraging new investment to provide more jobs	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	45	40	31
Economic recovery	42	38	58	52	48	43	38	38	35	33	38	34	37	42	43	36	29
Providing access to affordable and dependable electric power	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	44	39	27
Stopping the widespread destruction and abuse of our environment	37	42	45	53	42	41	34	35	35	35	37	32	37	36	40	35	27
Increasing the pay of workers	34	40	46	51	42	37	33	35	31	32	30	26	34	36	40	34	26
Effectively enforcing the law on ordinary as well as influential people	37	40	46	49	45	36	31	32	32	31	31	29	29	36	40	32	25
Eradicating graft and corruption in government	30	35	46	51	43	35	27	30	27	24	29	26	31	32	36	32	23
Restoring the people's trust in the government and its officials	---	---	52	54	42	36	33	32	28	28	30	24	30	32	35	32	23
Reducing the great poverty of many Filipinos	25	33	42	48	38	32	27	29	27	23	26	23	28	33	32	29	22
Putting into order the government's finances to avoid a huge deficit and the need to borrow	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	21
Controlling inflation	29	32	45	45	39	34	27	31	28	27	26	26	28	32	32	25	20

Table 9
UNDECIDED RATINGS OF THE NATIONAL
ADMINISTRATION ON SELECTED NATIONAL ISSUES
 May 1999 to March 2005 / Philippines

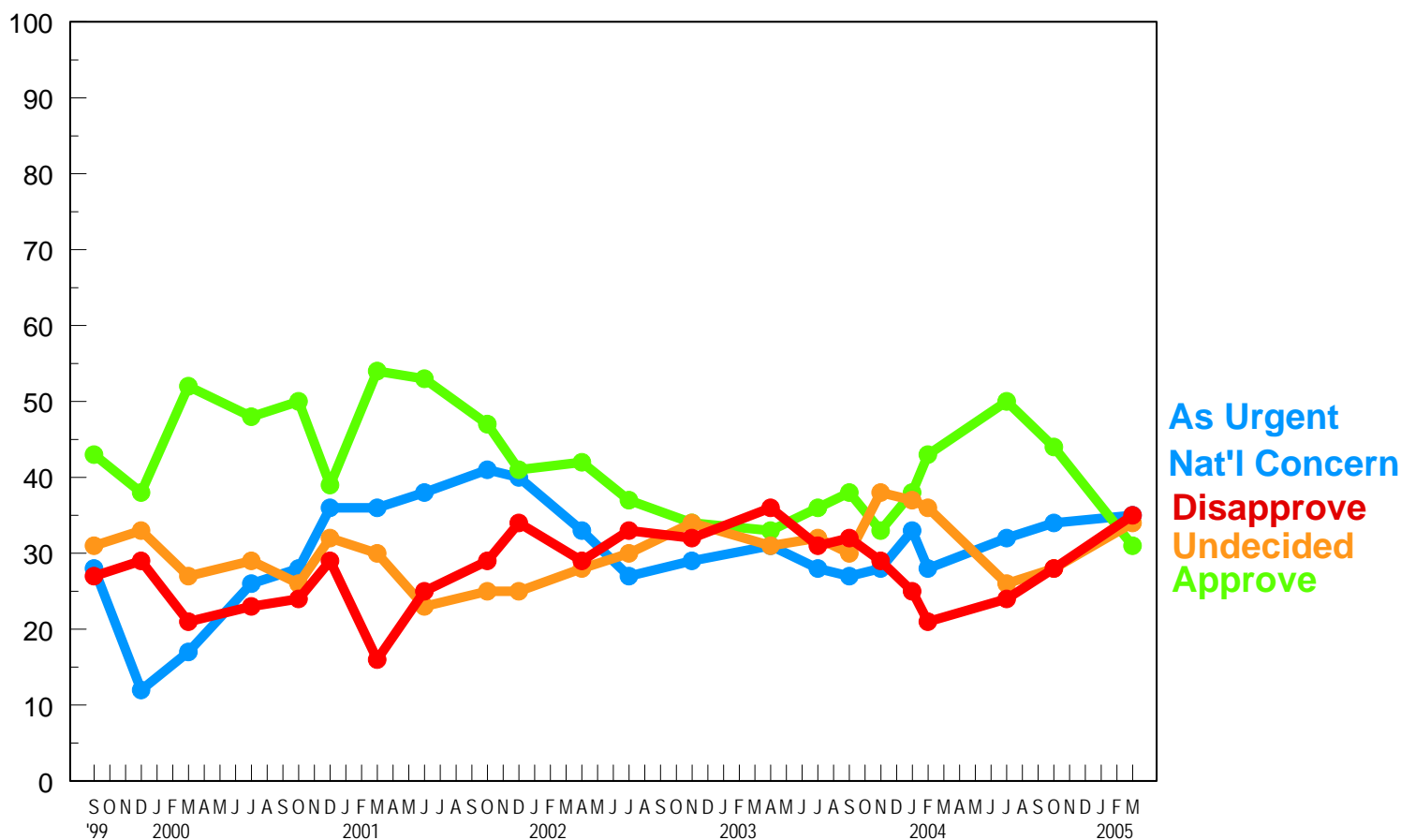
National issues	1999	2000	Mar 01	Jun 01	Oct 01	Dec 01	Apr 02	Jul 02	Nov 02	Apr 03	Aug 03	Nov 03	Jan 04	Feb 04	Jun 04	Oct 04	Mar 05
	Controlling inflation	24	21	26	23	24	26	27	22	31	29	30	27	31	34	21	21
Reducing the great poverty of many Filipinos	28	24	29	23	24	23	26	25	31	28	32	30	32	33	23	23	27
Eradicating graft and corruption in government	27	23	28	25	24	23	32	26	30	29	26	31	35	36	24	21	28
Increasing the pay of workers	24	25	28	22	22	22	28	23	31	26	27	28	32	33	20	20	29
Curbing widespread criminality	24	25	33	25	22	23	26	27	33	30	30	34	34	33	27	28	31
Economic recovery	27	26	28	26	23	23	30	23	34	30	31	31	35	38	26	27	33
Increasing peace in the country	32	29	30	23	25	25	28	30	34	31	32	38	37	36	26	28	34
Providing access to affordable and dependable electric power	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	27	31	35
Stopping the widespread destruction and abuse of our environment	31	29	33	26	30	27	35	31	37	32	36	38	40	39	30	32	36
Putting into order the government's finances to avoid a huge deficit and the need to borrow	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	37
Restoring the people's trust in the government and its officials	---	---	32	28	29	29	38	36	43	37	34	36	42	40	33	35	39
Effectively enforcing the law on ordinary as well as influential people	35	32	36	32	27	30	37	34	41	35	36	40	42	38	31	37	39
Encouraging new investment to provide more jobs	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	32	31	40
Preparing to successfully face any kind of terrorism	---	---	---	---	25	27	31	29	38	37	35	36	38	39	32	31	40

Table 10
DISAPPROVAL RATINGS OF THE NATIONAL
ADMINISTRATION ON SELECTED NATIONAL ISSUES
 May 1999 to March 2005 / Philippines

National issues	1999	2000	Mar 01	Jun 01	Oct 01	Dec 01	Apr 02	Jul 02	Nov 02	Apr 03	Aug 03	Nov 03	Jan 04	Feb 04	Jun 04	Oct 04	Mar 05
Encouraging new investment to provide more jobs	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	23	29	29
Preparing to successfully face any kind of terrorism	---	---	---	---	30	32	24	31	27	31	30	25	21	22	23	28	29
Curbing widespread criminality	34	30	19	25	33	39	39	39	35	39	32	32	25	24	24	28	29
Increasing peace in the country	28	24	16	25	29	34	29	33	32	36	31	29	25	21	24	28	35
Effectively enforcing the law on ordinary as well as influential people	28	28	18	19	28	34	32	35	27	34	33	31	29	26	29	31	36
Stopping the widespread destruction and abuse of our environment	33	29	22	21	29	32	31	34	27	33	28	30	23	25	30	33	37
Restoring the people's trust in the government and its officials	---	---	16	19	29	35	29	32	29	35	36	40	28	27	32	33	38
Providing access to affordable and dependable electric power	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	29	31	38
Economic recovery	31	36	14	22	29	33	32	39	31	37	31	35	27	19	31	37	38
Putting into order the government's finances to avoid a huge deficit and the need to borrow	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	42
Increasing the pay of workers	42	38	26	27	35	40	39	41	38	42	42	46	34	31	39	45	45
Eradicating graft and corruption in government	42	42	26	24	33	41	41	44	43	47	45	43	34	32	40	47	49
Reducing the great poverty of many Filipinos	48	44	29	30	38	44	47	46	43	49	42	47	39	33	46	48	51
Controlling inflation	47	47	30	32	37	40	46	47	41	44	44	47	40	33	48	54	53

"PEACE IN THE COUNTRY"

Chart 3
PERCEIVED URGENCY OF SELECTED NATIONAL ISSUES AND
THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION'S PERFORMANCE RATINGS:
"Increasing peace in the country"
September 1999 to March 2005 / Philippines



Survey Dates	As Urgent Concern	Approve	Undecided	Disapprove
Sep 1999	28	43	31	27
Dec 1999	12	38	33	29
Mar 2000	17	52	27	21
Jul 2000	26	48	29	23
Oct 2000	28	50	26	24
Dec 2000	36	39	32	29
Mar 2001	36	54	30	16
Jun 2001	38	53	23	25
Oct 2001	41	47	25	29
Dec 2001	40	41	25	34
Apr 2002	33	42	28	29

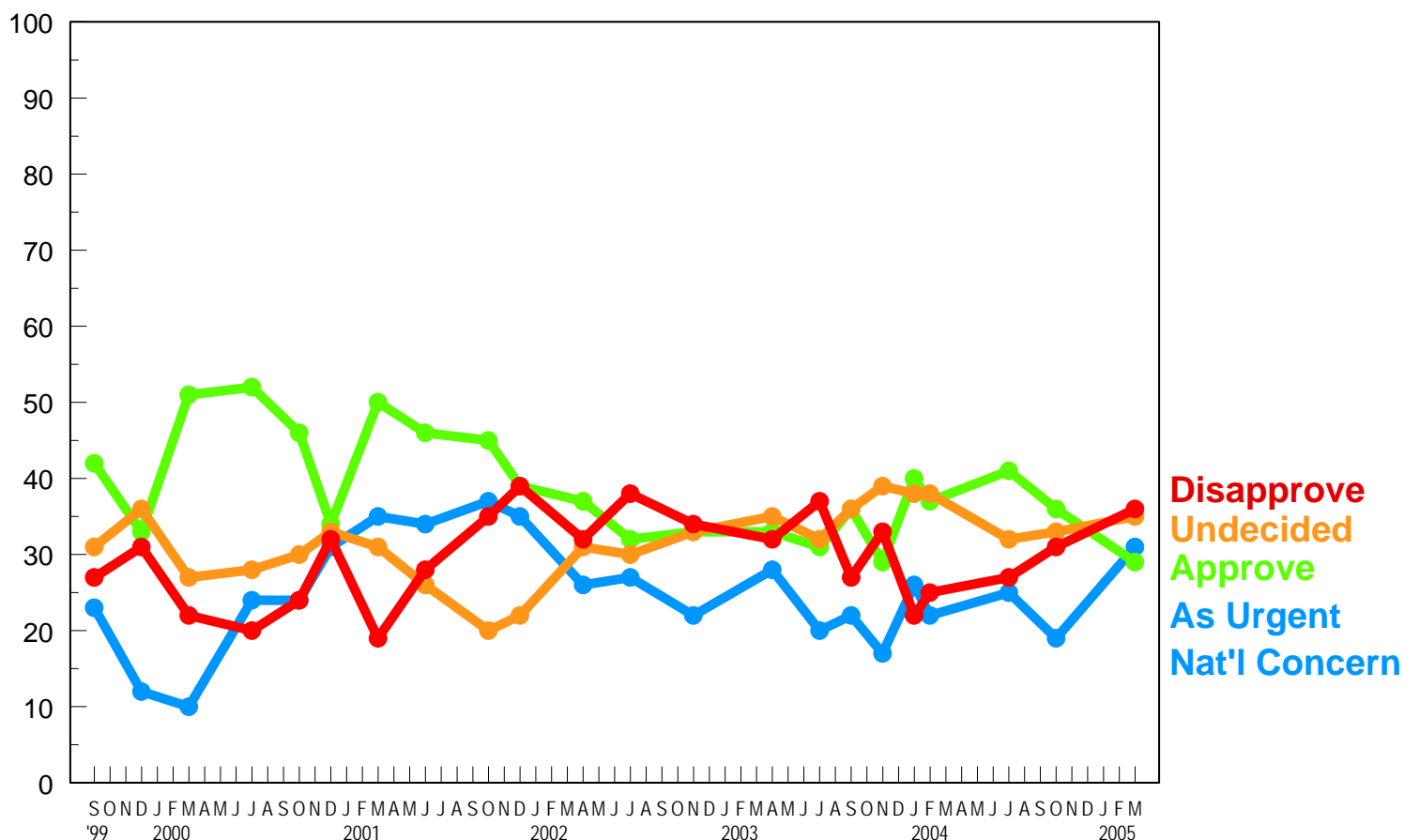
Survey Dates	As Urgent Concern	Approve	Undecided	Disapprove
Jul 2002	27	37	30	33
Nov 2002	29	34	34	32
Apr 2003	31	33	31	36
Aug 2003	28	36	32	31
Sep 2003	27	38	30	32
Nov 2003	28	33	38	29
Jan 2004	33	38	37	25
Feb 2004	28	43	36	21
Jul 2004	32	50	26	24
Oct 2004	34	44	28	28
Mar 2005	35	31	34	35

Notes: (1) % Approve = % Truly Approve plus % Approve; % Disapprove = % Disapprove plus % Truly Disapprove.
 (2) Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding off or to Don't Know and Refuse responses.

Chart 4 PERCEIVED URGENCY OF SELECTED NATIONAL ISSUES AND THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION'S PERFORMANCE RATINGS:

"Increasing peace in the country"

September 1999 to March 2005 / National Capital Region

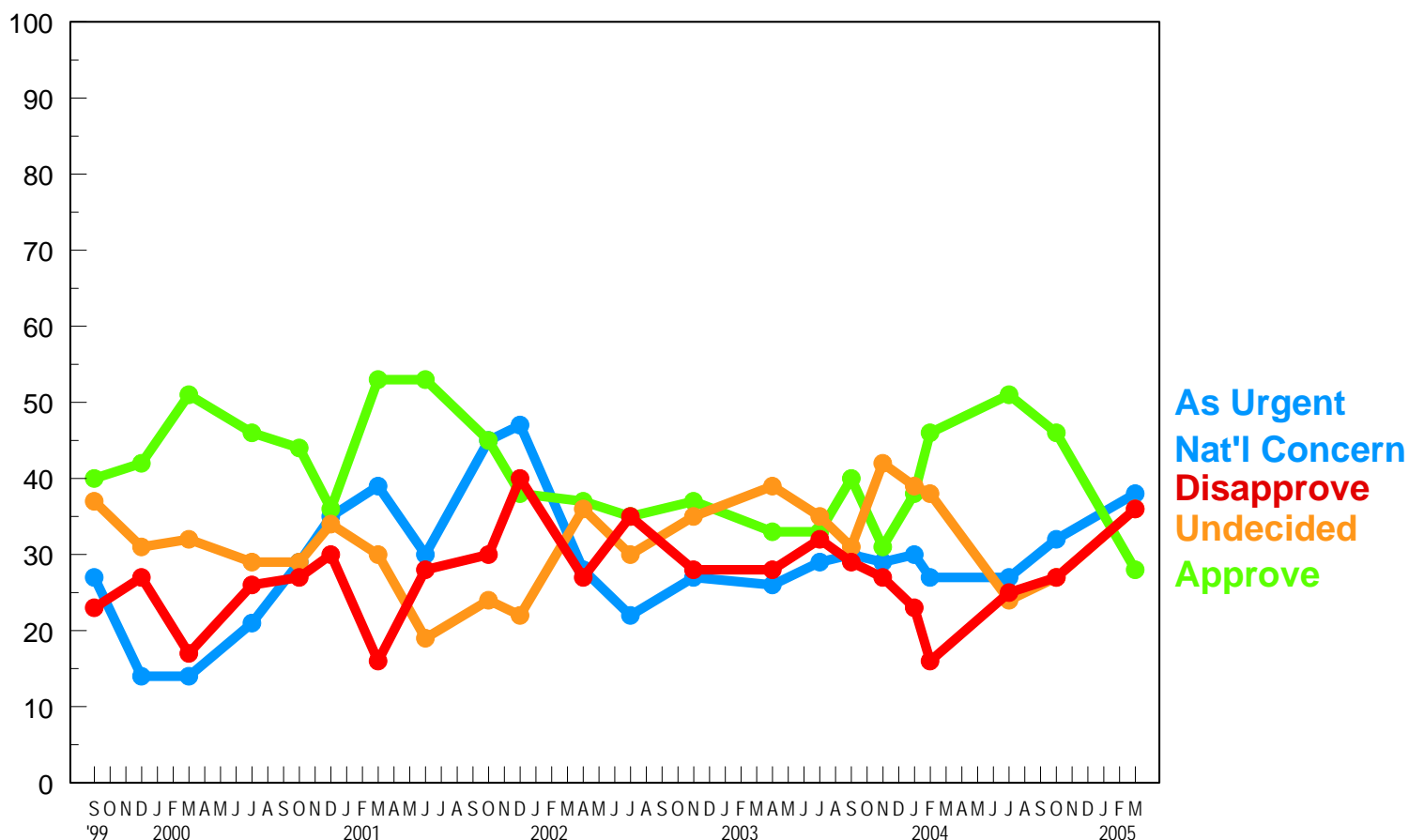


Survey Dates	As Urgent Concern	Approve	Undecided	Disapprove
Sep 1999	23	42	31	27
Dec 1999	12	33	36	31
Mar 2000	10	51	27	22
Jul 2000	24	52	28	20
Oct 2000	24	46	30	24
Dec 2000	31	34	33	32
Mar 2001	35	50	31	19
Jun 2001	34	46	26	28
Oct 2001	37	45	20	35
Dec 2001	35	39	22	39
Apr 2002	26	37	31	32

Survey Dates	As Urgent Concern	Approve	Undecided	Disapprove
Jul 2002	27	32	30	38
Nov 2002	22	33	33	34
Apr 2003	28	33	35	32
Aug 2003	20	31	32	37
Sep 2003	22	36	36	27
Nov 2003	17	29	39	33
Jan 2004	26	40	38	22
Feb 2004	22	37	38	25
Jul 2004	25	41	32	27
Oct 2004	19	36	33	31
Mar 2005	31	29	35	36

Notes: (1) % Approve = % Truly Approve plus % Approve; % Disapprove = % Disapprove plus % Truly Disapprove.
 (2) Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding off or to Don't Know and Refuse responses.

Chart 5
PERCEIVED URGENCY OF SELECTED NATIONAL ISSUES AND
THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION'S PERFORMANCE RATINGS:
"Increasing peace in the country"
September 1999 to March 2005 / Balance Luzon

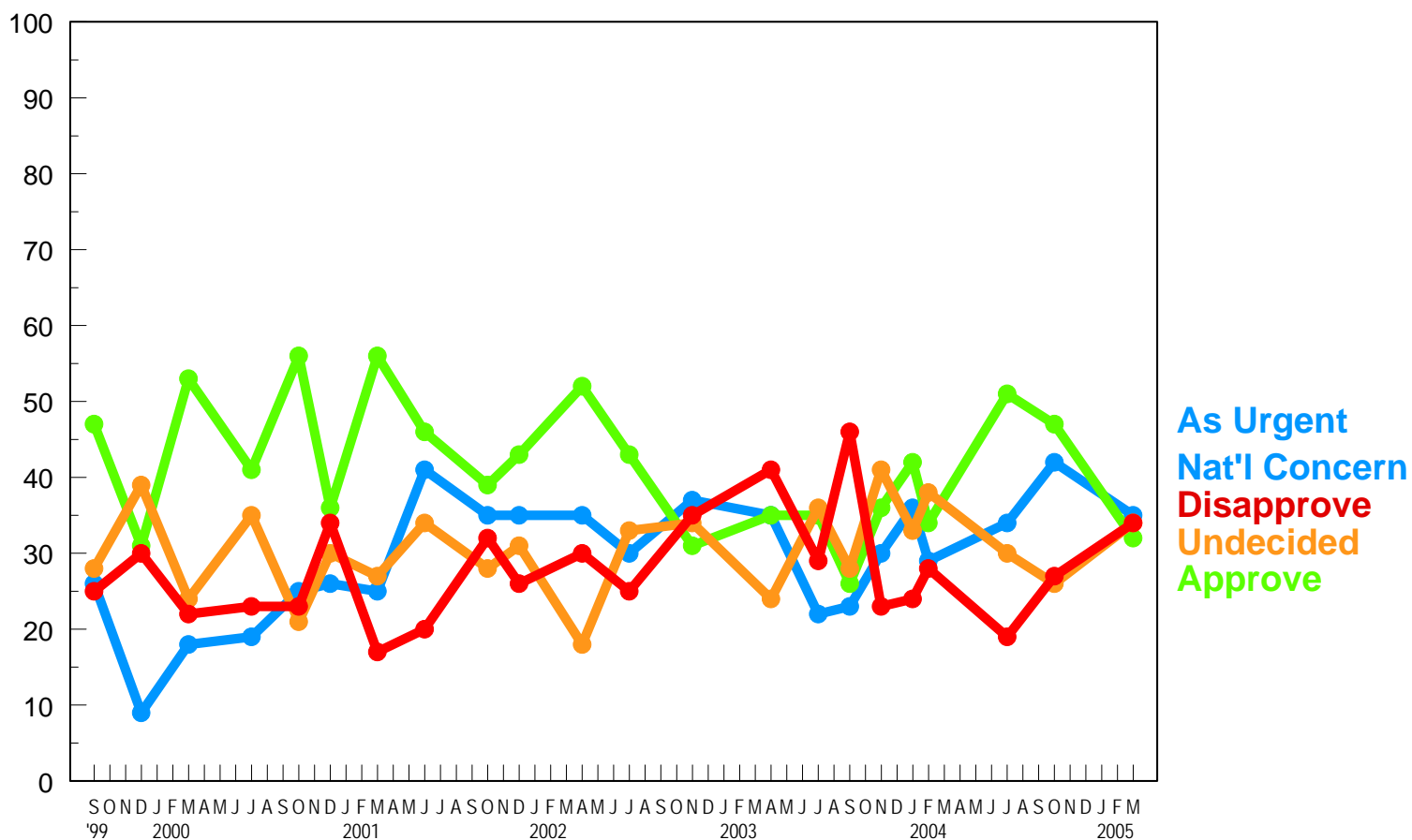


Survey Dates	As Urgent Concern	Approve	Undecided	Disapprove
Sep 1999	27	40	37	23
Dec 1999	14	42	31	27
Mar 2000	14	51	32	17
Jul 2000	21	46	29	26
Oct 2000	29	44	29	27
Dec 2000	35	36	34	30
Mar 2001	39	53	30	16
Jun 2001	30	53	19	28
Oct 2001	45	45	24	30
Dec 2001	47	38	22	40
Apr 2002	28	37	36	27

Survey Dates	As Urgent Concern	Approve	Undecided	Disapprove
Jul 2002	22	35	30	35
Nov 2002	27	37	35	28
Apr 2003	26	33	39	28
Aug 2003	29	33	35	32
Sep 2003	30	40	31	29
Nov 2003	29	31	42	27
Jan 2004	30	38	39	23
Feb 2004	27	46	38	16
Jul 2004	27	51	24	25
Oct 2004	32	46	27	27
Mar 2005	38	28	36	36

Notes: (1) % Approve = % Truly Approve plus % Approve; % Disapprove = % Disapprove plus % Truly Disapprove.
 (2) Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding off or to Don't Know and Refuse responses.

Chart 6
PERCEIVED URGENCY OF SELECTED NATIONAL ISSUES AND
THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION'S PERFORMANCE RATINGS:
"Increasing peace in the country"
September 1999 to March 2005 / Visayas

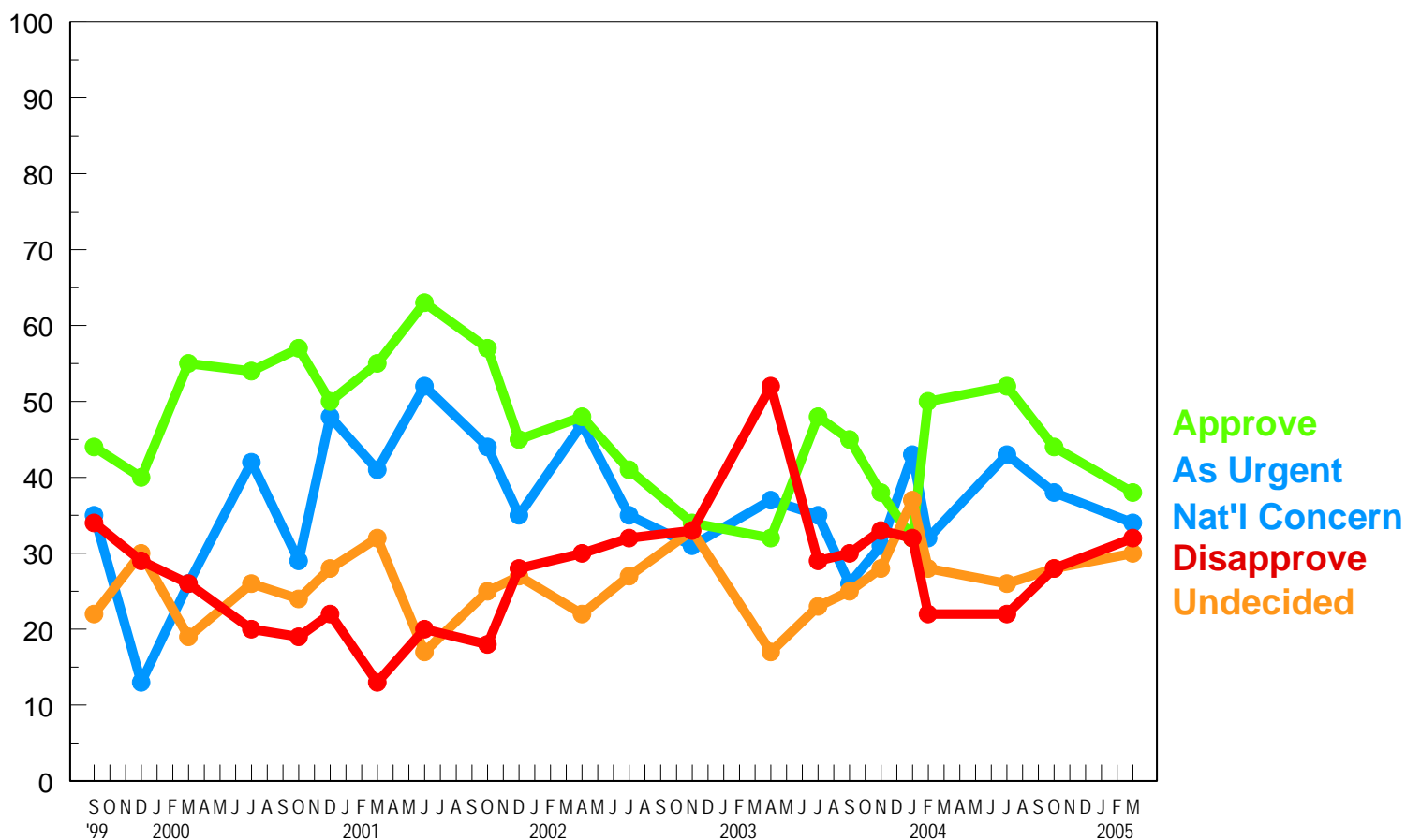


Survey Dates	As Urgent Concern	Approve	Undecided	Disapprove
Sep 1999	26	47	28	25
Dec 1999	9	31	39	30
Mar 2000	18	53	24	22
Jul 2000	19	41	35	23
Oct 2000	25	56	21	23
Dec 2000	26	36	30	34
Mar 2001	25	56	27	17
Jun 2001	41	46	34	20
Oct 2001	35	39	28	32
Dec 2001	35	43	31	26
Apr 2002	35	52	18	30

Survey Dates	As Urgent Concern	Approve	Undecided	Disapprove
Jul 2002	30	43	33	25
Nov 2002	37	31	34	35
Apr 2003	35	35	24	41
Aug 2003	22	35	36	29
Sep 2003	23	26	28	46
Nov 2003	30	36	41	23
Jan 2004	36	42	33	24
Feb 2004	29	34	38	28
Jul 2004	34	51	30	19
Oct 2004	42	47	26	27
Mar 2005	35	32	34	34

Notes: (1) % Approve = % Truly Approve plus % Approve; % Disapprove = % Disapprove plus % Truly Disapprove.
 (2) Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding off or to Don't Know and Refuse responses.

Chart 7
PERCEIVED URGENCY OF SELECTED NATIONAL ISSUES AND
THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION'S PERFORMANCE RATINGS:
"Increasing peace in the country"
September 1999 to March 2005 / Mindanao



Survey Dates	As Urgent Concern	Approve	Undecided	Disapprove
Sep 1999	35	44	22	34
Dec 1999	13	40	30	29
Mar 2000	26	55	19	26
Jul 2000	42	54	26	20
Oct 2000	29	57	24	19
Dec 2000	48	50	28	22
Mar 2001	41	55	32	13
Jun 2001	52	63	17	20
Oct 2001	44	57	25	18
Dec 2001	35	45	27	28
Apr 2002	47	48	22	30

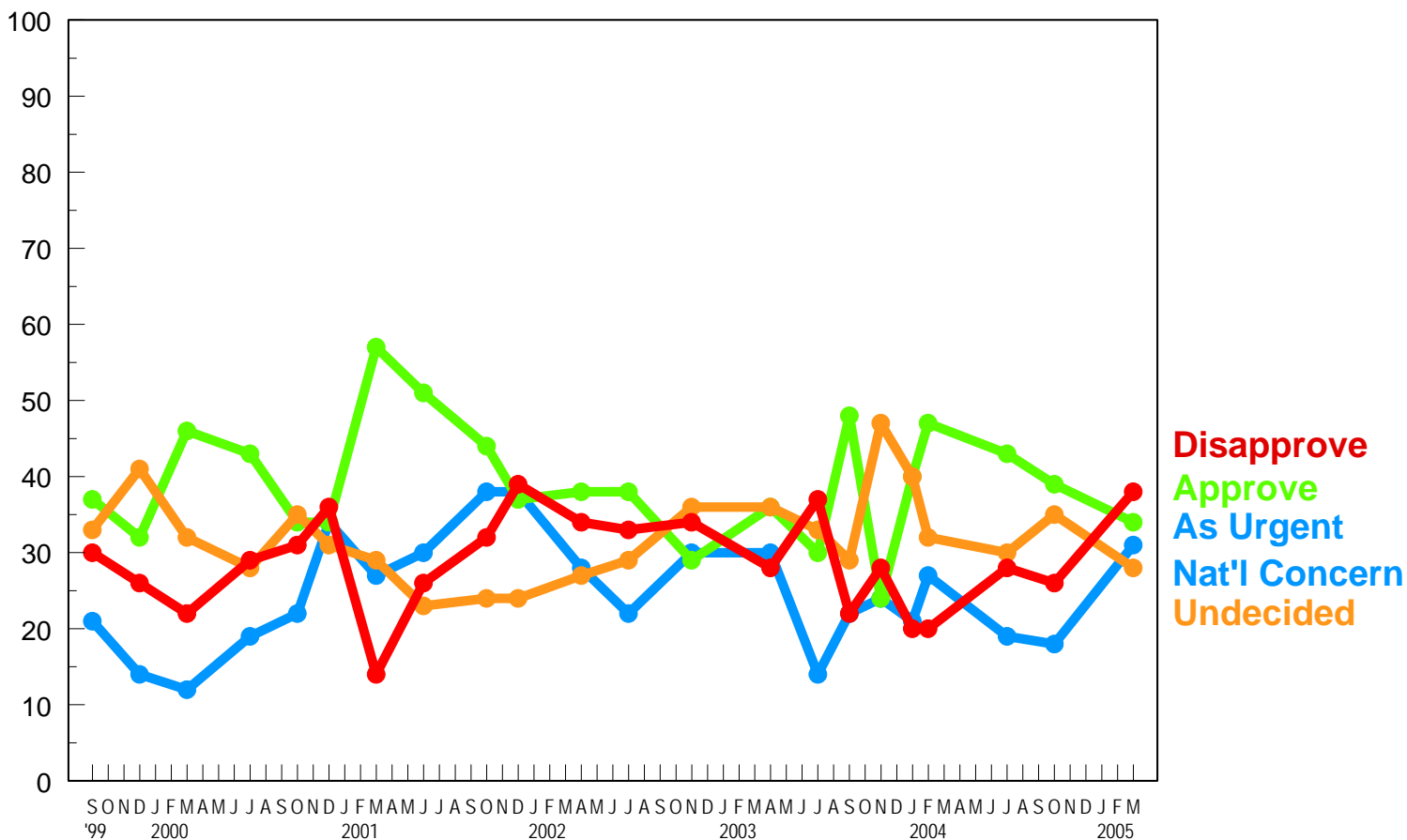
Survey Dates	As Urgent Concern	Approve	Undecided	Disapprove
Jul 2002	35	41	27	32
Nov 2002	31	34	33	33
Apr 2003	37	32	17	52
Aug 2003	35	48	23	29
Sep 2003	26	45	25	30
Nov 2003	31	38	28	33
Jan 2004	43	32	37	32
Feb 2004	32	50	28	22
Jul 2004	43	52	26	22
Oct 2004	38	44	28	28
Mar 2005	34	38	30	32

Notes: (1) % Approve = % Truly Approve plus % Approve; % Disapprove = % Disapprove plus % Truly Disapprove.
 (2) Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding off or to Don't Know and Refuse responses.

Chart 8 PERCEIVED URGENCY OF SELECTED NATIONAL ISSUES AND THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION'S PERFORMANCE RATINGS:

"Increasing peace in the country"

September 1999 to March 2005 / Class ABC / Philippines



Survey Dates	As Urgent Concern	Approve	Undecided	Disapprove
Sep 1999	21	37	33	30
Dec 1999	14	32	41	26
Mar 2000	12	46	32	22
Jul 2000	19	43	28	29
Oct 2000	22	34	35	31
Dec 2000	34	34	31	36
Mar 2001	27	57	29	14
Jun 2001	30	51	23	26
Oct 2001	38	44	24	32
Dec 2001	38	37	24	39
Apr 2002	28	38	27	34

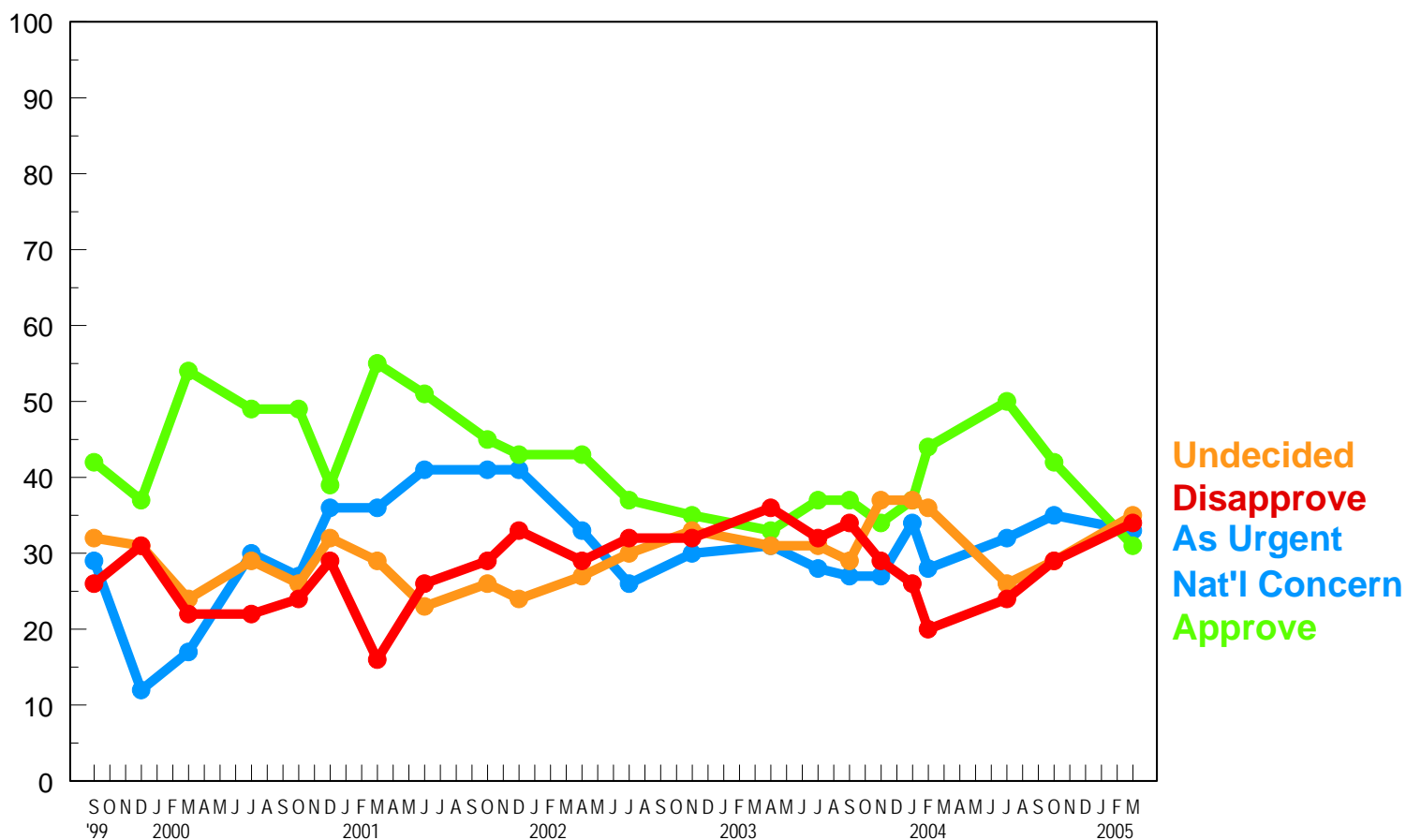
Survey Dates	As Urgent Concern	Approve	Undecided	Disapprove
Jul 2002	22	38	29	33
Nov 2002	30	29	36	34
Apr 2003	30	36	36	28
Aug 2003	14	30	33	37
Sep 2003	22	48	29	22
Nov 2003	24	24	47	28
Jan 2004	21	40	40	20
Feb 2004	27	47	32	20
Jul 2004	19	43	30	28
Oct 2004	18	39	35	26
Mar 2005	31	34	28	38

Notes: (1) % Approve = % Truly Approve plus % Approve; % Disapprove = % Disapprove plus % Truly Disapprove.
 (2) Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding off or to Don't Know and Refuse responses.

Chart 9 PERCEIVED URGENCY OF SELECTED NATIONAL ISSUES AND THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION'S PERFORMANCE RATINGS:

"Increasing peace in the country"

September 1999 to March 2005 / Class D / Philippines



Survey Dates	As Urgent Concern	Approve	Undecided	Disapprove
Sep 1999	29	42	32	26
Dec 1999	12	37	31	31
Mar 2000	17	54	24	22
Jul 2000	30	49	29	22
Oct 2000	27	49	26	24
Dec 2000	36	39	32	29
Mar 2001	36	55	29	16
Jun 2001	41	51	23	26
Oct 2001	41	45	26	29
Dec 2001	41	43	24	33
Apr 2002	33	43	27	29

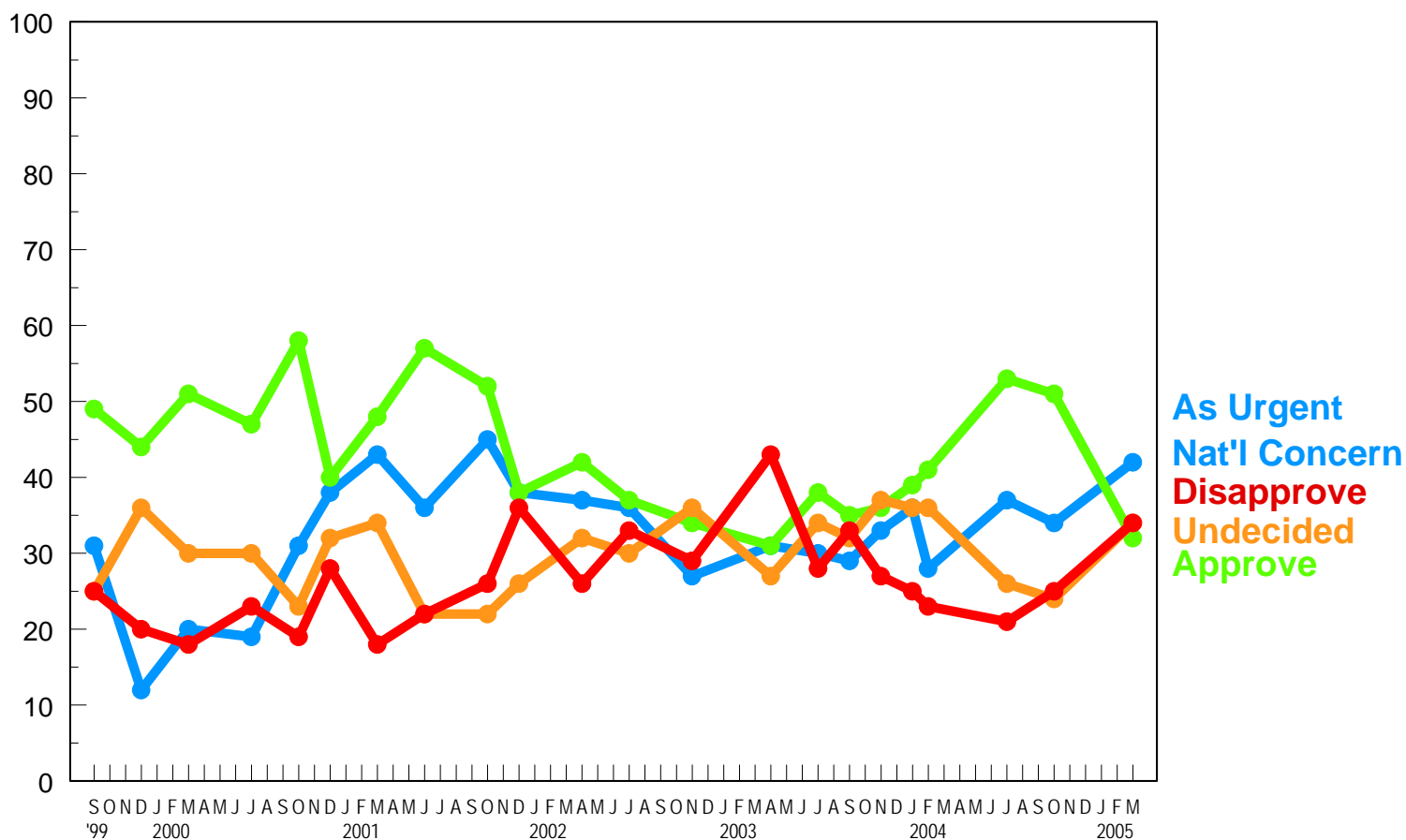
Survey Dates	As Urgent Concern	Approve	Undecided	Disapprove
Jul 2002	26	37	30	32
Nov 2002	30	35	33	32
Apr 2003	31	33	31	36
Aug 2003	28	37	31	32
Sep 2003	27	37	29	34
Nov 2003	27	34	37	29
Jan 2004	34	37	37	26
Feb 2004	28	44	36	20
Jul 2004	32	50	26	24
Oct 2004	35	42	29	29
Mar 2005	33	31	35	34

Notes: (1) % Approve = % Truly Approve plus % Approve; % Disapprove = % Disapprove plus % Truly Disapprove.
(2) Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding off or to Don't Know and Refuse responses.

Chart 10 PERCEIVED URGENCY OF SELECTED NATIONAL ISSUES AND THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION'S PERFORMANCE RATINGS:

"Increasing peace in the country"

September 1999 to March 2005 / Class E / Philippines



Survey Dates	As Urgent Concern	Approve	Undecided	Disapprove
Sep 1999	31	49	25	25
Dec 1999	12	44	36	20
Mar 2000	20	51	30	18
Jul 2000	19	47	30	23
Oct 2000	31	58	23	19
Dec 2000	38	40	32	28
Mar 2001	43	48	34	18
Jun 2001	36	57	22	22
Oct 2001	45	52	22	26
Dec 2001	38	38	26	36
Apr 2002	37	42	32	26

Survey Dates	As Urgent Concern	Approve	Undecided	Disapprove
Jul 2002	36	37	30	33
Nov 2002	27	34	36	29
Apr 2003	31	31	27	43
Aug 2003	30	38	34	28
Sep 2003	29	35	32	33
Nov 2003	33	36	37	27
Jan 2004	36	39	36	25
Feb 2004	28	41	36	23
Jul 2004	37	53	26	21
Oct 2004	34	51	24	25
Mar 2005	42	32	34	34

Notes: (1) % Approve = % Truly Approve plus % Approve; % Disapprove = % Disapprove plus % Truly Disapprove.
(2) Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding off or to Don't Know and Refuse responses.

Table 11
PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF
THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION ON SPECIFIC ISSUES:
"Increasing peace in the country"
 March 3 - 16, 2005 / Philippines
 (Row Percent)

Demographic variable	(Sample percentage)	Approve	Undecided	Disapprove
Total Philippines	(100%)	31	34	35
NCR	(15%)	29	35	36
Balance Luzon	(42%)	28	36	36
Urban	(20%)	28	36	36
Rural	(23%)	27	36	36
Visayas	(20%)	32	34	34
Urban	(8%)	38	26	36
Rural	(12%)	29	38	33
Mindanao	(23%)	38	30	32
Urban	(9%)	35	33	32
Rural	(14%)	39	29	32
Total Urban	(51%)	31	34	35
Total Rural	(49%)	31	35	34
Class ABC	(7%)	34	28	38
TOTAL D	(66%)	31	35	34
D1 (owns res'l lot)	(39%)	30	37	33
D2 (does not own res'l lot)	(27%)	31	32	37
E	(27%)	32	34	34
Male	(50%)	30	37	33
Female	(50%)	32	32	36
18-24 years old	(14%)	36	34	30
25-34	(26%)	32	31	37
35-44	(22%)	26	39	35
45-54	(19%)	34	31	36
55-64	(12%)	31	33	35
65 & up	(8%)	27	42	31
No formal educ/elem grad	(26%)	29	36	36
Some HS/some vocational	(15%)	32	31	37
Completed HS/vocational	(30%)	33	35	33
Some college	(14%)	33	37	31
Completed coll/post coll	(15%)	30	32	38
Total Working	(55%)	32	34	34
Government	(5%)	37	39	25
Private	(15%)	35	39	27
Self-employed	(22%)	28	32	40
Farmer/Fisherfolk	(13%)	33	31	36
Not Working	(45%)	30	34	35

Q104. Nais naming malaman ang inyong opinyon tungkol sa pagganap sa tungkulin ng administrasyon ni Presidente Arroyo sa paghara: nito sa mga sumusunod na isyung pambansa. Sa bawat isyung mabanggit, maaari bang pakisabi ninyo kung kayo ay TALAGANG APROBADO, MAAARING APROBADO AT MAAARING HINDI APROBADO, HINDI APROBADO o TALAGANG HINDI APROBADO sa pagganap sa tungkulin ng pambansang administrasyon?
 - pagpapalaganap ng kapayapaan sa bansa

Note: (1) % Approve = % Truly Approve plus % Somewhat Approve; % Disapprove = % Somewhat Disapprove plus % Truly Disapprove
 (2) Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding off or to Don't Know and Refuse responses

Table 12
COMPARATIVE APPROVAL RATINGS OF
THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION ON SPECIFIC ISSUES:
"Increasing peace in the country"
September 1999 to March 2005/ Philippines
(Row Percent)

Demographic variable	Approval										Changes*
	'99 (A)	'00 (B)	'01 (C)	'02 (D)	'03 (E)	Jan 04 (F)	Feb 04 (G)	Jun 04 (H)	Oct 04 (I)	Mar 05 (J)	Mar05 - Oct04 (J - I)
Total Philippines	41	47	49	38	35	38	43	50	44	31	- 13
NCR	38	46	45	34	32	40	37	41	36	29	- 7
Balance Luzon	41	44	47	36	34	38	46	51	46	28	- 18
Visayas	39	47	46	42	33	42	34	51	47	32	- 15
Mindanao	42	54	55	41	41	32	50	52	44	38	- 6
Total Urban	39	46	48	37	35	39	42	47	39	31	- 8
Total Rural	42	48	50	39	35	36	44	53	50	31	- 19
Class ABC	35	39	47	35	35	40	47	43	39	34	- 5
TOTAL D	40	48	49	38	35	37	44	50	42	31	- 11
D1 (owns res'l lot)	38	48	47	39	37	37	45	50	41	30	- 11
D2 (does not own res'l lot)	42	48	50	38	33	37	42	50	45	31	- 14
E	47	49	49	38	35	39	41	53	51	32	- 19
Male	41	49	49	40	36	38	44	50	45	30	- 15
Female	40	46	48	36	35	37	43	50	44	32	- 12
18-24 years old	46	50	50	42	36	39	45	48	40	36	- 4
25-34	42	47	49	39	37	38	39	46	42	32	- 10
35-44	43	49	48	36	33	37	40	52	45	26	- 19
45-54	35	46	50	36	38	35	46	54	51	34	- 17
55-64	36	45	49	37	36	38	52	55	42	31	- 11
65 & up	32	40	44	36	31	42	46	48	51	27	- 24
No formal educ/elem grad	41	47	48	36	35	33	43	52	49	29	- 20
Some HS/some vocational	42	50	52	42	36	38	44	57	53	32	- 21
Completed HS/vocational	44	48	51	41	36	41	43	49	42	33	- 9
Some college	39	45	48	34	38	41	44	46	38	33	- 5
Completed coll/post coll	35	44	44	36	32	35	42	47	36	30	- 6
Total Working	42	48	49	37	35	37	42	49	45	32	- 13
Government	40	50	52	39	37	47	53	61	45	37	- 8
Private	45	48	51	39	34	39	40	48	42	35	- 7
Self-employed	44	47	48	34	34	35	45	50	42	28	- 14
Farmer/Fisherfolk	37	49	48	42	36	34	34	46	51	33	- 18
Not Working	38	46	48	39	35	38	45	51	44	30	- 14

Notes: (1) *Change = Figures of March 2005 minus Figures of October 2004.
(2) Figures of 1999 are averages of September and December 1999 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys.
(3) Figures of 2000 are averages of March, July, October and December 2000 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys.
(4) Figures of 2001 are averages of March, June, October and December 2001 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys.
(5) Figures of 2002 are averages of April, July and November 2002 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys.
(6) Figures of 2003 are averages of April, August, September and November 2003 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys.

Table 13
COMPARATIVE UNDECIDED RATINGS OF
THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION ON SPECIFIC ISSUES:
"Increasing peace in the country"
 September 1999 to March 2005/ Philippines
 (Row Percent)

Demographic variable	Undecided										Changes*
	'99 (A)	'00 (B)	'01 (C)	'02 (D)	'03 (E)	Jan '04 (F)	Feb '04 (G)	Jun '04 (H)	Oct '04 (I)	Mar '05 (J)	Mar05 - Oct04 (J - I)
Total Philippines	32	29	26	31	33	37	36	26	28	34	+ 6
NCR	34	30	25	31	36	38	38	32	33	35	+ 2
Balance Luzon	34	31	24	34	37	39	38	24	27	36	+ 9
Visayas	34	28	30	28	32	33	38	30	26	34	+ 8
Mindanao	26	24	25	27	23	37	28	26	28	30	+ 2
Total Urban	31	29	25	32	32	38	35	29	30	34	+ 4
Total Rural	34	29	26	30	33	37	36	24	25	35	+10
Class ABC	37	32	25	31	36	40	32	30	35	28	- 7
TOTAL D	32	28	26	30	32	37	36	26	29	35	+ 6
D1 (owns res'l lot)	33	28	27	32	32	37	34	27	29	37	+ 8
D2 (does not own res'l lot)	30	29	25	27	33	38	39	25	28	32	+ 4
E	31	29	26	33	33	36	36	26	24	34	+10
Male	31	27	26	29	31	35	34	26	25	37	+12
Female	34	31	26	32	34	39	37	27	30	32	+ 2
18-24 years old	29	26	24	28	36	38	33	28	31	34	+ 3
25-34	32	28	24	29	33	37	39	32	26	31	+ 5
35-44	31	28	28	32	34	38	39	26	28	39	+11
45-54	34	30	26	34	28	38	34	26	27	31	+ 4
55-64	37	30	26	34	30	38	27	19	30	33	+ 3
65 & up	36	36	33	33	33	32	37	20	25	42	+17
No formal educ/elem grad	35	30	28	33	33	41	33	24	25	36	+11
Some HS/some vocational	33	26	23	29	31	37	39	19	19	31	+12
Completed HS/vocational	30	29	26	30	35	35	34	29	33	35	+ 2
Some college	29	31	24	31	30	35	39	28	27	37	+10
Completed coll/post coll	35	26	26	28	33	37	35	30	34	32	- 2
Total Working	30	27	25	31	31	36	35	28	28	34	+ 6
Government	34	22	26	31	37	30	26	20	30	39	+ 9
Private	27	25	24	30	35	42	37	28	27	39	+12
Self-employed	29	30	25	33	29	35	32	29	33	32	- 1
Farmer/Fisherfolk	34	27	28	28	27	33	42	28	22	31	+ 9
Not Working	34	30	26	30	34	39	36	25	28	34	+ 6

Notes: (1) *Change = Figures of March 2005 minus Figures of October 2004.
 (2) Figures of 1999 are averages of September and December 1999 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys.
 (3) Figures of 2000 are averages of March, July, October and December 2000 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys.
 (4) Figures of 2001 are averages of March, June, October and December 2001 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys.
 (5) Figures of 2002 are averages of April, July and November 2002 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys.
 (6) Figures of 2003 are averages of April, August, September and November 2003 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys.

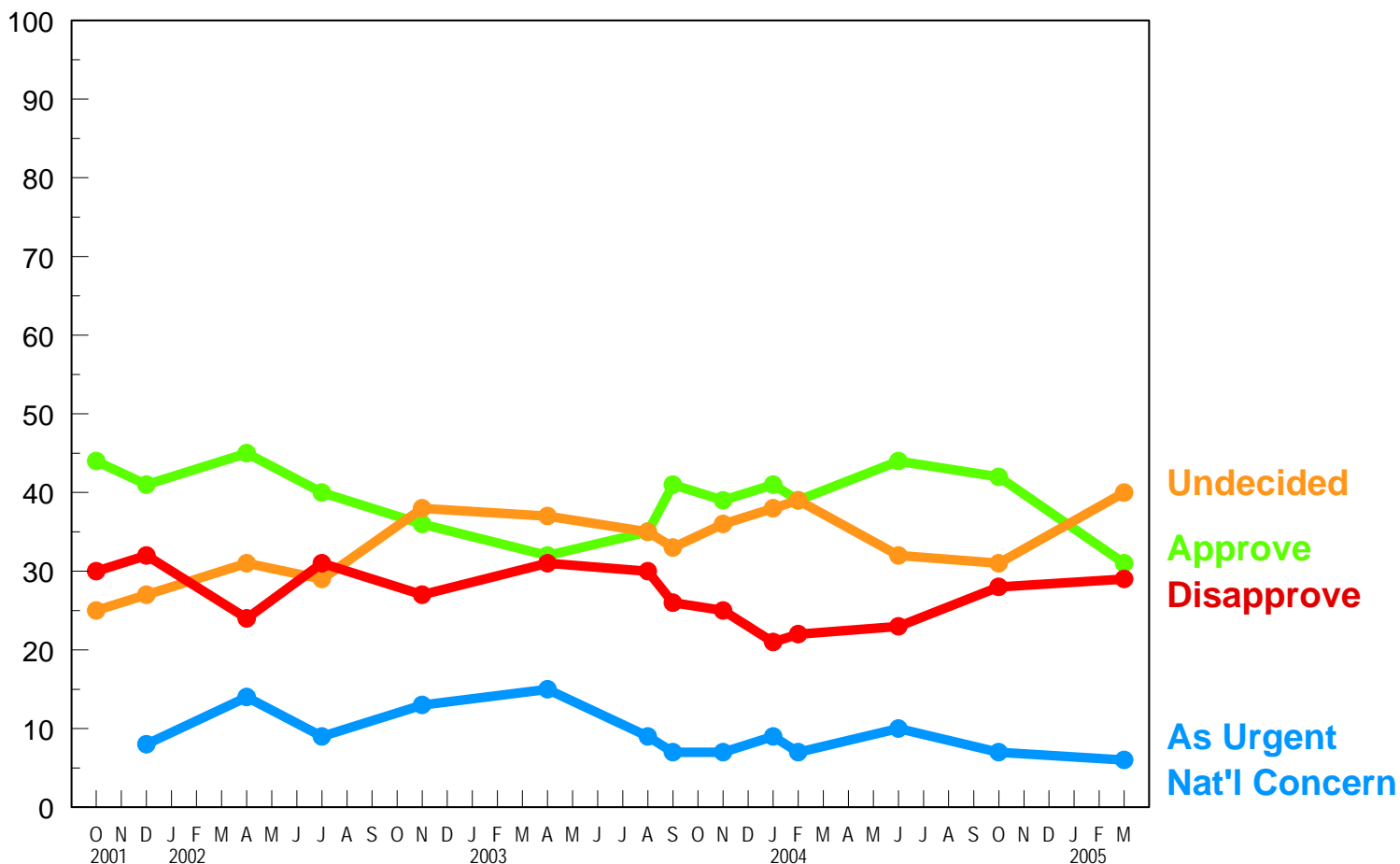
Table 14
COMPARATIVE DISAPPROVAL RATINGS OF
THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION ON SPECIFIC ISSUES:
"Increasing peace in the country"
September 1999 to March 2005/ Philippines
(Row Percent)

Demographic variable	Disapproval										Changes*
	'99 (A)	'00 (B)	'01 (C)	'02 (D)	'03 (E)	Jan 04 (F)	Feb 04 (G)	Jun 04 (H)	Oct 04 (I)	Mar 05 (J)	Mar05 - Oct04 (J - I)
Total Philippines	28	24	26	31	32	25	21	24	28	35	+ 7
NCR	29	25	30	35	32	22	25	27	31	36	+ 5
Balance Luzon	25	25	29	30	29	23	16	25	27	36	+ 9
Visayas	28	26	24	30	35	24	28	19	27	34	+ 7
Mindanao	32	22	20	32	36	32	22	22	28	32	+ 4
Total Urban	30	25	27	31	33	23	22	24	31	35	+ 4
Total Rural	25	24	25	31	32	27	20	23	25	34	+ 9
Class ABC	28	30	28	34	29	20	20	28	26	38	+12
TOTAL D	29	24	26	31	33	26	20	24	29	34	+ 5
D1 (owns res'l lot)	29	25	27	29	32	26	22	23	30	33	+ 3
D2 (does not own res'l lot)	29	24	25	35	34	25	19	25	27	37	+10
E	23	22	26	29	33	25	23	21	25	34	+ 9
Male	29	25	26	31	34	26	22	24	30	33	+ 3
Female	27	24	26	31	31	24	20	23	26	36	+10
18-24 years old	26	24	26	31	29	23	22	24	29	30	+ 1
25-34	27	26	28	32	31	25	22	22	33	37	+ 4
35-44	27	23	25	32	34	26	21	22	27	35	+ 8
45-54	31	25	25	30	34	26	20	20	22	36	+14
55-64	28	24	27	29	34	25	21	26	28	35	+ 7
65 & up	33	24	23	30	36	26	17	33	24	31	+ 7
No formal educ/elem grad	26	22	25	31	33	25	24	24	26	36	+10
Some HS/some vocational	25	25	25	29	34	25	17	25	29	37	+ 8
Completed HS/vocational	28	23	24	28	30	24	22	22	25	33	+ 8
Some college	33	25	28	35	32	24	17	26	35	31	- 4
Completed coll/post coll	31	30	31	35	35	28	22	23	30	38	+ 8
Total Working	28	25	26	31	34	27	23	23	27	34	+ 7
Government	28	28	23	30	27	23	21	20	25	25	0
Private	29	28	26	31	32	19	22	24	31	27	- 4
Self-employed	27	23	28	32	36	30	23	22	25	40	+15
Farmer/Fisherfolk	30	24	24	30	37	33	24	26	27	36	+ 9
Not Working	28	23	26	31	31	23	19	24	29	35	+ 6

Notes: (1) *Change = Figures of March 2005 minus Figures of October 2004.
(2) Figures of 1999 are averages of September and December 1999 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys.
(3) Figures of 2000 are averages of March, July, October and December 2000 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys.
(4) Figures of 2001 are averages of March, June, October and December 2001 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys.
(5) Figures of 2002 are averages of April, July and November 2002 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys.
(6) Figures of 2003 are averages of April, August, September and November 2003 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys.

**“PREPARING TO SUCCESSFULLY
FACE ANY KIND OF TERRORISM”**

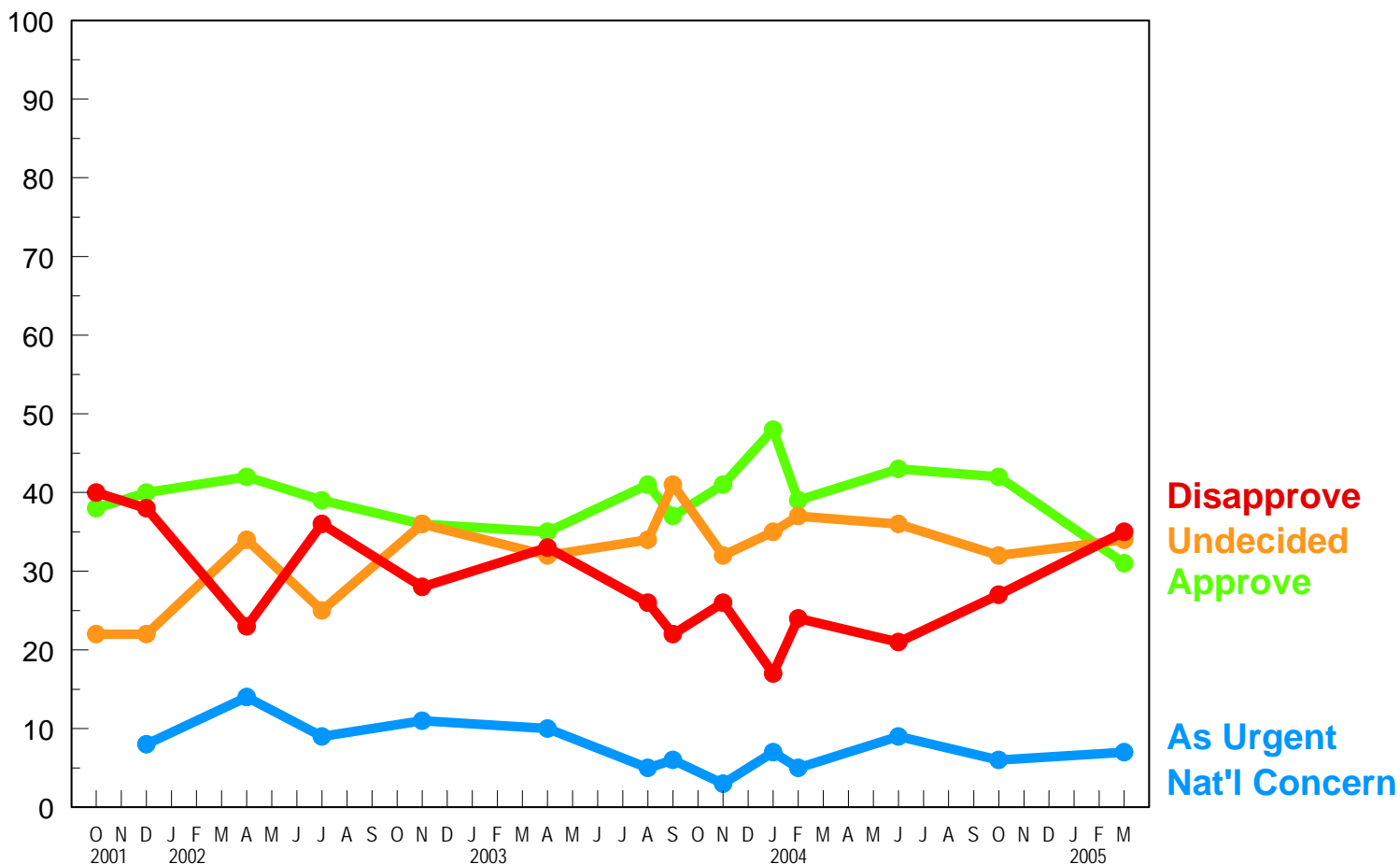
Chart 11
PERCEIVED URGENCY OF SELECTED NATIONAL ISSUES AND
THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION'S PERFORMANCE RATINGS:
"Preparing to successfully face any kind of terrorism"
October 2001 to March 2005 / Philippines



Survey Dates	As Urgent Concern	Approve	Undecided	Disapprove
Oct 2001	---	44	25	30
Dec 2001	8	41	27	32
Apr 2002	14	45	31	24
Jul 2002	9	40	29	31
Nov 2002	13	36	38	27
Apr 2003	15	32	37	31
Aug 2003	9	35	35	30
Sep 2003	7	41	33	26
Nov 2003	7	39	36	25
Jan 2004	9	41	38	21
Feb 2004	7	39	39	22
Jul 2004	10	44	32	23
Oct 2004	7	42	31	28
Mar 2005	6	31	40	29

Notes: (1) % Approve = % Truly Approve plus % Approve; % Disapprove = % Disapprove plus % Truly Disapprove.
 (2) Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding off or to Don't Know and Refuse responses.

Chart 12
PERCEIVED URGENCY OF SELECTED NATIONAL ISSUES AND
THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION'S PERFORMANCE RATINGS:
"Preparing to successfully face any kind of terrorism"
 October 2001 to March 2005 / National Capital Region



Survey Dates	As Urgent Concern	Approve	Undecided	Disapprove
Oct 2001	---	38	22	40
Dec 2001	8	40	22	38
Apr 2002	14	42	34	23
Jul 2002	9	39	25	36
Nov 2002	11	36	36	28
Apr 2003	10	35	32	33
Aug 2003	5	41	34	26
Sep 2003	6	37	41	22
Nov 2003	3	41	32	26
Jan 2004	7	48	35	17
Feb 2004	5	39	37	24
Jul 2004	9	43	36	21
Oct 2004	6	42	32	27
Mar 2005	7	31	34	35

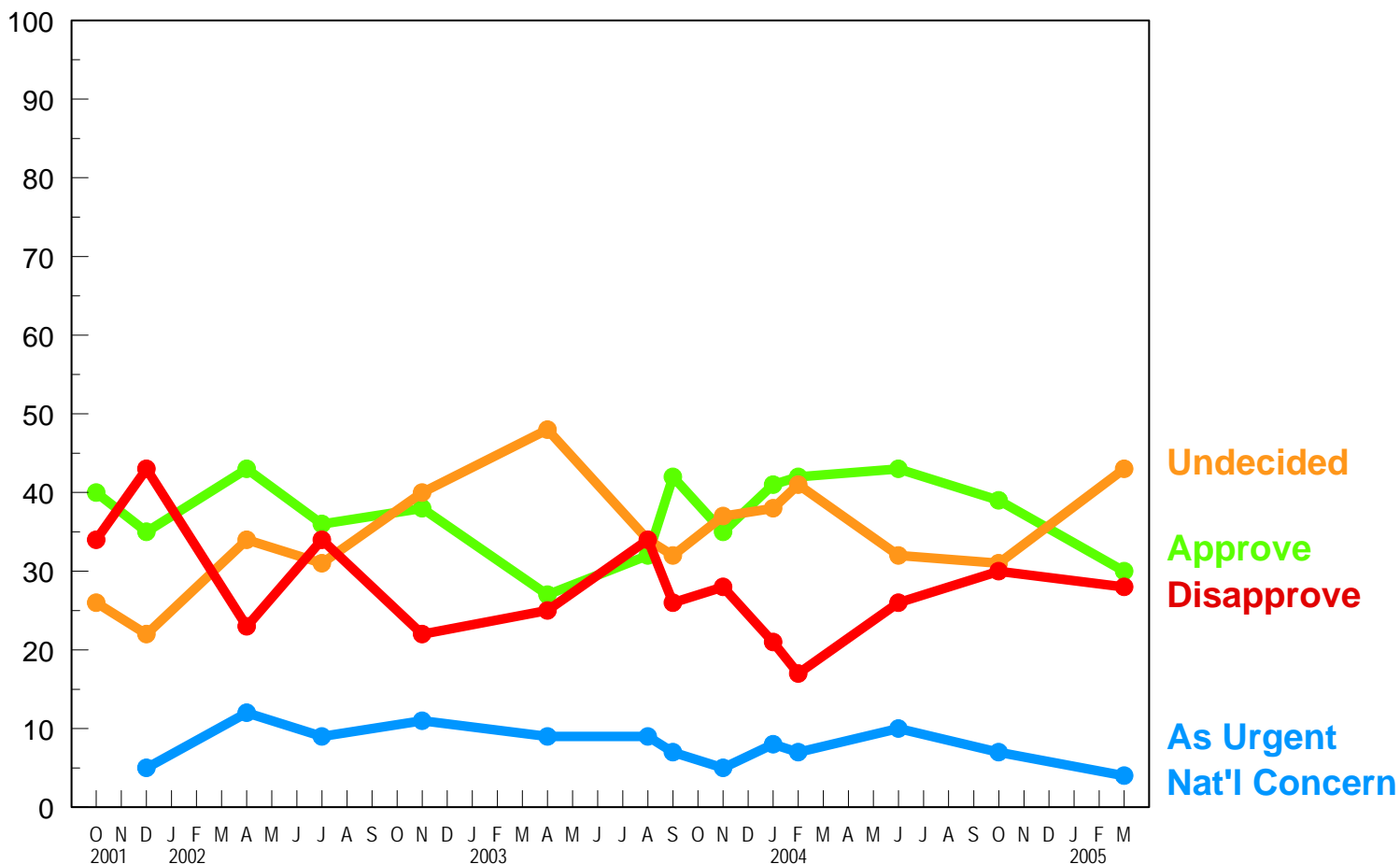
Notes: (1) % Approve = % Truly Approve plus % Approve; % Disapprove = % Disapprove plus % Truly Disapprove.
 (2) Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding off or to Don't Know and Refuse responses.

Chart 13

PERCEIVED URGENCY OF SELECTED NATIONAL ISSUES AND THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION'S PERFORMANCE RATINGS:

"Preparing to successfully face any kind of terrorism"

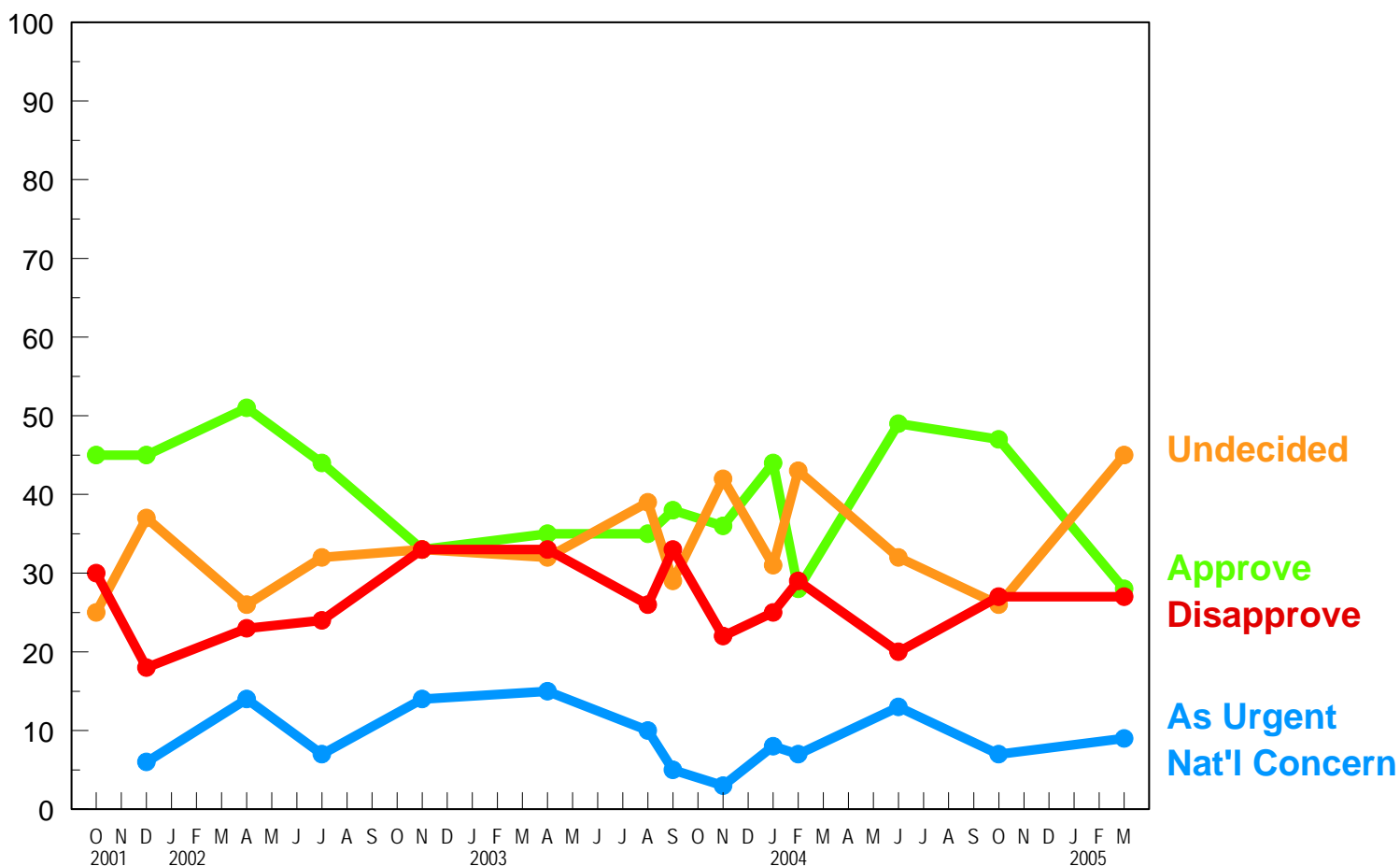
October 2001 to March 2005 / Balance Luzon



Survey Dates	As Urgent Concern	Approve	Undecided	Disapprove
Oct 2001	---	40	26	34
Dec 2001	5	35	22	43
Apr 2002	12	43	34	23
Jul 2002	9	36	31	34
Nov 2002	11	38	40	22
Apr 2003	9	27	48	25
Aug 2003	9	32	34	34
Sep 2003	7	42	32	26
Nov 2003	5	35	37	28
Jan 2004	8	41	38	21
Feb 2004	7	42	41	17
Jul 2004	10	43	32	26
Oct 2004	7	39	31	30
Mar 2005	4	30	43	28

Notes: (1) % Approve = % Truly Approve plus % Approve; % Disapprove = % Disapprove plus % Truly Disapprove.
 (2) Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding off or to Don't Know and Refuse responses.

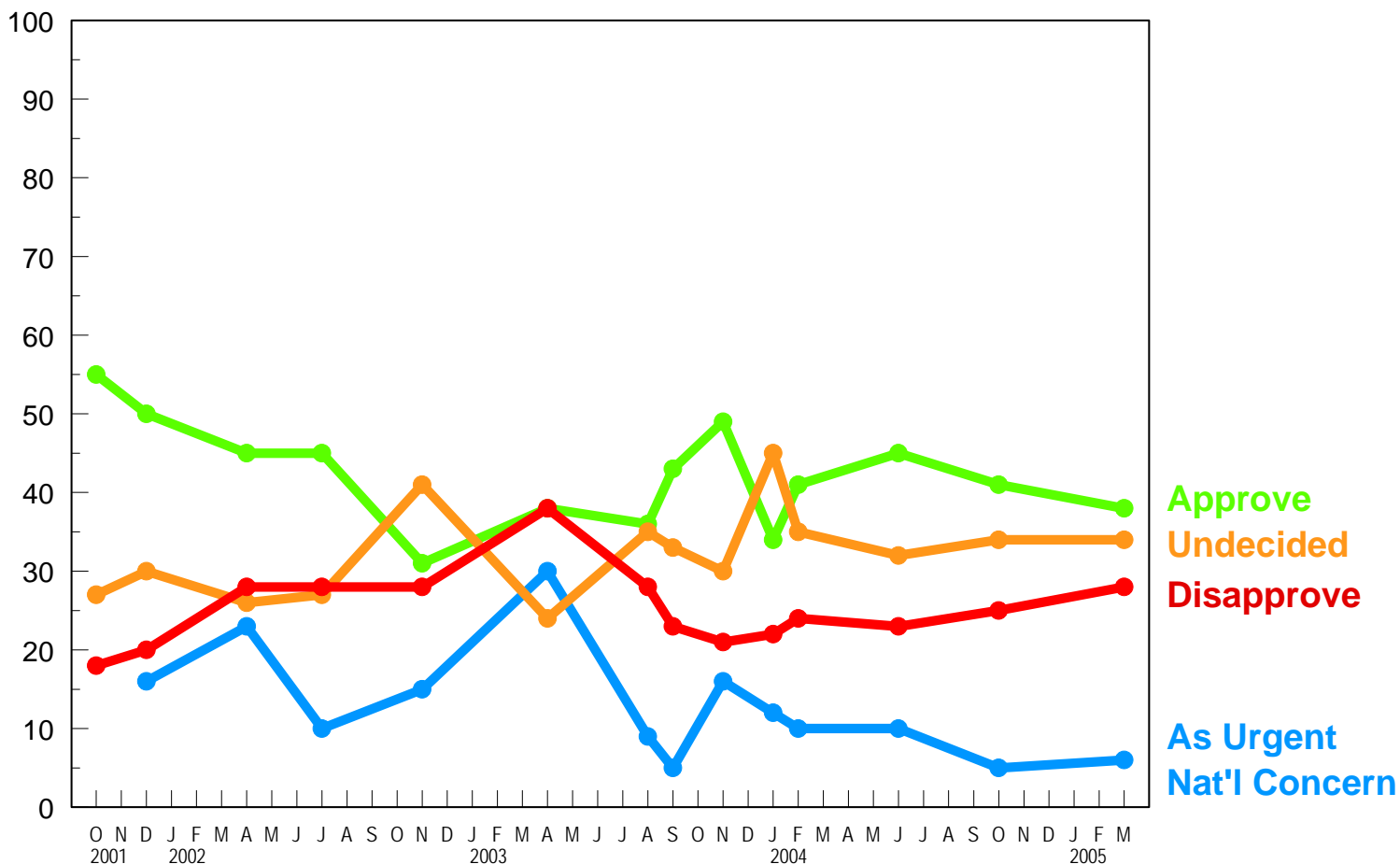
Chart 14
PERCEIVED URGENCY OF SELECTED NATIONAL ISSUES AND
THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION'S PERFORMANCE RATINGS:
"Preparing to successfully face any kind of terrorism"
October 2001 to March 2005 / Visayas



Survey Dates	As Urgent Concern	Approve	Undecided	Disapprove
Oct 2001	---	45	25	30
Dec 2001	6	45	37	18
Apr 2002	14	51	26	23
Jul 2002	7	44	32	24
Nov 2002	14	33	33	33
Apr 2003	15	35	32	33
Aug 2003	10	35	39	26
Sep 2003	5	38	29	33
Nov 2003	3	36	42	22
Jan 2004	8	44	31	25
Feb 2004	7	28	43	29
Jul 2004	13	49	32	20
Oct 2004	7	47	26	27
Mar 2005	9	28	45	27

Notes: (1) % Approve = % Truly Approve plus % Approve; % Disapprove = % Disapprove plus % Truly Disapprove.
 (2) Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding off or to Don't Know and Refuse responses.

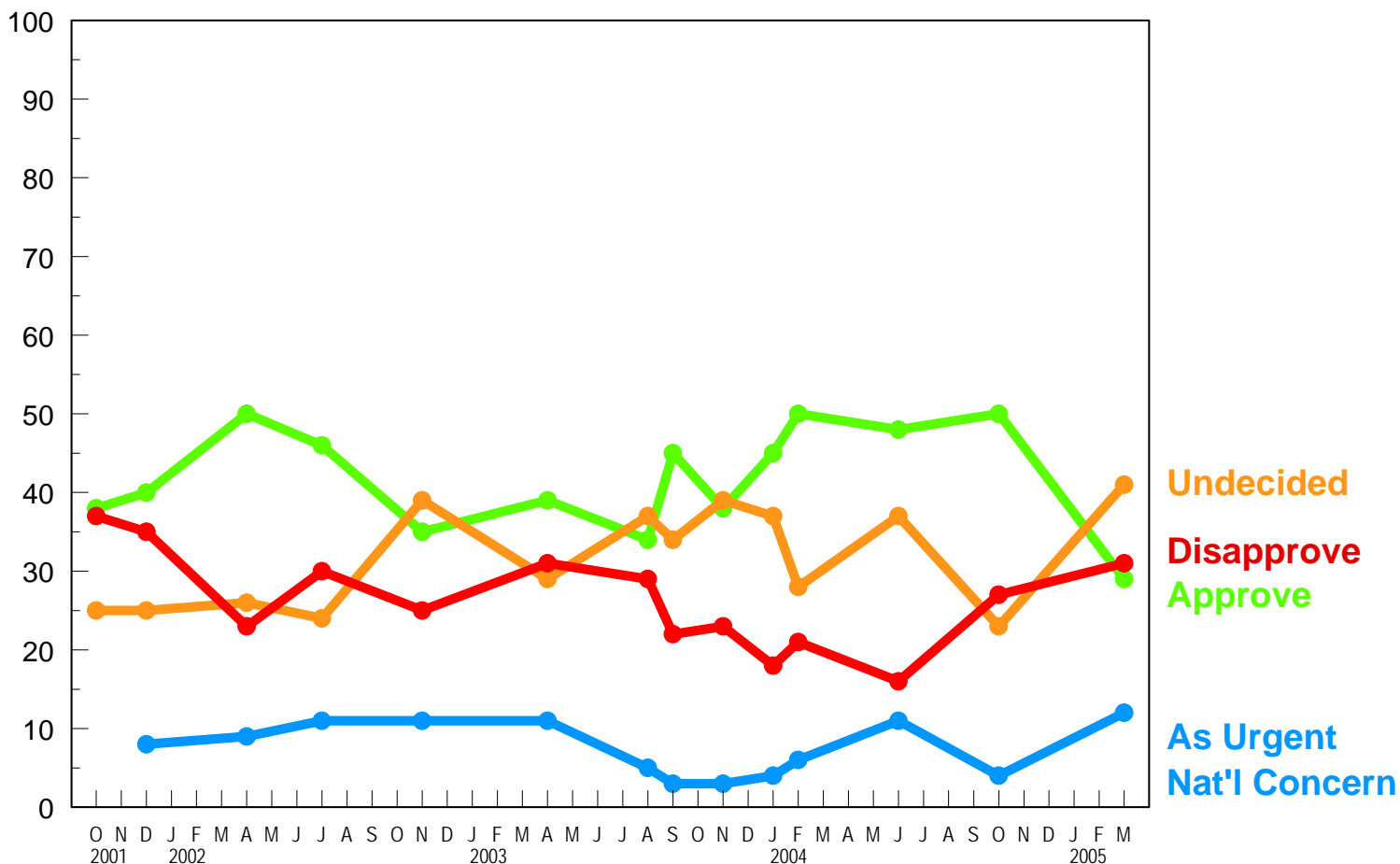
Chart 15
PERCEIVED URGENCY OF SELECTED NATIONAL ISSUES AND
THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION'S PERFORMANCE RATINGS:
"Preparing to successfully face any kind of terrorism"
October 2001 to March 2005 / Mindanao



Survey Dates	As Urgent Concern	Approve	Undecided	Disapprove
Oct 2001	---	55	27	18
Dec 2001	16	50	30	20
Apr 2002	23	45	26	28
Jul 2002	10	45	27	28
Nov 2002	15	31	41	28
Apr 2003	30	38	24	38
Aug 2003	9	36	35	28
Sep 2003	5	43	33	23
Nov 2003	16	49	30	21
Jan 2004	12	34	45	22
Feb 2004	10	41	35	24
Jul 2004	10	45	32	23
Oct 2004	5	41	34	25
Mar 2005	6	38	34	28

Notes: (1) % Approve = % Truly Approve plus % Approve; % Disapprove = % Disapprove plus % Truly Disapprove.
 (2) Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding off or to Don't Know and Refuse responses.

Chart 16
PERCEIVED URGENCY OF SELECTED NATIONAL ISSUES AND
THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION'S PERFORMANCE RATINGS:
"Preparing to successfully face any kind of terrorism"
 October 2001 to March 2005 / Class ABC / Philippines



Survey Dates	As Urgent Concern	Approve	Undecided	Disapprove
Oct 2001	---	38	25	37
Dec 2001	8	40	25	35
Apr 2002	9	50	26	23
Jul 2002	11	46	24	30
Nov 2002	11	35	39	25
Apr 2003	11	39	29	31
Aug 2003	5	34	37	29
Sep 2003	3	45	34	22
Nov 2003	3	38	39	23
Jan 2004	4	45	37	18
Feb 2004	6	50	28	21
Jul 2004	11	48	37	16
Oct 2004	4	50	23	27
Mar 2005	12	29	41	31

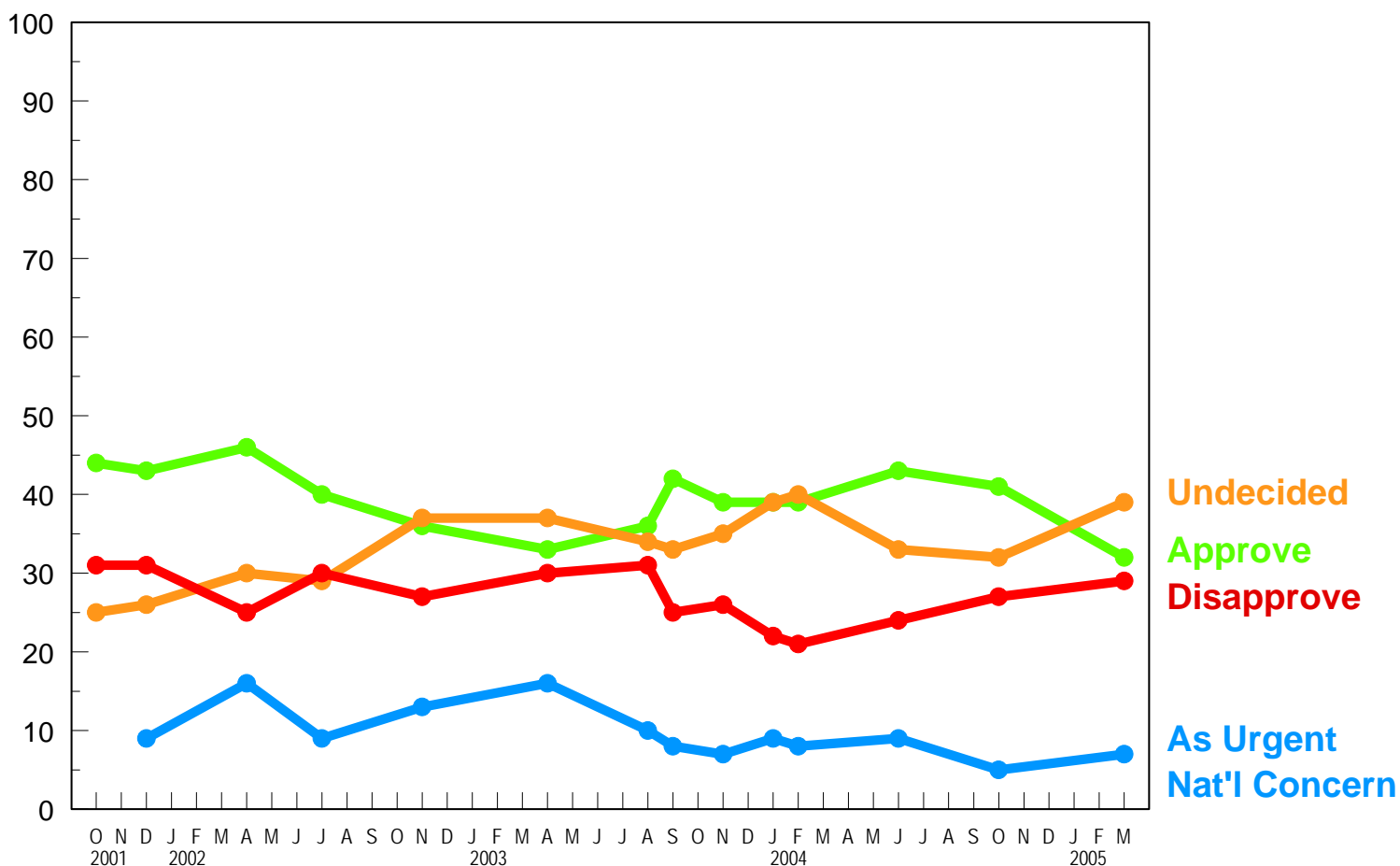
Notes: (1) % Approve = % Truly Approve plus % Approve; % Disapprove = % Disapprove plus % Truly Disapprove.
 (2) Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding off or to Don't Know and Refuse responses.

Chart 17

PERCEIVED URGENCY OF SELECTED NATIONAL ISSUES AND THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION'S PERFORMANCE RATINGS:

"Preparing to successfully face any kind of terrorism"

October 2001 to March 2005 / Class D / Philippines



Survey Dates	As Urgent Concern	Approve	Undecided	Disapprove
Oct 2001	---	44	25	31
Dec 2001	9	43	26	31
Apr 2002	16	46	30	25
Jul 2002	9	40	29	30
Nov 2002	13	36	37	27
Apr 2003	16	33	37	30
Aug 2003	10	36	34	31
Sep 2003	8	42	33	25
Nov 2003	7	39	35	26
Jan 2004	9	39	39	22
Feb 2004	8	39	40	21
Jul 2004	9	43	33	24
Oct 2004	5	41	32	27
Mar 2005	7	32	39	29

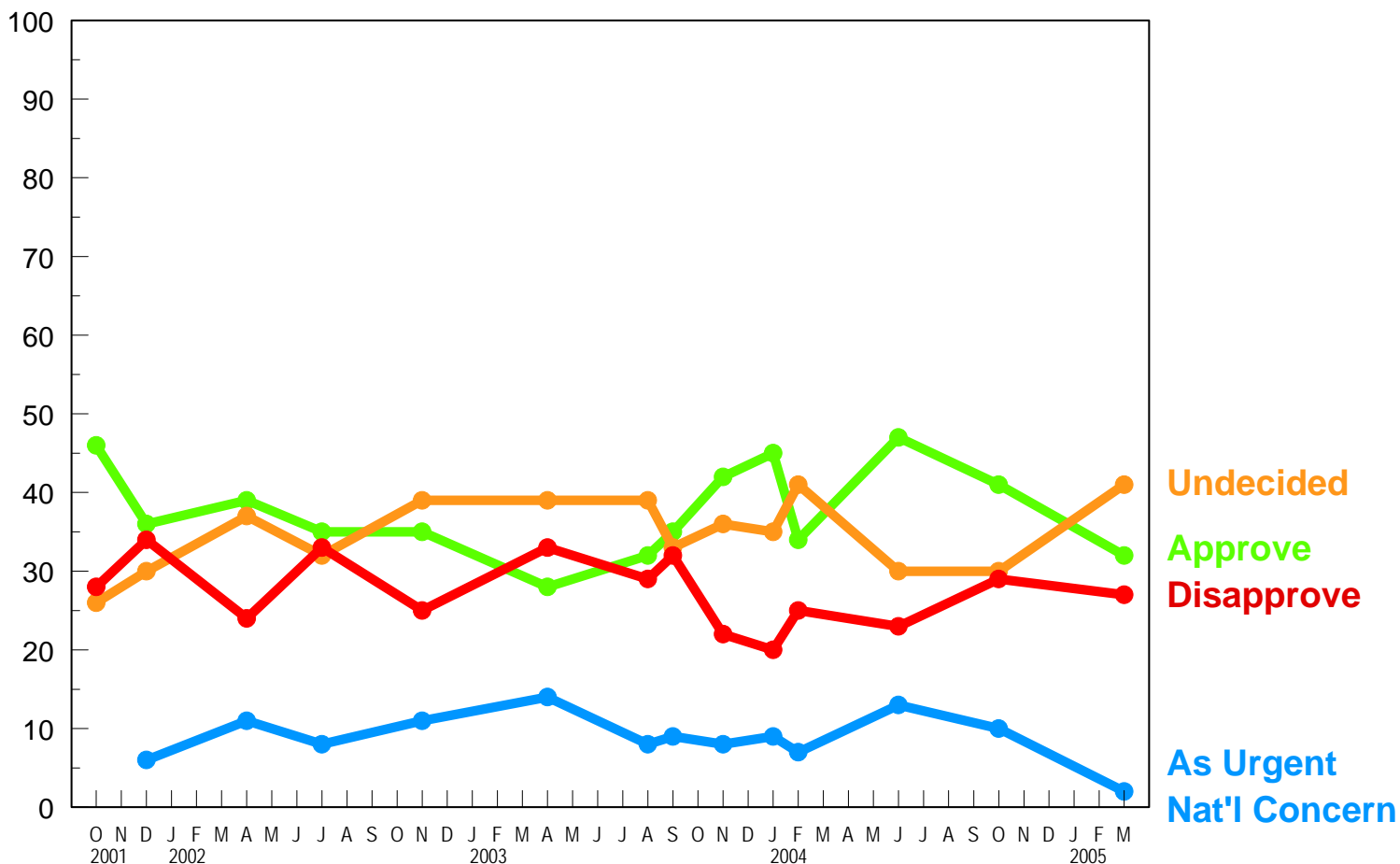
Notes: (1) % Approve = % Truly Approve plus % Approve; % Disapprove = % Disapprove plus % Truly Disapprove.
 (2) Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding off or to Don't Know and Refuse responses.

Chart 18

PERCEIVED URGENCY OF SELECTED NATIONAL ISSUES AND THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION'S PERFORMANCE RATINGS:

"Preparing to successfully face any kind of terrorism"

October 2001 to March 2005 / Class E / Philippines



Survey Dates	As Urgent Concern	Approve	Undecided	Disapprove
Oct 2001	---	46	26	28
Dec 2001	6	36	30	34
Apr 2002	11	39	37	24
Jul 2002	8	35	32	33
Nov 2002	11	35	39	25
Apr 2003	14	28	39	33
Aug 2003	8	32	39	29
Sep 2003	9	35	33	32
Nov 2003	8	42	36	22
Jan 2004	9	45	35	20
Feb 2004	7	34	41	25
Jul 2004	13	47	30	23
Oct 2004	10	41	30	29
Mar 2005	2	32	41	27

Notes: (1) % Approve = % Truly Approve plus % Approve; % Disapprove = % Disapprove plus % Truly Disapprove.
 (2) Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding off or to Don't Know and Refuse responses.

Table 15
PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF
THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION ON SPECIFIC ISSUES:
"Preparing to successfully face any kind of terrorism"
 March 3 - 16, 2005/ Philippines
 (Row Percent)

Demographic variable	(Sample percentage)	Approve	Undecided	Disapprove
Total Philippines	(100%)	31	40	29
NCR	(15%)	31	34	35
Balance Luzon	(42%)	30	43	28
Urban	(20%)	27	35	38
Rural	(23%)	32	49	19
Visayas	(20%)	28	45	27
Urban	(8%)	36	33	31
Rural	(12%)	24	53	24
Mindanao	(23%)	38	34	28
Urban	(9%)	39	39	21
Rural	(14%)	36	31	33
Total Urban	(51%)	32	35	33
Total Rural	(49%)	31	45	24
Class ABC	(7%)	29	41	31
TOTAL D	(66%)	32	39	29
D1 (owns res'l lot)	(39%)	27	43	29
D2 (does not own res'l lot)	(27%)	38	34	29
E	(27%)	32	41	27
Male	(50%)	33	40	28
Female	(50%)	30	40	30
18-24 years old	(14%)	34	40	26
25-34	(26%)	29	42	29
35-44	(22%)	34	42	24
45-54	(19%)	37	31	32
55-64	(12%)	19	44	37
65 & up	(8%)	33	44	23
No formal educ/elem grad	(26%)	26	47	27
Some HS/some vocational	(15%)	39	34	27
Completed HS/vocational	(30%)	30	40	31
Some college	(14%)	35	35	30
Completed coll/post coll	(15%)	34	39	27
Total Working	(55%)	30	41	29
Government	(5%)	29	45	26
Private	(15%)	31	45	24
Self-employed	(22%)	29	38	32
Farmer/Fisherfolk	(13%)	32	38	30
Not Working	(45%)	33	39	28

Q109. Nais naming malaman ang inyong opinyon tungkol sa pagganap sa tungkulin ng administrasyon ni Presidente Arroyo sa pagharaap nito sa mga sumusunod na isyung pambansa. Sa bawat isyung mabanggit, maaari bang pakisabi ninyo kung kayo ay TALAGANG APROBADO, MAAARING APROBADO AT MAAARING HINDI APROBADO, HINDI APROBADO o TALAGANG HINDI APROBADO sa pagganap sa tungkulin ng pambansang administrasyon?
 - paghahanda upang harapin ang anumang klase ng terorismc

Note: (1) % Approve = % Truly Approve plus % Somewhat Approve; % Disapprove = % Somewhat Disapprove plus % Truly Disapprove
 (2) Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding off or to Don't Know and Refuse responses

Table 16
COMPARATIVE APPROVAL RATINGS OF
THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION ON SPECIFIC ISSUES:
"Preparing to successfully face any kind of terrorism"
 October 2001 to March 2005/ Philippines
 (Row Percent)

Demographic variable	Approval								Changes*
	'01 (A)	'02 (B)	'03 (C)	Jan 04 (D)	Feb 04 (E)	Jun 04 (F)	Oct 04 (G)	Mar 05 (H)	Mar05 - Oct04 (H - G)
Total Philippines	43	40	37	41	39	44	42	31	- 11
NCR	39	39	39	48	39	43	42	31	- 11
Balance Luzon	38	39	34	41	42	43	39	30	- 9
Visayas	45	43	36	44	28	49	47	28	- 19
Mindanao	53	40	42	34	41	45	41	38	- 3
Total Urban	42	39	39	43	40	45	43	32	- 11
Total Rural	45	41	35	39	37	44	41	31	- 10
Class ABC	39	44	39	45	50	48	50	29	- 21
TOTAL D	44	41	38	39	39	43	41	32	- 9
D1 (owns res'l lot)	42	42	37	40	40	42	38	27	- 11
D2 (does not own res'l lot)	46	39	38	38	38	44	47	38	- 9
E	41	36	34	45	34	47	41	32	- 9
Male	43	42	38	45	39	45	44	33	- 11
Female	43	37	36	37	39	44	40	30	- 10
18-24 years old	45	41	39	39	39	50	48	34	- 14
25-34	41	43	38	39	37	43	41	29	- 12
35-44	42	38	34	40	38	47	44	34	- 10
45-54	43	38	38	46	42	35	40	37	- 3
55-64	50	40	35	43	40	46	33	19	- 14
65 & up	41	35	35	40	37	45	40	33	- 7
No formal educ/elem grad	39	36	33	38	36	45	38	26	- 12
Some HS/some vocational	51	43	40	40	37	44	50	39	- 11
Completed HS/vocational	45	42	38	45	38	42	43	30	- 13
Some college	44	39	41	39	46	44	40	35	- 5
Completed coll/post coll	36	42	36	42	41	50	38	34	- 4
Total Working	43	40	36	42	38	43	42	30	- 12
Government	49	44	41	47	45	47	46	29	- 17
Private	41	39	37	45	40	47	43	31	- 12
Self-employed	44	39	37	39	38	39	41	29	- 12
Farmer/Fisherfolk	39	39	29	41	34	43	41	32	- 9
Not Working	43	40	38	40	39	46	41	33	- 8

Notes: (1) *Change = Figures of March 2005 minus Figures of October 2004.

(2) Figures of 2001 are averages of October and December 2001 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys.

(3) Figures of 2002 are averages of April, July and November 2002 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys.

(4) Figures of 2003 are averages of April, August, September and November 2003 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys.

Table 17
COMPARATIVE UNDECIDED RATINGS OF
THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION ON SPECIFIC ISSUES:
"Preparing to successfully face any kind of terrorism"
 October 2001 to March 2005/ Philippines
 (Row Percent)

Demographic variable	Undecided								Changes*
	'01 (A)	'02 (B)	'03 (C)	Jan 04 (D)	Feb 04 (E)	Jun 04 (F)	Oct 04 (G)	Mar 05 (H)	Mar05 - Oct04 (H - G)
Total Philippines	26	33	35	38	39	32	31	40	+ 9
NCR	22	32	35	35	37	36	32	34	+ 2
Balance Luzon	24	35	38	38	41	32	31	43	+12
Visayas	31	30	36	31	43	32	26	45	+19
Mindanao	29	31	31	45	35	32	34	34	0
Total Urban	26	32	33	39	39	32	30	35	+ 5
Total Rural	27	33	38	37	40	32	32	45	+13
Class ABC	25	30	35	37	28	37	23	41	+18
TOTAL D	26	32	35	39	40	33	32	39	+ 7
D1 (owns res'l lot)	27	33	35	38	40	36	33	43	+10
D2 (does not own res'l lot)	25	31	34	39	39	29	29	34	+ 5
E	28	36	37	35	41	30	30	41	+11
Male	26	30	34	35	38	30	29	40	+11
Female	27	35	36	40	41	34	33	40	+ 7
18-24 years old	26	32	38	44	37	31	29	40	+11
25-34	26	30	34	39	41	32	31	42	+11
35-44	26	34	37	36	41	31	31	42	+11
45-54	26	33	33	36	37	38	31	31	0
55-64	27	35	37	35	35	35	31	44	+13
65 & up	26	38	33	33	41	26	31	44	+13
No formal educ/elem grad	30	35	40	39	37	30	32	47	+15
Some HS/some vocational	23	32	31	41	43	29	25	34	+ 9
Completed HS/vocational	24	33	35	37	41	33	31	40	+ 9
Some college	23	32	31	41	38	34	30	35	+ 5
Completed coll/post coll	29	29	36	31	35	34	34	39	+ 5
Total Working	27	33	34	35	38	32	29	41	+12
Government	28	27	31	32	39	33	20	45	+25
Private	26	31	36	37	37	26	29	45	+16
Self-employed	24	36	31	35	37	38	29	38	+ 9
Farmer/Fisherfolk	31	31	40	36	41	28	32	38	+ 6
Not Working	26	33	36	40	41	33	32	39	+ 7

Notes: (1) *Change = Figures of March 2005 minus Figures of October 2004.

(2) Figures of 2001 are averages of October and December 2001 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys.

(3) Figures of 2002 are averages of April, July and November 2002 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys.

(4) Figures of 2003 are averages of April, August, September and November 2003 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys.

Table 18
COMPARATIVE DISAPPROVAL RATINGS OF
THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION ON SPECIFIC ISSUES:
"Preparing to successfully face any kind of terrorism"
 October 2001 to March 2005/ Philippines
 (Row Percent)

Demographic variable	Disapproval								Changes*
	'01 (A)	'02 (B)	'03 (C)	Jan 04 (D)	Feb 04 (E)	Jun 04 (F)	Oct 04 (G)	Mar 05 (H)	Mar05 - Oct04 (H - G)
Total Philippines	31	27	28	21	22	23	28	29	+ 1
NCR	39	29	27	17	24	21	27	35	+ 8
Balance Luzon	39	26	28	21	17	26	30	28	- 2
Visayas	24	27	29	25	29	20	27	27	0
Mindanao	19	28	28	22	24	23	25	28	+ 3
Total Urban	33	28	29	18	21	23	28	33	+ 5
Total Rural	29	26	27	24	23	23	28	24	- 4
Class ABC	36	26	26	18	21	16	27	31	+ 4
TOTAL D	31	27	28	22	21	24	27	29	+ 2
D1 (owns res'l lot)	32	25	28	22	20	22	29	29	0
D2 (does not own res'l lot)	30	30	28	23	22	27	24	29	+ 5
E	31	27	29	20	25	23	29	27	- 2
Male	32	27	28	19	23	25	28	28	0
Female	31	27	28	23	20	22	27	30	+ 3
18-24 years old	30	27	23	17	24	18	23	26	+ 3
25-34	33	28	28	22	21	25	29	29	0
35-44	32	28	30	24	21	22	25	24	- 1
45-54	31	28	29	18	21	27	29	32	+ 3
55-64	24	25	28	22	25	19	36	37	+ 1
65 & up	34	26	32	27	22	29	29	23	- 6
No formal educ/elem grad	32	29	28	23	27	25	30	27	- 3
Some HS/some vocational	27	25	29	19	19	27	26	27	+ 1
Completed HS/vocational	31	25	28	18	21	25	25	31	+ 6
Some college	34	29	28	20	15	22	30	30	0
Completed coll/post coll	35	29	29	27	23	16	28	27	- 1
Total Working	32	28	30	22	24	25	29	29	0
Government	23	29	29	21	16	20	35	26	- 9
Private	34	30	28	18	22	27	28	24	- 4
Self-employed	32	26	32	26	25	23	30	32	+ 2
Farmer/Fisherfolk	31	30	31	23	25	28	27	30	+ 3
Not Working	31	27	26	20	20	21	27	28	+ 1

Notes: (1) *Change = Figures of March 2005 minus Figures of October 2004.

(2) Figures of 2001 are averages of October and December 2001 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys.

(3) Figures of 2002 are averages of April, July and November 2002 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys.

(4) Figures of 2003 are averages of April, August, September and November 2003 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys.

FILIPINO-MUSLIM ISSUES AND CONCERNS

Table 19
BIASES AGAINST MUSLIM
 March 3 - 16, 2005 / Philippines
 (Row Percent / n = 1,185)

Person the respondent will choose to rent the empty room in the respondent's home (Base: Total interviews)	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
Rogelio Santos	42	42	34	49	54	46	42	43
Mohammad Umpa	3	3	1	4	6	5	2	5
Either will do	47	45	54	44	40	41	49	45
Don't know/Refuse	7	10	11	3	0	8	7	7
Person the respondent will hire to be the respondent's domestic helper (Base: Total interviews)								
Julie Cruz	40	39	32	46	49	49	40	37
Fatima Salik	7	10	5	8	11	5	7	11
Either will do	46	42	52	42	39	39	46	47
Don't know/Refuse	7	9	11	4	0	7	7	6
Person the respondent will hire to fill the open position in a fast food restaurant (Base: Total interviews)								
Abu Hassin Malik	4	3	3	4	9	8	3	7
Danilo De Los Reyes	46	44	38	51	57	42	46	46
Either will do	44	48	50	41	34	46	45	42
Don't know/Refuse	5	5	9	4	0	5	6	5
The house the respondent will choose to rent (Base: Total interviews)								
Cheaper rent but closer to a Muslim community	37	30	36	40	40	25	33	49
Expensive rent but far from a Muslim community	40	57	37	38	35	59	40	33
Either of the two	22	12	24	22	24	15	25	18
Don't know/Refuse	1	1	3	0	0	1	2	1

- Q182. *Ipagpalagay nating may dalawang taong gustong umupa ng bakanteng kwarto sa inyong bahay. Kung mamimili kayo sa kanilang dalawa nang hindi pa ninyo sila nakikita o nakikilala, sino sa dalawa ang mas malamang ninyong pipiliin?*
- Q183. *Halimbawa pinadalhan kayo ng ahensya ng aplikasyon ng dalawang tao para maging kasambahay o katulong ninyo. Pareho silang 21 anyos at parehong may dalawang taong karanasan. Kung mamimili kayo sa kanilang dalawa nang hindi pa ninyo sila nakikita, sino sa dalawa ang inyong pipiliin?*
- Q184. *Halimbawa ay may dalawang binatang aplikante para sa isang posisyon sa fast food restaurant. Pareho silang nakapagtapos ng 3rd year college, parehong kwalipikado, at parehong nagbabalak magtrabaho para makaipon ng pang matrikula. Kung kayo ang mamimili, sino sa kanila ang inyong pipiliin?*
- Q185. *Halimbawa ay nangangailangan ang pamilya ninyo ng isang lugar na titirhan at nakakita kayo ng dalawang posibleng mauupahan. Pareho ang kanilang sukat, bilang ng kwarto at distansya sa inyong pinagtatrabahuhan at eskwelahan ng mga bata. Higit na mura ang upa ng isa ngunit mas malapit sa komunidad ng mga Muslim. Alin sa dalawa ang inyong pipiliin?*

Table 20
PERSON THE RESPONDENT WILL CHOOSE TO RENT
THE EMPTY ROOM IN THE RESPONDENT'S HOME

March 3 - 16, 2005 / Philippines
 (Row Percent / n = 1,185)

Demographic variables	(Sample percentage)	Base: Total interviews			
		Rogelio Santos	Mohammad Umpa	Either will do	Don't know/Refused
Total Philippines	(100%)	42	3	47	7
NCR	(15%)	42	3	45	10
Balance Luzon	(42%)	34	1	54	11
Urban	(20%)	35	1	48	16
Rural	(23%)	32	1	59	7
Visayas	(20%)	49	4	44	3
Urban	(8%)	51	4	39	6
Rural	(12%)	47	4	47	2
Mindanao	(23%)	54	6	40	0
Urban	(9%)	57	3	40	0
Rural	(14%)	53	8	40	0
Total Urban	(51%)	43	2	44	10
Total Rural	(49%)	42	3	51	4
Class ABC	(7%)	46	5	41	8
TOTAL D	(66%)	42	2	49	7
D1 (owns res'l lot)	(39%)	41	2	49	7
D2 (does not res'l own lot)	(27%)	42	2	49	6
E	(27%)	43	5	45	7
Male	(50%)	43	3	47	7
Female	(50%)	42	3	48	8
18 - 24 years old	(14%)	40	4	52	3
25 - 34	(26%)	32	4	56	8
35 - 44	(22%)	43	3	48	7
45 - 54	(19%)	45	2	47	6
55 - 64	(12%)	58	0	30	12
65 & up	(8%)	50	4	39	7
No formal educ/elem grad	(26%)	52	2	42	4
Some HS/some vocational	(15%)	40	4	47	9
Completed HS/vocational	(30%)	37	2	54	8
Some college	(14%)	44	3	47	6
Completed coll/post coll	(15%)	39	5	46	10
Total Working	(55%)	43	3	47	7
Government	(5%)	32	0	63	5
Private	(15%)	41	2	50	6
Self-employed	(22%)	41	2	48	9
Farmer/Fisherfolk	(13%)	52	8	35	6
Not Working	(45%)	42	3	48	7

Q182. *Ipagpalagay nating may dalawang taong gustong umupa ng bakanteng kwarto sa inyong bahay. Kung mamimili kayo sa kanilang dalawa nang hindi pa ninyo sila nakikita o nakikilala, sino sa dalawa ang mas malamang ninyong pipiliin?*

Table 21
PERSON THE RESPONDENT WILL HIRE TO BE
THE RESPONDENT'S DOMESTIC HELPER

March 3 - 16, 2005 / Philippines
 (Row Percent / n = 1,185)

Demographic variables	(Sample percentage)	Base: Total interviews			
		Julie Cruz	Fatima Salik	Either will do	Don't know/Refused
Total Philippines	(100%)	40	7	46	7
NCR	(15%)	39	10	42	9
Balance Luzon	(42%)	32	5	52	11
Urban	(20%)	30	4	50	16
Rural	(23%)	34	5	55	6
Visayas	(20%)	46	8	42	4
Urban	(8%)	44	13	38	5
Rural	(12%)	47	5	44	4
Mindanao	(23%)	49	11	39	0
Urban	(9%)	52	12	37	0
Rural	(14%)	48	11	41	1
Total Urban	(51%)	39	8	43	10
Total Rural	(49%)	41	7	48	4
Class ABC	(7%)	49	5	39	7
TOTAL D	(66%)	40	7	46	7
D1 (owns res'l lot)	(39%)	40	5	47	8
D2 (does not res'l own lot)	(27%)	40	8	45	6
E	(27%)	37	11	47	6
Male	(50%)	40	8	45	7
Female	(50%)	40	7	47	7
18 - 24 years old	(14%)	31	12	54	3
25 - 34	(26%)	33	7	53	7
35 - 44	(22%)	43	8	42	6
45 - 54	(19%)	40	6	47	6
55 - 64	(12%)	53	6	29	12
65 & up	(8%)	48	4	39	9
No formal educ/elem grad	(26%)	47	8	40	5
Some HS/some vocational	(15%)	39	8	44	9
Completed HS/vocational	(30%)	36	7	50	6
Some college	(14%)	37	11	47	5
Completed coll/post coll	(15%)	36	4	48	11
Total Working	(55%)	41	7	44	7
Government	(5%)	26	4	62	8
Private	(15%)	43	4	47	6
Self-employed	(22%)	37	9	45	9
Farmer/Fisherfolk	(13%)	53	8	33	6
Not Working	(45%)	38	8	48	7

Q183. Halimbawa pinadalhan kayo ng ahensya ng aplikasyon ng dalawang tao para maging kasambahay o katulong ninyo. Pareho silang 21 anyos at parehong may dalawang taong karanasan. Kung mamimili kayo sa kanilang dalawa nang hindi pa ninyo sila nakikita, sino sa dalawa ang inyong pipiliin?

Table 22
PERSON THE RESPONDENT WILL HIRE TO FILL THE
OPEN POSITION IN A FAST FOOD RESTAURANT

March 3 - 16, 2005 / Philippines
 (Row Percent / n = 1,185)

Demographic variables	(Sample percentage)	Base: Total interviews			
		Abu Hassin Malik	Danilo De Los Reyes	Either will do	Don't know/ Refused
Total Philippines	(100%)	4	46	44	5
NCR	(15%)	3	44	48	5
Balance Luzon	(42%)	3	38	50	9
Urban	(20%)	3	36	49	12
Rural	(23%)	4	40	50	6
Visayas	(20%)	4	51	41	4
Urban	(8%)	4	51	41	4
Rural	(12%)	4	51	42	4
Mindanao	(23%)	9	57	34	0
Urban	(9%)	9	56	35	0
Rural	(14%)	8	58	34	0
Total Urban	(51%)	4	44	45	7
Total Rural	(49%)	5	47	44	4
Class ABC	(7%)	8	42	46	5
TOTAL D	(66%)	3	46	45	6
D1 (owns res'l lot)	(39%)	3	46	45	6
D2 (does not res'l own lot)	(27%)	4	46	45	5
E	(27%)	7	46	42	5
Male	(50%)	5	47	43	6
Female	(50%)	4	45	46	5
18 - 24 years old	(14%)	7	42	50	2
25 - 34	(26%)	5	34	55	6
35 - 44	(22%)	2	53	41	4
45 - 54	(19%)	5	49	41	5
55 - 64	(12%)	2	55	33	10
65 & up	(8%)	9	47	36	8
No formal educ/elem grad	(26%)	4	51	41	4
Some HS/some vocational	(15%)	5	48	40	7
Completed HS/vocational	(30%)	2	44	48	5
Some college	(14%)	7	43	47	3
Completed coll/post coll	(15%)	7	40	45	8
Total Working	(55%)	5	47	43	6
Government	(5%)	3	33	58	6
Private	(15%)	3	48	45	4
Self-employed	(22%)	4	46	44	7
Farmer/Fisherfolk	(13%)	7	54	33	6
Not Working	(45%)	4	44	46	5

Q184. Halimbawa ay may dalawang binatang aplikante para sa isang posisyon sa fast food restaurant. Pareho silang nakapagtapos ng 3rd year college, parehong kwalipikado, at parehong nagbabalak magtrabaho para makaipon ng pang matrikula. Kung kayo ang mamimili, sino sa kanila ang inyong pipiliin?

Table 23
THE HOUSE THE RESPONDENT WILL CHOOSE TO RENT

March 3 - 16, 2005 / Philippines
(Row Percent / n = 1,185)

Demographic variables	(Sample percentage)	Base: Total interviews			
		Cheaper rent but closer to a Muslim community	Expensive rent but far from a Muslim community	Either of the two	Don't know/ Refused
Total Philippines	(100%)	37	40	22	1
NCR	(15%)	30	57	12	1
Balance Luzon	(42%)	36	37	24	3
Urban	(20%)	31	43	22	4
Rural	(23%)	40	32	26	1
Visayas	(20%)	40	38	22	0
Urban	(8%)	39	35	25	1
Rural	(12%)	40	40	20	0
Mindanao	(23%)	40	35	24	0
Urban	(9%)	36	35	28	1
Rural	(14%)	43	35	22	0
Total Urban	(51%)	33	44	21	2
Total Rural	(49%)	41	35	23	1
Class ABC	(7%)	25	59	15	1
TOTAL D	(66%)	33	40	25	2
D1 (owns res'l lot)	(39%)	33	38	28	1
D2 (does not res'l own lot)	(27%)	33	44	20	2
E	(27%)	49	33	18	1
Male	(50%)	39	37	23	1
Female	(50%)	35	43	21	2
18 - 24 years old	(14%)	30	41	27	1
25 - 34	(26%)	41	37	21	1
35 - 44	(22%)	39	39	21	1
45 - 54	(19%)	34	39	24	3
55 - 64	(12%)	32	48	20	0
65 & up	(8%)	44	39	16	2
No formal educ/elem grad	(26%)	47	32	19	1
Some HS/some vocational	(15%)	35	37	26	2
Completed HS/vocational	(30%)	36	43	20	0
Some college	(14%)	25	48	26	1
Completed coll/post coll	(15%)	33	41	22	3
Total Working	(55%)	41	38	19	2
Government	(5%)	31	29	35	5
Private	(15%)	35	46	18	1
Self-employed	(22%)	40	37	21	2
Farmer/Fisherfolk	(13%)	54	35	11	1
Not Working	(45%)	32	42	26	1

Q185. Halimbawa ay nangangailangan ang pamilya ninyo ng isang lugar na titirhan at nakakita kayo ng dalawang posibleng mauupahan. Pareho ang kanilang sukat, bilang ng kwarto at distansya sa inyong pinagtatrabahuhan at eskwelahan ng mga bata. Higit na mura ang upa ng isa ngunit mas malapit sa komunidad ng mga Muslim. Alin sa dalawa ang inyong pipiliin?

Table 24
PERSONAL TRAITS THAT ARE
MORE APPROPRIATE TO DESCRIBE FILIPINO MUSLIMS
 March 3 - 16, 2005 / Philippines
 (Row Percent / n = 1,185)

Which of the following appropriately generally describes Filipino Muslims? (Base: Total interviews)	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
Hardworking	33	42	28	31	39	31	33	34
Undecided	56	52	68	51	39	61	57	53
Lazy	11	6	4	18	22	7	11	12
Honest	22	23	18	17	33	23	20	25
Undecided	64	66	76	61	39	64	65	59
Dishonest	15	11	5	22	28	12	14	16
Peaceful	19	19	14	17	30	15	18	23
Undecided	57	56	67	52	39	54	58	54
Violent	24	25	18	30	31	30	24	23
Trustworthy	19	22	17	15	27	18	19	22
Undecided	62	68	75	55	37	69	63	56
Untrustworthy	19	10	8	30	36	12	19	21
Open-minded	21	25	15	12	36	13	20	24
Undecided	61	58	76	55	40	73	61	58
Close-minded or fanatical	18	16	8	33	24	13	19	17

Q186-190. Alin sa mga sumusunod ang pinaakaangkop na naglalarawan sa mga Filipino Muslim sa pangkalahatan?

Notes:

- (1) % Hardworking = % Very hardworking plus % Somewhat hardworking; % Lazy = % Somewhat lazy plus Very lazy
- (2) % Honest = % Very honest plus % Somewhat honest; % Dishonest = % Somewhat dishonest plus Very dishonest
- (3) % Peaceful = % Very peaceful plus % Somewhat peaceful; % Violent = % Somewhat violent plus Very violent
- (4) % Trustworthy = % Very trustworthy plus % Somewhat trustworthy; % Untrustworthy = % Somewhat untrustworthy plus Very untrustworthy
- (5) % Open-minded = % Very open-minded plus % Somewhat open-minded; % Close-minded = % Somewhat close-minded plus Very close-minded or fanatical
- (6) *Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding off or to Don't Know and Refuse responses.

Table 25
PERSONAL TRAIT THAT IS MORE APPROPRIATE TO
DESCRIBE FILIPINO MUSLIMS: HARDWORKING OR LAZY

March 3 - 16, 2005 / Philippines

(Row Percent / n = 1,185)

Demographic variables	(Sample percentage)	Base: Total interviews		
		Hardworking	Undecided	Lazy
Total Philippines	(100%)	33	56	11
NCR	(15%)	42	52	6
Balance Luzon	(42%)	28	68	4
Urban	(20%)	33	60	6
Rural	(23%)	24	75	1
Visayas	(20%)	31	51	18
Urban	(8%)	34	49	18
Rural	(12%)	29	53	18
Mindanao	(23%)	39	39	22
Urban	(9%)	29	48	23
Rural	(14%)	46	33	21
Total Urban	(51%)	35	54	11
Total Rural	(49%)	31	58	11
Class ABC	(7%)	31	61	7
TOTAL D	(66%)	33	57	11
D1 (owns res'l lot)	(39%)	31	59	10
D2 (does not res'l own lot)	(27%)	35	54	11
E	(27%)	34	53	12
Male	(50%)	36	52	12
Female	(50%)	30	60	10
18 - 24 years old	(14%)	32	60	8
25 - 34	(26%)	35	53	12
35 - 44	(22%)	27	64	10
45 - 54	(19%)	35	53	11
55 - 64	(12%)	34	52	13
65 & up	(8%)	38	51	11
No formal educ/elem grad	(26%)	35	53	12
Some HS/some vocational	(15%)	34	51	16
Completed HS/vocational	(30%)	33	60	8
Some college	(14%)	37	56	7
Completed coll/post coll	(15%)	26	60	14
Total Working	(55%)	34	54	12
Government	(5%)	22	56	21
Private	(15%)	38	53	9
Self-employed	(22%)	34	56	9
Farmer	(13%)	34	49	17
Not Working	(45%)	31	59	9

Q186. Alin sa mga sumusunod ang pinakaangkop na naglalarawan sa mga Filipinong Muslim sa pangkalahatan?

Notes:

(1) % Hardworking = % Very hardworking plus % Somewhat hardworking; % Lazy = % Somewhat lazy plus Very lazy

(2) *Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding off or to Don't Know and Refuse responses.

Table 26
PERSONAL TRAIT THAT IS MORE APPROPRIATE TO
DESCRIBE FILIPINO MUSLIMS: HONEST OR DISHONEST

March 3 - 16, 2005 / Philippines

(Row Percent / n = 1,185)

Demographic variables	(Sample percentage)	Base: Total interviews		
		Honest	Undecided	Dishonest
Total Philippines	(100%)	22	64	15
NCR	(15%)	23	66	11
Balance Luzon	(42%)	18	76	5
Urban	(20%)	22	70	7
Rural	(23%)	15	81	4
Visayas	(20%)	17	61	22
Urban	(8%)	21	60	19
Rural	(12%)	15	62	24
Mindanao	(23%)	33	39	28
Urban	(9%)	18	50	32
Rural	(14%)	43	31	26
Total Urban	(51%)	22	64	14
Total Rural	(49%)	22	63	15
Class ABC	(7%)	23	64	12
TOTAL D	(66%)	20	65	14
D1 (owns res'l lot)	(39%)	21	65	13
D2 (does not res'l own lot)	(27%)	19	66	16
E	(27%)	25	59	16
Male	(50%)	23	60	16
Female	(50%)	21	67	13
18 - 24 years old	(14%)	24	57	19
25 - 34	(26%)	21	66	13
35 - 44	(22%)	19	69	12
45 - 54	(19%)	26	57	17
55 - 64	(12%)	21	63	15
65 & up	(8%)	22	68	10
No formal educ/elem grad	(26%)	24	65	11
Some HS/some vocational	(15%)	19	59	22
Completed HS/vocational	(30%)	23	63	15
Some college	(14%)	25	62	13
Completed coll/post coll	(15%)	17	68	15
Total Working	(55%)	21	62	17
Government	(5%)	19	61	19
Private	(15%)	19	60	21
Self-employed	(22%)	22	67	11
Farmer	(13%)	24	55	21
Not Working	(45%)	23	65	12

Q187. Alin sa mga sumusunod ang pinakaangkop na naglalarawan sa mga Filipinong Muslim sa pangkalahatan?

Notes:

(1) % Honest = % Very honest plus % Somewhat honest; % Dishonest = % Somewhat dishonest plus Very dishonest

(2) *Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding off or to Don't Know and Refuse responses.

Table 27
PERSONAL TRAIT THAT IS MORE APPROPRIATE TO
DESCRIBE FILIPINO MUSLIMS: PEACEFUL OR VIOLENT

March 3 - 16, 2005 / Philippines

(Row Percent / n = 1,185)

Demographic variables	(Sample percentage)	Base: Total interviews		
		Peaceful	Undecided	Violent
Total Philippines	(100%)	19	57	24
NCR	(15%)	19	56	25
Balance Luzon	(42%)	14	67	18
Urban	(20%)	17	66	17
Rural	(23%)	12	69	19
Visayas	(20%)	17	52	30
Urban	(8%)	19	49	32
Rural	(12%)	16	55	29
Mindanao	(23%)	30	39	31
Urban	(9%)	20	45	35
Rural	(14%)	37	35	28
Total Urban	(51%)	18	57	25
Total Rural	(49%)	20	56	24
Class ABC	(7%)	15	54	30
TOTAL D	(66%)	18	58	24
D1 (owns res'l lot)	(39%)	19	57	24
D2 (does not res'l own lot)	(27%)	15	60	25
E	(27%)	23	54	23
Male	(50%)	22	54	24
Female	(50%)	16	59	25
18 - 24 years old	(14%)	21	56	23
25 - 34	(26%)	16	56	27
35 - 44	(22%)	17	59	24
45 - 54	(19%)	26	52	22
55 - 64	(12%)	14	58	28
65 & up	(8%)	22	60	18
No formal educ/elem grad	(26%)	21	57	21
Some HS/some vocational	(15%)	23	50	28
Completed HS/vocational	(30%)	16	59	25
Some college	(14%)	21	58	21
Completed coll/post coll	(15%)	15	57	28
Total Working	(55%)	18	56	26
Government	(5%)	17	58	25
Private	(15%)	17	58	25
Self-employed	(22%)	15	59	26
Farmer	(13%)	23	48	28
Not Working	(45%)	21	57	22

Q188. Alin sa mga sumusunod ang pinakaangkop na naglalarawan sa mga Filipinong Muslim sa pangkalahatan?

Notes:

(1) % Peaceful = % Very peaceful plus % Somewhat peaceful; % Violent = % Somewhat violent plus Very violent

(2) *Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding off or to Don't Know and Refuse responses.

Table 28
PERSONAL TRAIT THAT IS
MORE APPROPRIATE TO DESCRIBE FILIPINO MUSLIMS:
TRUSTWORTHY OR UNTRUSTWORTHY

March 3 - 16, 2005 / Philippines

(Row Percent / n = 1,185)

Demographic variables	(Sample percentage)	Base: Total interviews		
		Trustworthy	Undecided	Untrustworthy
Total Philippines	(100%)	19	62	19
NCR	(15%)	22	68	10
Balance Luzon	(42%)	17	75	8
Urban	(20%)	19	72	9
Rural	(23%)	15	77	7
Visayas	(20%)	15	55	30
Urban	(8%)	19	49	32
Rural	(12%)	13	58	29
Mindanao	(23%)	27	37	36
Urban	(9%)	19	41	39
Rural	(14%)	33	34	33
Total Urban	(51%)	20	62	18
Total Rural	(49%)	19	61	20
Class ABC	(7%)	18	69	12
TOTAL D	(66%)	19	63	19
D1 (owns res'l lot)	(39%)	21	61	18
D2 (does not res'l own lot)	(27%)	16	66	19
E	(27%)	22	56	21
Male	(50%)	22	58	20
Female	(50%)	17	65	18
18 - 24 years old	(14%)	22	56	22
25 - 34	(26%)	18	66	16
35 - 44	(22%)	17	68	15
45 - 54	(19%)	25	51	23
55 - 64	(12%)	15	62	23
65 & up	(8%)	21	62	17
No formal educ/elem grad	(26%)	20	61	19
Some HS/some vocational	(15%)	21	54	25
Completed HS/vocational	(30%)	19	67	14
Some college	(14%)	23	58	19
Completed coll/post coll	(15%)	15	64	21
Total Working	(55%)	20	59	21
Government	(5%)	15	62	22
Private	(15%)	18	62	20
Self-employed	(22%)	17	64	19
Farmer	(13%)	30	46	24
Not Working	(45%)	19	64	17

Q189. Alin sa mga sumusunod ang pinakaangkop na naglalarawan sa mga Filipinong Muslim sa pangkalahatan?

Notes:

(1) % Trustworthy = % Very trustworthy plus % Somewhat trustworthy; % Untrustworthy = % Somewhat untrustworthy plus Very untrustworthy

(2) *Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding off or to Don't Know and Refuse responses.

Table 29
PERSONAL TRAIT THAT IS
MORE APPROPRIATE TO DESCRIBE FILIPINO MUSLIMS:
OPEN-MINDED OR CLOSE-MINDED/FANATICAL

March 3 - 16, 2005 / Philippines

(Row Percent / n = 1,185)

Demographic variables	(Sample percentage)	Base: Total interviews		
		Open-minded	Undecided	Close-minded
Total Philippines	(100%)	21	61	18
NCR	(15%)	25	58	16
Balance Luzon	(42%)	15	76	8
Urban	(20%)	23	69	8
Rural	(23%)	9	82	9
Visayas	(20%)	12	55	33
Urban	(8%)	17	60	24
Rural	(12%)	9	53	38
Mindanao	(23%)	36	40	24
Urban	(9%)	24	50	25
Rural	(14%)	45	32	23
Total Urban	(51%)	23	61	16
Total Rural	(49%)	18	62	20
Class ABC	(7%)	13	73	13
TOTAL D	(66%)	20	61	19
D1 (owns res'l lot)	(39%)	22	60	18
D2 (does not res'l own lot)	(27%)	17	64	20
E	(27%)	24	58	17
Male	(50%)	21	59	19
Female	(50%)	20	63	16
18 - 24 years old	(14%)	23	56	21
25 - 34	(26%)	19	66	15
35 - 44	(22%)	20	65	16
45 - 54	(19%)	24	54	22
55 - 64	(12%)	18	61	21
65 & up	(8%)	21	66	13
No formal educ/elem grad	(26%)	22	60	17
Some HS/some vocational	(15%)	20	56	24
Completed HS/vocational	(30%)	20	66	14
Some college	(14%)	25	60	15
Completed coll/post coll	(15%)	16	59	24
Total Working	(55%)	20	60	21
Government	(5%)	22	61	16
Private	(15%)	16	63	22
Self-employed	(22%)	17	65	18
Farmer	(13%)	27	47	26
Not Working	(45%)	22	64	14

Q190. Alin sa mga sumusunod ang pinakaangkop na naglalarawan sa mga Filipinong Muslim sa pangkalahatan?

Notes:

(1) % Open-minded = % Very open-minded plus % Somewhat open-minded;

% Close-minded = % Somewhat close-minded plus Very close-minded or fanatical

(2) *Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding off or to Don't Know and Refuse responses.

Table 30
OPINION ON FILIPINO MUSLIMS
 March 3 - 16, 2005 / Philippines
 (Row Percent / n = 1,185)

OPINION ON FILIPINO MUSLIMS: Muslims are oppressive to women (Base: Total interviews)	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
Probably True	30	31	24	42	31	30	31	29
Probably False	59	63	67	42	58	55	59	62
Don't know/Refused	10	7	9	15	11	15	10	9
Muslims are more prone to run amok (Base: Total interviews)								
Probably True	55	53	48	71	54	48	57	51
Probably False	34	36	41	16	37	36	33	37
Don't know/Refused	11	11	11	13	9	16	10	12
Muslims secretly hate all non-Muslims (Base: Total interviews)								
Probably True	44	40	36	62	43	41	45	41
Probably False	44	55	48	24	47	49	42	46
Don't know/Refused	13	5	15	14	10	10	13	13
Muslims are terrorists and/or extremists (Base: Total interviews)								
Probably True	47	30	38	70	56	31	49	47
Probably False	39	60	46	19	30	51	39	37
Don't know/Refused	14	10	16	11	14	18	12	16
Muslims do not consider themselves as Filipinos. (Base: Total interviews)								
Probably True	44	34	45	62	33	39	48	37
Probably False	49	60	49	31	57	53	46	54
Don't know/Refused	7	6	6	7	10	8	6	9

Babasahin namin ngayon sa inyo ang ilang mga pangungusap na nagpapahayag ng iba't ibang opinyon na maaaring mayroon ang ilang tao tungkol sa mga filipinong muslim. Sa bawat isa sa mga pangungusap na ito ay pakisabi lamang kung malamang na totoo ito o malamang na hindi ito totoo.

Q191. Ang mga Muslim ay mapang-api sa kababaihan.

Q193. Ang mga Muslim ay mas madaling maghuramentado

Q195. Ang mga Muslim ay may tagong galit sa lahat ng hindi Muslim.

Q197. Ang mga Muslim ay mga terorista o "extremists"

Q199. Hindi itinuturing ng mga Muslim ang sarili nila bilang mga Pilipino.

Table 31
OPINION ON FILIPINO MUSLIMS:
MUSLIMS ARE OPPRESSIVE TO WOMEN

March 3 - 16, 2005 / Philippines
 (Row Percent / n = 1,185)

Demographic variables	(Sample percentage)	Base: Total interviews		
		Probably True	Probably False	Don't know/ Refused
Total Philippines	(100%)	30	59	10
NCR	(15%)	31	63	7
Balance Luzon	(42%)	24	67	9
Urban	(20%)	21	69	10
Rural	(23%)	26	65	9
Visayas	(20%)	42	42	15
Urban	(8%)	47	46	7
Rural	(12%)	40	40	20
Mindanao	(23%)	31	58	11
Urban	(9%)	36	57	7
Rural	(14%)	28	59	13
Total Urban	(51%)	30	61	8
Total Rural	(49%)	30	57	13
Class ABC	(7%)	30	55	15
TOTAL D	(66%)	31	59	10
D1 (owns res'l lot)	(39%)	28	61	11
D2 (does not res'l own lot)	(27%)	34	55	10
E	(27%)	29	62	9
Male	(50%)	28	63	9
Female	(50%)	33	56	11
18 - 24 years old	(14%)	37	58	5
25 - 34	(26%)	27	66	8
35 - 44	(22%)	30	60	10
45 - 54	(19%)	30	58	13
55 - 64	(12%)	28	52	20
65 & up	(8%)	36	53	11
No formal educ/elem grad	(26%)	30	55	15
Some HS/some vocational	(15%)	30	62	8
Completed HS/vocational	(30%)	29	63	8
Some college	(14%)	35	58	7
Completed coll/post coll	(15%)	30	57	13
Total Working	(55%)	31	57	12
Government	(5%)	33	44	23
Private	(15%)	34	61	5
Self-employed	(22%)	33	52	15
Farmer/Fisherfolk	(13%)	24	66	10
Not Working	(45%)	29	62	9

Babasahin namin ngayon sa inyo ang ilang mga pangungusap na nagpapahayag ng iba't ibang opinyon na maaaring mayroon ang ilang tao tungkol sa mga filipinong muslim. Sa bawat isa sa mga pangungusap na ito ay pakisabi lamang kung malamang na totoo ito o malamang na hindi ito totoo.

Q191. Ang mga Muslim ay mapang-api sa kababaihan.

Table 32
OPINION ON FILIPINO MUSLIMS:
MUSLIMS ARE MORE PRONE TO RUN AMOK

March 3 - 16, 2005 / Philippines
 (Row Percent / n = 1,185)

Demographic variables	(Sample percentage)	Base: Total interviews		
		Probably True	Probably False	Don't know/ Refused
Total Philippines	(100%)	55	34	11
NCR	(15%)	53	36	11
Balance Luzon	(42%)	48	41	11
Urban	(20%)	50	43	7
Rural	(23%)	46	39	15
Visayas	(20%)	71	16	13
Urban	(8%)	75	20	4
Rural	(12%)	69	13	18
Mindanao	(23%)	54	37	9
Urban	(9%)	49	45	5
Rural	(14%)	58	31	11
Total Urban	(51%)	54	38	8
Total Rural	(49%)	55	30	15
Class ABC	(7%)	48	36	16
TOTAL D	(66%)	57	33	10
D1 (owns res'l lot)	(39%)	53	34	12
D2 (does not res'l own lot)	(27%)	62	30	8
E	(27%)	51	37	12
Male	(50%)	55	34	10
Female	(50%)	54	34	12
18 - 24 years old	(14%)	55	39	7
25 - 34	(26%)	55	38	8
35 - 44	(22%)	58	33	9
45 - 54	(19%)	53	32	15
55 - 64	(12%)	56	27	17
65 & up	(8%)	50	35	15
No formal educ/elem grad	(26%)	53	29	18
Some HS/some vocational	(15%)	53	34	13
Completed HS/vocational	(30%)	58	36	6
Some college	(14%)	58	37	6
Completed coll/post coll	(15%)	51	37	12
Total Working	(55%)	56	33	11
Government	(5%)	47	36	17
Private	(15%)	65	29	5
Self-employed	(22%)	53	35	12
Farmer/Fisherfolk	(13%)	55	33	12
Not Working	(45%)	53	35	12

Babasahin namin ngayon sa inyo ang ilang mga pangungusap na nagpapahayag ng iba't ibang opinyon na maaaring mayroon ang ilang tao tungkol sa mga filipinong muslim. Sa bawat isa sa mga pangungusap na ito ay pakisabi lamang kung malamang na totoo ito o malamang na hindi ito totoo.

Q193. Ang mga Muslim ay mas madaling maghuramentado

Table 33
OPINION ON FILIPINO MUSLIMS:
MUSLIMS SECRETLY HATE ALL NON-MUSLIMS

March 3 - 16, 2005 / Philippines
 (Row Percent / n = 1,185)

Demographic variables	(Sample percentage)	Base: Total interviews		
		Probably True	Probably False	Don't know/ Refused
Total Philippines	(100%)	44	44	13
NCR	(15%)	40	55	5
Balance Luzon	(42%)	36	48	15
Urban	(20%)	40	46	15
Rural	(23%)	34	50	16
Visayas	(20%)	62	24	14
Urban	(8%)	71	24	5
Rural	(12%)	56	24	20
Mindanao	(23%)	43	47	10
Urban	(9%)	45	47	8
Rural	(14%)	41	48	12
Total Urban	(51%)	45	45	9
Total Rural	(49%)	41	42	16
Class ABC	(7%)	41	49	10
TOTAL D	(66%)	45	42	13
D1 (owns res'l lot)	(39%)	42	44	13
D2 (does not res'l own lot)	(27%)	48	40	12
E	(27%)	41	46	13
Male	(50%)	42	46	12
Female	(50%)	45	42	13
18 - 24 years old	(14%)	54	38	8
25 - 34	(26%)	41	48	11
35 - 44	(22%)	41	48	11
45 - 54	(19%)	46	42	12
55 - 64	(12%)	43	38	19
65 & up	(8%)	35	43	22
No formal educ/elem grad	(26%)	39	39	22
Some HS/some vocational	(15%)	49	39	12
Completed HS/vocational	(30%)	46	46	8
Some college	(14%)	45	46	9
Completed coll/post coll	(15%)	40	50	10
Total Working	(55%)	41	47	12
Government	(5%)	39	53	8
Private	(15%)	42	48	10
Self-employed	(22%)	44	41	14
Farmer/Fisherfolk	(13%)	33	54	13
Not Working	(45%)	47	40	13

Babasahin namin ngayon sa inyo ang ilang mga pangungusap na nagpapahayag ng iba't ibang opinyon na maaaring mayroon ang ilang tao tungkol sa mga filipinong muslim. Sa bawat isa sa mga pangungusap na ito ay pakisabi lamang kung malamang na totoo ito o malamang na hindi ito totoo.

Q195. Ang mga Muslim ay may tagong galit sa lahat ng hindi Muslim.

Table 34
OPINION ON FILIPINO MUSLIMS:
MUSLIMS ARE TERRORISTS AND/OR EXTREMISTS

March 3 - 16, 2005 / Philippines
 (Row Percent / n = 1,185)

Demographic variables	(Sample percentage)	Base: Total interviews		
		Probably True	Probably False	Don't know/ Refused
Total Philippines	(100%)	47	39	14
NCR	(15%)	30	60	10
Balance Luzon	(42%)	38	46	16
Urban	(20%)	36	49	15
Rural	(23%)	40	44	16
Visayas	(20%)	70	19	11
Urban	(8%)	74	22	4
Rural	(12%)	67	18	15
Mindanao	(23%)	56	30	14
Urban	(9%)	57	30	13
Rural	(14%)	56	29	15
Total Urban	(51%)	44	45	12
Total Rural	(49%)	51	33	15
Class ABC	(7%)	31	51	18
TOTAL D	(66%)	49	39	12
D1 (owns res'l lot)	(39%)	47	41	12
D2 (does not res'l own lot)	(27%)	52	36	12
E	(27%)	47	37	16
Male	(50%)	47	41	11
Female	(50%)	47	37	16
18 - 24 years old	(14%)	49	39	12
25 - 34	(26%)	47	43	10
35 - 44	(22%)	55	35	10
45 - 54	(19%)	47	37	16
55 - 64	(12%)	37	39	25
65 & up	(8%)	45	42	13
No formal educ/elem grad	(26%)	43	36	21
Some HS/some vocational	(15%)	56	36	9
Completed HS/vocational	(30%)	48	43	10
Some college	(14%)	50	39	10
Completed coll/post coll	(15%)	43	41	16
Total Working	(55%)	46	41	13
Government	(5%)	55	29	17
Private	(15%)	45	45	10
Self-employed	(22%)	41	44	15
Farmer/Fisherfolk	(13%)	50	38	12
Not Working	(45%)	50	36	14

Babasahin namin ngayon sa inyo ang ilang mga pangungusap na nagpapahayag ng iba't ibang opinyon na maaaring mayroon ang ilang tao tungkol sa mga filipinong muslim. Sa bawat isa sa mga pangungusap na ito ay pakisabi lamang kung malamang na totoo ito o malamang na hindi ito totoo.

Q197. Ang mga Muslim ay mga terorista o "extremists"

Table 35
OPINION ON FILIPINO MUSLIMS: MUSLIMS DO NOT
CONSIDER THEMSELVES AS FILIPINOS

March 3 - 16, 2005 / Philippines
 (Row Percent / n = 1,185)

Demographic variables	(Sample percentage)	Base: Total interviews		
		Probably True	Probably False	Don't know/ Refused
Total Philippines	(100%)	44	49	7
NCR	(15%)	34	60	6
Balance Luzon	(42%)	45	49	6
Urban	(20%)	40	52	7
Rural	(23%)	49	46	5
Visayas	(20%)	62	31	7
Urban	(8%)	62	32	6
Rural	(12%)	62	31	7
Mindanao	(23%)	33	57	10
Urban	(9%)	36	57	7
Rural	(14%)	31	58	12
Total Urban	(51%)	41	52	7
Total Rural	(49%)	48	45	7
Class ABC	(7%)	39	53	8
TOTAL D	(66%)	48	46	6
D1 (owns res'l lot)	(39%)	43	50	7
D2 (does not res'l own lot)	(27%)	54	41	5
E	(27%)	37	54	9
Male	(50%)	44	52	5
Female	(50%)	45	46	9
18 - 24 years old	(14%)	37	59	4
25 - 34	(26%)	48	47	5
35 - 44	(22%)	52	43	4
45 - 54	(19%)	42	48	9
55 - 64	(12%)	32	53	15
65 & up	(8%)	44	49	7
No formal educ/elem grad	(26%)	47	44	10
Some HS/some vocational	(15%)	42	52	5
Completed HS/vocational	(30%)	39	55	6
Some college	(14%)	51	44	5
Completed coll/post coll	(15%)	45	47	8
Total Working	(55%)	47	46	7
Government	(5%)	52	39	9
Private	(15%)	51	45	4
Self-employed	(22%)	49	43	8
Farmer/Fisherfolk	(13%)	38	57	5
Not Working	(45%)	40	52	8

Babasahin namin ngayon sa inyo ang ilang mga pangungusap na nagpapahayag ng iba't ibang opinyon na maaaring mayroon ang ilang tao tungkol sa mga filipinong muslim. Sa bawat isa sa mga pangungusap na ito ay pakisabi lamang kung malamang na totoo ito o malamang na hindi ito totoo.

Q199. Hindi itinuturing ng mga Muslim ang sarili nila bilang mga Pilipino.

Table 36
ANTI-MUSLIM BIAS INDICES by LOCATION AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC CLASS
 March 3 - 16, 2005 / Philippines
 (Row Percent)

Demographic variables	(Sample Percentage)	Proximity Bias 1 (at least 3 out of 4 points)	Proximity Bias 2 (at least 2 out of 3 points)	Stereotype Bias (at least 3 out of 5 points)	Combined Bias 1 (at least 5 out of 9 points)	Combined Bias 2 (at least 5 out of 8 points)	Weighted Combined Bias (at least 7 out of 13 points)
Total Philippines	(100%)	35	44	44	39	33	39
NCR	(15%)	34	38	33	33	24	38
Balance Luzon	(42%)	30	34	37	29	24	29
Urban	(20%)	29	32	38	33	26	31
Rural	(23%)	31	36	36	26	22	28
Visayas	(20%)	40	50	67	59	53	53
Urban	(8%)	40	50	73	63	58	53
Rural	(12%)	40	49	64	56	51	53
Mindanao	(23%)	43	54	42	44	37	46
Urban	(9%)	44	58	46	45	38	47
Rural	(14%)	42	52	39	44	37	46
Total Urban	(51%)	35	41	43	40	32	39
Total Rural	(49%)	36	44	44	39	34	39
Class ABC	(7%)	42	44	35	37	31	43
TOTAL D	(66%)	36	42	47	43	36	40
D1 (owns res'l lot)	(39%)	36	42	44	39	34	39
D2 (does not own res'l lot)	(27%)	35	42	50	48	39	42
E	(27%)	33	43	39	32	26	35

Table 37
ANTI-MUSLIM BIAS INDICES by GENDER, AGE GROUP,
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND WORKING STATUS

March 3 - 16, 2005 / Philippines
 (Row Percent)

Demographic variables	Sample Percentage	Proximity Bias 1 (at least 3 out of 4 points)	Proximity Bias 2 (at least 2 out of 3 points)	Stereotype Bias (at least 3 out of 5 points)	Combined Bias 1 (at least 5 out of 9 points)	Combined Bias 2 (at least 5 out of 8 points)	Weighted Combined Bias (at least 7 out of 13 points)
Total Philippines	(100%)	35	44	44	39	33	39
Male	(50%)	35	43	44	38	33	39
Female	(50%)	36	42	44	41	33	39
18-24 years old	(14%)	32	38	49	41	30	37
25-34	(26%)	24	33	42	32	27	28
35-44	(22%)	40	46	48	42	36	40
45-54	(19%)	36	44	44	41	35	43
55-64	(12%)	51	56	36	46	41	50
65 & up	(8%)	44	48	39	39	36	47
No formal educ/elem grad	(26%)	44	51	41	40	36	45
Some HS/some vocational	(15%)	34	41	46	37	29	34
Completed HS/vocational	(30%)	32	40	45	39	33	37
Some college	(14%)	35	41	48	44	35	40
Completed coll/post coll	(15%)	31	36	40	37	29	38
Total Working	(55%)	36	43	45	38	32	39
Government	(5%)	22	27	46	30	22	25
Private	(15%)	39	42	52	40	34	42
Self-employed	(22%)	34	40	46	40	33	41
Farmer	(13%)	42	57	36	36	30	39
Not Working	(45%)	35	41	42	41	34	38

Table 38
SOURCES OF INFORMATION ABOUT MUSLIMS
 March 3 - 16, 2005 / Philippines
 (Row Percent / n = 1,185)

Sources of information about Muslims (Base: Total interviews)	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
Television	78	85	81	77	69	86	81	69
Radio	44	40	39	59	41	41	42	49
Newspapers	29	46	30	26	16	46	30	20
Friends	20	23	11	27	31	21	22	16
Own experience	14	16	8	9	28	18	13	13
Relatives in Mindanao	6	4	2	8	15	6	7	5
Relatives in the Middle East	2	4	2	1	4	1	2	3

Q201. Alin po sa mga sumusunod ang pinagmumulan ng inyong impormasyon tungkol sa mga Filipino Muslim? Maaari kayong pumili ng kahit ilan?

Table 39
SOURCES OF INFORMATION ABOUT MUSLIMS

March 3 - 16, 2005 / Philippines
(Row Percent / n = 1,185)

Demographic variables	(Sample Percentage)	Base: Total interviews							
		Television	Radio	Newspaper	Friends	Own experience	Relatives in Mindanao	Relatives in Middle East	
Total Philippines	(100%)	78	44	29	20	14	6	2	
NCR	(15%)	85	40	46	23	16	4	4	
Balance Luzon	(42%)	81	39	30	11	8	2	2	
Urban	(20%)	81	40	34	14	14	3	2	
Rural	(23%)	81	39	27	9	2	1	1	
Visayas	(20%)	77	59	26	27	9	8	1	
Urban	(8%)	81	51	30	17	17	9	2	
Rural	(12%)	75	64	24	33	4	7		
Mindanao	(23%)	69	41	16	31	28	15	4	
Urban	(9%)	72	32	16	36	29	11	3	
Rural	(14%)	68	48	15	27	27	18	4	
Total Urban	(51%)	80	40	34	21	18	6	3	
Total Rural	(49%)	76	48	23	20	9	7	2	
Class ABC	(7%)	86	41	46	21	18	6	1	
TOTAL D	(66%)	81	42	30	22	13	7	2	
D1 (owns res'l lot)	(39%)	82	40	27	22	13	6	3	
D2 (does not own res'l lot)	(27%)	80	45	34	21	14	7	2	
E	(27%)	69	49	20	16	13	5	3	

Table 39
SOURCES OF INFORMATION ABOUT MUSLIMS

March 3 - 16, 2005 / Philippines
(Row Percent / n = 1,185)

page 2 of 2

Demographic variables	(Sample Percentage)	Base: Total interviews						
		Television	Radio	Newspaper	Friends	Own experience	Relatives in Mindanao	Relatives in Middle East
Total Philippines	(100%)	78	44	29	20	14	6	2
Male	(50%)	79	43	29	22	15	6	3
Female	(50%)	78	44	28	19	12	6	2
18 - 24 years old	(14%)	83	43	33	23	13	4	1
25 - 34	(26%)	79	40	27	18	15	6	3
35 - 44	(22%)	79	49	33	15	12	5	4
45 - 54	(19%)	80	41	24	23	15	8	3
55 - 64	(12%)	70	43	28	29	11	10	1
65 & up	(8%)	75	49	27	20	16	5	0
No formal educ/elem grad	(26%)	69	49	20	21	11	6	1
Some HS/some vocational	(15%)	79	42	23	24	13	8	2
Completed HS/vocational	(30%)	80	46	30	16	12	5	3
Some college	(14%)	84	42	35	21	18	4	1
Completed coll/post coll	(15%)	84	35	41	23	18	11	5
Total Working	(55%)	79	42	30	22	13	7	3
Government	(5%)	83	30	22	32	12	14	3
Private	(15%)	87	37	38	22	12	10	3
Self-employed	(22%)	81	42	31	20	12	5	2
Farmer/Fisherfolks	(13%)	63	52	22	23	16	6	3
Not Working	(45%)	78	46	26	18	14	6	2

Q201. Alin po sa mga sumusunod ang pinagmumulan ng inyong impormasyon tungkol sa mga Filipino Muslim? Maaari kayong pumili ng kahit ilan?

Table 40
GROUP WHICH COMES TO MIND WHEN RESPONDENT
HEARS THE WORD "TERRORISM"
 March 3 - 16, 2005 / Philippines
 (Row Percent / n = 1,185)

Group which comes to mind when respondent hears the word TERRORISM (Base: Total interviews)	RP	LOCATION				CLASS			
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E	
Abu Sayyaf	30	42	29	24	26	40	30	27	
Muslims	27	26	22	31	36	22	29	25	
CPP-NPA	5	7	6	5	4	3	5	7	
Al Qaeda	3	3	3	2	3	7	3	2	
Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF)	2	4	1	1	5	3	2	2	
Jemaah Islamiyah	2	4	1	2	2	8	2	2	
Military	1	0	0	3	2	1	1	1	
Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF)	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	
Others	3	4	4	1	3	4	3	3	
Dont know	19	8	23	24	16	12	19	22	
Cant say/None/Refused	6	2	10	6	2	1	6	8	

Q202. Anong grupo ang unang pumapasok sa inyong isipan kapag narinig ninyo ang salitang TERRORISMO?

Table 41
GROUP WHICH COMES TO MIND WHEN RESPONDENT HEARS THE WORD "TERRORISM"

March 3 - 16, 2005 / Philippines
 (Row Percent / n = 1,185)

Demographic variables	(Sample Percentage)	Base: Total interviews										
		Abu Sayyaf	Muslims	CPP-NPA	AI Qaeda	MILF	Jemaiah Islamiyah	Military	MNLF	Others	Don't know	Cant say/ None/ Refused
Total Philippines	(100%)	30	27	5	3	2	2	1	1	3	19	6
NCR	(15%)	42	26	7	3	4	4	0	0	4	8	2
Balance Luzon	(42%)	29	22	6	3	1	1	0	0	4	23	10
Urban	(20%)	36	25	5	4	1	3	1	0	4	15	5
Rural	(23%)	24	20	6	2	0	0	0	4	4	30	14
Visayas	(20%)	24	31	5	2	1	2	3	1	1	24	6
Urban	(8%)	28	34	4	3	3	2	1	0	3	18	4
Rural	(12%)	22	29	5	2	0	2	4	2	0	27	7
Mindanao	(23%)	26	36	4	3	5	2	2	1	3	16	2
Urban	(9%)	34	30	2	5	2	2	1	1	3	17	2
Rural	(14%)	21	40	6	2	7	2	3	0	3	16	3
Total Urban	(51%)	36	27	5	4	2	3	1	1	4	14	4
Total Rural	(49%)	22	28	6	2	2	1	2	0	2	26	9
Class ABC	(7%)	40	22	3	7	3	8	1	0	4	12	1
TOTAL D	(66%)	30	29	5	3	2	2	1	0	3	19	6
D1 (owns res'l lot)	(39%)	29	27	4	4	2	2	2	0	3	19	8
D2 (does not own res'l lot)	(27%)	30	32	5	2	1	1	0	1	3	19	5
E	(27%)	27	25	7	2	2	2	1	1	3	22	8

Table 41
GROUP WHICH COMES TO MIND WHEN RESPONDENT HEARS THE WORD "TERRORISM"

March 3 - 16, 2005 / Philippines
(Row Percent / n = 1,185)

Demographic variables	(Sample Percentage)	Base: Total interviews										
		Abu Sayyaf	Muslims	CPP-NPA	AI Qaeda	MILF	Jemaiah Islamiyah	Military	MNLF	Others	Don't know	Cant say/None/Refused
Total Philippines	(100%)	30	27	5	3	2	2	1	1	3	19	6
Male	(50%)	33	24	5	5	2	2	2	2	4	16	8
Female	(50%)	26	31	6	1	2	2	0	0	2	23	5
18 - 24 years old	(14%)	34	27	4	4	5	0	0	0	7	14	3
25 - 34	(26%)	32	28	5	3	2	2	1	1	2	19	7
35 - 44	(22%)	35	23	6	2	1	2	1	1	1	19	8
45 - 54	(19%)	29	26	8	4	2	2	1	1	4	19	6
55 - 64	(12%)	21	35	3	3	1	2	2	2	4	22	6
65 & up	(8%)	12	32	4	2	1	4	5	0	3	30	9
No formal educ/elem grad	(26%)	20	29	5	2	0	0	2	0	1	30	9
Some HS/some vocational	(15%)	24	20	7	3	5	2	2	1	2	25	10
Completed HS/vocational	(30%)	34	28	5	2	2	2	0	1	3	18	5
Some college	(14%)	41	27	6	3	3	1	0	0	6	9	3
Completed coll/post coll	(15%)	32	31	5	6	3	6	1	0	4	9	3
Total Working	(55%)	31	28	6	3	1	2	1	1	3	17	7
Government	(5%)	46	18	4	3	2	1	0	1	0	15	10
Private	(15%)	30	29	4	1	1	2	1	0	5	16	11
Self-employed	(22%)	29	31	6	3	2	3	0	1	3	20	2
Farmer/Fisherfolks	(13%)	28	26	8	5	1	0	4	0	4	15	9
Not Working	(45%)	28	27	5	3	3	2	1	0	3	22	5

Q202. Anong grupo ang unang pumapasok sa inyong isipan kapag narinig ninyo ang salitang TERRORISMO?

SULU ENCOUNTERS IN FEBRUARY 2005

Table 42
AWARENESS OF THE ENCOUNTERS BETWEEN THE
MILITARY AND MUSLIMS IN SULU SINCE FEBRUARY 2005
 March 3 - 16, 2005 / Philippines
 (Row Percent)

AWARENESS OF THE ENCOUNTERS BETWEEN THE MILITARY AND MUSLIMS IN SULU (Base: Total Interviews, 100%)	LOCATION				CLASS			
	<u>RP</u>	<u>NCR</u>	<u>LUZ</u>	<u>VIS</u>	<u>MIN</u>	<u>ABC</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>
Yes, before this	72	74	71	66	78	84	73	68
None, only now	28	26	29	34	22	16	27	32
BEST THINGS THE GOVERNMENT CAN DO TO HAVE PEACE IN SULU (Base: Total Interviews, 100%)								
Government should declare an immediate ceasefire whether the rebels agree or not	48	35	53	39	54	31	48	51
The situation in Sulu is complicated. Government should distinguish between the rebels and the citizens; pursue the rebels but help the citizens.	31	40	30	35	25	46	30	30
Continue pursuing the rebels until they are completely wiped out or weakened such that they are no longer a threat to society	21	25	17	26	21	23	22	19

Q205. Nitong Pebrero 2005, nagkaroon ng ilang engkuwentro sa pagitan ng military at ng mga armadong rebeldeng Muslim sa Sulu. Libo-libong mga mamamayang Muslim at Kristiyano ang napilitang iwanan ang kanilang mga tahanan at kabuhayan upang maiwasan ang mga kar

Q206. Sa inyong palagay, ano ang pinakamainam gawin ng pamahalaan upang magkaruon ng kapayapaan sa sulu? Pumili ng isang aksyon lamang.

Table 43
AWARENESS OF THE ENCOUNTERS BETWEEN THE
MILITARY AND MUSLIMS IN SULU SINCE FEBRUARY 2005

March 3 - 16, 2005 / Philippines
 (Row Percent)

Demographic variables	(Sample Percentage)	Yes, before this	None, only now
Total Philippines	(100%)	72	28
NCR	(15%)	74	26
Balance Luzon	(42%)	71	29
Urban	(20%)	63	37
Rural	(23%)	79	21
Visayas	(20%)	66	34
Urban	(8%)	68	32
Rural	(12%)	65	35
Mindanao	(23%)	78	22
Urban	(9%)	87	13
Rural	(14%)	73	27
Total Urban	(51%)	71	29
Total Rural	(49%)	74	26
Class ABC	(7%)	84	16
TOTAL D	(66%)	73	27
D1 (owns residential lot)	(39%)	74	26
D2 (does not own residential lot)	(27%)	70	30
E	(27%)	68	32
Male	(50%)	77	23
Female	(50%)	68	32
18 - 24 years old	(14%)	57	43
25 - 34	(26%)	70	30
35 - 44	(22%)	80	20
45 - 54	(19%)	77	23
55 - 64	(12%)	74	26
65 & up	(8%)	74	26
No formal educ/elem grad	(26%)	66	34
Some HS/some vocational	(15%)	63	37
Completed HS/vocational	(30%)	76	24
Some college	(14%)	75	25
Completed coll/post coll	(15%)	82	18
Total Working	(55%)	74	26
Government	(5%)	82	18
Private	(15%)	70	30
Self-employed	(22%)	73	27
Farmer	(13%)	75	25
Not Working	(45%)	71	29

Q205. Nitong Pebrero 2005, nagkaroon ng ilang engkuwentro sa pagitan ng military at ng mga armadong rebeldeng Muslim sa Sulu. Libo-libong mga mamamayang Muslim at Kristiyano ang napilitang iwanan ang kanilang mga tahanan at kabuhayan upang maiwasan ang mga kar

Table 44
THE BEST THINGS GOVERNMENT CAN DO TO HAVE PEACE IN SULU

March 3 - 16, 2005 / Philippines

(Row Percent)

Demographic variables	(Sample Percentage)	Government should declare an immediate ceasefire whether the rebels agree or not	The situation in Sulu is complicated. Government should distinguish between the rebels and the citizens	Continue pursuing the rebels until they are completely wiped out or weakened
Total Philippines	(100%)	48	31	21
NCR	(15%)	35	40	25
Balance Luzon	(42%)	53	30	17
Urban	(20%)	44	30	25
Rural	(23%)	60	30	10
Visayas	(20%)	39	35	26
Urban	(8%)	43	33	24
Rural	(12%)	36	36	27
Mindanao	(23%)	54	25	21
Urban	(9%)	61	19	21
Rural	(14%)	50	29	21
Total Urban	(51%)	44	31	24
Total Rural	(49%)	51	31	18
Class ABC	(7%)	31	46	23
TOTAL D	(66%)	48	30	22
D1 (owns res'l lot)	(39%)	47	32	20
D2 (does not own res'l lot)	(27%)	49	27	24
E	(27%)	51	30	19
Male	(50%)	45	30	25
Female	(50%)	50	32	17
18-24 years old	(14%)	49	27	24
25-34	(26%)	49	29	22
35-44	(22%)	42	38	20
45-54	(19%)	54	28	18
55-64	(12%)	49	32	19
65 & up	(8%)	41	34	26
No formal educ/elem grad	(26%)	54	31	15
Some HS/some vocational	(15%)	51	28	21
Completed HS/vocational	(30%)	47	29	24
Some college	(14%)	46	32	21
Completed coll/post coll	(15%)	36	39	26
Total Working	(55%)	45	34	21
Government	(5%)	57	26	17
Private	(15%)	41	31	29
Self-employed	(22%)	42	38	20
Farmer	(13%)	50	35	15
Not Working	(45%)	51	28	21

Q206. Sa inyong palagay, ano ang pinakamainam gawin ng pamahalaan upang magkaruon ng kapayapaan sa sulu? Pumili ng isang aksyon lamang.

**APPENDICES:
QUESTIONNAIRE, TECHNICAL NOTES
AND ERROR MARGINS**

APPENDIX A:

**PULSE ASIA'S MARCH 2005
ULAT NG BAYAN SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE
(MODULE FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT NETWORK)**

EMBARGOED ITEMS:**V. MUSLIM CONCERNS**

182. Ipagpalagay nating may dalawang taong gustong umupa ng bakanteng kwarto sa inyong bahay. Kung mamimili kayo sa kanilang dalawa nang hindi pa ninyo sila nakikita o nakikilala, sino sa dalawa ang mas malamang ninyong pipiliin?
(Suppose that there are two people applying to rent the empty room in your home. If you had to choose without the opportunity of ever meeting them which one are you more likely to choose?) SHOWCARD
- ROGELIO SANTOS 1
MOHAMMAD UMPA 2
KAHIT SINO SA KANILANG DALAWA (*Either will do*)..... 3
183. Halimbawa pinadalhan kayo ng ahensya ng aplikasyon ng dalawang tao para maging kasambahay o katulong ninyo. Pareho silang 21 anyos at parehong may dalawang taong karanasan. Kung mamimili kayo sa kanilang dalawa nang hindi pa ninyo sila nakikita, sino sa dalawa ang inyong pipiliin?
(Suppose the agency sends you the applications of two people to be your domestic helper. Both are 21 years old and have 2 years experience. If you had to choose without the opportunity of meeting them, whom would you choose?) SHOWCARD
- JULIE CRUZ 1
FATIMA SALIK 2
KAHIT SINO SA KANILANG DALAWA (*Either will do*)..... 3
184. Halimbawa ay may dalawang binatang aplikante para sa isang posisyon sa fast food restaurant. Pareho silang nakapagtapos ng 3rd year college, parehong kwalipikado, at parehong nagbabalak magtrabaho para makaipon ng pang matrikula. Kung kayo ang mamimili, sino sa kanila ang inyong pipiliin?
(Suppose that two young men applied for the one position open at a fast food restaurant. Both have finished 3rd year college, are equally qualified, and intend to work in order to earn money for tuition. Who would you choose?) SHOWCARD
- ABU HASSIN MALIK 1
DANILO DE LOS REYES 2
KAHIT SINO SA KANILANG DALAWA (*Either will do*)..... 3
185. Halimbawa ay nangangailangan ang pamilya ninyo ng isang lugar na titirhan at nakakita kayo ng dalawang posibleng mauupahan. Pareho ang kanilang sukat, bilang ng kwarto at distansya sa inyong pinagtatrabahuhan at eskwelahan ng mga bata. Higit na mura ang upa ng isa ngunit mas malapit sa komunidad ng mga Muslim. Alin sa dalawa ang inyong pipiliin?
(Suppose your family needs a place to live and you have found two houses for rent. They are of equal size, have the same number of rooms, and are of the same distance from your office/schools. The rent of one is much cheaper but it is closer to a Muslim community. Which of the two would you choose?)
- MAS MURA ANG UPA (*Cheaper rent*) 1
MAS MAHAL ANG UPA (*Expensive rent*)..... 2
KAHIT ALIN SA DALAWA (*Either of the two*) 3

V. MUSLIM CONCERNS (cont'd)

186-190. Alin sa mga sumusunod ang pinakaangkop na naglalarawan sa mga Filipinong Muslim sa pangkalahatan?
(Which of the following appropriately generally describes Filipino Muslims?) **SHOWCARDS**

186.	TALAGANG MASIPAG (<i>Very hardworking</i>).....	5
	MEDYO MASIPAG (<i>Somewhat hardworking</i>)	4
	HINDI MASABI KUNG MASIPAG O TAMAD (<i>Cant say if hardworking or lazy</i>).....	3
	MEDYO TAMAD (<i>Somewhat lazy</i>)	2
	TALAGANG TAMAD (<i>Very lazy</i>).....	1
187.	TALAGANG TAPAT (<i>Very honest</i>)	5
	MEDYO TAPAT (<i>Somewhat honest</i>)	4
	HINDI MASABI KUNG TAPAT O MANLOLOKO (<i>Cant say if honest or dishonest</i>)	3
	MEDYO MANLOLOKO (<i>Somewhat dishonest</i>)	2
	TALAGANG MANLOLOKO (<i>Very dishonest</i>).....	1
188.	TALAGANG MAPAYAPA (<i>Very peaceful</i>).....	5
	MEDYO MAPAYAPA (<i>Somewhat peaceful</i>)	4
	HINDI MASABI KUNG MAPAYAPA O MARAHAS (<i>Cant say if peaceful or violent</i>).....	3
	MEDYO MARAHAS (<i>Somewhat violent</i>)	2
	TALAGANG MARAHAS (<i>Very violent</i>).....	1
189.	TALAGANG MAPAGKAKATIWALAAN (<i>Very trustworthy</i>)	5
	MEDYO MAPAGKAKATIWALAAN (<i>Somewhat trustworthy</i>)	4
	HINDI MASABI KUNG MAPAGKAKATIWALAAN O HINDI MAPAGKAKATIWALAAN (<i>Cant say if trustworthy or untrustworthy</i>)	3
	MEDYO HINDI MAPAGKAKATIWALAAN (<i>Somewhat untrustworthy</i>)	2
	TALAGANG HINDI MAPAGKAKATIWALAAN (<i>Very untrustworthy</i>).....	1
190.	TALAGANG BUKAS ANG ISIP (<i>Very open-minded</i>).....	5
	MEDYO BUKAS ANG ISIP (<i>Somewhat open-minded</i>)	4
	HINDI MASABI KUNG BUKAS O SARADO ANG ISIP (<i>Cant say if open or close-minded</i>).....	3
	MEDYO SARADO ANG ISIP (<i>Somewhat close-minded</i>)	2
	TALAGANG SARADO ANG ISIP O PANATIKO (<i>Very close-minded or fanatical</i>).....	1

V. MUSLIM CONCERNS (cont'd)

STATEMENT CARD

BABASAHIN NAMIN NGAYON SA INYO ANG ILANG MGA PANGUNGUSAP NA NAGPAPAHAYAG NG IBA'T IBANG OPINYON NA MAAARING MAYROON ANG ILANG TAO TUNGKOL SA MGA FILIPINONG MUSLIM. SA BAWAT ISA SA MGA PANGUNGUSAP NA ITO AY PAKISABI LAMANG KUNG MALAMANG NA TOTOO ITO O MALAMANG NA HINDI ITO TOTOO.
 (We will now read some statements to you expressing different opinions about Filipino Muslims that some people may have. To each of these statements, would you please say whether that statement is probably true or probably false.)

<u>(SHUFFLE CARDS – RATING BOARD 6)</u>		<u>PROBABLY TRUE</u>	<u>PROBABLY FALSE</u>	<u>NK</u>	<u>R</u>
191.	ANG MGA MUSLIM AY MAPANG-API SA KABABAIHAN. <i>(Muslims are oppressive to women)</i>	1	2	8	9
193.	ANG MGA MUSLIM AY MAS MADALING MAGHURAMENTADO <i>(Muslims are more prone to run amok)</i>	1	2	8	9
195.	ANG MGA MUSLIM AY MAY TAGONG GALIT SA LAHAT NG HINDI MUSLIM. <i>(Muslims secretly hate all non-Muslims)</i>	1	2	8	9
197.	ANG MGA MUSLIM AY MGA TERORISTA O "EXTREMISTS" <i>(Muslims are terrorists and/or extremists)</i>	1	2	8	9
199.	HINDI ITINUTURING NG MGA MUSLIM ANG SARILI NILA BILANG MGA PILIPINO. <i>(Muslims do not consider themselves as Filipinos.)</i>	1	2	8	9

201. Alin po sa mga sumusunod ang pinagmumulan ng inyong impormasyon tungkol sa mga Filipino Muslim? Maaari kayong pumili ng kahit ilan? (Which of the following are your sources of information about Filipino Muslims? You may choose as many as possible.)
 SHOWCARD

MA

TELEBISYON (Television).....	1
RADYO (Radio).....	2
MGA PAHAYAGAN (Newspapers).....	3
KAIBIGAN (Friends).....	4
KAMAG-ANAK SA GITNANG SILANGAN (Relatives in the Middle East).....	5
KAMAG-ANAK SA MINDANAO (Relatives in Mindanao).....	6
SARILING KARANASAN (Own experience).....	7

202. Anong grupo ang unang pumapasok sa inyong isipan kapag narinig ninyo ang salitang TERORISMO? **ONE ANSWER ONLY**
 (What group comes first to your mind when you hear the word TERRORISM?)

Verbatim:

_____	ABU SAYYAF.....	1
_____	AL QUAEDA.....	2
_____	CPP-NPA.....	3
_____	JEMAAH ISLAMIAH.....	4
	MILITARY.....	5
	MORO ISLAMIC LIBERATION FRONT (MILF).....	6
	MORO NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT (MNLF).....	7
	MUSLIMS.....	8
	IBA PA, PAKITUKOY (Others, please specify _____).....	()
	DON'T KNOW.....	98
	REFUSED.....	99

APPENDIX B:
PROJECT UBMAR2005
TECHNICAL DETAILS

A. LOCATION & FIELDWORK SCHEDULE

National Capital Region	-	March 3-16, 2005
Balance Luzon	-	March 9-16, 2005
Visayas	-	March 6-16, 2005
Mindanao	-	March 8-15, 2005

B. RESPONDENTS

Respondents for the survey were 1,200 voting-age adults (18 years old and above) through face-to-face interviews. The questionnaire includes items on current political, social and 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.

	Sample Size	Error Margin
Philippines	1,200	+/-3%
National Capital Region	300	+/-6%
Balance Luzon	300	+/-6%
Visayas	300	+/-6%
Mindanao	300	+/-6%

Sampling Scheme

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

SAMPLING METHOD (CONT'D)

	Sample Municipalities	Sample Spots	Probability Respondents
National Capital Region	17	60	300
Balance Luzon	15	60	300
Visayas	15	60	300
Mindanao	15	60	300

For the National Capital Region:

Stage 1: Selection of Sample Precincts

Sixty (60) precincts were distributed among the 17 cities and municipalities in such a way that each city/municipality is assigned a number of precincts that is roughly proportional to its population size. An at least additional provision is that each municipality must receive one precinct. Precincts were then selected at random from within each city/municipality.

Stage 2: Selection of Sample Households

In each sample precinct map, 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. Subsequent sample households were chosen using a fixed interval of 6 households in between the sampled ones; i.e., every 7th household was sampled.

Stage 3: Selection of the Sample Adult

In each selected household, two respondents were randomly chosen among household members who are 18 years of age and older, using a probability selection table. To ensure that half of the respondents are males and half are females, 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 were no qualified respondent of a given gender, the interval sampling of household continued until five sample respondents were identified.

SAMPLING METHOD (CONT'D)

For the rest of the Philippines:

Stage 1: Selection of Sample Cities/Municipalities

Within each study area, 15 cities/municipalities were selected without replacement and with probability proportional to population size.

Stage 2: Selection of Sample Spots

Once the cities/municipalities have been selected, 60 spots were distributed among the sample cities/municipalities in such a way that each city/municipality was assigned a number of spots roughly proportional to its population size. However, each municipality must receive at least one spot.

If based on the latest National Statistics Office categorization (1990), the chosen sample city/municipality is 100% urban, then sample precincts were systematically drawn from the city/municipality. Otherwise, sample barangays within each sample city/municipality were selected with equal probabilities.

Stage 3: Selection of Sample Households

Within each sample spot, five households were established by systematic sampling. In sample (urban) precincts, a random corner was identified; a random start generated; and the interval was six. In rural barangays, the designated starting point was either a school, the barangay captain's house, a church/ chapel, or a barangay/ municipal hall.

Stage 4: Selection of the Sample Adult

In each selected household, two respondents were randomly chosen among household members who are 18 years of age and older, using a probability selection table. To ensure that half of the respondents are males and half are females, 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.

D. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

1. Preparation

a. Questionnaire

The Filipino version of the questionnaire was translated into Bicolano, Cebuano, English, Ilocano, Ilonggo by language experts. Each language translation was translated back to Filipino by another set of experts to make sure that the messages were conveyed accurately.

b. Training

Training was conducted in 4 central locations: Quezon City, Cebu City, Bacolod City and Davao City. The interviewers who covered Luzon were trained in Quezon City. Those trained in Bacolod City covered Ilonggo-speaking regions while those trained in Cebu City covered all of Cebuano-speaking areas (Central and Eastern Visayas and Mindanao).

Training activities mainly consisted of one or two days office training to learn the basics of the project.

2. Supervision

a. Supervisors

Supervisors reporting to the field manager monitored the study full-time. They observed interviewers (at least 10% of total were observed by supervisors), followed-up and did 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, at least 20% of the unsupervised interviews were re-interviewed/back-checked. If serious errors persisted after 20% spot-checking, the original interviews were invalidated and respondents re-interviewed. An error was considered serious if dishonesty in recording was apparent or if there was a serious misinterpretation of the study that it resulted in the wrong information.

b. Spot Checking (cont'd)

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.

c. Numbers of Calls and Substitution

A respondent not contacted during the first attempt was visited for a second time. If the respondent remained unavailable, a substitute who possessed the same qualities (in terms of gender, age bracket, 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 precinct/barangay.

d. Field Editing

After each interview, the interviewer was asked to go over her own work and check for consistency. All accomplished interview schedules were submitted to the assigned group supervisor who, in turn, edit every interview.

3. Data Processing

An office editor conducted a final consistency check on all interviews prior to coding. 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.

D. WEIGHTING PROCEDURE

To yield representative figures at the national level, census-based population weights were applied to the various area domains. Appropriate projection factors were applied so that original population proportions are reflected in the data tables using this formula:

$$\text{Projection Factors (weights)} = \frac{\text{Population}}{\text{No. of Interviews}}$$

For questions answered by the sample voting age adult, the following projection factors were used:

	2005 NSO Projected Population*			Total Sample Size		Projection Factor for	
	(Aged 18 & above)					Probability Respondent	
	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL	URBAN	RURAL	URBAN	RURAL
Philippines	47,765,309	24,333,982	23,431,327	930	270		
NCR	6,993,210	6,993,210	----	300		23.3107	
Balance Luzon	20,256,744	9,358,747	10,897,997	220	80	42.5398	136.2250
Visayas	9,587,143	3,661,373	5,925,771	245	55	14.9444	107.7413
Mindanao	10,928,212	4,320,654	6,607,559	165	135	26.18578	48.94488

For questions regarding household members, the following projection factors were used:

	2005 NSO Projected Population*			Total Sample Size		Projection Factor for	
	(Total Household Members)					Household Members	
	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL	URBAN	RURAL	URBAN	RURAL
Philippines	84,241,375	41,139,313	43,102,062	4627	1337		
NCR	11,240,743	11,240,743	---	1440		7.1947	
Balance Luzon	35,607,663	16,010,506	19,597,157	1100	391	14.5550	50.1206
Visayas	17,103,869	6,216,239	10,887,630	1254	280	4.9571	38.8844
Mindanao	20,289,100	7,671,826	12,617,274	833	666	9.2099	18.9449

For questions regarding the household, the following projection factors were used:

	2005 NSO Projected Population*			Total Sample Size		Projection Factor	
	(Total Households)					for Households	
	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL	URBAN	RURAL	URBAN	RURAL
Philippines	16,825,969	8,545,075	8,280,893	930	270		
NCR	2,413,918	2,413,918	---	300		8.0464	
Balance Luzon	7,133,171	3,298,428	3,834,743	220	80	14.9928	47.9343
Visayas	3,371,177	1,287,753	2,083,424	245	55	5.2561	37.8804
Mindanao	3,907,703	1,544,976	2,362,726	165	135	9.3635	17.5017

APPENDIX C: COMPARATIVE ERROR MARGINS FOR SPECIFIC SAMPLE SIZES

Formula for the computation of the error margin of a proportion

$$\text{error margin} = \pm 1.96 * \sqrt{\frac{p(1-p)}{n}}$$

where

1.96 = Z-value for large population of data at 95% level of confidence

p = proportion

n = sample size

Note: Error margins are symmetric toward p = 0.5 or 50%. p and 1-p have the same margins of error.

Proportion	Sample Sizes											
	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1000	1100	1200
100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1 99	2.0	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
2 98	2.7	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8
3 97	3.3	2.4	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0
4 96	3.8	2.7	2.2	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1
5 95	4.3	3.0	2.5	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2
6 94	4.7	3.3	2.7	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3
7 93	5.0	3.5	2.9	2.5	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4
8 92	5.3	3.8	3.1	2.7	2.4	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5
9 91	5.6	4.0	3.2	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6
10 90	5.9	4.2	3.4	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7
11 89	6.1	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8
12 88	6.4	4.5	3.7	3.2	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8
13 87	6.6	4.7	3.8	3.3	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9
14 86	6.8	4.8	3.9	3.4	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0
15 85	7.0	4.9	4.0	3.5	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0
16 84	7.2	5.1	4.1	3.6	3.2	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1
17 83	7.4	5.2	4.3	3.7	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.1
18 82	7.5	5.3	4.3	3.8	3.4	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2
19 81	7.7	5.4	4.4	3.8	3.4	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.2
20 80	7.8	5.5	4.5	3.9	3.5	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3
21 79	8.0	5.6	4.6	4.0	3.6	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.3
22 78	8.1	5.7	4.7	4.1	3.6	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.3
23 77	8.2	5.8	4.8	4.1	3.7	3.4	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4
24 76	8.4	5.9	4.8	4.2	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.4
25 75	8.5	6.0	4.9	4.2	3.8	3.5	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5
26 74	8.6	6.1	5.0	4.3	3.8	3.5	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.5
27 73	8.7	6.2	5.0	4.4	3.9	3.6	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.5
28 72	8.8	6.2	5.1	4.4	3.9	3.6	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.5
29 71	8.9	6.3	5.1	4.4	4.0	3.6	3.4	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.6
30 70	9.0	6.4	5.2	4.5	4.0	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.6
31 69	9.1	6.4	5.2	4.5	4.1	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.6
32 68	9.1	6.5	5.3	4.6	4.1	3.7	3.5	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.6
33 67	9.2	6.5	5.3	4.6	4.1	3.8	3.5	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.7
34 66	9.3	6.6	5.4	4.6	4.2	3.8	3.5	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.7
35 65	9.3	6.6	5.4	4.7	4.2	3.8	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.7
36 64	9.4	6.7	5.4	4.7	4.2	3.8	3.6	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.7
37 63	9.5	6.7	5.5	4.7	4.2	3.9	3.6	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.7
38 62	9.5	6.7	5.5	4.8	4.3	3.9	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.7
39 61	9.6	6.8	5.5	4.8	4.3	3.9	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.8
40 60	9.6	6.8	5.5	4.8	4.3	3.9	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.8
41 59	9.6	6.8	5.6	4.8	4.3	3.9	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.8
42 58	9.7	6.8	5.6	4.8	4.3	3.9	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.8
43 57	9.7	6.9	5.6	4.9	4.3	4.0	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.8
44 56	9.7	6.9	5.6	4.9	4.4	4.0	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.8
45 55	9.8	6.9	5.6	4.9	4.4	4.0	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.8
46 54	9.8	6.9	5.6	4.9	4.4	4.0	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.8
47 53	9.8	6.9	5.6	4.9	4.4	4.0	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.8
48 52	9.8	6.9	5.7	4.9	4.4	4.0	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.8
49 51	9.8	6.9	5.7	4.9	4.4	4.0	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.8
50	9.8	6.9	5.7	4.9	4.4	4.0	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.8