ULAT NG BAYAN SURVEY
October 21 – November 8, 2006 / Philippines

FINAL REPORT FOR
THE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT NETWORK

PulseAsia inc.

ULAT NG BAYAN SURVEY
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ALL RESPONDENTS			
AREA	**FIELDWORK DATES**	**SAMPLE SIZE**	**ERROR MARGIN**
Total Philippines	**October 21 - November 8, 2006**	1,200	**+/-3**
NCR	**October 21 - November 8, 2006**	300	**+/-6**
Balance Luzon	**October 21 - October 31, 2006**	300	**+/-6**
Visayas	**October 24 - November 6, 2006**	300	**+/-6**
Mindanao	**October 22 - November 6, 2006**	300	**+/-6**

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PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS ON MUSLIMS IN THE PHILIPPINES
November 2006

I.   INTRODUCTION

This study seeks to validate the findings of the March 2005 survey on Filipino perceptions of Muslims which Pulse Asia, Inc. undertook for the Philippine Human Development Network. The March 2005 survey provided quantitative support for allegations of discrimination against Muslims in employment and in business transactions. It, moreover, pinpointed broad areas in the country where anti-Muslim bias is apparently stronger and provided a profile of the Filipino with a tendency to such bias.

Following the March 2005 study, the probes on perceptions of Muslims are incorporated as a module in Pulse Asia's November 2006 *Ulat ng Bayan* Survey. Many of the questions were modified or refined to improve the quality of responses. This section describes the sampling and refinement of questions.

A.   Sampling

The November 2006 *Ulat ng Bayan* Survey is a stratified random sample of 1,200 Filipino adults who were interviewed face-to-face survey during the period October 21 – November 8, 2005. [See Technical Details in Annex B for further information.]. Respondents from three barangays in Sulu were not included in the survey. As a result, there are only 1,185 respondents for the Muslim probes. Of these 1,185 respondents, 19 are Muslims. They are found in barangays that are not predominantly Muslim. They constitute about 1.6% of the respondent sample for the Muslim module.

B.   Questionnaire

There are sixteen (16) questions on Muslim concerns in the Pulse Asia November 2006 *Ulat ng Bayan* survey (see Annex A). Questions that were retained from the March 2005 survey include the four 'proximity' questions (i.e., whether the respondent is willing to have a male Muslim for a boarder in his/her home, hire a female Muslim for domestic helper, hire a male Muslim as worker, or live near a Muslim community), the question on source of information on Muslims, and that on group associated by the respondent with the word 'terrorism' (unaided recall). However, this last question was placed ahead of the module on Muslim concerns.

Five questions deal with perceived personal traits of Muslims. Four of the five traits were also probed in the March 2005 survey – industry, honesty, trustworthiness, and close-mindedness or fanaticism. Humility / arrogance is probed in lieu of peaceful disposition, which was covered in March 2005. To avoid 'Can't say' responses, the questions on personal traits were presented differently, and a different answer grid was employed. In March 2005, for example, the probe on trustworthiness was presented as follows:

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

TALAGANG MAPAGKAKATIWALAAN *(Very trustworthy)* 5
MEDYO MAPAGKAKATIWALAAN *(Somewhat trustworthy)* 4
HINDI MASABI KUNG MAPAGKAKATIWALAAN O HINDI MAPAGKAKATIWALAAN
(Cant say if trustworthy or untrustworthy) 3
MEDYO HINDI MAPAGKAKATIWALAAN *(Somewhat untrustworthy)* 2
TALAGANG HINDI MAPAGKAKATIWALAAN *(Very untrustworthy)*...1

In the November 2006 survey, the probe took the following form:

(SHUFFLE CARDS – RATING BOARD 5) SPLIT SAMPLE	*PROBABLY TRUE*	*PROBABLY FALSE*	*DON'T KNOW*	*REF*
a. KARAMIHAN NG MGA MUSLIM AY HINDI MAPAGKAKATIWALAAN *(Most Muslims are untrustworthy)*	*1*	*2*	*8*	*9*
b. KARAMIHAN NG MGA MUSLIM AY MAPAGKAKATIWALAAN *(Most Muslims are trustworthy)*	*1*	*2*	*8*	*9*

As in the 2005 survey, four questions on stereotypes (propensity to running amok, hatred of non-Muslims, being terrorists or extremists, and oppression of Muslim women) are asked. A fifth question covered in the 2005 survey, as to whether Muslims in the country regard themselves as Filipinos, is excluded. The 2006 stereotype questions use the same answer grid as in 2005, but are presented in a different format. These now follow the format of the probes on personal traits (split-sample approach) and use softer phrasing.

The sixteenth question is a probe on the strategy the respondent thinks that government must pursue to achieve lasting peace in Mindanao.

II. FINDINGS

A. Sources of information about Muslims

The results on source of Filipinos' information on Muslims are essentially unchanged since March 2005, except for the lower percentage citing radio as their source. Television continues to be the main source of information (78% citing) followed by radio (37%, down from 44% in March 2005) and newspapers (23%). About a fifth of Filipinos (22%) cites friends as source of information. Only 19% cite their own experience with Muslims, which is essentially the same as the 14% figure recorded in March 2005.   [See Table 1].

Table 1
SOURCE OF INFORMATION ON MUSLIMS
March 2005 and November 2006 / Philippines
(Column Percent / Multiple Response Allowed / n = 1,185)

Base: Total Interviews, 100%								
		LOCATION				**CLASS**		
Source of information on Muslims	**RP**	**NCR**	**BAL LUZ**	**VIS**	**MIN**	**ABC**	**D**	**E**
Television								
Nov 2006	78	89	82	80	60	88	80	71
Mar 2005	78	85	81	77	69	86	81	69
Radio								
Nov 2006	37	43	17	68	42	42	33	42
Mar 2005	44	40	39	59	41	41	42	49
Newspapers								
Nov 2006	23	41	17	28	16	46	23	18
Mar 2005	29	46	30	26	16	46	30	20
Friends								
Nov 2006	22	19	11	27	41	17	22	24
Mar 2005	20	23	11	27	31	21	22	16
Own experience								
Nov 2006	19	13	17	4	40	14	22	14
Mar 2005	14	16	8	9	28	18	13	13
Relatives in Mindanao								
Nov 2006	5	3	3	3	12	4	6	3
Mar 2005	6	4	2	8	15	6	7	5
Relatives in the Middle East								
Nov 2006	2	3	2	1	1	5	1	1
Mar 2005	2	4	2	1	4	1	2	3

Question: Alin po sa mga sumusunod ang pinagmumulan ng inyong impormasyon tungkol sa mga Filipinong Muslim?
Maaari kayong pumili ng kahit ilan?

As in the previous survey, television is cited by higher percentages of NCR adults than their Mindanao counterparts (89% vs 60%), by the ABC than by the E (88% vs 71%), and by those with at least some units in college those with at most an elementary education (86% vs 61%). A sizeable number of Mindanaoans (40% to 41%) have friends or their own experience as source. On the other hand, majority of the Visayans (68%) cite radio, while a sizeable percentage of those from NCR cite newspapers (41%) as well. Visayans are the second largest group that cites friends as source of information (27%), but are the least likely to cite own experience (4%).

Table 2
COMPARATIVE SOURCE OF INFORMATION ON MUSLIMS
March 2005 and November 2006 / Philippines
(Row Percent / n = 1,185)

Demographic variables	Base: Total interviews							
	Television		Radio		Newspaper		Friends	
	Mar 05	Nov 06	Mar 05	Nov 06	Mar 05	Nov 06	Mar 05	Nov 06
Total Philippines	78	78	44	37	29	23	20	22
NCR	85	89	40	43	46	41	23	19
Balance Luzon	81	82	39	17	30	17	11	11
Urban	81	88	40	20	34	23	14	13
Rural	81	76	39	15	27	13	9	9
Visayas	77	80	59	68	26	28	27	27
Urban	81	89	51	59	30	39	17	21
Rural	75	74	64	74	24	22	33	31
Mindanao	69	60	41	42	16	16	31	41
Urban	72	70	32	50	16	16	36	40
Rural	68	54	48	37	15	16	27	42
Total Urban	80	86	40	38	34	29	21	20
Total Rural	76	70	48	36	23	16	20	24
Class ABC	86	88	41	42	46	46	21	17
TOTAL D	81	80	42	33	30	23	22	22
D1 (owns res'l lot)	82	80	40	25	27	21	22	22
D2 (does not own res'l lot)	80	80	45	45	34	26	21	22
E	69	71	49	42	20	18	16	24
Male	79	76	43	38	22	22	29	25
Female	78	80	44	36	19	23	28	19
18 - 24 years old	83	81	43	37	23	23	33	27
25 - 34	79	80	40	36	18	22	27	18
35 - 44	79	79	49	34	15	22	33	22
45 - 54	80	81	41	33	23	26	24	24
55 - 64	70	62	43	43	29	24	28	22
65 & up	75	80	49	46	20	16	27	18
No formal educ/elem grad	69	61	49	40	21	8	20	24
Some HS/some vocational	79	78	42	43	24	15	23	19
Completed HS/vocational	80	81	46	33	16	23	30	22
Some college	84	87	42	31	21	33	35	24
Completed coll/post coll	84	86	35	39	23	43	41	23
Total Working	79	74	42	36	22	24	30	24
Government	83	85	30	41	32	27	22	25
Private	87	78	37	30	22	31	38	21
Self-employed	81	80	42	34	20	27	31	22
Farmer/Fisherfolks	63	55	52	41	23	9	22	31
Not Working	78	81	46	38	18	22	26	20

Table 2
COMPARATIVE SOURCE OF INFORMATION ON MUSLIMS
March 2005 and November 2006 / Philippines
(Row Percent / n = 1,185)

Demographic variables	Own experience		Relatives in Mindanao		Relatives in Middle East	
	Mar 05	Nov 06	Mar 05	Nov 06	Mar 05	Nov 06
Total Philippines	14	19	6	5	2	2
NCR	16	13	4	3	4	3
Balance Luzon	8	17	2	3	2	2
Urban	14	18	3	2	2	2
Rural	2	16	1	4	1	2
Visayas	9	4	8	3	1	1
Urban	17	5	9	6	2	2
Rural	4	3	7	2	0	0
Mindanao	28	40	15	12	4	1
Urban	29	37	11	10	3	1
Rural	27	41	18	13	4	1
Total Urban	18	17	6	4	3	2
Total Rural	9	20	7	6	2	1
Class ABC	18	14	6	4	1	5
TOTAL D	13	22	7	6	2	1
D1 (owns res'l lot)	13	25	6	4	3	1
D2 (does not own res'l lot)	14	17	7	8	2	2
E	13	14	5	3	3	1
Male	15	21	6	6	3	1
Female	12	16	6	4	2	2
18 - 24 years old	13	14	4	6	1	3
25 - 34	15	22	6	5	3	0
35 - 44	12	17	5	4	4	1
45 - 54	15	17	8	4	3	4
55 - 64	11	25	10	9	1	1
65 & up	16	15	5	4	0	1
No formal educ/elem grad	11	18	6	5	1	0
Some HS/some vocational	13	19	8	3	2	1
Completed HS/vocational	12	17	5	5	3	2
Some college	18	20	4	5	1	2
Completed coll/post coll	18	21	11	5	5	4
Total Working	13	23	7	6	3	1
Government	12	24	14	11	3	0
Private	12	25	10	4	3	1
Self-employed	12	23	5	6	2	1
Farmer/Fisherfolks	16	21	6	5	3	0
Not Working	14	14	6	4	2	2

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B.   Groups associated with terrorism

The question on group associated with Muslims was asked of all respondents, including those in the three sample barangays in Sulu.

 Fewer Filipinos associate the word "terrorism" with Muslims (down to 9% from 27%) [See Table 3.]. This decline is due to the change in position of the question.

As in the March 2005 survey, about a third of Filipinos (35%) associate the Abu Sayyaf with terrorism, with a slightly larger percentage of those in NCR (47%) and those in urban areas (42% vs 27% for rural) doing so. One in four Filipinos (25%) cannot or refuse to name a group they associate with terrorism, with more in the rural than in the urban areas (36% vs 14%) unable or unwilling to do so.

Table 3
GROUP WHICH COMES TO MIND WHEN RESPONDENT
HEARS THE WORD "TERRORISM"
March 2005 and November 2006 / Philippines
(Column Percent)

page 1 of 2

Base: Total Interviews, 100%								
			LOCATION			CLASS		
Group which comes to mind when respondent hears the word "TERRORISM"	RP	NCR	BAL LUZ	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
Abu Sayyaf								
November 2006	35	47	32	33	33	34	34	36
March 2005	30	42	29	24	26	40	30	27
CPP-NPA								
November 2006	10	15	9	16	6	15	13	6
March 2005	5	7	6	5	4	3	5	7
Muslims								
November 2006	9	9	7	6	16	8	8	12
March 2005	27	26	22	31	36	22	29	25
Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF)								
November 2006	8	2	7	13	12	3	9	8
March 2005	2	4	1	1	5	3	2	2
Jemaiah Islamiyah								
November 2006	5	4	3	4	9	6	5	3
March 2005	2	4	1	2	2	8	2	2

Table 3
GROUP WHICH COMES TO MIND WHEN RESPONDENT
HEARS THE WORD "TERRORISM"
March 2005 and November 2006 / Philippines
(Column Percent)

Base: Total Interviews, 100%								
		LOCATION				**CLASS**		
Group which comes to mind when respondent hears the word "TERRORISM"	**RP**	**NCR**	**BAL LUZ**	**VIS**	**MIN**	**ABC**	**D**	**E**
Al Quaeda								
November 2006	3	8	2	3	2	14	3	3
March 2005	3	3	3	2	3	7	3	2
Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF)								
November 2006	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	2
March 2005	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1
Military								
November 2006	0.4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
March 2005	1	0	0	3	2	1	1	1
Others								
November 2006	3	3	3	1	4	3	3	2
March 2005	3	4	4	1	3	4	3	3
Dont know/Refused								
November 2006	25	11	35	25	16	16	24	29
March 2005	25	10	33	30	18	13	25	30

Q.Anong grupo ang unang pumapasok sa inyong isipan kapag narinig ninyo ang salitang TERORISMO? ONE ANSWER ONLY

About half of the 32 respondents whose religion is Islam likewise associate the Abu Sayyaf with terrorism, and about a third are unable or refuse to cite any group [Table 4].

Table 4. Group Associated with Terrorism BY 32 Respondents
        Whose Religion is Islam

GROUP	PERCENT (%) CITING
Abu Sayyaf	51
Jemaiah Islamiyah	5
Muslims (Bin Laden)	8
Al Qaeda	3
Don't Know	23
None	12

C.   Proximity to Muslims

When asked to choose between two persons described to be alike in all other respects, but with one having a Christian name and the other having a Muslim-sounding name, majority of Filipinos (54% to 57%) choose the person with the Christian name (male boarder - 57%, female domestic helper - 54%, male worker - 57%). The percentages citing the Christian name are essentially the same across geographic and socio-demographic groupings. [See Table 5.]

Table 5
PREFERENCES IN PROXIMITY PROBES
March 2005 and November 2006 / Philippines
(Column Percent / n = 1,185)

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Base: Total Interviews, 100%								
			LOCATION			CLASS		
Person chosen as lessee of empty room in home	RP	NCR	BAL LUZ	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
Rogelio Santos								
Nov 2006	57	67	53	56	60	59	58	56
Mar 2005	42	42	34	49	54	46	42	43
Mohammad Umpa								
Nov 2006	6	5	6	6	7	4	7	6
Mar 2005	3	3	1	4	6	5	2	5
Either will do								
Nov 2006	33	24	38	32	31	30	31	38
Mar 2005	47	45	54	44	40	41	49	45
Don't know/Refuse								
Nov 2006	4	4	3	6	2	7	5	1
Mar 2005	7	10	11	3	0	8	7	7
Person to be hired as domestic helper								
Julie Cruz								
Nov 2006	54	61	52	49	55	54	55	52
Mar 2005	40	39	32	46	49	49	40	37
Fatima Salik								
Nov 2006	9	7	7	9	14	6	8	10
Mar 2005	7	10	5	8	11	5	7	11
Either will do								
Nov 2006	34	29	38	36	29	33	33	37
Mar 2005	46	42	52	42	39	39	46	47
Don't know/Refuse								
Nov 2006	4	3	3	6	2	7	5	1
Mar 2005	7	9	11	4	0	7	7	6

Question: 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?

Question: 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 5
PREFERENCES IN PROXIMITY PROBES
March 2005 and November 2006 / Philippines
(Column Percent / n = 1,185)

		LOCATION				CLASS		
Person to be hired for position			**BAL**					
in fast food restaurant	**RP**	**NCR**	**LUZ**	**VIS**	**MIN**	**ABC**	**D**	**E**
Abu Hassin Malik								
Nov 2006	8	5	10	5	6	4	10	5
Mar 2005	4	3	3	4	9	8	3	7
Danilo De Los Reyes								
Nov 2006	56	61	54	53	62	48	55	61
Mar 2005	46	44	38	51	57	42	46	46
Either will do								
Nov 2006	34	32	34	38	30	44	33	34
Mar 2005	44	48	50	41	34	46	45	42
Don't know/Refuse								
Nov 2006	2	1	2	4	1	4	3	1
Mar 2005	5	5	9	4	0	5	6	5
House for rent chosen								
Cheaper rent but closer								
to a Muslim community								
Nov 2006	9	5	9	11	8	6	9	9
Mar 2005	37	30	36	40	40	25	33	49
Expensive rent but far								
from a Muslim community								
Nov 2006	69	76	67	66	71	71	67	72
Mar 2005	40	57	37	38	35	59	40	33
Either of the two								
Nov 2006	21	19	22	22	21	23	22	20
Mar 2005	22	12	24	22	24	15	25	18
Don't know/Refuse								
Nov 2006	1	0	2	1	0	0	2	0
Mar 2005	1	1	3	0	0	1	2	1

Base: Total Interviews, 100%

Question: 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?

Question: 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?

Preference for the Christian-sounding name is higher by 10 to 15 percentage points over the corresponding March 2005 levels, as fewer respondents now cite that either the person with the Christian-sounding name or the Muslim-sounding name will do. An estimated 40% of Filipino adults choose the Christian-sounding name in all three instances, an increase of 10 percentage points over the March 2005 figure. In the meantime, the percentages citing the Muslim-sounding name remain at single-digit levels (6% to 9%).

Compared to the previous survey, more of those from NCR and Balance Luzon and from socioeconomic classes D and E now opt for the Christian-sounding name. In March 2005, those from Luzon were the most indifferent to choosing between a Muslim-sounding and a Christian-sounding name. This is no longer the case.

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, 69% of adult Filipinos choose the latter. This corresponds to an increase of 29 percentage points over the March 2005 level, with only 9% now saying that they will choose the residence with lower rent (down from 37% in March 2005). Capacity to pay no longer appears to be an issue in the current survey, in contrast to the 2005 survey, as even those in the poorest socioeconomic class now choose the residence with higher rent.

As in the 2005 survey, about one in five (19%) indicates that either option will do.

An estimated 34% of Filipino adults will choose the Christian-sounding name in every instance and the residence which has higher rent but is far from a Muslim community.

D.   Perceived Personal Traits of Muslims

Rephrasing the question on personal traits of Muslim Filipinos and changing the answer grid appear to have elicited sharper responses. In the 2005 survey, majority of the respondents (56% to 64%) indicated indecision regarding the personal traits that best describe Muslims. In the current survey, greater percentages of Filipinos are inclined to think that most Muslims are industrious (60%), not arrogant (52%), and honest (49%) than think the opposite. The percentages inclined to believe that most Muslims are lazy, arrogant or dishonest lie in the 31% to 41% range. However, the same number of Filipinos are inclined to believe that most Muslims are untrustworthy as are inclined to believe that they are trustworthy (both at 44%). In addition, essentially the same number tend to think most Muslims are open-minded (47%) as think they are close-minded. [See Table 6.]

Visayans and Mindanaoans, particularly the former, tend to have a more negative view of Muslims than those from NCR and Balance Luzon. From 45% to 58% of Visayans tend to think that most Muslim Filipinos possess the negative attribute. The corresponding ranges for Mindanaoans, those from Balance Luzon and Metro Manilans are 44% to 49%, 20% to 37% and 24% to 36%, respectively. However, from 14% to 21% of Metro Manilans and from 9% to 13% of those from Balance Luzon and said they did not know or refused to answer the probes on personal traits. 'Don't know' responses and refusals did not exceed 7% in either the Visayas or Mindanao.

Table 6
PERCEPTION OF PERSONAL TRAITS OF FILIPINO MUSLIMS
October 21 - November 8, 2006 / Philippines
(Column Percent / n = 1,185)

Base: Total Interviews, 100%								
			LOCATION				CLASS	
PERCEPTION OF PERSONAL TRAITS OF FILIPINO MUSLIMS:	RP	NCR	BAL LUZ	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
Most Muslims are arrogant								
Probably True	40	35	34	53	46	33	41	41
Probably False	51	50	57	42	50	48	51	52
Don't know/Refused	8	15	10	5	5	19	8	7
Most Muslims are lazy								
Probably True	32	24	20	45	48	23	30	37
Probably False	60	62	71	49	47	58	63	55
Don't know/Refused	9	14	9	6	5	20	8	8
Most Muslims are dishonest								
Probably True	41	33	32	58	51	32	42	42
Probably False	48	49	55	36	44	48	48	49
Don't know/Refused	10	18	13	6	5	20	10	9
Most Muslims are untrustworthy								
Probably True	44	36	37	58	51	39	45	44
Probably False	44	43	48	35	43	42	43	45
Don't know/Refused	12	21	15	7	6	19	12	11
Most Muslims are close-minded								
Probably True	42	36	35	56	46	42	42	41
Probably False	47	46	52	37	48	41	47	49
Don't know/Refused	11	18	14	7	6	18	11	10

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.

Q158. Karamihan ng mga Muslim ay mayayabang
Q159. Karamihan ng mga Muslim ay tamad
Q160. Karamihan ng mga Muslim ay manloloko
Q161. Karamihan ng mga Muslim ay hindi mapagkakatiwalaan
Q162. Karamihan ng mga Muslim ay sarado ang isip

E.   Muslim stereotypes

About half of Filipinos tend to think that Muslims are not likely to be terrorists or extremists (51%), and a majority believes that Filipino Muslim women are not oppressed (59%). However, about half are inclined to think that Muslims are more prone to run amok (51%), while large pluralities believe that most Muslims secretly hate all non-Muslims (49%) and that they likely are terrorists or extremists (42%). [See Tables 7 and 8].

Table 7
OPINION ON MUSLIM STEREOTYPES
October 21 - November 8, 2006 / Philippines
(Column Percent / n = 1,185)

Base: Total Interviews, 100%								
		LOCATION				CLASS		
OPINION ON MUSLIM STEREOTYPES:			BAL					
Most Muslims secretly hate all non-Muslims	**RP**	**NCR**	**LUZ**	**VIS**	**MIN**	**ABC**	**D**	**E**
Probably True	50	43	44	61	55	42	48	54
Probably False	41	43	43	34	40	42	40	41
Don't know/Refused	10	14	12	5	5	15	12	5
Most Muslims are terrorists and/or extremists								
Probably True	42	39	32	51	56	33	42	43
Probably False	50	49	59	45	38	50	50	51
Don't know/Refused	8	12	9	4	6	17	8	6
Most Muslim women are oppressed								
Probably True	32	35	29	36	31	29	33	30
Probably False	58	49	58	58	64	50	57	63
Don't know/Refused	10	16	13	6	5	21	10	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.

Q156. Karamihan ng mga Muslim ay may tagong galit sa lahat ng hindi Muslim
Q157. Karamihan ng mga Muslim ay mga terorista o "extremists"
Q163. Karamihan ng mga babaeng Muslim ay inaapi

Table 8
PERCEPTION OF FILIPINO MUSLIMS: PRONE TO RUN AMOK
March 2005 and November 2006 / Philippines
(Column Percent / n = 1,185)

Base: Total Interviews, 100%								
		LOCATION				CLASS		
PERCEPTION OF FILIPINO MUSLIMS:			BAL					
Muslims are more prone to run amok	**RP**	**NCR**	**LUZ**	**VIS**	**MIN**	**ABC**	**D**	**E**
Probably True								
Nov 2006	51	48	46	58	59	45	52	51
Mar 2005	55	53	48	71	54	48	57	51
Probably False								
Nov 2006	39	36	42	37	38	39	38	42
Mar 2005	34	36	41	16	37	36	33	37
Don't know/Refused								
Nov 2006	9	15	13	5	3	16	10	7
Mar 2005	11	11	11	13	9	16	10	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.

Question: Ang mga Muslim ay mas madaling maghuramentado

The results on the probe on propensity to run amok are essentially unchanged since March 2005, except for the decline in percentage of Visayans who now hold this view (from 71% in March 2005 to 58%).

As in the case of personal traits, Visayans and Mindanaoans tend to have a more negative view of Muslims. More of them (51% to 61%) subscribe to the negative stereotypes on running amok, secret hatred of all non-Muslims and being terrorists or extremists than do not. In contrast, more of Metro Manilans and those from Balance Luzon are disinclined to view Muslims as terrorists or extremists than do so. But about the same number of Metro Manilans and those from Balance Luzon view Muslims as prone to run amok or to secretly hate all non-Muslims as do not.

III.   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

Following the March 2005 study, three 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 is based on the responses to the probes on personal traits and stereotypes. A respondent is assigned a point for each negative trait or stereotype chosen. Respondents who obtain at least five points (out of a possible total of nine) are tagged as having anti-Muslim bias.

The third index is based on the information used in the first two indices. A respondent obtaining at least seven points (out of a possible total of thirteen) based on the combined proximity, traits and stereotype questions is tagged as having anti-Muslim bias.

B.   Profile of those with anti-Muslim bias

Results for the three indices indicate that from 42% to 54% of Filipino adults have anti-Muslim bias, depending on the index used, with larger percentages of Visayans and Mindanaoans (56% and 49%, respectively) exhibiting bias based on personal traits and stereotypes [Table 9].   Survey-weighted logistic regressions indicate further that urban Visayans in particular, followed by rural Visayans and rural Mindanaoans are more likely to have stereotype-bias [Table 10]. In addition, all things equal, those whose source of information on Muslims is

the radio are also more likely to subscribe to the negative stereotypes. On the other hand, the finding that those aged 55 to 64 years are less likely to have stereotype bias could be a peculiarity of this particular sample. Findings from the Mrach 2005 sample indicated increasing stereotype bias with increasing age, although the 2005 index for stereotype bias did not take into account personal traits.

Table 9
ANTI-MUSLIM BIAS INDICES
March 2005 and November 2006 / Philippines
(Row Percent)

Demographic variables	Proximity Bias		Stereotype Bias		Combined	
	Mar 05	Nov 06	Mar 05	Nov 06	Mar 05	Nov 06
Total Philippines	35	54	43	42	39	46
NCR	34	61	33	34	33	42
Balance Luzon	30	50	37	33	30	36
Urban	29	52	38	36	33	38
Rural	31	49	36	31	26	35
Visayas	40	53	67	56	59	61
Urban	40	52	73	59	63	65
Rural	40	54	64	54	56	58
Mindanao	40	55	39	49	42	53
Urban	44	57	46	53	45	56
Rural	37	54	35	47	39	51
Total Urban	35	55	43	42	40	46
Total Rural	35	52	43	41	38	45
Class ABC	42	52	35	31	37	41
TOTAL D	35	54	46	41	42	45
D1 (owns res'l lot)	35	53	43	42	38	44
D2 (does not own res'l lot)	35	55	50	41	48	48
E	32	54	38	44	31	47
Male	35	53	43	40	37	44
Female	35	54	43	43	40	47
18-24 years old	31	50	48	45	40	52
25-34	24	52	42	40	31	44
35-44	39	51	47	46	41	46
45-54	35	55	44	44	40	48
55-64	51	56	36	26	46	36
65 & up	44	65	38	45	38	48
No formal educ/elem grad	42	55	40	41	38	45
Some HS/some vocational	33	57	45	49	37	54
Completed HS/vocational	31	49	44	41	38	44
Some college	35	61	48	37	44	46
Completed coll/post coll	31	53	40	39	37	41
Total Working	36	53	44	43	38	46
Government	21	41	44	37	29	38
Private	39	51	52	45	41	47
Self-employed	34	55	46	40	40	42
Farmer\Fisherfolk	40	56	34	48	35	53
Not Working	34	54	41	40	40	45

Note: (1) Proximity Bias for March 2005: at least 3 out of 4 issues; and November 2006: at least 3 out of 4 issues.
(2) Sterotype Bias for March 2005: at least 3 out of 5 issues; and November 2006: at least 5 out of 9 issues.
(3) Combined Bias for March 2005: at least 5 out of 9 issues; and November 2006: at least 7 out of 13 issues.

Table 10. Estimated Odds Ratios for Survey-weighted Logistic Regression of Stereotype Bias[1]

CHARACTERISTIC	ESTIMATED ODDS RATIO OF BEING BIASED
Urban Visayan	2.3
Rural Visayan	1.7
Rural Mindanaoan	1.5
Radio is source of information	1.5
Aged 55 to 64 years	0.4
	Correct classification rate =60% Sensitivity rate = 57% Specificty rate = 63%

[1] level of significance = 0.08

Survey-weighted logistic regressions further indicate that stereotype bias by itself does not sufficiently explain proximity bias [Table 11]. Proximity bias increases with increasing age, and experience with Muslims apparently lessens the likelihood of proximity bias, all things equal. The results also indicate that NCR residents and those from Pangasinan are more likely to have proximity bias, while the Warays and government employees are less likely to be so.

Table 11. Estimated Odds Ratios for Survey-weighted Logistic Regression of Proximity Bias[1]

CHARACTERISTIC	ESTIMATED ODDS RATIO OF BEING BIASED
Speaks Pangasinan dialect	5.3
Has stereotype bias	1.6
From NCR	1.5
Age[2]	1.01
Own experience is source of info.	0.7
Government employee	0.6
Waray	0.2
	Correct classification rate =58% Sensitivity rate = 57% Specificty rate = 59%

[1] level of significance = 0.15
[2] Actual age in years

To determine which perceived traits or stereotypes of Muslims contribute to proximity bias, indicator variables of the individual traits and stereotypes are included in the survey-weighted logistic regression on proximity bias. The results indicate that it is primarily the perception of untrustworthiness that fuels proximity bias [Table 12].

Table 12. Estimated Odds Ratios for Survey-weighted Logistic Regression of Proximity Bias[1]

CHARACTERISTIC	ESTIMATED ODDS RATIO OF BEING BIASED
Speaks Pangasinan dialect	5.8
Perceives Muslims to be untrustworthy	1.9
From NCR	1.5
Age[2]	1.01
Own experience is source of info.	0.7
Government Employee	0.6
Waray	0.2
	Correct classification rate =61% Sensitivity rate = 60% Specificty rate = 62%

[1] level of significance = 0.15
[2] Actual age in years

The profile of the Filipino who has anti-Muslim bias based on the combined index is given in Table 13. The additional insight afforded by these results is that the Cebuanos are more prone to be biased than the Ilonggos, all things equal.

Table 13. Estimated Odds Ratios for Survey-weighted Logistic Regression of Bias Based on Combined Index[1]

CHARACTERISTIC	ESTIMATED ODDS RATIO OF BEING BIASED
Rural Visayan	4.9
Urban Visayan	3.0
Radio is source of information	1.8
Rural Mindanaoan	1.5
Aged 55 to 64 years	0.6
Bicolano	0.4
Ilonggo	0.4
Waray	0.04
	Correct classification rate =63% Sensitivity rate = 55% Specificty rate = 69%

[1] level of significance = 0.04

D. Anti-Muslim bias and solutions to achieve lasting peace in Mindanao

When asked to choose two strategies that they believe government should pursue to achieve lasting peace in Mindanao, majority of Filipinos (57%) cited addressing poverty in Mindanao. Large pluralities (46% and 49%) also chose the conduct of dialogues among parties affected by the conflict and the declaration of an immediate ceasefire. Only 30% chose the military option wherein government forces pursue the rebels until they are completely wiped out or are weakened. [See Table 14.]

Table 14
GOVERNMENT ACTION TO ACHIEVE PEACE IN MINDANAO
October 21 - November 8, 2006 / Philippines
(Column Percent / n = 1,185))

Base: Total Interviews, 100%								
		LOCATION				CLASS		
Government action to achieve peace in Mindanao	RP	NCR	BAL LUZ	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
Exert greater efforts to address the poverty problem in Mindanao	57	65	50	60	62	71	54	59
Government should declare an immediate ceasefire whether the rebels agree or not	49	50	45	53	50	34	51	48
Continue the dialogues between the different parties affected by the Mindanao conflict	46	50	48	44	43	50	51	38
Government forces should pursue the rebels until they are completely wiped out or weakened	30	24	28	32	36	25	28	35

Q165. Sa inyong palagay, ano ang pinakamainam na gawin ng pamahalaan upang magkaroon ng pangmatagalang kapayapaan sa Mindanao? Pumili ng dalawang aksyon lamang.

Metro Manilans (65%) and those from urban areas (64%) tend to cite the poverty solution more often than those from Balance Luzon and the rural areas (both at 50%). Members of class E are more likely to cite addressing poverty (59%) than continuing dialogues (38%). In addition, preference for the dialogue option appears to increase with educational attainment and socioeconomic class. [See Table 15.]

![PulseAsia inc. logo]

Table 15
GOVERNMENT ACTION TO ACHIEVE PEACE IN MINDANAO
October 21 - November 8, 2006 / Philippines
(Row Percent / n = 1,185)

Demographic variables	(Sample Percentage)	Exert greater efforts to address the poverty problem in Mindanao	Government should declare an immediate ceasefire whether the rebels agree or not	Continue the dialogues between the different parties affected by the Mindanao conflict	Government forces should pursue the rebels until they are completely wiped out or weakened
Total Philippines	*(100%)*	57	49	46	30
NCR	*(15%)*	65	50	50	24
Balance Luzon	*(42%)*	50	45	48	28
Urban	*(20%)*	64	43	53	29
Rural	*(23%)*	38	47	44	27
Visayas	*(20%)*	60	53	44	32
Urban	*(8%)*	61	51	51	28
Rural	*(12%)*	60	54	40	35
Mindanao	*(23%)*	62	50	43	36
Urban	*(9%)*	64	56	36	36
Rural	*(14%)*	61	47	47	36
Total Urban	*(51%)*	64	48	49	29
Total Rural	*(49%)*	50	49	44	32
Class ABC	*(6%)*	71	34	50	25
TOTAL D	*(60%)*	54	51	51	28
D1 (owns res'l lot)	*(36%)*	52	52	53	26
D2 (does not own res'l lot)	*(24%)*	58	49	48	30
E	*(33%)*	59	48	38	35
Male	*(50%)*	56	48	48	30
Female	*(50%)*	58	49	45	30
18 - 24 years old	*(16%)*	61	61	45	19
25 - 34	*(24%)*	62	47	45	32
35 - 44	*(23%)*	51	55	41	29
45 - 54	*(17%)*	55	42	54	32
55 - 64	*(13%)*	58	37	50	33
65 & up	*(7%)*	60	42	50	45
No formal educ/elem grad	*(22%)*	60	47	38	35
Some HS/some vocational	*(15%)*	54	48	43	28
Completed HS/vocational	*(36%)*	51	55	48	30
Some college	*(13%)*	66	47	50	25
Completed coll/post coll	*(15%)*	62	38	54	32
Total Working	*(48%)*	57	46	50	27
Government	*(6%)*	51	35	64	26
Private	*(13%)*	63	48	42	26
Self-employed	*(18%)*	56	51	53	27
Farmer/Fisherfolk	*(12%)*	56	43	46	30
Not Working	*(52%)*	57	51	43	33

Q165. Sa inyong palagay, ano ang pinakamainam na gawin ng pamahalaan upang magkaroon ng pangmatagalang kapayapaan

sa Mindanao? Pumili ng dalawang aksyon lamang.

Anti-Muslim bias appears to explain, in part, preference for a military solution to achieve lasting peace in Mindanao [Table 16]. Cebuanos and those whose source of information on Muslims is the radio also appear to be more likely to cite the military solution.

Table 16. Estimated Odds Ratios for Survey-weighted Logistic Regression of Preference for Military Solution[1]

CHARACTERISTIC	ESTIMATED ODDS RATIO OF PREFERRING MILITARY SOLUTION
With proximity bias	1.7
Cebuano	1.7
With stereotype bias	1.5
Radio is source of information	1.3
	Correct classification rate =62% Sensitivity rate = 62% Specificty rate = 62%

[1] level of significance = 0.16

E.   Anti-Muslim bias in 2005 and 2006

Strictly speaking, the current bias index based on the stereotypes/personal traits and the combined index are not comparable to the stereotype-based and combined indices constructed in March 2005. The questions on stereotypes are phrased differently for the two surveys. In addition, responses to the probes on personal traits were not used in the March 2005 stereotype-based index because of the large 'can't say' responses.

The proximity-based indices are comparable, however, as the same questions were used in the 2005 and 2006 surveys. Results indicate that more Filipinos are biased against Muslims as reflected in their hiring and leasing preferences. The percentage of Filipinos manifesting bias increased by 19 percentage points (from 35% to 54%) since March 2005 [Table 9]. This could be a reflection of increasing Muslim-Christian tensions worldwide. In particular, the increase in anti-Muslim bias among Filipinos could be in response to the violent reactions of Islam fundamentalists worldwide to statements made by Pope Benedict XVI in a lecture delivered in Germany in September 2006. The Pope had quoted a 14th-century Byzantine emperor who made some uncomplimentary observations on Islam. Increased bias among Filipinos may also be in response to news of the maltreatment of some Filipino OFWs at the hands of their Lebanese employers at the height of the Israel-Lebanon war which began in July 2006.

IV.   CONCLUSION

Bias against Muslims appears to have increased among non-Muslim Filipinos since March 2005. Depending on the index used, from 42% to 54% of non-Muslim Filipinos now appear to be biased against Muslims, as against 35% to 43% in March 2005. No local event, such as a bombing or kidnapping incident, appears to have triggered this increase; no such incident occurred in the quarter preceding the survey. Moreover, the percentage of non-Muslims who have had direct dealings with Muslims (19%) has not changed between the two survey periods. Rather the rise in anti-Muslim bias appears to reflect increasing tensions between Muslims and Christians worldwide, and in particular, appears to be in response to hostile Muslim reactions to statements made by Pope Benedict XVI a month before the survey period.

Bias against Muslims is strongly reflected in the hiring and leasing preferences of non-Muslim Filipinos. These preferences in turn are shaped by perceptions of Muslims, specifically the perception of their trustworthiness. Those who tend to view Muslims as untrustworthy also tend to be biased towards hiring or leasing out to Christians and to renting in predominantly Christian neighborhoods.

The survey findings also point to regional differences, with NCR being more prone to proximity bias, and Visayans and Mindanaoans being more prone to stereotype bias. Results also indicate that among Visayans, anti-Muslim bias is stronger among Cebuanos.

The study further shows that source of information has an impact on tendency to bias, with radio having a contributory effect to bias. Experience with Muslims, on the other hand, serves to lessen proximity bias. There are also indications that bias increases with age.

Moreover, there are indications that anti-Muslim bias colors perception of what constitutes the effective approach to achieving lasting peace in Mindanao. Those with anti-Muslim bias tend to favor the military solution. Nevertheless, despite the sizeable percentage of Filipinos having anti-Muslim bias, a majority thinks that addressing poverty is the way to achieve lasting peace in Mindanao.

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PulseAsia^{inc}

ULAT NG BAYAN SURVEY
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SUPPORTING TABLES AND CHARTS

URGENT NATIONAL CONCERNS

Chart 1
MOST URGENT NATIONAL CONCERNS
October 21 - November 8, 2006 / Philippines
(Multiple Response Allowed / In Percent)

Concern	Percent
Controlling inflation	54
Improving the pay of workers	47
Reducing poverty of many Filipinos	38
National economic recovery	33
Government graft and corruption	30
Fighting criminality	21
Peace in the country	20
Effective law enforcement	17
Environmental destruction and abuse	14
Strengthening people's trust in government and its officials	10
Putting into order the government's finances	9
Eradicating any kind of terrorism	7
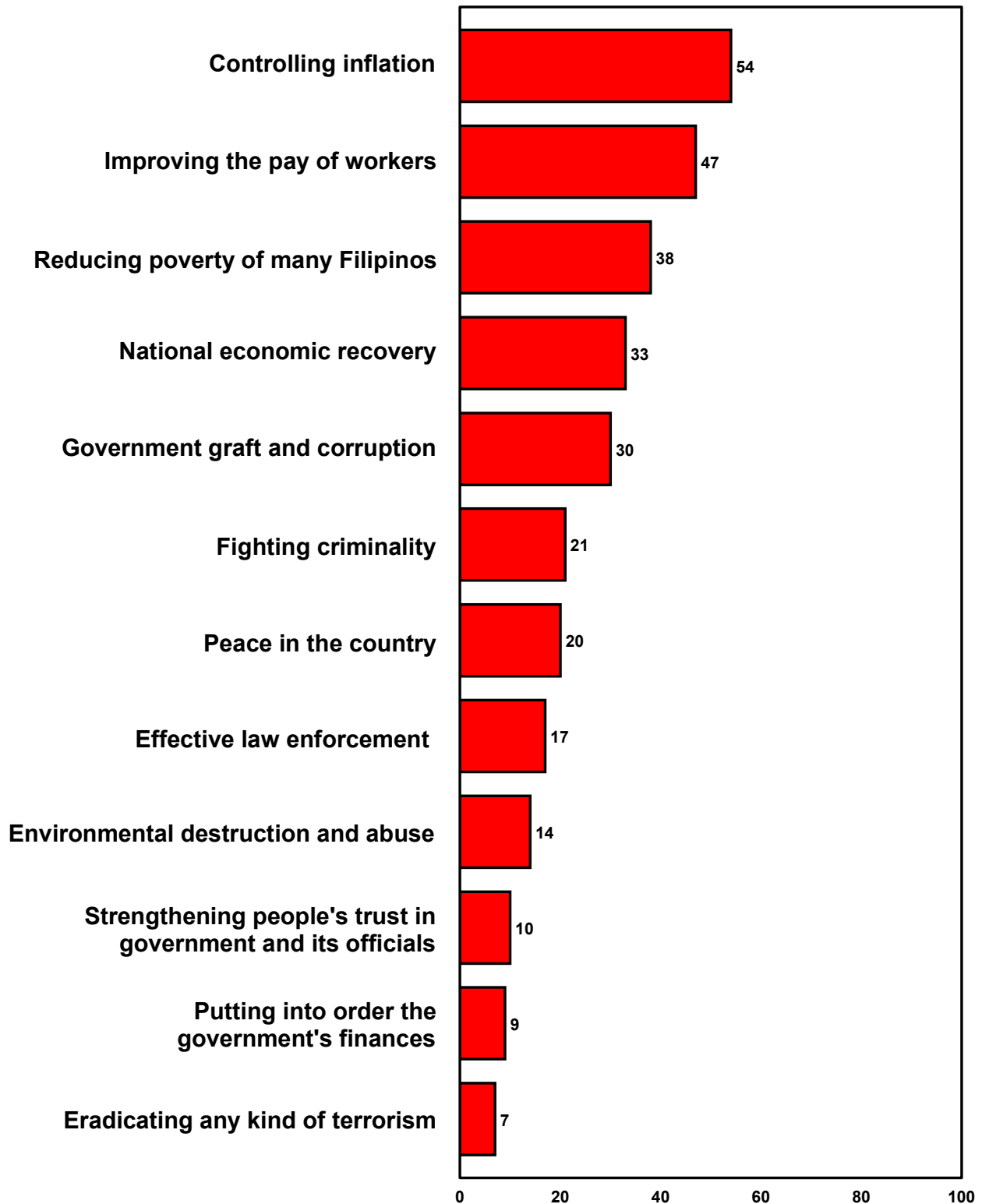
Chart 2
MOST URGENT NATIONAL CONCERNS
July and November 2006 / Philippines
(Multiple Response Allowed / In Percent)

■ Nov2006 ■ Jul2006

Controlling inflation
- 54
- 55

Improving the pay of workers
- 47
- 50

Reducing poverty of many Filipinos
- 38
- 34

National economic recovery
- 33
- 36

Government graft and corruption
- 30
- 34

Fighting criminality
- 21
- 16

Peace in the country
- 20
- 16

Effective law enforcement
- 17
- 14

Environmental destruction and abuse
- 14
- 11

Strengthening people's trust in government and its officials
- 10
- 16

Putting into order the government's finances
- 9
- 10

Eradicating any kind of terrorism
- 7
- 7

0   20   40   60   80   100

Table A-1
MOST URGENT NATIONAL CONCERNS
October 21 - November 8, 2006 / Philippines
(Multiple Response, up to 3 allowed / In Percent)

	OVERALL	MENTIONED		
		FIRST	SECOND	THIRD
Controlling inflation	54	19	21	14
Improving / Increasing the pay of workers	47	16	19	12
Reducing poverty of many Filipinos	38	12	13	13
National economic recovery	33	17	7	9
Fighting graft and corruption in government	30	10	10	10
Fighting criminality	21	7	6	7
Peace in the country	20	4	5	10
Enforcing the law to all, whether influential or ordinary people	17	5	5	7
Destruction and abuse of our environment	14	4	4	6
Strengthening the people's trust in the government and its officials	10	3	3	5
Putting into order the government's finances to avoid a huge deficit and the need to borrow	9	2	3	4
Preparing to successfully face any kind of terrorism	7	0.5	3	3

Q14. 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 A-2
MOST URGENT NATIONAL CONCERNS
October 21 - November 8, 2006 / Philippines
(Multiple Response, up to 3 allowed / In Percent)

| NATIONAL CONCERNS | RP | LOCATION | | | | CLASS | | |
		NCR	Bal LUZ	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
Controlling inflation	54	54	52	53	59	45	51	62
Improving / Increasing the pay of workers	47	45	52	40	46	31	49	46
Reducing poverty of many Filipinos	38	38	38	32	44	34	37	41
National economic recovery	33	28	38	32	29	41	34	30
Fighting graft and corruption in government	30	33	27	38	27	32	29	31
Fighting criminality	21	21	22	17	21	23	19	23
Peace in the country	20	21	18	20	23	20	19	22
Enforcing the law to all, whether influential or ordinary people	17	20	17	13	19	27	19	12
Destruction and abuse of our environment	14	11	13	19	13	10	16	12
Strengthening the people's trust in the government and its officials	10	13	10	11	7	20	11	6
Putting into order the government's finances to avoid a huge deficit and the need to borrow	9	9	9	12	7	12	9	9
Preparing to successfully face any kind of terrorism	7	7	4	13	6	6	8	6

Q14. Sa mga sumusunod na isyung pambansa, alin sa inyong opinyon ang <u>tatlong</u> isyung dapat aksyunan agad ng kasalukuyang administrasyon? Alin po ang una, pangalawa at pangatlo? (SHUFFLE CARDS)

Table A-3
MOST URGENT NATIONAL CONCERNS
March 2005 to November 2006 / Philippines
(Multiple Response, up to 3 allowed / In Percent)

National concerns	Mar05	Jul05	Oct05	Mar06	Jul06	Nov06
Controlling inflation / High prices of people's basic necessities	45	45	48	51	55	54
Improving / Increasing the pay of workers	30	33	34	36	50	47
Reducing poverty of many Filipinos	32	37	34	34	34	38
National economic recovery	31	32	35	25	36	33
Fighting graft and corruption in government	36	34	36	37	34	30
Fighting criminality	24	12	12	11	16	21
Peace in the country	35	35	35	24	16	20
Enforcing the law to all, whether influential or ordinary people	13	9	9	11	14	17
Widespread destruction and abuse of our environment	10	7	10	15	11	14
Strengthening the people's trust in the government and its officials	13	22	18	20	16	10
Putting into order the government's finances to avoid a huge deficit and the need to borrow	10	9	9	11	10	9
Preparing to face any kind of terrorism	6	5	7	6	7	7

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

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Table A-4
MOST URGENT NATIONAL CONCERNS
March 2000 to November 2006 / Philippines
(Multiple Response, up to 3 allowed / In Percent)

National concerns	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Mar06	Jul06	Nov06
Controlling inflation* / High prices of people's basic necessities**	41	34	34	27	38	46	51	55	54
Improving / Increasing the pay of workers	31	30	30	26	26	32	36	50	47
Reducing poverty of many Filipinos	35	37	34	25	27	34	34	34	38
National economic recovery	45	40	34	32	30	33	25	36	33
Fighting graft and corruption in government	---	21	20	22	31	35	37	34	30
Fighting criminality	18	18	16	12	14	16	11	16	21
Peace in the country	27	39	30	28	32	35	24	16	20
Enforcing the law to all, whether influential or ordinary people	10	14	12	10	12	10	11	14	17
Widespread destruction and abuse of our environment	6	7	7	6	7	9	15	11	14
Strengthening the people's trust in the government and its officials	---	22	13	13	18	18	20	16	10
Putting into order the government's finances to avoid a huge deficit and the need to borrow	---	---	---	---	---	9	11	10	9
Preparing to face any kind of terrorism	---	8	12	10	8	6	6	7	7

Notes: (1) *Controlling Inflation (June 2004) in Filipino:
　　　　　Pagkontrol sa patuloy na pagtaas sa presyo ng mga bilihin 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.
　　　　(7) Figures of 2004 are averages of January, February, June and October 2004 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys.
　　　　(8) Figures of 2005 are averages of March, July and October 2005 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys.

Table A-5
MOST URGENT NATIONAL CONCERNS
October 21 - November 8, 2006 / Philippines
(Multiple Responses / Row Percent)

Demographic variables	(Sample Percentage)	Controlling inflation	Low pay of workers	Reducing poverty of many Filipinos	National economic recovery
Total Philippines	(100%)	54	47	38	33
NCR	(15%)	54	45	38	28
Balance Luzon	(42%)	52	52	38	38
Urban	(20%)	47	53	40	34
Rural	(23%)	56	51	36	42
Visayas	(20%)	53	40	32	32
Urban	(8%)	50	48	41	31
Rural	(12%)	55	35	26	32
Mindanao	(23%)	59	46	44	29
Urban	(9%)	55	47	47	29
Rural	(14%)	62	45	41	29
Total Urban	(51%)	51	49	41	31
Total Rural	(49%)	58	45	35	36
Class ABC	(6%)	45	31	34	41
TOTAL D	(60%)	51	49	37	34
D1 (owns res'l lot)	(36%)	53	50	35	37
D2 (does not own res'l lot)	(24%)	48	48	39	30
E	(33%)	62	46	41	30
Male	(50%)	54	48	35	34
Female	(50%)	55	46	41	33
18 - 24 years old	(16%)	52	52	37	35
25 - 34	(24%)	55	46	37	33
35 - 44	(23%)	55	48	44	29
45 - 54	(17%)	52	51	35	32
55 - 64	(13%)	54	37	36	38
65 & up	(7%)	59	44	34	40
No formal educ/elem grad	(22%)	65	40	43	34
Some HS/some vocational	(15%)	57	45	36	27
Completed HS/vocational	(36%)	55	54	38	34
Some college	(13%)	45	48	33	33
Completed coll/post coll	(15%)	43	44	36	37
Total Working	(48%)	52	49	38	35
Government	(6%)	43	56	42	32
Private	(13%)	49	51	41	31
Self-employed	(18%)	47	48	43	32
Farmer/Fisherfolk	(12%)	69	42	25	46
Not Working	(52%)	56	46	38	31

Q14. *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 A-5
MOST URGENT NATIONAL CONCERNS
October 21 - November 8, 2006 / Philippines
(Multiple Responses / Row Percent)

Demographic variables	(Sample Percentage)	Fighting graft & corruption	Fighting criminality	Peace in the country	Effective law enforcement
Total Philippines	*(100%)*	30	21	20	17
NCR	*(15%)*	33	21	21	20
Balance Luzon	*(42%)*	27	22	18	17
Urban	*(20%)*	26	22	17	23
Rural	*(23%)*	27	22	18	13
Visayas	*(20%)*	38	17	20	13
Urban	*(8%)*	30	23	21	18
Rural	*(12%)*	43	14	18	9
Mindanao	*(23%)*	27	21	23	19
Urban	*(9%)*	26	22	22	16
Rural	*(14%)*	27	20	24	20
Total Urban	*(51%)*	29	22	20	20
Total Rural	*(49%)*	31	19	20	14
Class ABC	*(6%)*	32	23	20	27
TOTAL D	*(60%)*	29	19	19	19
D1 (owns res'l lot)	*(36%)*	29	18	18	18
D2 (does not own res'l lot)	*(24%)*	30	21	20	19
E	*(33%)*	31	23	22	12
Male	*(50%)*	34	23	16	18
Female	*(50%)*	26	19	24	16
18 - 24 years old	*(16%)*	27	27	17	21
25 - 34	*(24%)*	33	18	21	18
35 - 44	*(23%)*	27	16	24	14
45 - 54	*(17%)*	35	22	13	17
55 - 64	*(13%)*	33	19	24	14
65 & up	*(7%)*	18	28	19	17
No formal educ/elem grad	*(22%)*	20	23	21	10
Some HS/some vocational	*(15%)*	35	14	27	14
Completed HS/vocational	*(36%)*	29	19	17	16
Some college	*(13%)*	36	28	17	20
Completed coll/post coll	*(15%)*	38	20	20	31
Total Working	*(48%)*	34	20	16	15
Government	*(6%)*	29	21	15	17
Private	*(13%)*	31	19	15	16
Self-employed	*(18%)*	35	17	14	20
Farmer/Fisherfolk	*(12%)*	38	26	19	4
Not Working	*(52%)*	26	21	24	19

Q14. 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 A-5
MOST URGENT NATIONAL CONCERNS
October 21 - November 8, 2006 / Philippines
(Multiple Responses / Row Percent)

Demographic variables	(Sample Percentage)	Widespread destruction/ abuse of the environment	Strengthening people's trust in the gov't & its officials	Putting into order the government's finances	Preparing to face any kind of terrorism
Total Philippines	(100%)	14	10	9	7
NCR	(15%)	11	13	9	7
Balance Luzon	(42%)	13	10	9	4
Urban	(20%)	11	12	9	5
Rural	(23%)	15	7	9	4
Visayas	(20%)	19	11	12	13
Urban	(8%)	12	9	9	7
Rural	(12%)	23	12	14	17
Mindanao	(23%)	13	7	7	6
Urban	(9%)	12	9	4	9
Rural	(14%)	14	6	9	5
Total Urban	(51%)	11	11	8	7
Total Rural	(49%)	17	8	10	7
Class ABC	(6%)	10	20	12	6
TOTAL D	(60%)	16	11	9	8
D1 (owns res'l lot)	(36%)	15	9	9	9
D2 (does not own res'l lot)	(24%)	16	14	9	6
E	(33%)	12	6	9	6
Male	(50%)	14	9	9	8
Female	(50%)	14	11	9	6
18 - 24 years old	(16%)	16	4	7	4
25 - 34	(24%)	15	8	9	5
35 - 44	(23%)	13	8	10	10
45 - 54	(17%)	16	12	10	5
55 - 64	(13%)	6	20	12	8
65 & up	(7%)	18	10	3	12
No formal educ/elem grad	(22%)	20	8	5	11
Some HS/some vocational	(15%)	16	6	18	5
Completed HS/vocational	(36%)	12	11	8	7
Some college	(13%)	13	12	9	7
Completed coll/post coll	(15%)	8	11	8	4
Total Working	(48%)	14	10	10	7
Government	(6%)	17	20	8	1
Private	(13%)	17	7	10	12
Self-employed	(18%)	15	12	10	6
Farmer/Fisherfolk	(12%)	9	3	12	5
Not Working	(52%)	14	10	8	7

Q14. *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 B-1
PERCEIVED URGENCY OF SELECTED NATIONAL ISSUES AND THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION'S PERFORMANCE RATINGS
October 21 - November 8, 2006 / Philippines
(Row Percent)

National issues	% citing as One of Three Most Urgent Issues	Approve	Undecided	Disapprove	NAR*
Encouraging new investment to provide more jobs	---	33	36	31	+ 2
Increasing peace in the country	20	28	41	31	- 3
Providing access to affordable and dependable electric power	---	30	35	35	- 5
Stopping the widespread destruction and abuse of our environment	14	26	41	33	- 7
Curbing widespread criminality	21	28	32	40	- 12
Economic recovery	33	25	36	39	- 14
Restoring the people's trust in the government and its officials	10	19	43	37	- 18
Eradicating illegal political killings	---	22	35	43	- 21
Increasing the pay of workers	47	25	26	50	- 25
Reducing the great poverty of many Filipinos	38	20	33	47	- 27
Eradicating graft and corruption in government	30	21	30	49	- 28
Controlling inflation	54	21	27	53	- 32

Q77 - 88. Nais naming malaman ang inyong opinyon tungkol sa pagganap sa tungkulin ng administrasyon ni Presidente Arroyo sa pagharap nito sa mga sumusunod na isyung pambansa. Sa bawat isyung mabanggit, sa pamamagitan po ng board na ito (SHOW RATING BOARD), 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 tungkulin ng pambansang administrasyon sa mga isyu na ito?

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

Table B-2
COMPARATIVE PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION ON SELECTED NATIONAL ISSUES
October 2005 to November 2006 / Philippines

National issues	Approval				Undecided				Disapproval			
	Oct 05	Mar 06	Jul 06	Nov 06	Oct 05	Mar 06	Jul 06	Nov 06	Oct 05	Mar 06	Jul 06	Nov 06
Encouraging new investment to provide more jobs	27	36	34	33	32	32	38	36	41	33	28	31
Providing access to affordable and dependable electric power	21	26	29	30	27	30	37	35	52	44	34	35
Curbing widespread criminality	30	36	37	28	26	28	30	32	44	36	33	40
Increasing peace in the country	24	30	30	28	26	30	40	41	49	40	30	31
Stopping the widespread destruction and abuse of our environment	24	26	32	26	31	30	38	41	45	44	30	33
Increasing the pay of workers	21	25	28	25	18	25	26	26	60	51	46	50
Economic recovery	23	31	30	25	22	26	33	36	55	43	37	39
Eradicating illegal political killings	---	---	---	22	---	---	---	35	---	---	---	43
Controlling inflation	15	19	24	21	17	21	21	27	68	60	55	53
Eradicating graft and corruption in government	17	21	23	21	22	25	31	30	61	54	46	49
Reducing the great poverty of many Filipinos	17	20	21	20	20	25	31	33	63	55	49	47
Restoring the people's trust in the government and its officials	19	23	23	19	30	34	40	43	51	43	37	37

Table B-3
APPROVAL RATINGS OF THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION ON SELECTED NATIONAL ISSUES
May 1999 to November 2006 / Philippines

National issues	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Mar 06	Jul 06	Nov 06
Encouraging new investment to provide more jobs	---	---	---	---	---	43	30	36	34	33
Providing access to affordable and dependable electric power	---	---	---	---	---	42	24	26	29	30
Curbing widespread criminality	42	46	45	34	34	44	33	36	37	28
Increasing peace in the country	41	47	49	38	34	44	27	30	30	28
Stopping the widespread destruction and abuse of our environment	37	42	45	35	35	37	25	26	32	26
Increasing the pay of workers	34	40	44	33	29	36	24	25	28	25
Economic recovery	42	38	50	37	35	40	25	31	30	25
Eradicating illegal political killings	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	22
Controlling inflation	29	32	41	29	26	29	16	19	24	21
Eradicating graft and corruption in government	30	35	44	28	26	33	19	21	23	21
Reducing the great poverty of many Filipinos	25	33	40	28	24	31	18	20	21	20
Restoring the people's trust in the government and its officials	---	---	46	31	27	32	20	23	23	19
Preparing to successfully face any kind of terrorism	---	---	43	40	35	42	29	34	30	---

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

Table B-4
UNDECIDED RATINGS OF THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION ON SELECTED NATIONAL ISSUES
May 1999 to November 2006 / Philippines

National issues	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Mar 06	Jul 06	Nov 06
Increasing the pay of workers	24	25	24	27	27	26	23	25	26	26
Controlling inflation	24	21	25	27	29	27	21	21	21	27
Eradicating graft and corruption in government	27	23	25	29	29	29	24	25	31	30
Curbing widespread criminality	24	25	26	29	31	31	28	28	30	32
Reducing the great poverty of many Filipinos	28	24	25	27	30	28	22	25	31	33
Providing access to affordable and dependable electric power	---	---	---	---	---	29	29	30	37	35
Eradicating illegal political killings	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	35
Encouraging new investment to provide more jobs	---	---	---	---	---	32	34	32	38	36
Economic recovery	27	26	25	29	31	32	26	26	33	36
Increasing peace in the country	32	29	26	31	34	32	30	30	40	41
Stopping the widespread destruction and abuse of our environment	31	29	29	34	35	35	33	30	38	41
Restoring the people's trust in the government and its officials	---	---	30	39	36	38	33	34	40	43
Preparing to successfully face any kind of terrorism	---	---	26	33	36	35	36	34	43	---

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

Table B-5
DISAPPROVAL RATINGS OF THE NATIONAL
ADMINISTRATION ON SELECTED NATIONAL ISSUES
May 1999 to November 2006 / Philippines

National issues	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Mar 06	Jul 06	Nov 06
Encouraging new investment to provide more jobs	---	---	---	---	---	26	36	33	28	31
Increasing peace in the country	28	24	26	31	32	25	43	40	30	31
Stopping the widespread destruction and abuse of our environment	33	29	26	31	30	28	41	44	30	33
Providing access to affordable and dependable electric power	---	---	---	---	---	30	47	44	34	35
Restoring the people's trust in the government and its officials	---	---	25	30	37	30	47	43	37	37
Economic recovery	31	36	25	34	34	29	49	43	37	39
Curbing widespread criminality	34	30	29	38	34	25	39	36	33	40
Eradicating illegal political killings	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	43
Reducing the great poverty of many Filipinos	48	44	35	45	46	42	60	55	49	47
Eradicating graft and corruption in government	42	42	31	43	45	38	57	54	46	49
Increasing the pay of workers	42	38	32	39	43	37	54	51	46	50
Controlling inflation	47	47	35	45	45	44	63	60	55	53
Preparing to successfully face any kind of terrorism	---	---	31	27	29	24	35	32	27	---

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

"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 November 2006 / Philippines
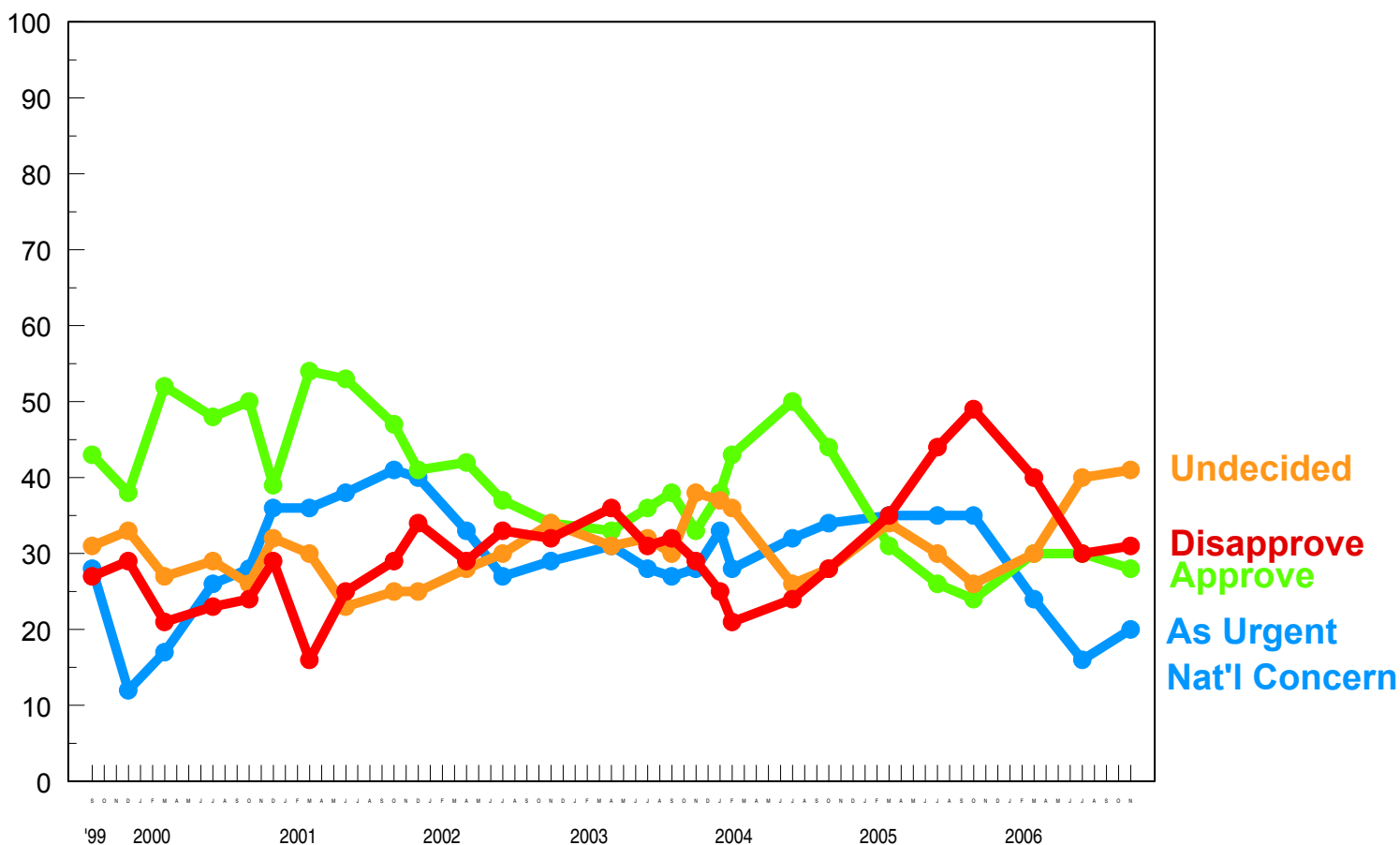
Survey Dates	As Urgent Concern	Approve	Undecided	Disapprove
Sep 1999	28	43	31	27
Dec 1999	12	38	33	29
Mar 2000	17	52	27	21
Jul 2000	26	48	29	23
Oct 2000	28	50	26	24
Dec 2000	36	39	32	29
Mar 2001	36	54	30	16
Jun 2001	38	53	23	25
Oct 2001	41	47	25	29
Dec 2001	40	41	25	34
Apr 2002	33	42	28	29
Jul 2002	27	37	30	33
Nov 2002	29	34	34	32
Apr 2003	31	33	31	36

Survey Dates	As Urgent Concern	Approve	Undecided	Disapprove
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
Jul 2005	35	26	30	44
Oct 2005	35	24	26	49
Mar 2006	24	30	30	40
Jul 2006	16	30	40	30
Nov 2006	20	28	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.

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Chart 4
PERCEIVED URGENCY OF SELECTED NATIONAL ISSUES AND THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION'S PERFORMANCE RATINGS:
"Increasing peace in the country"
September 1999 to November 2006 / National Capital Region
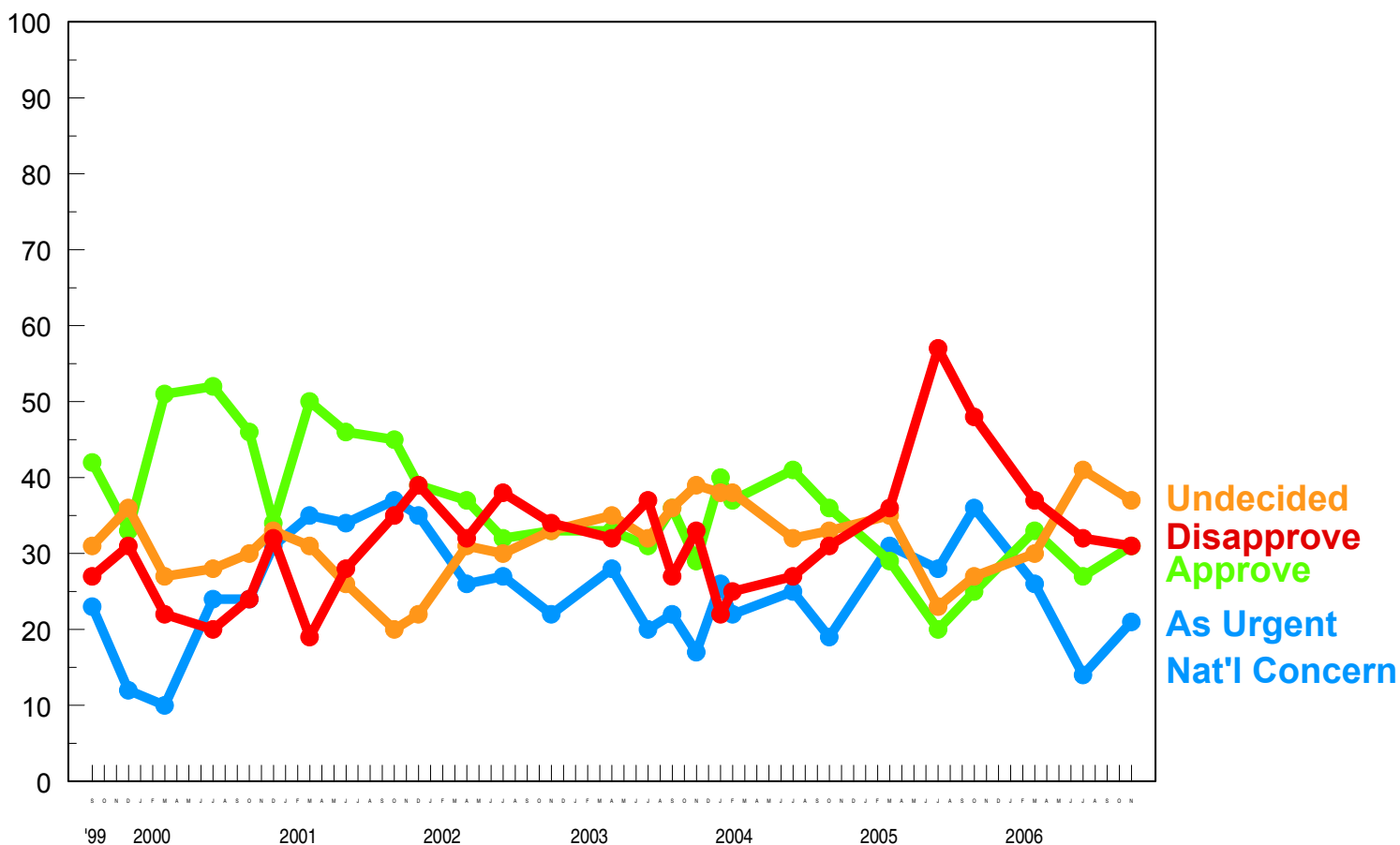
Survey Dates	As Urgent Concern	Approve	Undecided	Disapprove
Sep 1999	23	42	31	27
Dec 1999	12	33	36	31
Mar 2000	10	51	27	22
Jul 2000	24	52	28	20
Oct 2000	24	46	30	24
Dec 2000	31	34	33	32
Mar 2001	35	50	31	19
Jun 2001	34	46	26	28
Oct 2001	37	45	20	35
Dec 2001	35	39	22	39
Apr 2002	26	37	31	32
Jul 2002	27	32	30	38
Nov 2002	22	33	33	34
Apr 2003	28	33	35	32

Survey Dates	As Urgent Concern	Approve	Undecided	Disapprove
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
Jul 2005	28	20	23	57
Oct 2005	36	25	27	48
Mar 2006	26	33	30	37
Jul 2006	14	27	41	32
Nov 2006	21	31	37	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.

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Chart 5
PERCEIVED URGENCY OF SELECTED NATIONAL ISSUES AND THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION'S PERFORMANCE RATINGS:
"Increasing peace in the country"
September 1999 to November 2006 / Balance Luzon
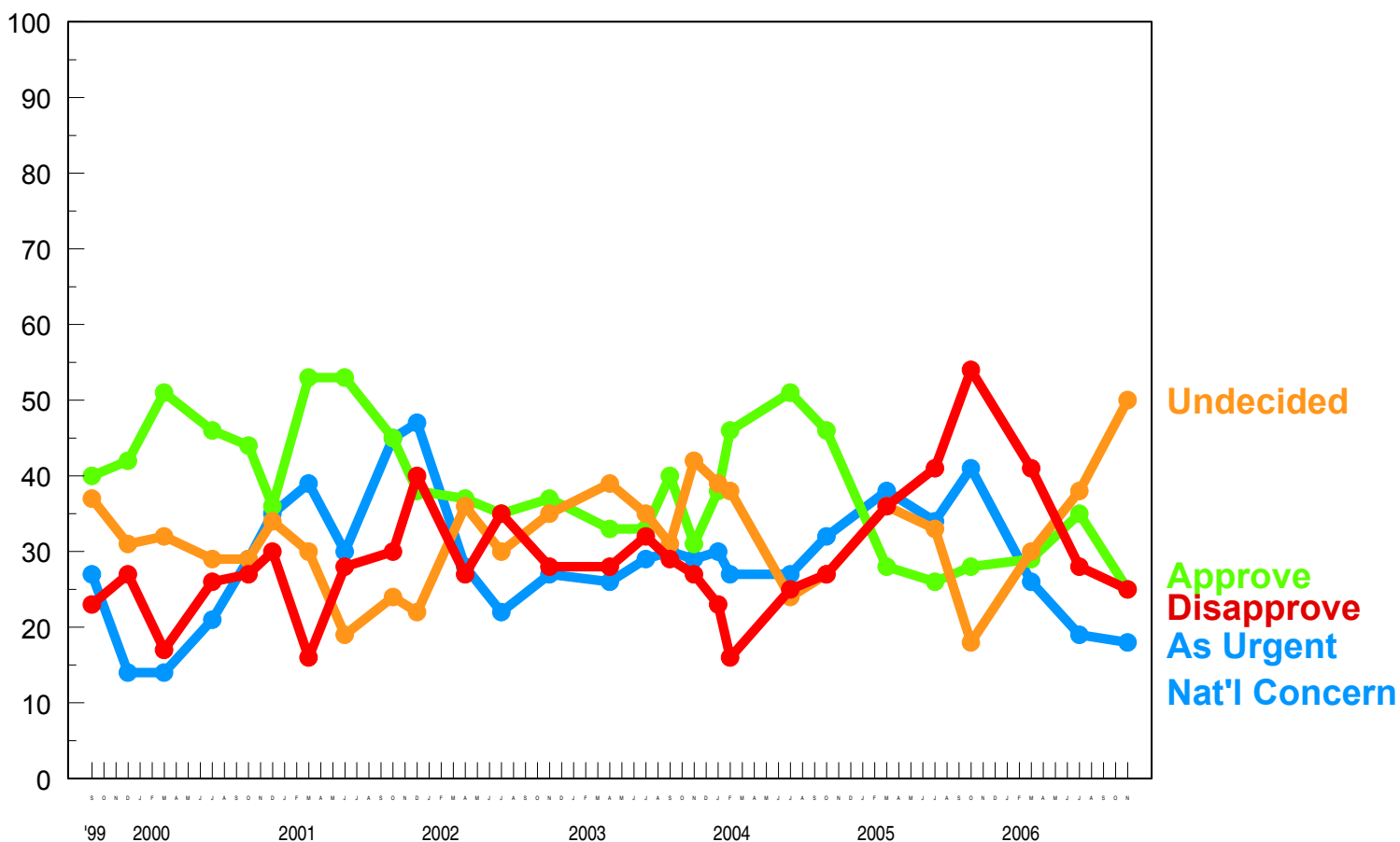
Survey Dates	As Urgent Concern	Approve	Undecided	Disapprove
Sep 1999	27	40	37	23
Dec 1999	14	42	31	27
Mar 2000	14	51	32	17
Jul 2000	21	46	29	26
Oct 2000	29	44	29	27
Dec 2000	35	36	34	30
Mar 2001	39	53	30	16
Jun 2001	30	53	19	28
Oct 2001	45	45	24	30
Dec 2001	47	38	22	40
Apr 2002	28	37	36	27
Jul 2002	22	35	30	35
Nov 2002	27	37	35	28
Apr 2003	26	33	39	28

Survey Dates	As Urgent Concern	Approve	Undecided	Disapprove
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
Jul 2005	34	26	33	41
Oct 2005	41	28	18	54
Mar 2006	26	29	30	41
Jul 2006	19	35	38	28
Nov 2006	18	25	50	25

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.

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Chart 6
PERCEIVED URGENCY OF SELECTED NATIONAL ISSUES AND THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION'S PERFORMANCE RATINGS:
"Increasing peace in the country"
September 1999 to November 2006 / Visayas
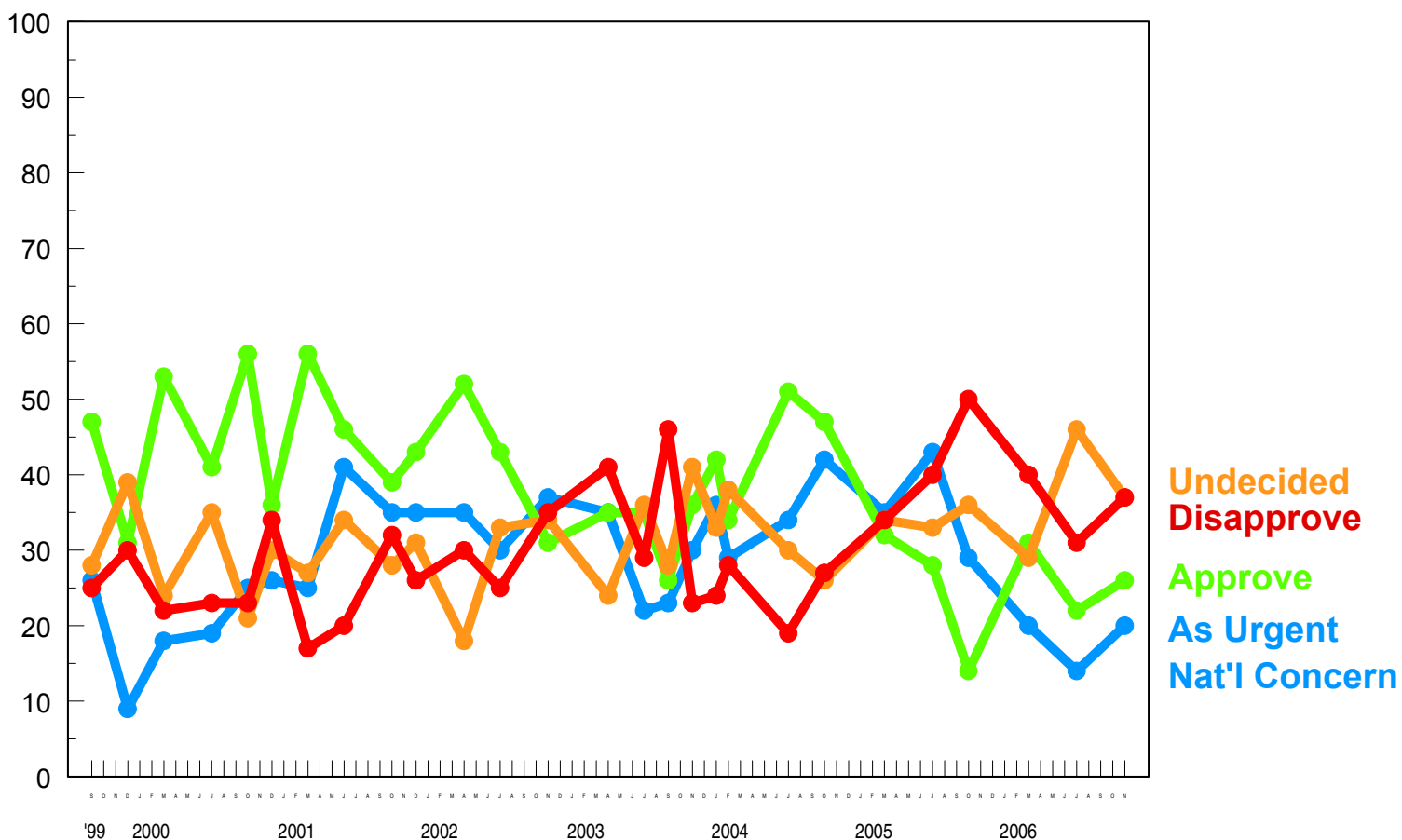
Survey Dates	As Urgent Concern	Approve	Undecided	Disapprove
Sep 1999	26	47	28	25
Dec 1999	9	31	39	30
Mar 2000	18	53	24	22
Jul 2000	19	41	35	23
Oct 2000	25	56	21	23
Dec 2000	26	36	30	34
Mar 2001	25	56	27	17
Jun 2001	41	46	34	20
Oct 2001	35	39	28	32
Dec 2001	35	43	31	26
Apr 2002	35	52	18	30
Jul 2002	30	43	33	25
Nov 2002	37	31	34	35
Apr 2003	35	35	24	41

Survey Dates	As Urgent Concern	Approve	Undecided	Disapprove
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
Jul 2005	43	28	33	40
Oct 2005	29	14	36	50
Mar 2006	20	31	29	40
Jul 2006	14	22	46	31
Nov 2006	20	26	37	37

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.

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Chart 7

PERCEIVED URGENCY OF SELECTED NATIONAL ISSUES AND THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION'S PERFORMANCE RATINGS:
"Increasing peace in the country"
September 1999 to November 2006 / Mindanao

Disapprove
Approve
Undecided
As Urgent
Nat'l Concern
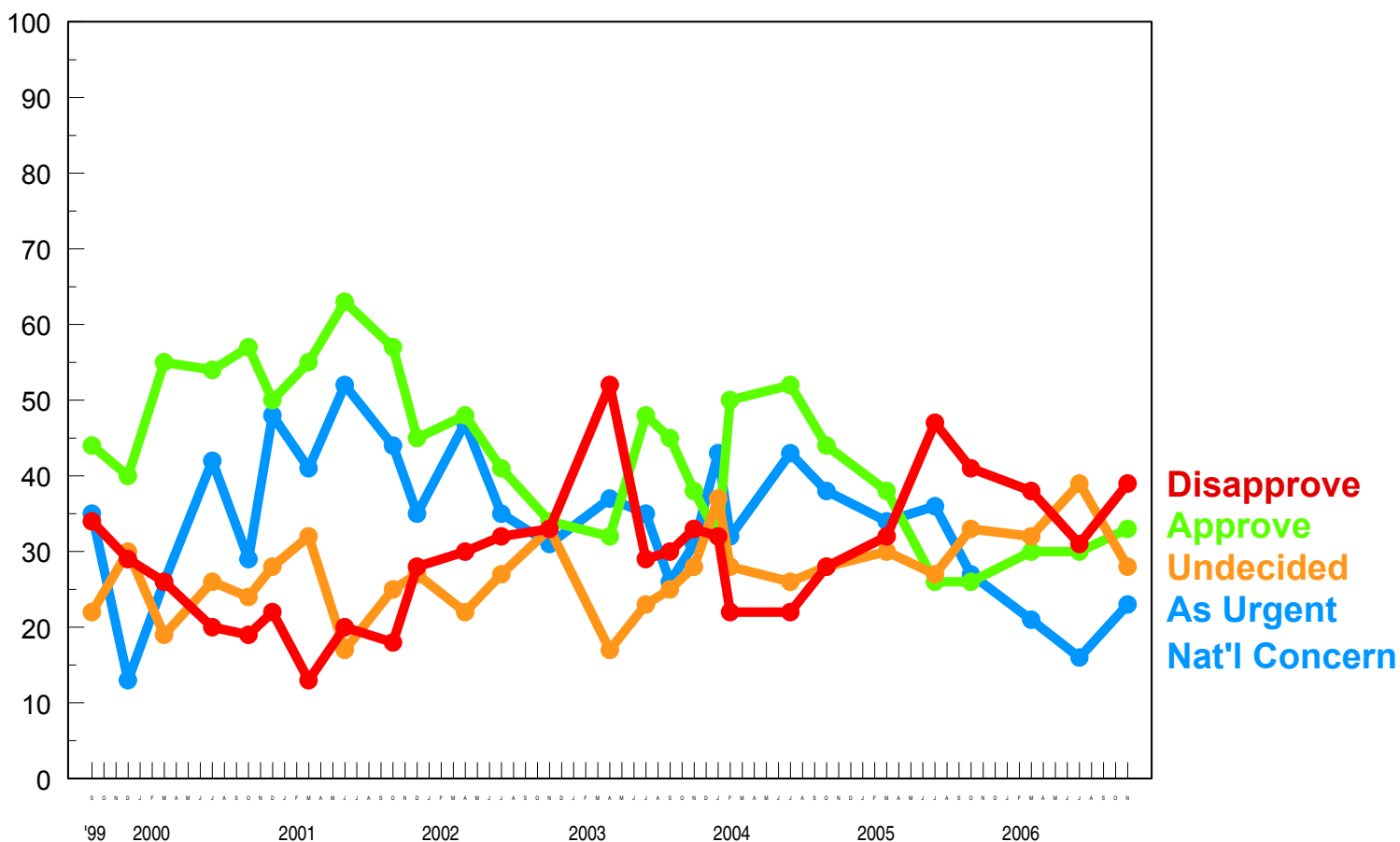
Survey Dates	As Urgent Concern	Approve	Undecided	Disapprove
Sep 1999	35	44	22	34
Dec 1999	13	40	30	29
Mar 2000	26	55	19	26
Jul 2000	42	54	26	20
Oct 2000	29	57	24	19
Dec 2000	48	50	28	22
Mar 2001	41	55	32	13
Jun 2001	52	63	17	20
Oct 2001	44	57	25	18
Dec 2001	35	45	27	28
Apr 2002	47	48	22	30
Jul 2002	35	41	27	32
Nov 2002	31	34	33	33
Apr 2003	37	32	17	52

Survey Dates	As Urgent Concern	Approve	Undecided	Disapprove
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
Jul 2005	36	26	27	47
Oct 2005	27	26	33	41
Mar 2006	21	30	32	38
Jul 2006	16	30	39	31
Nov 2006	23	33	28	39

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 November 2006 / Class ABC / Philippines
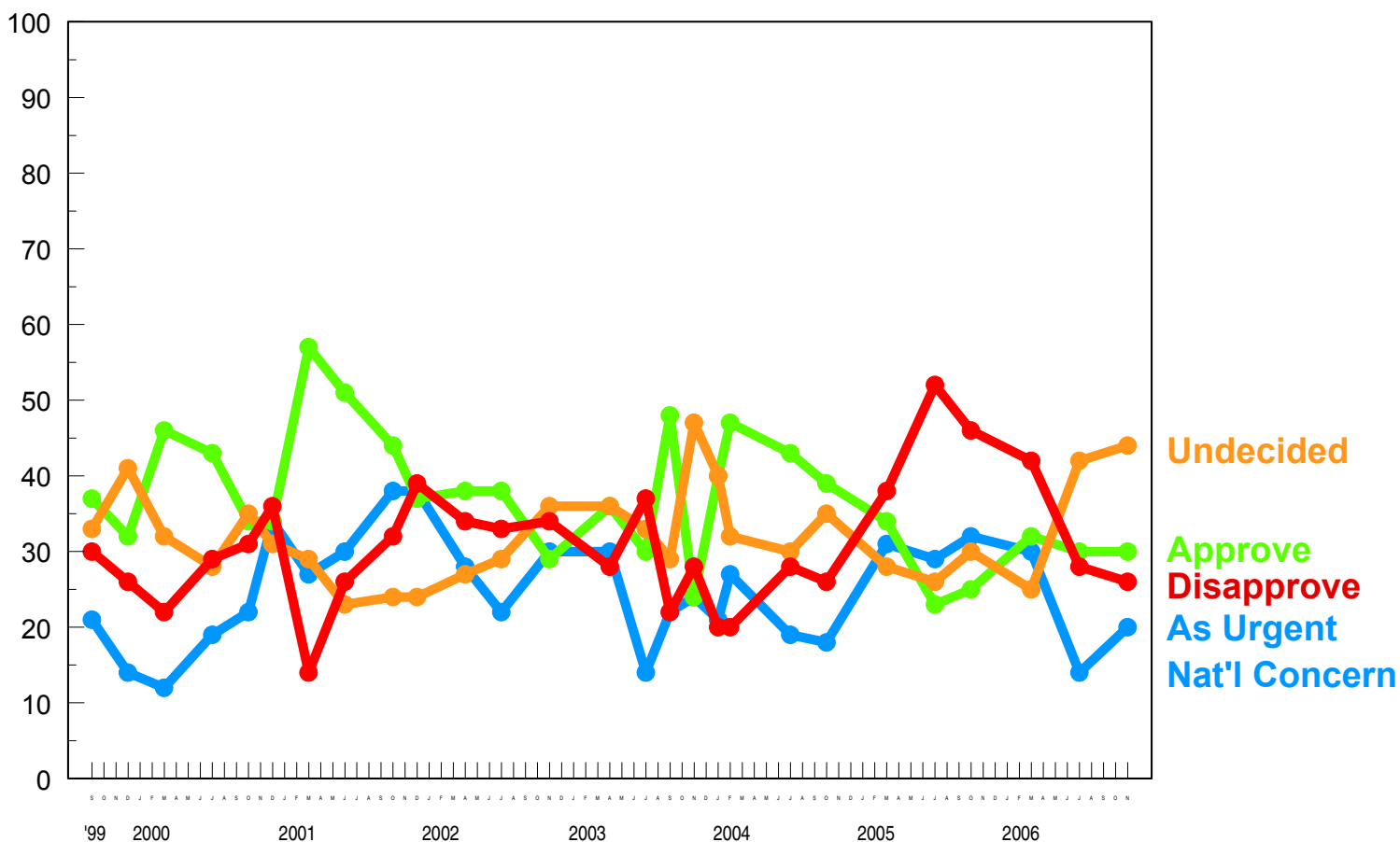
Survey Dates	As Urgent Concern	Approve	Undecided	Disapprove
Sep 1999	21	37	33	30
Dec 1999	14	32	41	26
Mar 2000	12	46	32	22
Jul 2000	19	43	28	29
Oct 2000	22	34	35	31
Dec 2000	34	34	31	36
Mar 2001	27	57	29	14
Jun 2001	30	51	23	26
Oct 2001	38	44	24	32
Dec 2001	38	37	24	39
Apr 2002	28	38	27	34
Jul 2002	22	38	29	33
Nov 2002	30	29	36	34
Apr 2003	30	36	36	28

Survey Dates	As Urgent Concern	Approve	Undecided	Disapprove
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
Jul 2005	29	23	26	52
Oct 2005	32	25	30	46
Mar 2006	30	32	25	42
Jul 2006	14	30	42	28
Nov 2006	20	30	44	26

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 November 2006 / Class D / Philippines
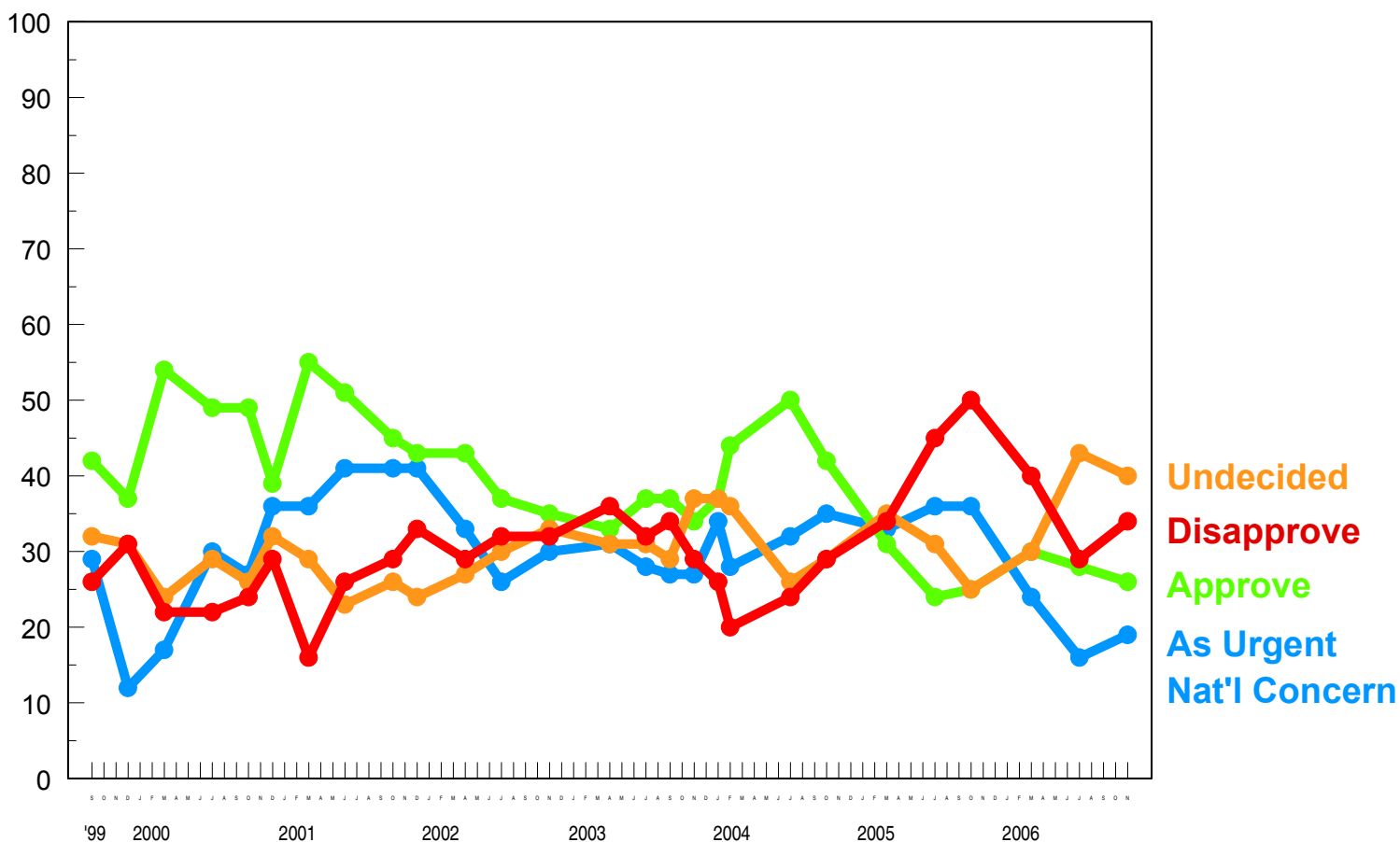
Survey Dates	As Urgent Concern	Approve	Undecided	Disapprove
Sep 1999	29	42	32	26
Dec 1999	12	37	31	31
Mar 2000	17	54	24	22
Jul 2000	30	49	29	22
Oct 2000	27	49	26	24
Dec 2000	36	39	32	29
Mar 2001	36	55	29	16
Jun 2001	41	51	23	26
Oct 2001	41	45	26	29
Dec 2001	41	43	24	33
Apr 2002	33	43	27	29
Jul 2002	26	37	30	32
Nov 2002	30	35	33	32
Apr 2003	31	33	31	36

Survey Dates	As Urgent Concern	Approve	Undecided	Disapprove
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
Jul 2005	36	24	31	45
Oct 2005	36	25	25	50
Mar 2006	24	30	30	40
Jul 2006	16	28	43	29
Nov 2006	19	26	40	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.

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Chart 10
PERCEIVED URGENCY OF SELECTED NATIONAL ISSUES AND THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION'S PERFORMANCE RATINGS:
"Increasing peace in the country"
### September 1999 to November 2006 / Class E / Philippines
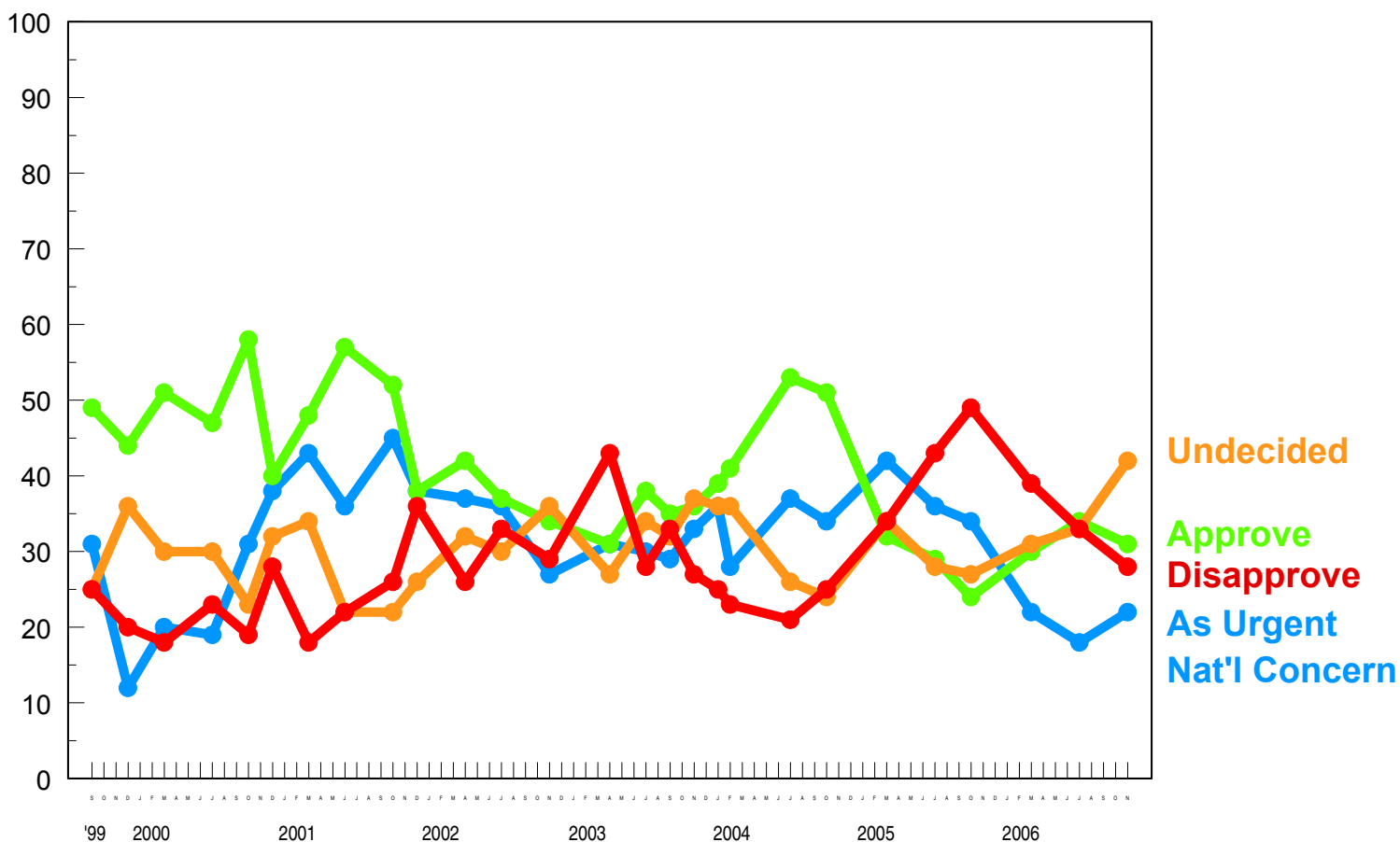
Survey Dates	As Urgent Concern	Approve	Undecided	Disapprove
Sep 1999	31	49	25	25
Dec 1999	12	44	36	20
Mar 2000	20	51	30	18
Jul 2000	19	47	30	23
Oct 2000	31	58	23	19
Dec 2000	38	40	32	28
Mar 2001	43	48	34	18
Jun 2001	36	57	22	22
Oct 2001	45	52	22	26
Dec 2001	38	38	26	36
Apr 2002	37	42	32	26
Jul 2002	36	37	30	33
Nov 2002	27	34	36	29
Apr 2003	31	31	27	43

Survey Dates	As Urgent Concern	Approve	Undecided	Disapprove
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
Jul 2005	36	29	28	43
Oct 2005	34	24	27	49
Mar 2006	22	30	31	39
Jul 2006	18	34	33	33
Nov 2006	22	31	42	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.

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Table C-1
PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF
THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION ON SPECIFIC ISSUES:
"Increasing peace in the country"
October 21 - November 8, 2006 / Philippines
(Row Percent)

Demographic variable	(Sample percentage)	Approve	Undecided	Disapprove
Total Philippines	*(100%)*	**28**	**41**	**31**
NCR	*(15%)*	31	37	31
Balance Luzon	*(42%)*	25	50	25
Urban	*(20%)*	23	45	32
Rural	*(23%)*	27	55	18
Visayas	*(20%)*	26	37	37
Urban	*(8%)*	29	40	31
Rural	*(12%)*	25	35	40
Mindanao	*(23%)*	33	28	39
Urban	*(9%)*	29	27	44
Rural	*(14%)*	35	29	36
Total Urban	*(51%)*	27	39	34
Total Rural	*(49%)*	29	42	29
Class ABC	*(6%)*	30	44	26
TOTAL D	*(60%)*	26	40	34
D1 (owns res'l lot)	*(36%)*	27	41	32
D2 (does not own res'l lot)	*(24%)*	24	38	37
E	*(33%)*	31	42	28
Male	*(50%)*	31	38	31
Female	*(50%)*	25	44	32
18-24 years old	*(16%)*	24	41	35
25-34	*(24%)*	23	44	33
35-44	*(23%)*	30	42	29
45-54	*(17%)*	29	37	34
55-64	*(13%)*	33	37	29
65 & up	*(7%)*	36	39	25
No formal educ/elem grad	*(22%)*	34	36	30
Some HS/some vocational	*(15%)*	27	44	29
Completed HS/vocational	*(36%)*	25	43	32
Some college	*(13%)*	29	41	30
Completed coll/post coll	*(15%)*	25	38	37
Total Working	*(48%)*	30	36	34
Government	*(6%)*	33	27	39
Private	*(13%)*	22	35	43
Self-employed	*(18%)*	25	39	36
Farmer/Fisherfolk	*(12%)*	43	37	20
Not Working	*(52%)*	26	45	29

Q84. Nais naming malaman ang inyong opinyon tungkol sa pagganap sa tungkulin ng administrasyon ni Presidente Arroyo sa pagharap nito sa mga sumusunod na isyung pambansa. Sa bawat isyung mabanggit, maaari bang pakisabi ninyo kung kayo a TALAGANG APROBADO, APROBADO, MAAARING APROBADO AT MAAARING HINDI APROBADO, HINDI APROBADO o TALAGANG HINDI APROBADO sa pagganap sa tungkulin ng pambansang administrasyon sa mga isyu na ito?
-pagpapalaganap ng kapayapaan sa bansa

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

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Table C-2
COMPARATIVE APPROVAL RATINGS OF
THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION ON SPECIFIC ISSUES:
"Increasing peace in the country"
September 1999 to November 2006
(Row Percent)

Demographic variable	Approval										Changes*
	'99 (A)	'00 (B)	'01 (C)	'02 (D)	03 (E)	04 (F)	05 (G)	Mar 06 (H)	Jul 06 (I)	Nov 06 (J)	Nov06 - Jul06 (J - I)
Total Philippines	41	47	49	38	35	44	27	30	30	28	- 2
NCR	38	46	45	34	32	39	25	33	27	31	+ 4
Balance Luzon	41	44	47	36	34	45	27	29	35	25	- 10
Visayas	39	47	46	42	33	44	25	31	22	26	+ 4
Mindanao	42	54	55	41	41	45	30	30	30	33	+ 3
Total Urban	39	46	48	37	35	42	28	29	29	27	- 2
Total Rural	42	48	50	39	35	46	26	32	30	29	- 1
Class ABC	35	39	47	35	35	42	27	32	30	30	0
TOTAL D	40	48	49	38	35	43	27	30	28	26	- 2
D1 (owns res'l lot)	38	48	47	39	37	43	27	29	31	27	- 4
D2 (does not own res'l lot)	42	48	50	38	33	44	25	32	25	24	- 1
E	47	49	49	38	35	46	28	30	34	31	- 3
Male	41	49	49	40	36	44	28	31	32	31	- 1
Female	40	46	48	36	35	44	26	29	28	25	- 3
18-24 years old	46	50	50	42	36	43	30	33	26	24	- 2
25-34	42	47	49	39	37	41	28	31	29	23	- 6
35-44	43	49	48	36	33	44	24	29	35	30	- 5
45-54	35	46	50	36	38	47	27	24	25	29	+ 4
55-64	36	45	49	37	36	47	24	36	34	33	- 1
65 & up	32	40	44	36	31	47	26	31	30	36	+ 6
No formal educ/elem grad	41	47	48	36	35	44	23	29	30	34	+ 4
Some HS/some vocational	42	50	52	42	36	48	27	36	30	27	- 3
Completed HS/vocational	44	48	51	41	36	44	31	30	28	25	- 3
Some college	39	45	48	34	38	42	25	29	36	29	- 7
Completed coll/post coll	35	44	44	36	32	40	28	27	28	25	- 3
Total Working	42	48	49	37	35	43	27	29	28	30	+ 2
Government	40	50	52	39	37	52	30	22	22	33	+11
Private	45	48	51	39	34	42	30	26	35	22	- 13
Self-employed	44	47	48	34	34	43	25	31	27	25	- 2
Farmer/Fisherfolk	37	49	48	42	36	41	25	32	25	43	+18
Not Working	38	46	48	39	35	45	27	31	31	26	- 5

*Change = Figures of November 2006 minus Figures of July 2006.

(1) Figures of 1999 are averages of May, September and December 1999 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys.
(2) Figures of 2000 are averages of March, July, October and December 2000 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys.
(3) Figures of 2001 are averages of March, June, October and December 2001 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys.
(4) Figures of 2002 are averages of April, July and November 2002 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys.
(5) Figures of 2003 are averages of April, August and November 2003 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys.
(6) Figures of 2004 are averages of January, February, June and October 2004 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys.
(7) Figures of 2005 are averages of March, July, and October 2005 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys.

Table C-3
COMPARATIVE UNDECIDED RATINGS OF
THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION ON SPECIFIC ISSUES:
"Increasing peace in the country"
September 1999 to November 2006
(Row Percent)

Demographic variable	Undecided										Changes*
	'99 (A)	'00 (B)	'01 (C)	'02 (D)	03 (E)	04 (F)	05 (G)	Mar 06 (H)	Jul 06 (I)	Nov 06 (J)	Nov06 - Jul06 (J - I)
Total Philippines	32	29	26	31	33	32	30	30	40	41	+ 1
NCR	34	30	25	31	36	35	28	30	41	37	- 4
Balance Luzon	34	31	24	34	37	32	29	30	38	50	+12
Visayas	34	28	30	28	32	32	34	29	46	37	- 9
Mindanao	26	24	25	27	23	30	30	32	39	28	- 11
Total Urban	31	29	25	32	32	33	29	29	41	39	- 2
Total Rural	34	29	26	30	33	31	32	31	39	42	+ 3
Class ABC	37	32	25	31	36	34	28	25	42	44	+ 2
TOTAL D	32	28	26	30	32	32	30	30	43	40	- 3
D1 (owns res'l lot)	33	28	27	32	32	32	31	30	42	41	- 1
D2 (does not own res'l lot)	30	29	25	27	33	33	30	30	44	38	- 6
E	31	29	26	33	33	31	30	31	33	42	+ 9
Male	31	27	26	29	31	30	31	29	37	38	+ 1
Female	34	31	26	32	34	33	30	31	43	44	+ 1
18-24 years old	29	26	24	28	36	33	31	25	48	41	- 7
25-34	32	28	24	29	33	34	28	31	40	44	+ 4
35-44	31	28	28	32	34	33	32	32	34	42	+ 8
45-54	34	30	26	34	28	31	29	35	50	37	- 13
55-64	37	30	26	34	30	29	31	29	34	37	+ 3
65 & up	36	36	33	33	33	29	32	25	32	39	+ 7
No formal educ/elem grad	35	30	28	33	33	31	34	30	37	36	- 1
Some HS/some vocational	33	26	23	29	31	29	32	22	48	44	- 4
Completed HS/vocational	30	29	26	30	35	33	25	32	38	43	+ 5
Some college	29	31	24	31	30	32	32	32	40	41	+ 1
Completed coll/post coll	35	26	26	28	33	34	29	33	42	38	- 4
Total Working	30	27	25	31	31	32	30	32	38	36	- 2
Government	34	22	26	31	37	27	38	28	49	27	- 22
Private	27	25	24	30	35	34	31	36	38	35	- 3
Self-employed	29	30	25	33	29	32	27	31	39	39	0
Farmer/Fisherfolk	34	27	28	28	27	31	31	32	34	37	+ 3
Not Working	34	30	26	30	34	32	30	28	41	45	+ 4

*Change = Figures of November 2006 minus Figures of July 2006.

(1) Figures of 1999 are averages of May, September and December 1999 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys.
(2) Figures of 2000 are averages of March, July, October and December 2000 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys.
(3) Figures of 2001 are averages of March, June, October and December 2001 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys.
(4) Figures of 2002 are averages of April, July and November 2002 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys.
(5) Figures of 2003 are averages of April, August and November 2003 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys.
(6) Figures of 2004 are averages of January, February, June and October 2004 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys.
(7) Figures of 2005 are averages of March, July, and October 2005 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys.

Table C-4
COMPARATIVE DISAPPROVAL RATINGS OF
THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION ON SPECIFIC ISSUES:
"Increasing peace in the country"
September 1999 to November 2006
(Row Percent)

Demographic variable	Disapproval										Changes*
	'99 (A)	**'00** (B)	**'01** (C)	**'02** (D)	**03** (E)	**04** (F)	**05** (G)	**Mar 06** (H)	**Jul 06** (I)	**Nov 06** (J)	**Nov06 - Jul06** (J - I)
Total Philippines	28	24	26	31	32	25	43	40	30	31	+ 1
NCR	29	25	30	35	32	26	47	37	32	31	- 1
Balance Luzon	25	25	29	30	29	23	44	41	28	25	- 3
Visayas	28	26	24	30	35	25	41	40	31	37	+ 6
Mindanao	32	22	20	32	36	26	40	38	31	39	+ 8
Total Urban	30	25	27	31	33	25	43	43	29	34	+ 5
Total Rural	25	24	25	31	32	24	42	37	31	29	- 2
Class ABC	28	30	28	34	29	24	45	42	28	26	- 2
TOTAL D	29	24	26	31	33	25	43	40	29	34	+ 5
D1 (owns res'l lot)	29	25	27	29	32	25	42	41	27	32	+ 5
D2 (does not own res'l lot)	29	24	25	35	34	24	45	37	31	37	+ 6
E	23	22	26	29	33	24	42	39	33	28	- 5
Male	29	25	26	31	34	26	41	40	31	31	0
Female	27	24	26	31	31	23	44	40	29	32	+ 3
18-24 years old	26	24	26	31	29	25	39	42	26	35	+ 9
25-34	27	26	28	32	31	26	43	37	31	33	+ 2
35-44	27	23	25	32	34	24	44	39	31	29	- 2
45-54	31	25	25	30	34	22	44	41	25	34	+ 9
55-64	28	24	27	29	34	25	44	35	32	29	- 3
65 & up	33	24	23	30	36	25	41	45	38	25	- 13
No formal educ/elem grad	26	22	25	31	33	25	43	40	33	30	- 3
Some HS/some vocational	25	25	25	29	34	24	41	41	23	29	+ 6
Completed HS/vocational	28	23	24	28	30	23	44	39	33	32	- 1
Some college	33	25	28	35	32	26	43	39	24	30	+ 6
Completed coll/post coll	31	30	31	35	35	26	42	40	30	37	+ 7
Total Working	28	25	26	31	34	25	43	38	33	34	+ 1
Government	28	28	23	30	27	22	33	49	29	39	+10
Private	29	28	26	31	32	24	40	38	28	43	+15
Self-employed	27	23	28	32	36	25	48	38	34	36	+ 2
Farmer/Fisherfolk	30	24	24	30	37	28	44	36	41	20	- 21
Not Working	28	23	26	31	31	24	42	41	27	29	+ 2

*Change = Figures of November 2006 minus Figures of July 2006.

(1) Figures of 1999 are averages of May, September and December 1999 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys.
(2) Figures of 2000 are averages of March, July, October and December 2000 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys.
(3) Figures of 2001 are averages of March, June, October and December 2001 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys.
(4) Figures of 2002 are averages of April, July and November 2002 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys.
(5) Figures of 2003 are averages of April, August and November 2003 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys.
(6) Figures of 2004 are averages of January, February, June and October 2004 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys.
(7) Figures of 2005 are averages of March, July, and October 2005 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 July 2006 / Philippines
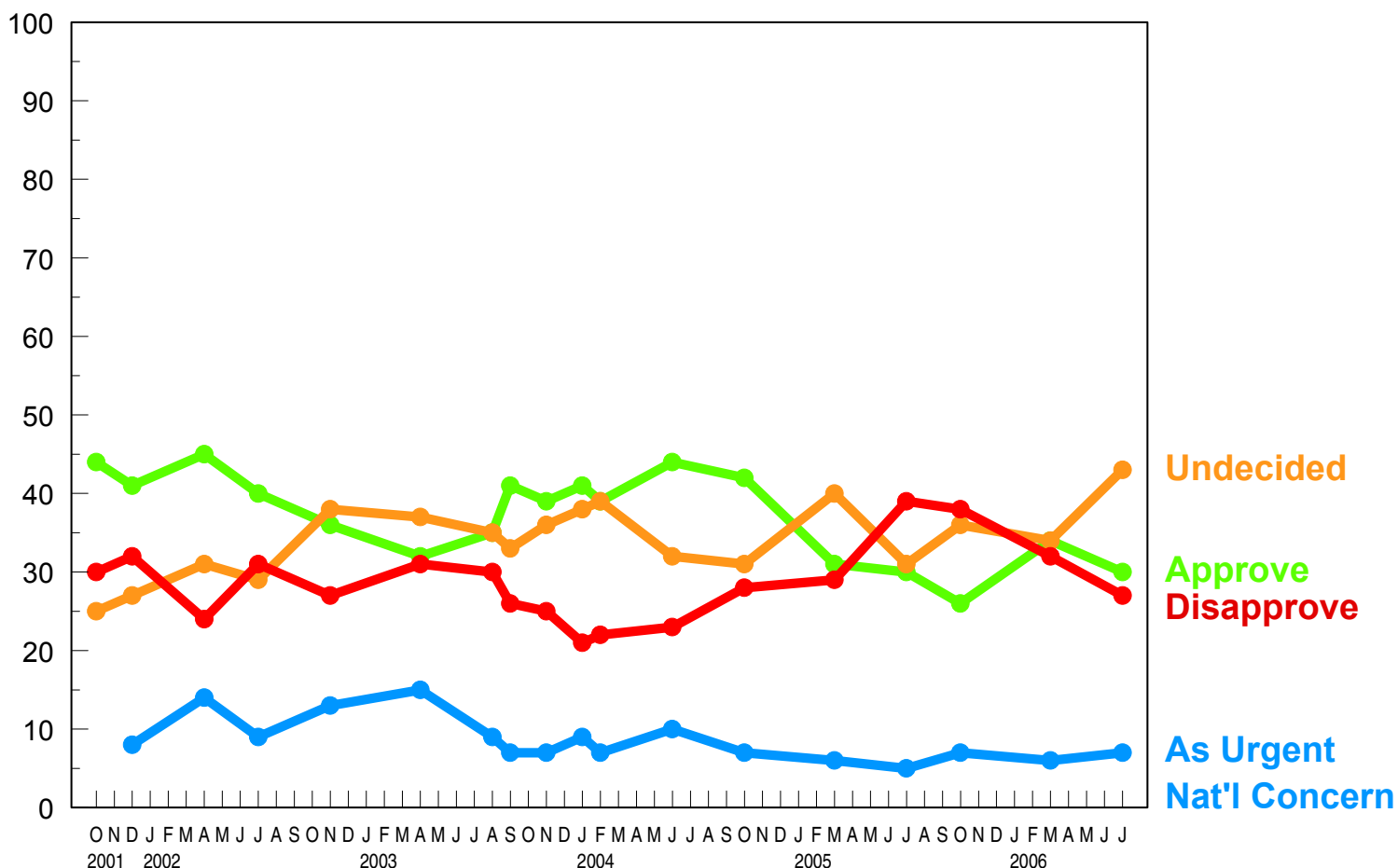
Survey Dates	As Urgent Concern	Approve	Undecided	Disapprove
Oct 2001	---	44	25	30
Dec 2001	8	41	27	32
Apr 2002	14	45	31	24
Jul 2002	9	40	29	31
Nov 2002	13	36	38	27
Apr 2003	15	32	37	31
Aug 2003	9	35	35	30
Sep 2003	7	41	33	26
Nov 2003	7	39	36	25
Jan 2004	9	41	38	21
Feb 2004	7	39	39	22
Jul 2004	10	44	32	23
Oct 2004	7	42	31	28
Mar 2005	6	31	40	29
Jul 2005	5	30	31	39
Oct 2005	7	26	36	38
Mar 2006	6	34	34	32
Jul 2006	7	30	43	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 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 July 2006 / National Capital Region
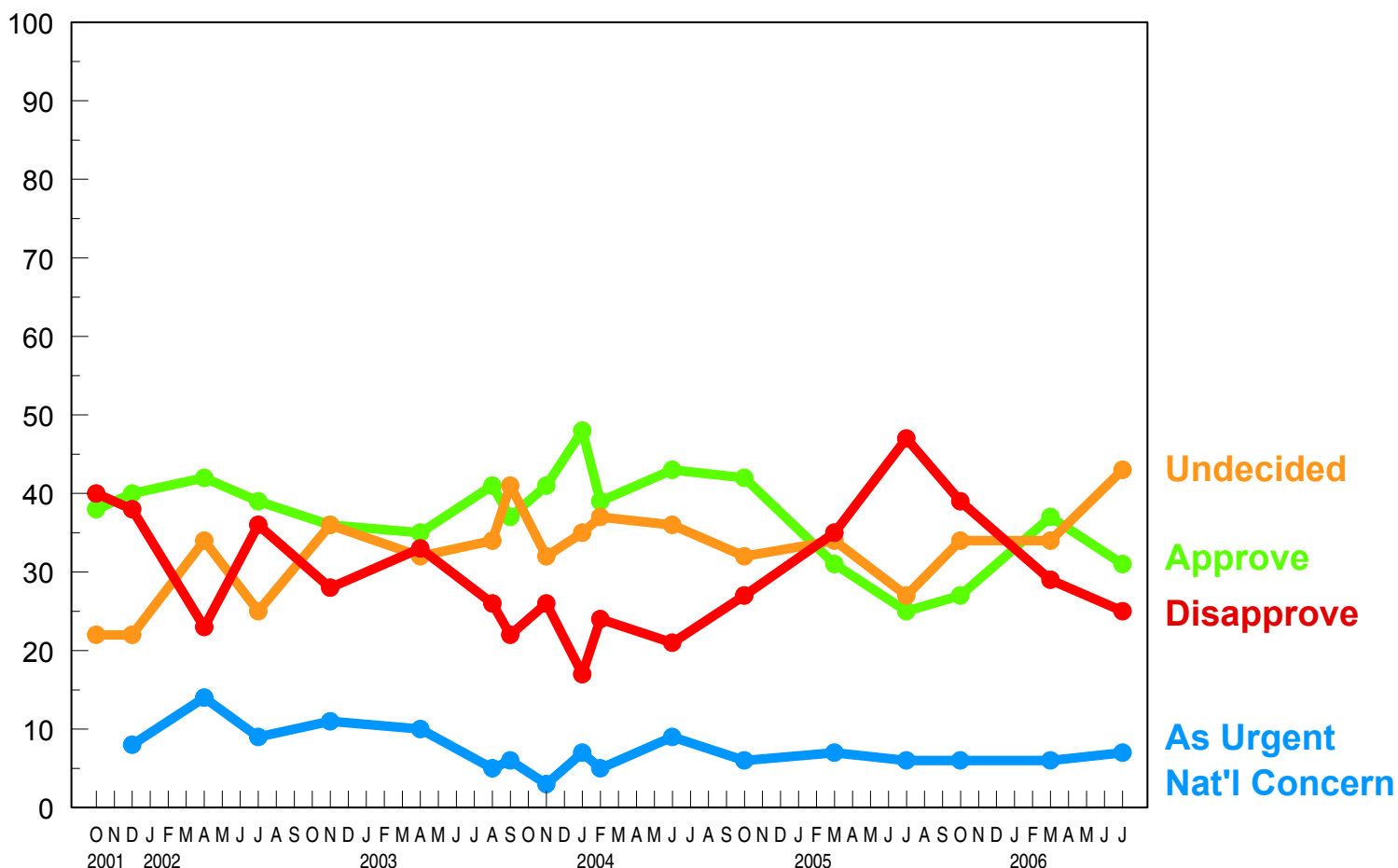
Survey Dates	As Urgent Concern	Approve	Undecided	Disapprove
Oct 2001	---	38	22	40
Dec 2001	8	40	22	38
Apr 2002	14	42	34	23
Jul 2002	9	39	25	36
Nov 2002	11	36	36	28
Apr 2003	10	35	32	33
Aug 2003	5	41	34	26
Sep 2003	6	37	41	22
Nov 2003	3	41	32	26
Jan 2004	7	48	35	17
Feb 2004	5	39	37	24
Jul 2004	9	43	36	21
Oct 2004	6	42	32	27
Mar 2005	7	31	34	35
Jul 2005	6	25	27	47
Oct 2005	6	27	34	39
Mar 2006	6	37	34	29
Jul 2006	7	31	43	25

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.

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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 July 2006 / Balance Luzon
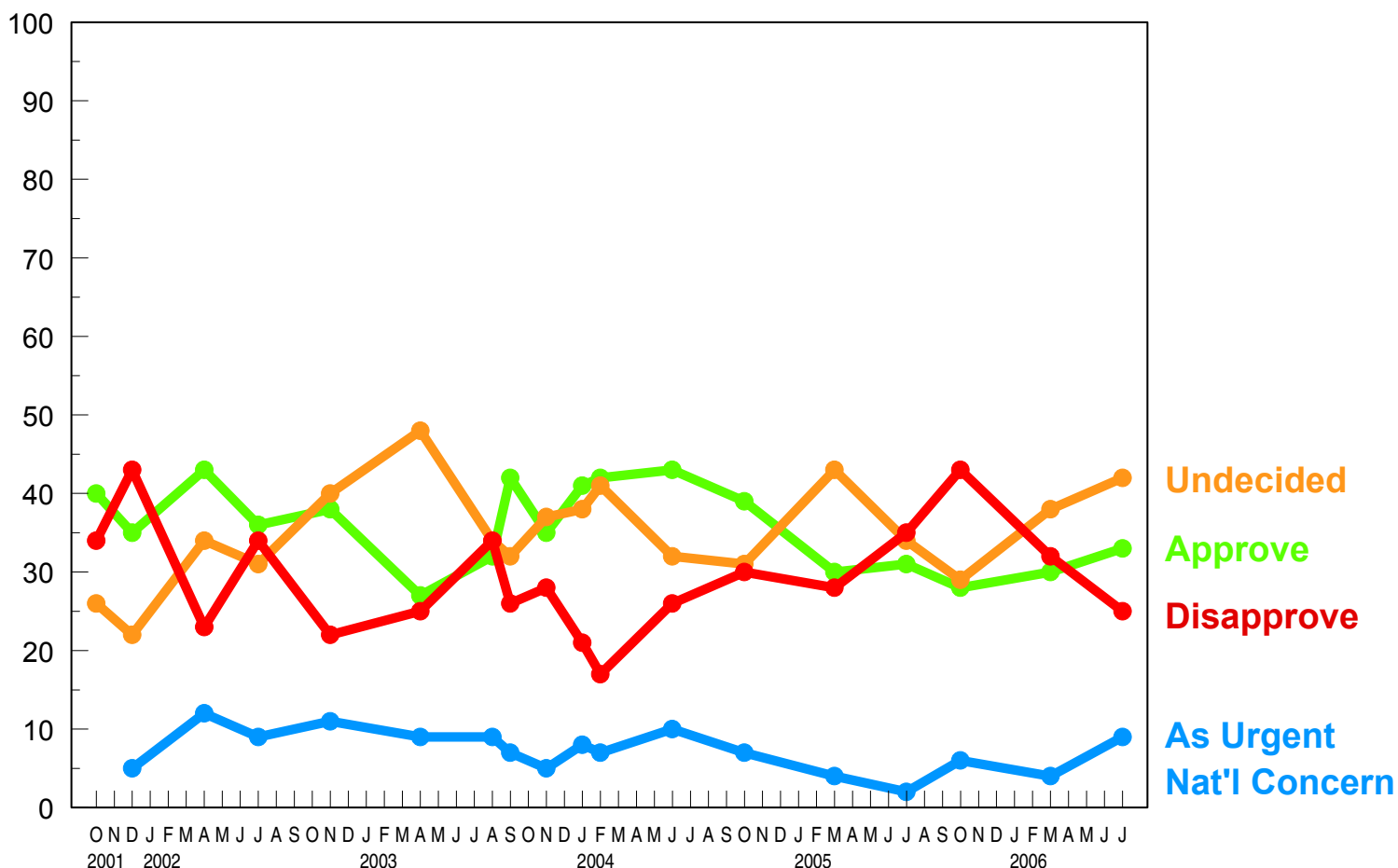
Survey Dates	As Urgent Concern	Approve	Undecided	Disapprove
Oct 2001	---	40	26	34
Dec 2001	5	35	22	43
Apr 2002	12	43	34	23
Jul 2002	9	36	31	34
Nov 2002	11	38	40	22
Apr 2003	9	27	48	25
Aug 2003	9	32	34	34
Sep 2003	7	42	32	26
Nov 2003	5	35	37	28
Jan 2004	8	41	38	21
Feb 2004	7	42	41	17
Jul 2004	10	43	32	26
Oct 2004	7	39	31	30
Mar 2005	4	30	43	28
Jul 2005	2	31	34	35
Oct 2005	6	28	29	43
Mar 2006	4	30	38	32
Jul 2006	9	33	42	25

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.

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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 July 2006 / Visayas
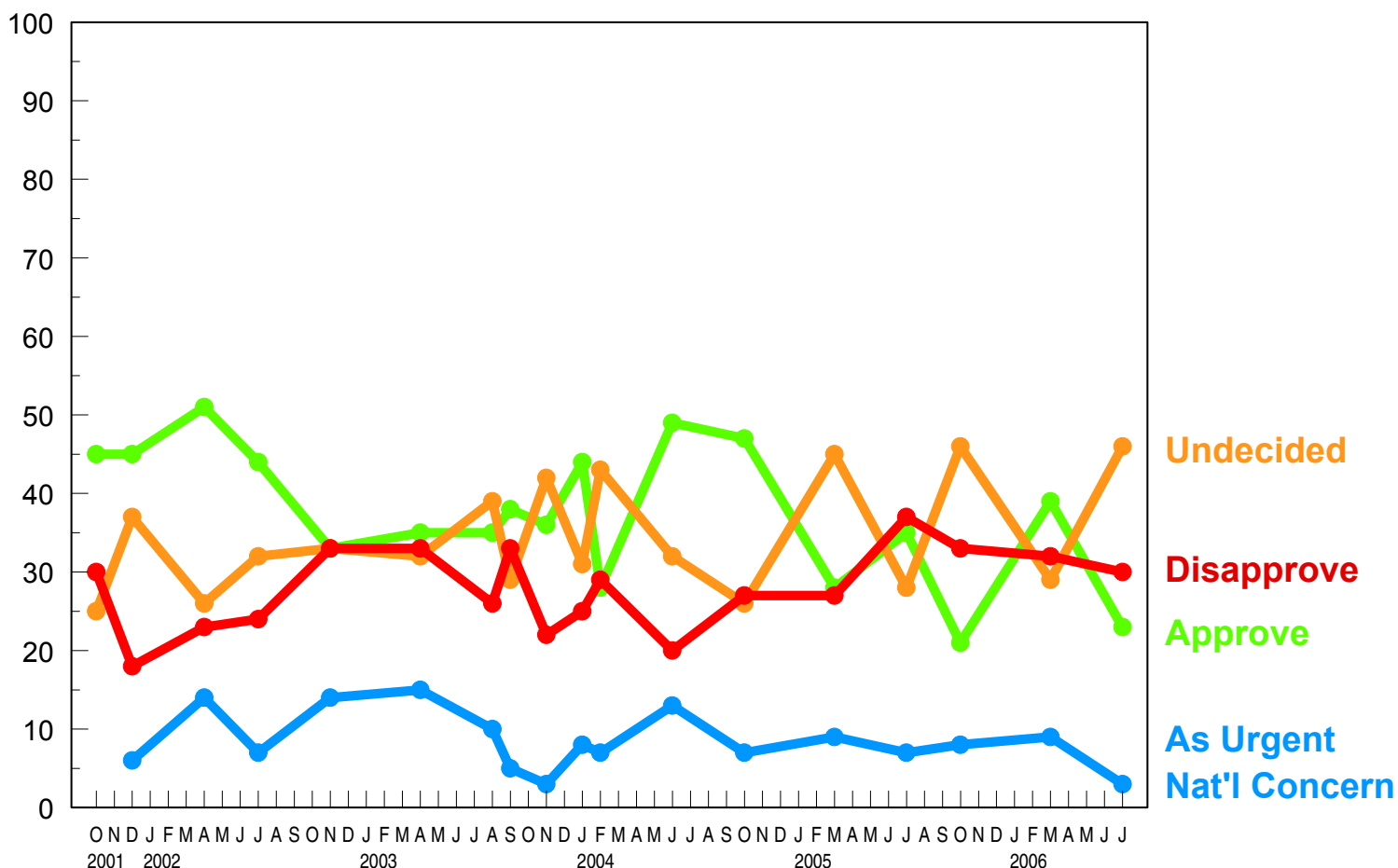
Survey Dates	As Urgent Concern	Approve	Undecided	Disapprove
Oct 2001	---	45	25	30
Dec 2001	6	45	37	18
Apr 2002	14	51	26	23
Jul 2002	7	44	32	24
Nov 2002	14	33	33	33
Apr 2003	15	35	32	33
Aug 2003	10	35	39	26
Sep 2003	5	38	29	33
Nov 2003	3	36	42	22
Jan 2004	8	44	31	25
Feb 2004	7	28	43	29
Jul 2004	13	49	32	20
Oct 2004	7	47	26	27
Mar 2005	9	28	45	27
Jul 2005	7	35	28	37
Oct 2005	8	21	46	33
Mar 2006	9	39	29	32
Jul 2006	3	23	46	30

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.

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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 July 2006 / Mindanao
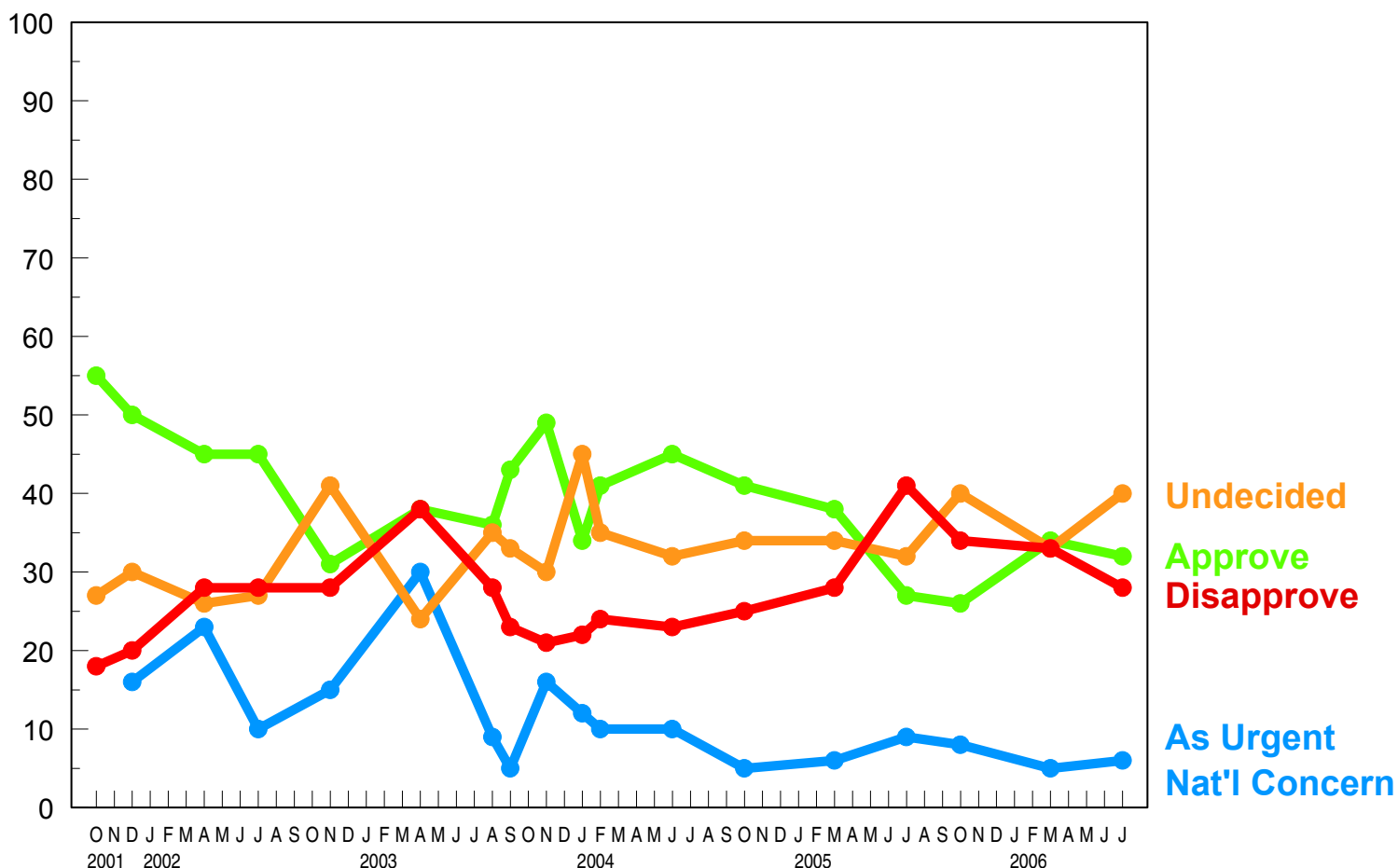
Survey Dates	As Urgent Concern	Approve	Undecided	Disapprove
Oct 2001	---	55	27	18
Dec 2001	16	50	30	20
Apr 2002	23	45	26	28
Jul 2002	10	45	27	28
Nov 2002	15	31	41	28
Apr 2003	30	38	24	38
Aug 2003	9	36	35	28
Sep 2003	5	43	33	23
Nov 2003	16	49	30	21
Jan 2004	12	34	45	22
Feb 2004	10	41	35	24
Jul 2004	10	45	32	23
Oct 2004	5	41	34	25
Mar 2005	6	38	34	28
Jul 2005	9	27	32	41
Oct 2005	8	26	40	34
Mar 2006	5	34	33	33
Jul 2006	6	32	40	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.

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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 July 2006 / Class ABC / Philippines
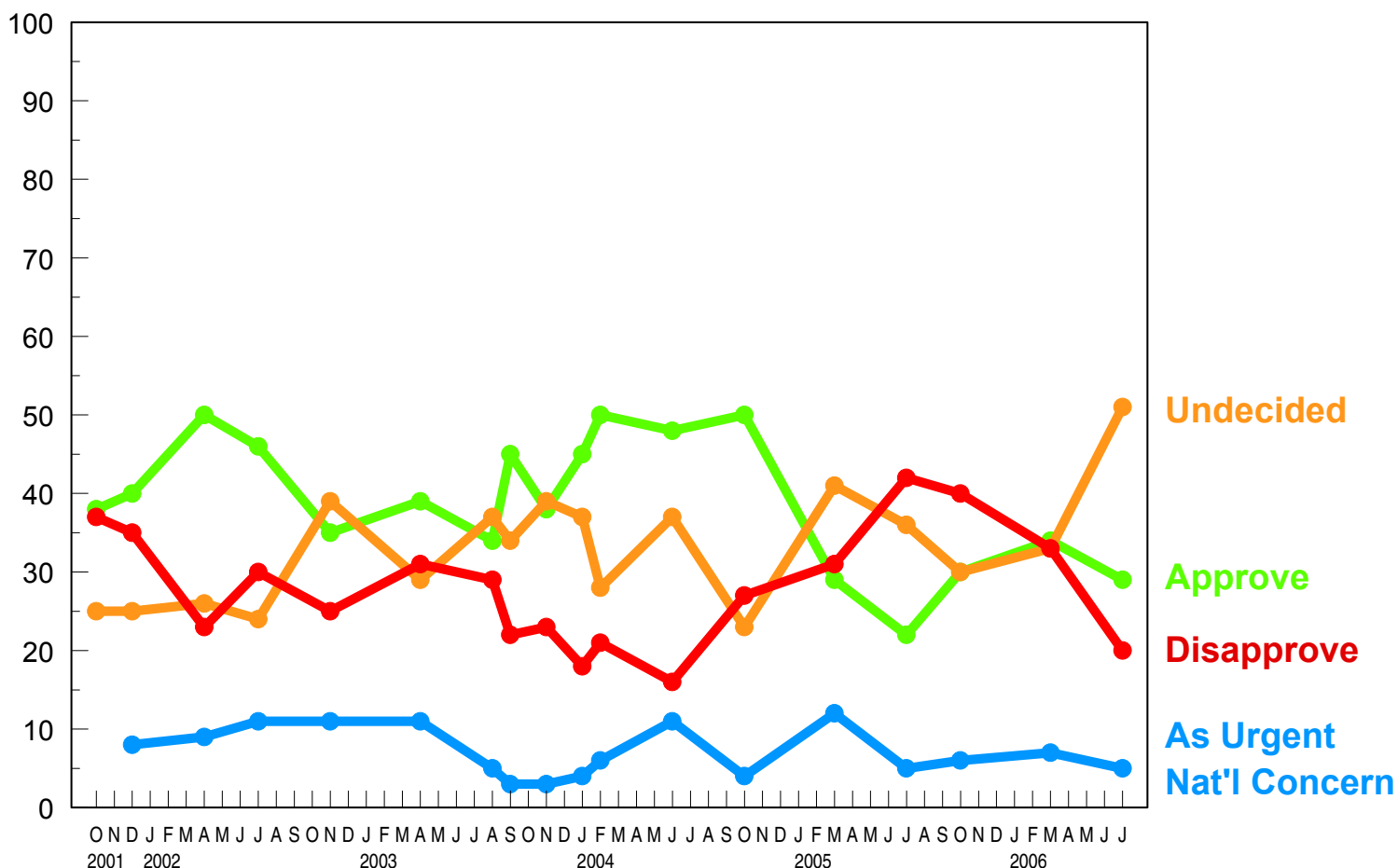
Survey Dates	As Urgent Concern	Approve	Undecided	Disapprove
Oct 2001	---	38	25	37
Dec 2001	8	40	25	35
Apr 2002	9	50	26	23
Jul 2002	11	46	24	30
Nov 2002	11	35	39	25
Apr 2003	11	39	29	31
Aug 2003	5	34	37	29
Sep 2003	3	45	34	22
Nov 2003	3	38	39	23
Jan 2004	4	45	37	18
Feb 2004	6	50	28	21
Jul 2004	11	48	37	16
Oct 2004	4	50	23	27
Mar 2005	12	29	41	31
Jul 2005	5	22	36	42
Oct 2005	6	30	30	40
Mar 2006	7	34	33	33
Jul 2006	5	29	51	20

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.

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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 July 2006 / Class D / Philippines
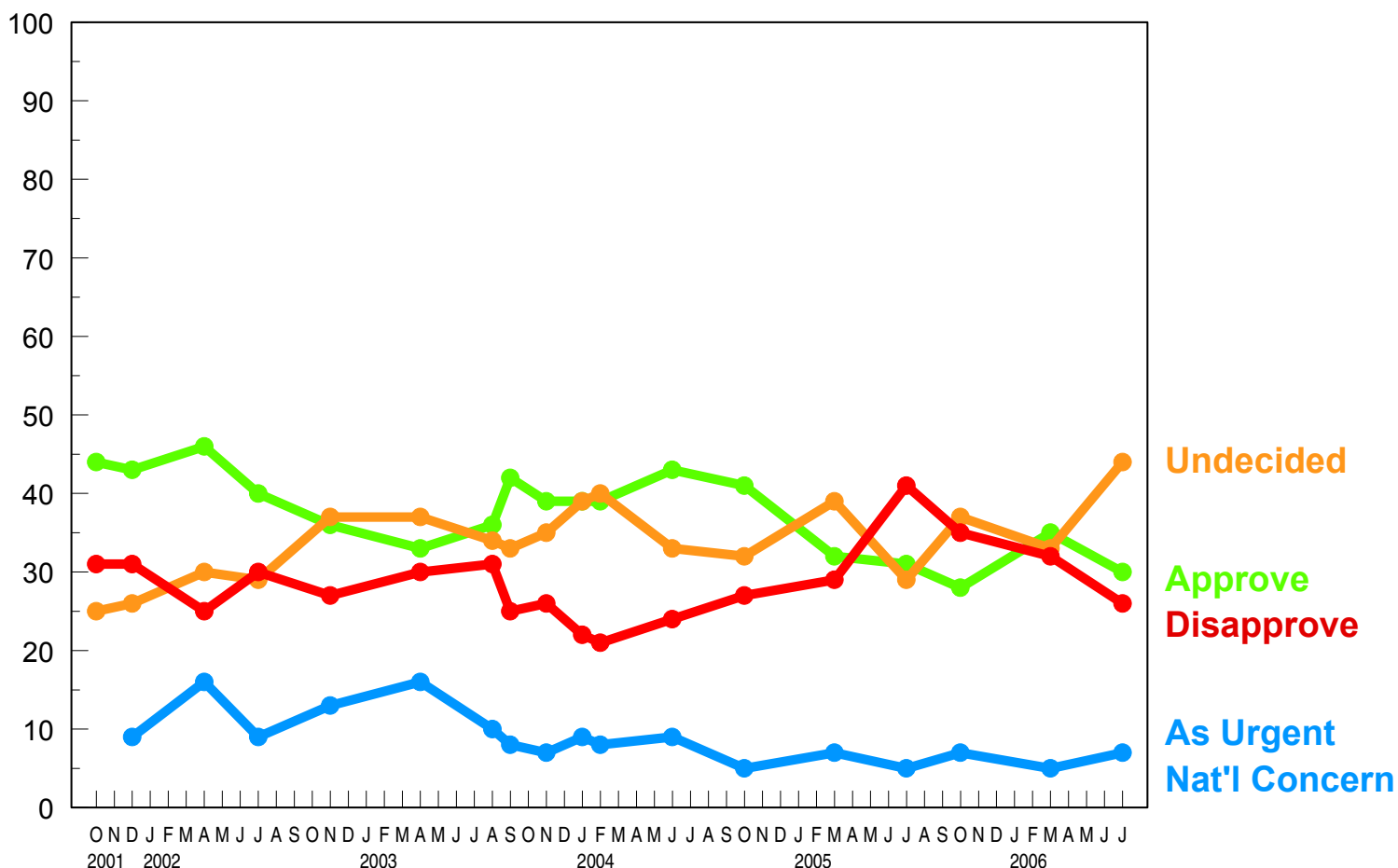
Survey Dates	As Urgent Concern	Approve	Undecided	Disapprove
Oct 2001	---	44	25	31
Dec 2001	9	43	26	31
Apr 2002	16	46	30	25
Jul 2002	9	40	29	30
Nov 2002	13	36	37	27
Apr 2003	16	33	37	30
Aug 2003	10	36	34	31
Sep 2003	8	42	33	25
Nov 2003	7	39	35	26
Jan 2004	9	39	39	22
Feb 2004	8	39	40	21
Jul 2004	9	43	33	24
Oct 2004	5	41	32	27
Mar 2005	7	32	39	29
Jul 2005	5	31	29	41
Oct 2005	7	28	37	35
Mar 2006	5	35	33	32
Jul 2006	7	30	44	26

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 July 2006 / Class E / Philippines
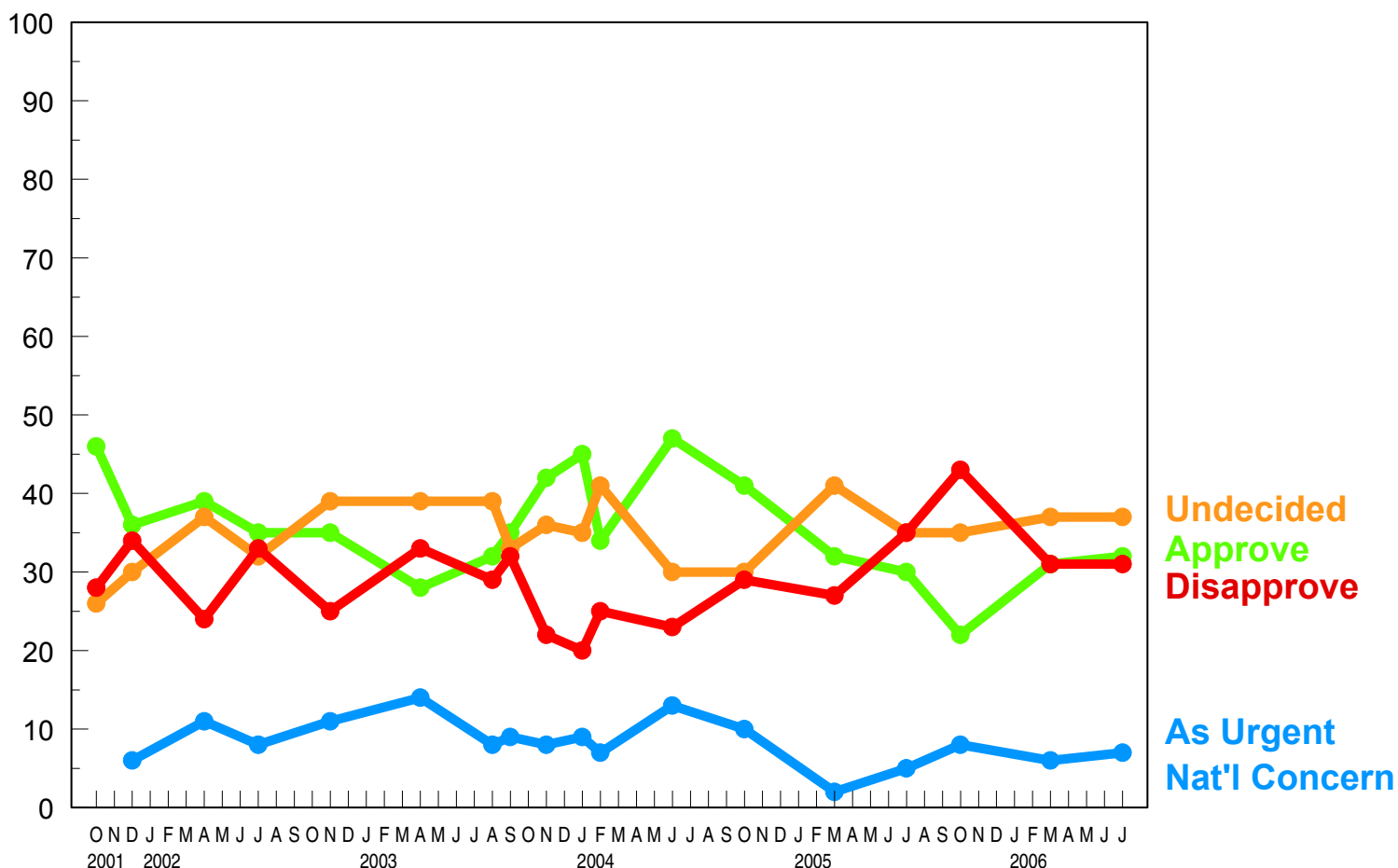
Survey Dates	As Urgent Concern	Approve	Undecided	Disapprove
Oct 2001	---	46	26	28
Dec 2001	6	36	30	34
Apr 2002	11	39	37	24
Jul 2002	8	35	32	33
Nov 2002	11	35	39	25
Apr 2003	14	28	39	33
Aug 2003	8	32	39	29
Sep 2003	9	35	33	32
Nov 2003	8	42	36	22
Jan 2004	9	45	35	20
Feb 2004	7	34	41	25
Jul 2004	13	47	30	23
Oct 2004	10	41	30	29
Mar 2005	2	32	41	27
Jul 2005	5	30	35	35
Oct 2005	8	22	35	43
Mar 2006	6	31	37	31
Jul 2006	7	32	37	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.

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Table D-1
PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF
THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION ON SPECIFIC ISSUES:
"Preparing to successfully face any kind of terrorism"
June 24 - July 8, 2006 / Philippines
(Row Percent)

Demographic variable	(Sample percentage)	Approve	Undecided	Disapprove
Total Philippines	*(100%)*	**30**	**43**	**27**
NCR	*(15%)*	31	43	25
Balance Luzon	*(42%)*	33	42	25
Urban	*(20%)*	33	46	21
Rural	*(23%)*	33	39	29
Visayas	*(20%)*	23	46	30
Urban	*(8%)*	24	46	30
Rural	*(12%)*	23	47	31
Mindanao	*(23%)*	32	40	28
Urban	*(9%)*	35	37	28
Rural	*(14%)*	30	41	29
Total Urban	*(51%)*	32	44	25
Total Rural	*(49%)*	29	41	29
Class ABC	*(9%)*	29	**51**	20
TOTAL D	*(63%)*	30	44	26
D1 (owns res'l lot)	*(35%)*	28	45	26
D2 (does not own res'l lot)	*(27%)*	32	42	26
E	*(29%)*	32	37	31
Male	*(50%)*	33	41	27
Female	*(50%)*	28	45	27
18-24 years old	*(17%)*	42	39	**19**
25-34	*(21%)*	29	44	27
35-44	*(26%)*	34	38	28
45-54	*(18%)*	22	**51**	27
55-64	*(10%)*	24	47	29
65 & up	*(9%)*	28	38	**34**
No formal educ/elem grad	*(25%)*	26	41	33
Some HS/some vocational	*(13%)*	36	38	26
Completed HS/vocational	*(30%)*	28	46	26
Some college	*(15%)*	39	40	21
Completed coll/post coll	*(17%)*	29	46	26
Total Working	*(45%)*	32	42	26
Government	*(4%)*	21	**51**	28
Private	*(13%)*	37	42	20
Self-employed	*(18%)*	31	43	26
Farmer/Fisherfolk	*(10%)*	30	37	33
Not Working	*(55%)*	29	43	28

Q100. Nais naming malaman ang inyong opinyon tungkol sa pagganap sa tungkulin ng administrasyon ni Presidente Arroyo sa pagharap nito sa mga sumusunod na isyung pambansa. Sa bawat isyung mabanggit, maaari bang pakisabi ninyo kung kayo a TALAGANG APROBADO, APROBADO, MAAARING APROBADO AT MAAARING HINDI APROBADO, HINDI APROBADO o TALAGANG HINDI APROBADO sa pagganap sa tungkulin ng pambansang administrasyon sa mga isyu na ito?
  -paghahanda upang harapin ang anumang klase ng terorismo

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

Table D-2
COMPARATIVE APPROVAL RATINGS OF
THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION ON SPECIFIC ISSUES:
"Preparing to successfully face any kind of terrorism"
October 2001 to July 2006
(Row Percent)

Demographic variable	Approval							Changes*
	'01 (A)	'02 (B)	03 (C)	04 (D)	05 (E)	Mar 06 (F)	Jul 06 (G)	Jul06 - Mar06 (G - F)
Total Philippines	43	40	35	42	29	34	30	- 4
NCR	39	39	39	43	28	37	31	- 6
Balance Luzon	38	39	31	41	30	30	33	+ 3
Visayas	45	43	35	42	28	39	23	- 16
Mindanao	53	40	41	40	30	34	32	- 2
Total Urban	42	39	38	43	29	35	32	- 3
Total Rural	45	41	34	40	29	33	29	- 4
Class ABC	39	44	37	48	27	34	29	- 5
TOTAL D	44	41	36	41	30	35	30	- 5
D1 (owns res'l lot)	42	42	35	40	29	35	28	- 7
D2 (does not own res'l lot)	46	39	36	42	32	35	32	- 3
E	41	36	34	42	28	31	32	+ 1
Male	43	42	36	43	30	36	33	- 3
Female	43	37	35	40	28	32	28	- 4
18-24 years old	45	41	40	44	32	31	42	+11
25-34	41	43	35	40	29	36	29	- 7
35-44	42	38	32	42	28	29	34	+ 5
45-54	43	38	37	41	30	34	22	- 12
55-64	50	40	34	41	23	41	24	- 17
65 & up	41	35	34	41	33	34	28	- 6
No formal educ/elem grad	39	36	32	39	24	32	26	- 6
Some HS/some vocational	51	43	38	43	33	32	36	+ 4
Completed HS/vocational	45	42	36	42	32	35	28	- 7
Some college	44	39	39	42	29	34	39	+ 5
Completed coll/post coll	36	42	36	43	29	36	29	- 7
Total Working	43	40	34	41	29	34	32	- 2
Government	49	44	40	46	30	33	21	- 12
Private	41	39	35	44	33	34	37	+ 3
Self-employed	44	39	34	39	28	35	31	- 4
Farmer/Fisherfolk	39	39	30	40	25	34	30	- 4
Not Working	43	40	37	42	30	33	29	- 4

Notes: (1) *Change = Figures of July 2006 minus Figures of March 2006.*

     (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.*

     (5) *Figures of 2004 are averages of January, February, June and October 2004 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys.*

     (6) *Figures of 2005 are averages of March, July, and October 2005 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys.*

Table D-3
COMPARATIVE UNDECIDED RATINGS OF
THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION ON SPECIFIC ISSUES:
"Preparing to successfully face any kind of terrorism"
October 2001 to July 2006
(Row Percent)

Demographic variable	Undecided							Changes*
	'01 (A)	'02 (B)	03 (C)	04 (D)	05 (E)	Mar 06 (F)	Jul 06 (G)	Jul06 - Mar06 (G - F)
Total Philippines	26	33	35	35	36	34	43	+ 9
NCR	22	32	35	35	32	34	43	+ 9
Balance Luzon	24	35	38	36	35	38	42	+ 4
Visayas	31	30	36	33	40	29	46	+17
Mindanao	29	31	31	37	35	33	40	+ 7
Total Urban	26	32	33	35	33	32	44	+12
Total Rural	27	33	38	35	39	37	41	+ 4
Class ABC	25	30	35	31	36	33	51	+18
TOTAL D	26	32	35	36	35	33	44	+11
D1 (owns res'l lot)	27	33	35	37	36	34	45	+11
D2 (does not own res'l lot)	25	31	34	34	33	32	42	+10
E	28	36	37	34	37	37	37	0
Male	26	30	34	33	35	32	41	+ 9
Female	27	35	36	37	36	37	45	+ 8
18-24 years old	26	32	38	35	35	38	39	+ 1
25-34	26	30	34	36	35	36	44	+ 8
35-44	26	34	37	35	38	36	38	+ 2
45-54	26	33	33	36	34	27	51	+24
55-64	27	35	37	34	36	32	47	+15
65 & up	26	38	33	33	34	34	38	+ 4
No formal educ/elem grad	30	35	40	35	40	37	41	+ 4
Some HS/some vocational	23	32	31	35	34	34	38	+ 4
Completed HS/vocational	24	33	35	36	33	31	46	+15
Some college	23	32	31	36	35	36	40	+ 4
Completed coll/post coll	29	29	36	34	35	36	46	+10
Total Working	27	33	34	34	36	33	42	+ 9
Government	28	27	31	31	44	35	51	+16
Private	26	31	36	32	35	30	42	+12
Self-employed	24	36	31	35	31	34	43	+ 9
Farmer/Fisherfolk	31	31	40	34	38	37	37	0
Not Working	26	33	36	37	36	35	43	+ 8

Notes: (1) *Change = Figures of July 2006 minus Figures of March 2006.

(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.

(5) Figures of 2004 are averages of January, February, June and October 2004 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys.

(6) Figures of 2005 are averages of March, July, and October 2005 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys.

Table D-4
COMPARATIVE DISAPPROVAL RATINGS OF
THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION ON SPECIFIC ISSUES:
"Preparing to successfully face any kind of terrorism"
October 2001 to July 2006
(Row Percent)

Demographic variable	Disapproval							Changes*
	'01 (A)	**'02** (B)	**03** (C)	**04** (D)	**05** (E)	**Mar 06** (F)	**Jul 06** (G)	**Jul06 - Mar06** (G - F)
Total Philippines	31	27	28	24	35	32	27	- 5
NCR	39	29	27	22	40	29	25	- 4
Balance Luzon	39	26	28	24	35	32	25	- 7
Visayas	24	27	29	25	32	32	30	- 2
Mindanao	19	28	28	24	34	33	28	- 5
Total Urban	33	28	29	23	38	33	25	- 8
Total Rural	29	26	27	25	32	30	29	- 1
Class ABC	36	26	26	21	38	33	20	- 13
TOTAL D	31	27	28	24	35	32	26	- 6
D1 (owns res'l lot)	32	25	28	23	35	31	26	- 5
D2 (does not own res'l lot)	30	30	28	24	36	33	26	- 7
E	31	27	29	24	35	31	31	0
Male	32	27	28	24	35	32	27	- 5
Female	31	27	28	23	36	31	27	- 4
18-24 years old	30	27	23	21	33	30	19	- 11
25-34	33	28	28	24	36	27	27	0
35-44	32	28	30	23	33	35	28	- 7
45-54	31	28	29	24	36	39	27	- 12
55-64	24	25	28	26	41	27	29	+ 2
65 & up	34	26	32	27	32	32	34	+ 2
No formal educ/elem grad	32	29	28	26	35	31	33	+ 2
Some HS/some vocational	27	25	29	23	32	33	26	- 7
Completed HS/vocational	31	25	28	22	36	33	26	- 7
Some college	34	29	28	22	36	30	21	- 9
Completed coll/post coll	35	29	29	24	36	28	26	- 2
Total Working	32	28	30	25	36	33	26	- 7
Government	23	29	29	23	27	33	28	- 5
Private	34	30	28	24	32	37	20	- 17
Self-employed	32	26	32	26	41	32	26	- 6
Farmer/Fisherfolk	31	30	31	26	37	29	33	+ 4
Not Working	31	27	26	22	35	31	28	- 3

Notes: (1) *Change = Figures of July 2006 minus Figures of March 2006.

(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.

(5) Figures of 2004 are averages of January, February, June and October 2004 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys.

(6) Figures of 2005 are averages of March, July, and October 2005 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys.

FILIPINO-MUSLIM ISSUES AND CONCERNS

Table E-1
GROUP WHICH COMES TO MIND WHEN RESPONDENT HEARS THE WORD "TERRORISM"

October 21 - November 8, 2006 / Philippines
(Column Percent)

Abu Sayyaf	**34.5**
Abu Sayyaf	*33.9*
Janjalani Group	*0.6*
CPP/NPA	**10.5**
NPA	*9.7*
ABB - Alex Bongcayao Brigade	*0.6*
Communist People	*0.2*
NDF - National Democratic Front	*0.0*
Muslims	**9.3**
Muslims (Bin Laden)	*4.5*
Muslim Unspecified	*4.2*
Muslim Maguindanao	*0.3*
Saddam Hussein Group	*0.1*
Muslims of Sulu	*0.1*
Islam Group	*0.1*
Muslim Foreigner	*0.1*
Maranao Muslims (ACG)	*0.1*
Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF)	**8.5**
Jemaiah Islamiyah	**4.6**
Al Quaeda	**3.5**
Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF)	**1.1**
Military/Police	**0.4**
Militar	*0.2*
AFP	*0.1*
PNP	*0.1*

Q140.Anong grupo ang unang pumapasok sa inyong isipan kapag narinig ninyo ang salitang TERORISMO?
  ONE ANSWER ONLY

Table E-1
GROUP WHICH COMES TO MIND WHEN
RESPONDENT HEARS THE WORD "TERRORISM"
October 21 - November 8, 2006 / Philippines
(Column Percent)

Others	**2.7**
Grupo ng Masasamang Tao (ACG)	*0.5*
US Government	*0.4*
Group of September 11 Terrorists	*0.4*
Rebels	*0.4*
Pirates	*0.1*
Tauhan ni Gloria	*0.1*
Armed People or Group	*0.1*
Government Officials Terrorists	*0.1*
Group of Rajah Sulayman	*0.1*
Bayan Muna	*0.1*
Kuratong Baleleng	*0.0*
Kilusang Mayo Uno	*0.0*
Syndicates	*0.0*
Opposition Group	*0.0*
Basilan Group	*0.0*
Cebu Congressman Cuenco Group	*0.0*
Anti Christ	*0.0*
Turko Group	*0.0*
Vigilants	*0.0*
NFSA - National Federation of Sugar Admin	*0.0*
Dont know/None/Can't recall/None	**24.9**
Dont know	*10.9*
None	*8.4*
Can't recall	*5.2*
Refused	*0.3*

Q140.Anong grupo ang unang pumapasok sa inyong isipan kapag narinig ninyo ang salitang TERORISMO?
   ONE ANSWER ONLY

Table E-2

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

March 2005 and November 2006 / Philippines

(Column Percent)

Base: Total Interviews, 100%

Group which comes to mind when respondent hears the word "TERRORISM"	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BAL LUZ	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
Abu Sayyaf								
November 2006	35	47	32	33	33	34	34	36
March 2005	30	42	29	24	26	40	30	27
CPP-NPA								
November 2006	10	15	9	16	6	15	13	6
March 2005	5	7	6	5	4	3	5	7
Muslims								
November 2006	9	9	7	6	16	8	8	12
March 2005	27	26	22	31	36	22	29	25
Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF)								
November 2006	8	2	7	13	12	3	9	8
March 2005	2	4	1	1	5	3	2	2
Jemaiah Islamiyah								
November 2006	5	4	3	4	9	6	5	3
March 2005	2	4	1	2	2	8	2	2

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Table E-2
GROUP WHICH COMES TO MIND WHEN RESPONDENT HEARS THE WORD "TERRORISM"
March 2005 and November 2006 / Philippines
(Column Percent)

Base: Total Interviews, 100%

Group which comes to mind when respondent hears the word "TERRORISM"	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BAL LUZ	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
Al Quaeda								
November 2006	3	8	2	3	2	14	3	3
March 2005	3	3	3	2	3	7	3	2
Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF)								
November 2006	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	2
March 2005	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1
Military								
November 2006	0.4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
March 2005	1	0	0	3	2	1	1	1
Others								
November 2006	3	3	3	1	4	3	3	2
March 2005	3	4	4	1	3	4	3	3
Dont know/Refused								
November 2006	25	11	35	25	16	16	24	29
March 2005	25	10	33	30	18	13	25	30

Q.Anong grupo ang unang pumapasok sa inyong isipan kapag narinig ninyo ang salitang TERORISMO? ONE ANSWER ONLY

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Table E-3
GROUP WHICH COMES TO MIND WHEN RESPONDENT HEARS THE WORD "TERRORISM"
October 21 - November 8, 2006 / Philippines
(Row Percent)

Demographic variables	(Sample Percentage)	Abu Sayyaf	CPP-NPA	Muslims	MILF	Jemaiah Islamiyah	Al Quaeda	MNLF	Military /Police	Others	Don't know / Refused
						Base: Total Interviews, 100%					
Total Philippines	(100%)	35	10	9	8	5	3	1	0.4	3	25
NCR	(15%)	47	15	9	2	4	8	0	0	3	11
Balance Luzon	(42%)	32	9	7	7	3	2	2	1	3	35
Urban	(20%)	41	9	11	6	7	5	1	2	1	18
Rural	(23%)	24	9	4	7	0	0	4	0	4	49
Visayas	(20%)	33	16	6	13	4	3	0	0	1	25
Urban	(8%)	36	14	5	9	2	9	0	0	3	23
Rural	(12%)	31	17	6	15	5	0	0	0	0	26
Mindanao	(23%)	33	6	16	12	9	2	0	0	4	16
Urban	(9%)	39	6	15	13	13	4	0	0	6	5
Rural	(14%)	30	6	17	12	7	1	0	0	3	23
Total Urban	(51%)	42	11	11	6	6	6	0	1	3	14
Total Rural	(49%)	27	10	8	11	3	0	2	0	3	36
Class ABC	(6%)	34	15	8	3	6	14	0	0	3	16
TOTAL D	(60%)	34	13	8	9	5	3	1	0	3	24
D1 (owns res'l lot)	(36%)	32	11	9	9	5	2	0	0	3	27
D2 (does not own res'l lot)	(24%)	37	14	6	9	6	3	2	1	4	18
E	(33%)	36	6	12	8	3	3	2	0	2	29

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Table E-3
GROUP WHICH COMES TO MIND WHEN RESPONDENT HEARS THE WORD "TERRORISM"
October 21 - November 8, 2006 / Philippines
(Row Percent)

Demographic variables	(Sample Percentage)	Abu Sayyaf	CPP-NPA	Muslims	MILF	Jemaiah Islamiyah	Al Quaeda	MNLF	Military /Police	Others	Don't know / Refused
					Base: Total Interviews, 100%						
Total Philippines	(100%)	35	10	9	8	5	3	1	0.4	3	25
Male	(50%)	34	10	9	9	7	5	1	1	3	22
Female	(50%)	35	11	10	8	3	2	1	0	2	28
18 - 24 years old	(16%)	36	10	8	11	4	2	0	0	4	25
25 - 34	(24%)	47	8	13	9	6	4	0	0	1	11
35 - 44	(23%)	24	12	12	7	5	4	2	0	3	30
45 - 54	(17%)	36	11	8	7	5	3	3	1	3	24
55 - 64	(13%)	31	11	4	5	4	4	1	0	4	37
65 & up	(7%)	25	13	4	14	1	4	0	1	1	37
No formal educ/elem grad	(22%)	25	7	8	8	1	1	1	1	1	47
Some HS/some vocational	(15%)	39	10	7	5	2	3	3	0	5	26
Completed HS/vocational	(36%)	36	10	9	13	6	3	1	0	2	21
Some college	(13%)	36	11	14	5	8	7	0	0	2	16
Completed coll/post coll	(15%)	39	16	11	6	6	8	0	0	6	8
Total Working	(48%)	34	10	9	8	6	4	1	0	3	24
Government	(6%)	31	15	7	0	10	1	7	1	5	23
Private	(13%)	36	11	13	14	5	5	1	0	2	13
Self-employed	(18%)	41	13	8	7	6	7	1	0	3	15
Farmer/Fisherfolk	(12%)	24	3	8	10	5	1	0	0	1	49
Not Working	(52%)	35	11	10	9	3	3	1	0	3	26

Q140. Anong grupo ang unang pumapasok sa inyong isipan kapag narinig ninyo ang salitang TERORISMO? ONE ANSWER ONLY

PulseAsia

Table E-4
GROUP WHICH COMES TO MIND WHEN RESPONDENT HEARS THE WORD "TERRORISM"
March 2005 and November 2006 / Philippines
(Row Percent)

Base: Total Interviews, 100%

Demographic variables	Abu Sayyaf		CPP-NPA		Muslims		MILF		Jemaiah Islamiyah		Al Quaeda		MNLF		Military / Police		Others		Don't know / Refused	
	Mar 05	Nov 06	Mar 05	Nov 06	Mar 05	Nov 06	Mar 05	Nov 06	Mar 05	Nov 06	Mar 05	Nov 06	Mar 05	Nov 06	Mar 05	Nov 06	Mar 05	Nov 06	Mar 05	Nov 06
Total Philippines	30	35	5	10	27	9	2	8	2	5	3	3	1	1	1	0.4	3	3	25	25
NCR	42	47	7	15	26	9	4	2	4	4	3	8	1	0	0	0	4	3	10	11
Balance Luzon	29	32	6	9	22	7	1	7	1	3	3	2	0	2	0	1	4	3	33	35
Urban	36	41	5	9	25	11	1	6	3	7	4	5	0	1	1	2	4	1	20	18
Rural	24	24	6	9	20	4	0	7	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	4	4	44	49
Visayas	24	33	5	16	31	6	1	13	2	4	2	3	1	0	3	0	1	1	30	25
Urban	28	36	4	14	34	5	3	9	2	2	3	9	0	0	1	0	3	3	22	23
Rural	22	31	5	17	29	6	0	15	2	5	2	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	34	26
Mindanao	26	33	4	6	36	16	5	12	2	9	3	2	1	0	2	0	3	4	18	16
Urban	34	39	2	6	30	15	2	13	2	13	5	4	1	0	1	0	3	6	19	5
Rural	21	30	6	6	40	17	7	12	2	7	2	1	0	0	3	0	3	3	19	23
Total Urban	36	42	5	11	27	11	2	6	3	6	4	6	1	0	1	1	4	3	18	14
Total Rural	22	27	6	10	28	8	2	11	1	3	2	0	0	2	2	0	2	3	35	36
Class ABC	40	34	3	15	22	8	3	3	8	6	7	14	0	0	1	0	4	3	13	16
TOTAL D	30	34	5	13	29	8	2	9	2	5	3	3	0	1	1	0	3	3	25	24
D1 (owns res'l lot)	29	32	4	11	27	9	2	9	2	5	4	2	0	0	2	0	3	3	27	27
D2 (does not own res'l lot)	30	37	5	14	32	6	1	9	1	6	2	3	1	2	0	1	3	4	24	18
E	27	36	7	6	25	12	2	8	2	3	2	3	1	2	1	0	3	2	30	29

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Table E-4
GROUP WHICH COMES TO MIND WHEN RESPONDENT HEARS THE WORD "TERRORISM"
March 2005 and November 2006 / Philippines
(Row Percent)

Base: Total Interviews, 100%

Demographic variables	Abu Sayyaf Mar 05	Abu Sayyaf Nov 06	CPP-NPA Mar 05	CPP-NPA Nov 06	Muslims Mar 05	Muslims Nov 06	MILF Mar 05	MILF Nov 06	Jemaiah Islamiyah Mar 05	Jemaiah Islamiyah Nov 06	Al Quaeda Mar 05	Al Quaeda Nov 06	MNLF Mar 05	MNLF Nov 06	Military / Police Mar 05	Military / Police Nov 06	Others Mar 05	Others Nov 06	Don't know / Refused Mar 05	Don't know / Refused Nov 06
Total Philippines	30	35	5	10	27	9	2	8	2	5	3	3	1	1	1	0.4	3	3	25	25
Male	33	34	5	10	24	9	2	9	2	7	5	5	0	1	2	1	4	3	24	22
Female	26	35	6	11	31	10	2	8	2	3	1	2	1	1	0	0	2	2	28	28
18 - 24 years old	34	36	4	10	27	8	5	11	0	4	4	2	0	0	0	0	7	4	17	25
25 - 34	32	47	5	8	28	13	2	9	2	6	3	4	0	0	1	0	2	1	26	11
35 - 44	35	24	6	12	23	12	1	7	2	5	2	4	1	2	1	0	1	3	27	30
45 - 54	29	36	8	11	26	8	2	7	2	5	4	3	0	3	1	1	4	3	25	24
55 - 64	21	31	3	11	35	4	1	5	2	4	3	4	2	1	2	0	4	4	28	37
65 & up	12	25	4	13	32	4	1	14	4	1	2	4	0	0	5	1	3	1	39	37
No formal educ/elem grad	20	25	5	7	29	8	0	8	0	1	2	1	0	1	2	1	1	1	39	47
Some HS/some vocational	24	39	7	10	20	7	5	5	2	2	3	3	1	3	2	0	2	5	35	26
Completed HS/vocational	34	36	5	10	28	9	2	13	2	6	2	3	1	1	0	0	3	2	23	21
Some college	41	36	6	11	27	14	3	5	1	8	3	7	0	0	0	0	6	2	12	16
Completed coll/post coll	32	39	5	16	31	11	3	6	6	6	6	8	0	0	1	0	4	6	12	8
Total Working	31	34	6	10	28	9	1	8	2	6	3	4	1	1	1	0	3	3	24	24
Government	46	31	4	15	18	7	2	0	1	10	3	1	1	7	0	1	0	5	25	23
Private	30	36	4	11	29	13	1	14	2	5	1	5	0	1	1	0	5	2	27	13
Self-employed	29	41	6	13	31	8	2	7	3	6	3	7	1	1	0	0	3	3	22	15
Farmer/Fisherfolk	28	24	8	3	26	8	1	10	0	5	5	1	0	0	4	0	4	1	24	49
Not Working	28	35	5	11	27	10	3	9	2	3	3	3	0	1	1	0	3	3	27	26

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Table E-5
PREFERENCES IN PROXIMITY PROBES
March 2005 and November 2006 / Philippines
(Column Percent / n = 1,185)

Base: Total Interviews, 100%								
		LOCATION				**CLASS**		
Person chosen as lessee of empty room in home	**RP**	**NCR**	**BAL LUZ**	**VIS**	**MIN**	**ABC**	**D**	**E**
Rogelio Santos								
Nov 2006	57	67	53	56	60	59	58	56
Mar 2005	42	42	34	49	54	46	42	43
Mohammad Umpa								
Nov 2006	6	5	6	6	7	4	7	6
Mar 2005	3	3	1	4	6	5	2	5
Either will do								
Nov 2006	33	24	38	32	31	30	31	38
Mar 2005	47	45	54	44	40	41	49	45
Don't know/Refuse								
Nov 2006	4	4	3	6	2	7	5	1
Mar 2005	7	10	11	3	0	8	7	7
Person to be hired as domestic helper								
Julie Cruz								
Nov 2006	54	61	52	49	55	54	55	52
Mar 2005	40	39	32	46	49	49	40	37
Fatima Salik								
Nov 2006	9	7	7	9	14	6	8	10
Mar 2005	7	10	5	8	11	5	7	11
Either will do								
Nov 2006	34	29	38	36	29	33	33	37
Mar 2005	46	42	52	42	39	39	46	47
Don't know/Refuse								
Nov 2006	4	3	3	6	2	7	5	1
Mar 2005	7	9	11	4	0	7	7	6

Question: 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?

Question: 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 E-5
PREFERENCES IN PROXIMITY PROBES
March 2005 and November 2006 / Philippines
(Column Percent / n = 1,185)

Base: Total Interviews, 100%								
			LOCATION			CLASS		
Person to be hired for position			BAL					
in fast food restaurant	RP	NCR	LUZ	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
Abu Hassin Malik								
Nov 2006	8	5	10	5	6	4	10	5
Mar 2005	4	3	3	4	9	8	3	7
Danilo De Los Reyes								
Nov 2006	56	61	54	53	62	48	55	61
Mar 2005	46	44	38	51	57	42	46	46
Either will do								
Nov 2006	34	32	34	38	30	44	33	34
Mar 2005	44	48	50	41	34	46	45	42
Don't know/Refuse								
Nov 2006	2	1	2	4	1	4	3	1
Mar 2005	5	5	9	4	0	5	6	5
House for rent chosen								
Cheaper rent but closer								
to a Muslim community								
Nov 2006	9	5	9	11	8	6	9	9
Mar 2005	37	30	36	40	40	25	33	49
Expensive rent but far								
from a Muslim community								
Nov 2006	69	76	67	66	71	71	67	72
Mar 2005	40	57	37	38	35	59	40	33
Either of the two								
Nov 2006	21	19	22	22	21	23	22	20
Mar 2005	22	12	24	22	24	15	25	18
Don't know/Refuse								
Nov 2006	1	0	2	1	0	0	2	0
Mar 2005	1	1	3	0	0	1	2	1

Question: 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?

Question: 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 E-6
PERSON CHOSEN AS LESSEE OF EMPTY ROOM IN HOME
October 21 - November 8, 2006 / Philippines
(Row Percent / n = 1,185)

		Base: Total interviews			
Demographic variables	(Sample Percentage)	Rogelio Santos	Mohammad Umpa	Either will do	Don't know/ Refused
Total Philippines	(100%)	57	6	33	4
NCR	(15%)	67	5	24	4
Balance Luzon	(42%)	53	6	38	3
Urban	(20%)	56	4	35	5
Rural	(23%)	51	7	40	2
Visayas	(20%)	56	6	32	6
Urban	(8%)	57	6	26	11
Rural	(12%)	55	6	35	3
Mindanao	(23%)	60	7	31	2
Urban	(9%)	63	7	29	1
Rural	(14%)	59	7	33	2
Total Urban	(51%)	60	5	30	5
Total Rural	(49%)	54	7	37	2
Class ABC	(6%)	59	4	30	7
TOTAL D	(60%)	58	7	31	5
D1 (owns res'l lot)	(36%)	57	6	32	6
D2 (does not own res'l lot)	(24%)	59	8	29	3
E	(33%)	56	6	38	1
Male	(50%)	54	7	35	4
Female	(50%)	60	5	32	3
18 - 24 years old	(16%)	55	10	34	0
25 - 34	(24%)	61	7	29	3
35 - 44	(23%)	52	5	40	3
45 - 54	(17%)	55	7	34	5
55 - 64	(13%)	61	3	31	5
65 & up	(7%)	64	3	21	12
No formal educ/elem grad	(22%)	57	8	33	2
Some HS/some vocational	(15%)	61	5	32	2
Completed HS/vocational	(36%)	53	7	37	3
Some college	(13%)	62	5	27	6
Completed coll/post coll	(15%)	58	5	31	6
Total Working	(48%)	57	6	34	3
Government	(6%)	38	3	50	9
Private	(13%)	59	8	30	3
Self-employed	(18%)	63	5	29	3
Farmer/Fisherfolk	(12%)	54	7	38	1
Not Working	(52%)	58	6	32	4

Q151. 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 E-7
PERSON CHOSEN AS LESSEE OF
EMPTY ROOM IN HOME, COMPARATIVE FIGURES
March 2005 and November 2006 / Philippines
(Row Percent / n = 1,185)

Demographic variables	Base: Total interviews							
	Rogelio Santos		Mohammad Umpa		Either will do		Don't know/ Refused	
	Mar 05	Nov 06	Mar 05	Nov 06	Mar 05	Nov 06	Mar 05	Nov 06
Total Philippines	42	57	3	6	47	33	7	4
NCR	42	67	3	5	45	24	10	4
Balance Luzon	34	53	1	6	54	38	11	3
Urban	35	56	1	4	48	35	16	5
Rural	32	51	1	7	59	40	7	2
Visayas	49	56	4	6	44	32	3	6
Urban	51	57	4	6	39	26	6	11
Rural	47	55	4	6	47	35	2	3
Mindanao	54	60	6	7	40	31	0	2
Urban	57	63	3	7	40	29	0	1
Rural	53	59	8	7	40	33	0	2
Total Urban	43	60	2	5	44	30	10	5
Total Rural	42	54	3	7	51	37	4	2
Class ABC	46	59	5	4	41	30	8	7
TOTAL D	42	58	2	7	49	31	7	5
D1 (owns res'l lot)	41	57	2	6	49	32	7	6
D2 (does not own res'l lot)	42	59	2	8	49	29	6	3
E	43	56	5	6	45	38	7	1
Male	43	54	3	7	47	35	7	4
Female	42	60	3	5	48	32	8	3
18 - 24 years old	40	55	4	10	52	34	3	0
25 - 34	32	61	4	7	56	29	8	3
35 - 44	43	52	3	5	48	40	7	3
45 - 54	45	55	2	7	47	34	6	5
55 - 64	58	61	0	3	30	31	12	5
65 & up	50	64	4	3	39	21	7	12
No formal educ/elem grad	52	57	2	8	42	33	4	2
Some HS/some vocational	40	61	4	5	47	32	9	2
Completed HS/vocational	37	53	2	7	54	37	8	3
Some college	44	62	3	5	47	27	6	6
Completed coll/post coll	39	58	5	5	46	31	10	6
Total Working	43	57	3	6	47	34	7	3
Government	32	38	0	3	63	50	5	9
Private	41	59	2	8	50	30	6	3
Self-employed	41	63	2	5	48	29	9	3
Farmer/Fisherfolk	52	54	8	7	35	38	6	1
Not Working	42	58	3	6	48	32	7	4

Table E-8
PERSON TO BE HIRED AS DOMESTIC HELPER
October 21 - November 8, 2006 / Philippines
(Row Percent / n = 1,185)

Demographic variables	(Sample Percentage)	Julie Cruz	Fatima Salik	Either will do	Don't know/ Refused
		Base: Total interviews			
Total Philippines	*(100%)*	54	9	34	4
NCR	*(15%)*	61	7	29	3
Balance Luzon	*(42%)*	52	7	38	3
Urban	*(20%)*	54	8	33	5
Rural	*(23%)*	51	5	42	2
Visayas	*(20%)*	49	9	36	6
Urban	*(8%)*	49	9	31	11
Rural	*(12%)*	49	9	38	3
Mindanao	*(23%)*	55	14	29	2
Urban	*(9%)*	57	14	27	1
Rural	*(14%)*	54	13	30	2
Total Urban	*(51%)*	56	9	30	5
Total Rural	*(49%)*	51	9	38	2
Class ABC	*(6%)*	54	6	33	7
TOTAL D	*(60%)*	55	8	33	5
D1 (owns res'l lot)	*(36%)*	55	7	34	5
D2 (does not own res'l lot)	*(24%)*	55	11	31	4
E	*(33%)*	52	10	37	1
Male	*(50%)*	53	9	35	4
Female	*(50%)*	55	9	33	3
18 - 24 years old	*(16%)*	57	11	31	1
25 - 34	*(24%)*	51	11	37	2
35 - 44	*(23%)*	51	8	37	4
45 - 54	*(17%)*	54	8	33	5
55 - 64	*(13%)*	55	6	35	5
65 & up	*(7%)*	63	4	21	13
No formal educ/elem grad	*(22%)*	56	10	32	2
Some HS/some vocational	*(15%)*	56	9	34	1
Completed HS/vocational	*(36%)*	48	11	39	3
Some college	*(13%)*	61	7	25	7
Completed coll/post coll	*(15%)*	56	3	35	6
Total Working	*(48%)*	50	11	36	3
Government	*(6%)*	43	8	40	10
Private	*(13%)*	45	17	35	3
Self-employed	*(18%)*	52	13	32	3
Farmer/Fisherfolk	*(12%)*	54	4	41	1
Not Working	*(52%)*	57	6	32	4

Q152. 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 E-9
PERSON TO BE HIRED AS DOMESTIC HELPER, COMPARATIVE FIGURES
March 2005 and November 2006 / Philippines
(Row Percent / n = 1,185)

Demographic variables	Base: Total interviews							
	Julie Cruz		Fatima Salik		Either will do		Don't know/ Refused	
	Mar 05	Nov 06	Mar 05	Nov 06	Mar 05	Nov 06	Mar 05	Nov 06
Total Philippines	40	54	7	9	46	34	7	4
NCR	39	61	10	7	42	29	9	3
Balance Luzon	32	52	5	7	52	38	11	3
Urban	30	54	4	8	50	33	16	5
Rural	34	51	5	5	55	42	6	2
Visayas	46	49	8	9	42	36	4	6
Urban	44	49	13	9	38	31	5	11
Rural	47	49	5	9	44	38	4	3
Mindanao	49	55	11	14	39	29	0	2
Urban	52	57	12	14	37	27	0	1
Rural	48	54	11	13	41	30	1	2
Total Urban	39	56	8	9	43	30	10	5
Total Rural	41	51	7	9	48	38	4	2
Class ABC	49	54	5	6	39	33	7	7
TOTAL D	40	55	7	8	46	33	7	5
D1 (owns res'l lot)	40	55	5	7	47	34	8	5
D2 (does not own res'l lot)	40	55	8	11	45	31	6	4
E	37	52	11	10	47	37	6	1
Male	40	53	8	9	45	35	7	4
Female	40	55	7	9	47	33	7	3
18 - 24 years old	31	57	12	11	54	31	3	1
25 - 34	33	51	7	11	53	37	7	2
35 - 44	43	51	8	8	42	37	6	4
45 - 54	40	54	6	8	47	33	6	5
55 - 64	53	55	6	6	29	35	12	5
65 & up	48	63	4	4	39	21	9	13
No formal educ/elem grad	47	56	8	10	40	32	5	2
Some HS/some vocational	39	56	8	9	44	34	9	1
Completed HS/vocational	36	48	7	11	50	39	6	3
Some college	37	61	11	7	47	25	5	7
Completed coll/post coll	36	56	4	3	48	35	11	6
Total Working	41	50	7	11	44	36	7	3
Government	26	43	4	8	62	40	8	10
Private	43	45	4	17	47	35	6	3
Self-employed	37	52	9	13	45	32	9	3
Farmer/Fisherfolk	53	54	8	4	33	41	6	1
Not Working	38	57	8	6	48	32	7	4

Table E-10
PERSON TO BE HIRED FOR POSITION IN FAST FOOD RESTAURANT
October 21 - November 8, 2006 / Philippines
(Row Percent / n = 1,185)

Demographic variables	(Sample Percentage)	Abu Hassin Malik	Danilo De Los Reyes	Either will do	Don't know/ Refused
		Base: Total interviews			
Total Philippines	(100%)	8	56	34	2
NCR	(15%)	5	61	32	1
Balance Luzon	(42%)	10	54	34	2
Urban	(20%)	11	53	33	3
Rural	(23%)	9	55	35	2
Visayas	(20%)	5	53	38	4
Urban	(8%)	6	56	29	9
Rural	(12%)	5	51	43	2
Mindanao	(23%)	6	62	30	1
Urban	(9%)	0	69	30	1
Rural	(14%)	10	58	31	1
Total Urban	(51%)	7	58	32	3
Total Rural	(49%)	8	54	36	2
Class ABC	(6%)	4	48	44	4
TOTAL D	(60%)	10	55	33	3
D1 (owns res'l lot)	(36%)	8	54	34	4
D2 (does not own res'l lot)	(24%)	11	56	31	2
E	(33%)	5	61	34	1
Male	(50%)	8	56	33	3
Female	(50%)	7	57	34	2
18 - 24 years old	(16%)	17	53	30	0
25 - 34	(24%)	8	56	34	1
35 - 44	(23%)	4	55	39	2
45 - 54	(17%)	4	60	34	2
55 - 64	(13%)	7	58	32	3
65 & up	(7%)	5	58	25	12
No formal educ/elem grad	(22%)	10	58	31	1
Some HS/some vocational	(15%)	8	58	33	1
Completed HS/vocational	(36%)	7	55	36	2
Some college	(13%)	9	61	25	5
Completed coll/post coll	(15%)	4	52	40	3
Total Working	(48%)	9	54	35	2
Government	(6%)	2	43	50	4
Private	(13%)	11	55	31	3
Self-employed	(18%)	10	57	31	2
Farmer/Fisherfolk	(12%)	8	53	38	1
Not Working	(52%)	6	59	32	3

Q153. 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 E-11
PERSON TO BE HIRED FOR POSITION
IN FAST FOOD RESTAURANT, COMPARATIVE FIGURES
March 2005 and November 2006 / Philippines
(Row Percent / n = 1,185)

Demographic variables	Base: Total interviews							
	Abu Hassin Malik		Danilo De Los Reyes		Either will do		Don't know/ Refused	
	Mar 05	Nov 06	Mar 05	Nov 06	Mar 05	Nov 06	Mar 05	Nov 06
Total Philippines	4	8	46	56	44	34	5	2
NCR	3	5	44	61	48	32	5	1
Balance Luzon	3	10	38	54	50	34	9	2
Urban	3	11	36	53	49	33	12	3
Rural	4	9	40	55	50	35	6	2
Visayas	4	5	51	53	41	38	4	4
Urban	4	6	51	56	41	29	4	9
Rural	4	5	51	51	42	43	4	2
Mindanao	9	6	57	62	34	30	0	1
Urban	9	0	56	69	35	30	0	1
Rural	8	10	58	58	34	31	0	1
Total Urban	4	7	44	58	45	32	7	3
Total Rural	5	8	47	54	44	36	4	2
Class ABC	8	4	42	48	46	44	5	4
TOTAL D	3	10	46	55	45	33	6	3
D1 (owns res'l lot)	3	8	46	54	45	34	6	4
D2 (does not own res'l lot)	4	11	46	56	45	31	5	2
E	7	5	46	61	42	34	5	1
Male	5	8	47	56	43	33	6	3
Female	4	7	45	57	46	34	5	2
18 - 24 years old	7	17	42	53	50	30	2	0
25 - 34	5	8	34	56	55	34	6	1
35 - 44	2	4	53	55	41	39	4	2
45 - 54	5	4	49	60	41	34	5	2
55 - 64	2	7	55	58	33	32	10	3
65 & up	9	5	47	58	36	25	8	12
No formal educ/elem grad	4	10	51	58	41	31	4	1
Some HS/some vocational	5	8	48	58	40	33	7	1
Completed HS/vocational	2	7	44	55	48	36	5	2
Some college	7	9	43	61	47	25	3	5
Completed coll/post coll	7	4	40	52	45	40	8	3
Total Working	5	9	47	54	43	35	6	2
Government	3	2	33	43	58	50	6	4
Private	3	11	48	55	45	31	4	3
Self-employed	4	10	46	57	44	31	7	2
Farmer/Fisherfolk	7	8	54	53	33	38	6	1
Not Working	4	6	44	59	46	32	5	3

Table E-12
HOUSE FOR RENT CHOSEN
October 21 - November 8, 2006 / 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%)*	9	69	21	1
NCR	*(15%)*	5	76	19	0
Balance Luzon	*(42%)*	9	67	22	2
Urban	*(20%)*	5	66	27	2
Rural	*(23%)*	13	67	18	2
Visayas	*(20%)*	11	66	22	1
Urban	*(8%)*	6	71	21	2
Rural	*(12%)*	14	63	23	0
Mindanao	*(23%)*	8	71	21	0
Urban	*(9%)*	4	70	26	0
Rural	*(14%)*	11	71	18	0
Total Urban	*(51%)*	5	70	24	1
Total Rural	*(49%)*	12	67	19	1
Class ABC	*(6%)*	6	71	23	0
TOTAL D	*(60%)*	9	67	22	2
D1 (owns res'l lot)	*(36%)*	11	66	21	2
D2 (does not own res'l lot)	*(24%)*	6	69	24	1
E	*(33%)*	9	72	20	0
Male	*(50%)*	7	67	25	1
Female	*(50%)*	11	70	18	1
18 - 24 years old	*(16%)*	11	70	20	0
25 - 34	*(24%)*	7	69	24	0
35 - 44	*(23%)*	8	71	20	1
45 - 54	*(17%)*	11	68	21	0
55 - 64	*(13%)*	12	61	26	1
65 & up	*(7%)*	2	75	16	7
No formal educ/elem grad	*(22%)*	11	63	25	1
Some HS/some vocational	*(15%)*	8	75	17	0
Completed HS/vocational	*(36%)*	7	72	20	1
Some college	*(13%)*	7	74	16	3
Completed coll/post coll	*(15%)*	13	57	29	1
Total Working	*(48%)*	7	68	24	1
Government	*(6%)*	13	60	27	1
Private	*(13%)*	6	65	27	2
Self-employed	*(18%)*	7	69	23	1
Farmer/Fisherfolk	*(12%)*	4	74	22	0
Not Working	*(52%)*	11	69	19	1

Q154. 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 E-13
HOUSE FOR RENT CHOSEN, COMPARATIVE FIGURES
March 2005 and November 2006 / Philippines
(Row Percent / n = 1,185)

Demographic variables	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	
	Mar 05	Nov 06	Mar 05	Nov 06	Mar 05	Nov 06	Mar 05	Nov 06
Total Philippines	37	9	40	69	22	21	1	1
NCR	30	5	57	76	12	19	1	0
Balance Luzon	36	9	37	67	24	22	3	2
Urban	31	5	43	66	22	27	4	2
Rural	40	13	32	67	26	18	1	2
Visayas	40	11	38	66	22	22	0	1
Urban	39	6	35	71	25	21	1	2
Rural	40	14	40	63	20	23	0	0
Mindanao	40	8	35	71	24	21	0	0
Urban	36	4	35	70	28	26	1	0
Rural	43	11	35	71	22	18	0	0
Total Urban	33	5	44	70	21	24	2	1
Total Rural	41	12	35	67	23	19	1	1
Class ABC	25	6	59	71	15	23	1	0
TOTAL D	33	9	40	67	25	22	2	2
D1 (owns res'l lot)	33	11	38	66	28	21	1	2
D2 (does not own res'l lot)	33	6	44	69	20	24	2	1
E	49	9	33	72	18	20	1	0
Male	39	7	37	67	23	25	1	1
Female	35	11	43	70	21	18	2	1
18 - 24 years old	30	11	41	70	27	20	1	0
25 - 34	41	7	37	69	21	24	1	0
35 - 44	39	8	39	71	21	20	1	1
45 - 54	34	11	39	68	24	21	3	0
55 - 64	32	12	48	61	20	26	0	1
65 & up	44	2	39	75	16	16	2	7
No formal educ/elem grad	47	11	32	63	19	25	1	1
Some HS/some vocational	35	8	37	75	26	17	2	0
Completed HS/vocational	36	7	43	72	20	20	0	1
Some college	25	7	48	74	26	16	1	3
Completed coll/post coll	33	13	41	57	22	29	3	1
Total Working	41	7	38	68	19	24	2	1
Government	31	13	29	60	35	27	5	1
Private	35	6	46	65	18	27	1	2
Self-employed	40	7	37	69	21	23	2	1
Farmer/Fisherfolk	54	4	35	74	11	22	1	0
Not Working	32	11	42	69	26	19	1	1

Table E-14
PERCEPTION OF PERSONAL TRAITS OF FILIPINO MUSLIMS
October 21 - November 8, 2006 / Philippines
(Column Percent / n = 1,185)

Base: Total Interviews, 100%		LOCATION					CLASS		
PERCEPTION OF PERSONAL TRAITS OF FILIPINO MUSLIMS:	RP	NCR	Bal LUZ	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
Most Muslims are arrogant								
Probably True	40	35	34	53	46	33	41	41
Probably False	51	50	57	42	50	48	51	52
Don't know/Refused	8	15	10	5	5	19	8	7
Most Muslims are lazy								
Probably True	32	24	20	45	48	23	30	37
Probably False	60	62	71	49	47	58	63	55
Don't know/Refused	9	14	9	6	5	20	8	8
Most Muslims are dishonest								
Probably True	41	33	32	58	51	32	42	42
Probably False	48	49	55	36	44	48	48	49
Don't know/Refused	10	18	13	6	5	20	10	9
Most Muslims are untrustworthy								
Probably True	44	36	37	58	51	39	45	44
Probably False	44	43	48	35	43	42	43	45
Don't know/Refused	12	21	15	7	6	19	12	11
Most Muslims are close-minded								
Probably True	42	36	35	56	46	42	42	41
Probably False	47	46	52	37	48	41	47	49
Don't know/Refused	11	18	14	7	6	18	11	10

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.

Q158. Karamihan ng mga Muslim ay mayayabang
Q159. Karamihan ng mga Muslim ay tamad
Q160. Karamihan ng mga Muslim ay manloloko
Q161. Karamihan ng mga Muslim ay hindi mapagkakatiwalaan
Q162. Karamihan ng mga Muslim ay sarado ang isip

Table E-15
PERCEPTION OF FILIPINO MUSLIMS:
MOST MUSLIMS ARE ARROGANT
October 21 - November 8, 2006 / Philippines
(Row Percent / n = 1,185)

Demographic variables	(Sample Percentage)	Base: Total interviews		
		Probably True	Probably False	Don't know/ Refused
Total Philippines	(100%)	40	51	8
NCR	(15%)	35	50	15
Balance Luzon	(42%)	34	57	10
Urban	(20%)	35	53	12
Rural	(23%)	33	60	7
Visayas	(20%)	53	42	5
Urban	(8%)	57	34	9
Rural	(12%)	51	46	3
Mindanao	(23%)	46	50	5
Urban	(9%)	46	51	3
Rural	(14%)	46	48	6
Total Urban	(51%)	40	49	11
Total Rural	(49%)	41	53	6
Class ABC	(6%)	33	48	19
TOTAL D	(60%)	41	51	8
D1 (owns res'l lot)	(36%)	39	53	8
D2 (does not own res'l lot)	(24%)	44	47	9
E	(33%)	41	52	7
Male	(50%)	38	53	9
Female	(50%)	43	50	8
18 - 24 years old	(16%)	46	48	6
25 - 34	(24%)	39	54	8
35 - 44	(23%)	41	49	10
45 - 54	(17%)	42	51	7
55 - 64	(13%)	32	55	13
65 & up	(7%)	41	50	9
No formal educ/elem grad	(22%)	39	49	12
Some HS/some vocational	(15%)	54	38	7
Completed HS/vocational	(36%)	37	55	8
Some college	(13%)	39	54	7
Completed coll/post coll	(15%)	35	56	9
Total Working	(48%)	43	49	8
Government	(6%)	38	60	2
Private	(13%)	43	46	11
Self-employed	(18%)	41	52	8
Farmer/Fisherfolk	(12%)	48	44	8
Not Working	(52%)	38	53	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.

Q158. Karamihan ng mga Muslim ay mayayabang

Table E-16
PERCEPTION OF FILIPINO MUSLIMS:
MOST MUSLIMS ARE LAZY
October 21 - November 8, 2006 / Philippines
(Row Percent / n = 1,185)

Demographic variables	(Sample Percentage)	Base: Total interviews		
		Probably True	Probably False	Don't know/ Refused
Total Philippines	(100%)	32	60	9
NCR	(15%)	24	62	14
Balance Luzon	(42%)	20	71	9
Urban	(20%)	22	69	10
Rural	(23%)	18	73	9
Visayas	(20%)	45	49	6
Urban	(8%)	45	47	9
Rural	(12%)	45	51	5
Mindanao	(23%)	48	47	5
Urban	(9%)	53	44	3
Rural	(14%)	45	48	7
Total Urban	(51%)	31	59	10
Total Rural	(49%)	32	60	7
Class ABC	(6%)	23	58	20
TOTAL D	(60%)	30	63	8
D1 (owns res'l lot)	(36%)	26	67	7
D2 (does not own res'l lot)	(24%)	35	56	9
E	(33%)	37	55	8
Male	(50%)	31	60	9
Female	(50%)	32	60	8
18 - 24 years old	(16%)	29	65	6
25 - 34	(24%)	32	61	7
35 - 44	(23%)	32	61	7
45 - 54	(17%)	31	60	10
55 - 64	(13%)	33	55	12
65 & up	(7%)	36	49	15
No formal educ/elem grad	(22%)	34	56	10
Some HS/some vocational	(15%)	38	55	7
Completed HS/vocational	(36%)	28	66	6
Some college	(13%)	31	56	13
Completed coll/post coll	(15%)	32	60	9
Total Working	(48%)	34	59	7
Government	(6%)	35	54	11
Private	(13%)	33	61	6
Self-employed	(18%)	34	60	6
Farmer/Fisherfolk	(12%)	36	57	8
Not Working	(52%)	29	61	10

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.

Q159. Karamihan ng mga Muslim ay tamad

Table E-17
PERCEPTION OF FILIPINO MUSLIMS:
MOST MUSLIMS ARE DISHONEST
October 21 - November 8, 2006 / Philippines
(Row Percent / n = 1,185)

Demographic variables	(Sample Percentage)	Base: Total interviews		
		Probably True	Probably False	Don't know/ Refused
Total Philippines	(100%)	41	48	10
NCR	(15%)	33	49	18
Balance Luzon	(42%)	32	55	13
Urban	(20%)	35	50	15
Rural	(23%)	29	60	11
Visayas	(20%)	58	36	6
Urban	(8%)	59	32	9
Rural	(12%)	57	38	5
Mindanao	(23%)	51	44	5
Urban	(9%)	53	43	4
Rural	(14%)	50	45	6
Total Urban	(51%)	41	46	13
Total Rural	(49%)	42	50	8
Class ABC	(6%)	32	48	20
TOTAL D	(60%)	42	48	10
D1 (owns res'l lot)	(36%)	42	46	12
D2 (does not own res'l lot)	(24%)	42	51	7
E	(33%)	42	49	9
Male	(50%)	40	49	11
Female	(50%)	43	47	10
18 - 24 years old	(16%)	44	48	9
25 - 34	(24%)	41	51	9
35 - 44	(23%)	46	46	8
45 - 54	(17%)	46	44	10
55 - 64	(13%)	28	56	16
65 & up	(7%)	40	40	20
No formal educ/elem grad	(22%)	38	47	15
Some HS/some vocational	(15%)	51	42	7
Completed HS/vocational	(36%)	41	51	8
Some college	(13%)	39	47	14
Completed coll/post coll	(15%)	40	50	10
Total Working	(48%)	44	46	10
Government	(6%)	42	42	16
Private	(13%)	43	48	8
Self-employed	(18%)	44	50	6
Farmer/Fisherfolk	(12%)	46	39	14
Not Working	(52%)	39	50	11

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.

Q160. Karamihan ng mga Muslim ay manloloko

Table E-18
PERCEPTION OF FILIPINO MUSLIMS:
MOST MUSLIMS ARE UNTRUSTWORTHY
October 21 - November 8, 2006 / 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	12
NCR	(15%)	36	43	21
Balance Luzon	(42%)	37	48	15
Urban	(20%)	39	43	18
Rural	(23%)	35	53	13
Visayas	(20%)	58	35	7
Urban	(8%)	62	31	8
Rural	(12%)	55	38	6
Mindanao	(23%)	51	43	6
Urban	(9%)	50	46	4
Rural	(14%)	52	41	7
Total Urban	(51%)	44	42	15
Total Rural	(49%)	45	46	9
Class ABC	(6%)	39	42	19
TOTAL D	(60%)	45	43	12
D1 (owns res'l lot)	(36%)	45	41	14
D2 (does not own res'l lot)	(24%)	43	47	10
E	(33%)	44	45	11
Male	(50%)	44	45	11
Female	(50%)	44	42	13
18 - 24 years old	(16%)	49	42	9
25 - 34	(24%)	43	45	12
35 - 44	(23%)	46	44	10
45 - 54	(17%)	45	43	12
55 - 64	(13%)	35	51	13
65 & up	(7%)	41	33	26
No formal educ/elem grad	(22%)	42	42	16
Some HS/some vocational	(15%)	52	37	11
Completed HS/vocational	(36%)	43	48	9
Some college	(13%)	41	44	16
Completed coll/post coll	(15%)	44	43	13
Total Working	(48%)	45	43	11
Government	(6%)	41	42	17
Private	(13%)	40	48	12
Self-employed	(18%)	46	42	12
Farmer/Fisherfolk	(12%)	52	41	7
Not Working	(52%)	43	44	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.

Q161. Karamihan ng mga Muslim ay hindi mapagkakatiwalaan

Table E-19
PERCEPTION OF FILIPINO MUSLIMS:
MOST MUSLIMS ARE CLOSE-MINDED
October 21 - November 8, 2006 / Philippines
(Row Percent / n = 1,185)

Demographic variables	(Sample Percentage)	Base: Total interviews		
		Probably True	Probably False	Don't know/ Refused
Total Philippines	(100%)	42	47	11
NCR	(15%)	36	46	18
Balance Luzon	(42%)	35	52	14
Urban	(20%)	39	46	15
Rural	(23%)	31	56	13
Visayas	(20%)	56	37	7
Urban	(8%)	60	32	8
Rural	(12%)	54	40	6
Mindanao	(23%)	46	48	6
Urban	(9%)	54	44	1
Rural	(14%)	42	50	8
Total Urban	(51%)	44	44	13
Total Rural	(49%)	40	50	10
Class ABC	(6%)	42	41	18
TOTAL D	(60%)	42	47	11
D1 (owns res'l lot)	(36%)	39	48	13
D2 (does not own res'l lot)	(24%)	47	44	9
E	(33%)	41	49	10
Male	(50%)	41	47	12
Female	(50%)	43	47	10
18 - 24 years old	(16%)	44	45	11
25 - 34	(24%)	44	47	10
35 - 44	(23%)	39	53	8
45 - 54	(17%)	45	46	9
55 - 64	(13%)	37	44	19
65 & up	(7%)	43	39	18
No formal educ/elem grad	(22%)	38	44	18
Some HS/some vocational	(15%)	48	45	7
Completed HS/vocational	(36%)	40	51	8
Some college	(13%)	38	48	15
Completed coll/post coll	(15%)	48	42	10
Total Working	(48%)	41	48	10
Government	(6%)	47	48	5
Private	(13%)	38	52	10
Self-employed	(18%)	44	47	9
Farmer/Fisherfolk	(12%)	39	46	15
Not Working	(52%)	42	46	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.

Q162. Karamihan ng mga Muslim ay sarado ang isip

Table E-20

OPINION ON MUSLIM STEREOTYPES

October 21 - November 8, 2006 / Philippines

(Column Percent / n = 1,185)

Base: Total Interviews, 100%		LOCATION					CLASS		
	RP	NCR	Bal LUZ	VIS	MIN		ABC	D	E
OPINION ON MUSLIM STEREOTYPES:									
Most Muslims secretly hate all non-Muslims									
Probably True	50	43	44	61	55		42	48	54
Probably False	41	43	43	34	40		42	40	41
Don't know/Refused	10	14	12	5	5		15	12	5
Most Muslims are terrorists and/or extremists									
Probably True	42	39	32	51	56		33	42	43
Probably False	50	49	59	45	38		50	50	51
Don't know/Refused	8	12	9	4	6		17	8	6
Most Muslim women are oppressed									
Probably True	32	35	29	36	31		29	33	30
Probably False	58	49	58	58	64		50	57	63
Don't know/Refused	10	16	13	6	5		21	10	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.

Q156. Karamihan ng mga Muslim ay may tagong galit sa lahat ng hindi Muslim

Q157. Karamihan ng mga Muslim ay mga terorista o "extremists"

Q163. Karamihan ng mga babaeng Muslim ay inaapi

Table E-21
PERCEPTION OF FILIPINO MUSLIMS:
MOST MUSLIMS SECRETLY HATE ALL NON-MUSLIMS
October 21 - November 8, 2006 / Philippines
(Row Percent / n = 1,185)

Demographic variables	(Sample Percentage)	Base: Total interviews		
		Probably True	Probably False	Don't know/ Refused
Total Philippines	(100%)	50	41	10
NCR	(15%)	43	43	14
Balance Luzon	(42%)	44	43	12
Urban	(20%)	42	43	14
Rural	(23%)	45	44	11
Visayas	(20%)	61	34	5
Urban	(8%)	60	31	9
Rural	(12%)	62	35	3
Mindanao	(23%)	55	40	5
Urban	(9%)	53	43	4
Rural	(14%)	56	39	5
Total Urban	(51%)	47	41	12
Total Rural	(49%)	52	40	7
Class ABC	(6%)	42	42	15
TOTAL D	(60%)	48	40	12
D1 (owns res'l lot)	(36%)	46	44	10
D2 (does not own res'l lot)	(24%)	52	35	13
E	(33%)	54	41	5
Male	(50%)	52	37	10
Female	(50%)	47	44	9
18 - 24 years old	(16%)	57	35	8
25 - 34	(24%)	50	42	8
35 - 44	(23%)	49	44	7
45 - 54	(17%)	49	41	10
55 - 64	(13%)	40	46	14
65 & up	(7%)	55	29	16
No formal educ/elem grad	(22%)	52	37	11
Some HS/some vocational	(15%)	55	39	6
Completed HS/vocational	(36%)	47	43	10
Some college	(13%)	50	40	10
Completed coll/post coll	(15%)	46	44	10
Total Working	(48%)	52	38	10
Government	(6%)	56	28	17
Private	(13%)	49	41	10
Self-employed	(18%)	46	46	7
Farmer/Fisherfolk	(12%)	62	28	9
Not Working	(52%)	47	43	10

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.

Q156. Karamihan ng mga Muslim ay may tagong galit sa lahat ng hindi muslim

Table E-22
PERCEPTION OF FILIPINO MUSLIMS:
MOST MUSLIMS ARE TERRORISTS AND/OR EXTREMISTS
October 21 - November 8, 2006 / Philippines
(Row Percent / n = 1,185)

Demographic variables	(Sample Percentage)	Base: Total interviews		
		Probably True	Probably False	Don't know/ Refused
Total Philippines	(100%)	42	50	8
NCR	(15%)	39	49	12
Balance Luzon	(42%)	32	59	9
Urban	(20%)	35	54	11
Rural	(23%)	29	64	7
Visayas	(20%)	51	45	4
Urban	(8%)	57	38	5
Rural	(12%)	48	49	3
Mindanao	(23%)	56	38	6
Urban	(9%)	60	34	6
Rural	(14%)	53	41	6
Total Urban	(51%)	43	47	10
Total Rural	(49%)	41	54	6
Class ABC	(6%)	33	50	17
TOTAL D	(60%)	42	50	8
D1 (owns res'l lot)	(36%)	43	51	7
D2 (does not own res'l lot)	(24%)	41	49	9
E	(33%)	43	51	6
Male	(50%)	41	51	8
Female	(50%)	43	49	7
18 - 24 years old	(16%)	47	48	5
25 - 34	(24%)	42	50	8
35 - 44	(23%)	45	47	7
45 - 54	(17%)	38	54	8
55 - 64	(13%)	29	60	11
65 & up	(7%)	53	40	7
No formal educ/elem grad	(22%)	38	52	10
Some HS/some vocational	(15%)	48	41	10
Completed HS/vocational	(36%)	43	52	6
Some college	(13%)	43	50	7
Completed coll/post coll	(15%)	39	54	7
Total Working	(48%)	43	49	9
Government	(6%)	33	54	13
Private	(13%)	47	46	7
Self-employed	(18%)	42	50	8
Farmer/Fisherfolk	(12%)	45	47	8
Not Working	(52%)	41	52	7

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.

Q157. Karamihan ng mga Muslim ay mga terorista o "extremists"

Table E-23
PERCEPTION OF FILIPINO MUSLIMS:
MOST MUSLIM WOMEN ARE OPPRESSED
October 21 - November 8, 2006 / Philippines
(Row Percent / n = 1,185)

Demographic variables	(Sample Percentage)	Base: Total interviews		
		Probably True	Probably False	Don't know/ Refused
Total Philippines	(100%)	32	58	10
NCR	(15%)	35	49	16
Balance Luzon	(42%)	29	58	13
Urban	(20%)	37	48	15
Rural	(23%)	22	67	11
Visayas	(20%)	36	58	6
Urban	(8%)	38	54	7
Rural	(12%)	35	60	5
Mindanao	(23%)	31	64	5
Urban	(9%)	40	59	1
Rural	(14%)	27	67	7
Total Urban	(51%)	37	51	12
Total Rural	(49%)	27	65	8
Class ABC	(6%)	29	50	21
TOTAL D	(60%)	33	57	10
D1 (owns res'l lot)	(36%)	32	56	12
D2 (does not own res'l lot)	(24%)	34	57	8
E	(33%)	30	63	8
Male	(50%)	29	59	12
Female	(50%)	35	57	8
18 - 24 years old	(16%)	36	54	10
25 - 34	(24%)	32	59	9
35 - 44	(23%)	33	60	8
45 - 54	(17%)	34	57	9
55 - 64	(13%)	24	59	17
65 & up	(7%)	28	60	12
No formal educ/elem grad	(22%)	31	57	12
Some HS/some vocational	(15%)	33	61	6
Completed HS/vocational	(36%)	30	61	9
Some college	(13%)	34	52	14
Completed coll/post coll	(15%)	35	56	8
Total Working	(48%)	32	57	11
Government	(6%)	30	57	13
Private	(13%)	40	51	9
Self-employed	(18%)	32	60	8
Farmer/Fisherfolk	(12%)	25	59	16
Not Working	(52%)	31	59	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.

Q163. Karamihan ng mga babaeng Muslim ay inaapi

Table E-24

PERCEPTION OF FILIPINO MUSLIMS: PRONE TO RUN AMOK

March 2005 and November 2006 / Philippines
(Column Percent / n = 1,185)

Base: Total Interviews, 100%								
			LOCATION				CLASS	
			BAL					
PERCEPTION OF FILIPINO MUSLIMS: Muslims are more prone to run amok	RP	NCR	LUZ	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
Probably True								
Nov 2006	51	48	46	58	59	45	52	51
Mar 2005	55	53	48	71	54	48	57	51
Probably False								
Nov 2006	39	36	42	37	38	39	38	42
Mar 2005	34	36	41	16	37	36	33	37
Don't know/Refused								
Nov 2006	9	15	13	5	3	16	10	7
Mar 2005	11	11	11	13	9	16	10	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.

Question: Ang mga Muslim ay mas madaling maghuramentado

Table E-25
PERCEPTION OF FILIPINO MUSLIMS:
MUSLIMS ARE MORE PRONE TO RUN AMOK
October 21 - November 8, 2006 / Philippines
(Row Percent / n = 1,185)

Demographic variables	(Sample Percentage)	Base: Total interviews		
		Probably True	Probably False	Don't know/ Refused
Total Philippines	(100%)	51	39	9
NCR	(15%)	48	36	15
Balance Luzon	(42%)	46	42	13
Urban	(20%)	48	42	11
Rural	(23%)	44	42	15
Visayas	(20%)	58	37	5
Urban	(8%)	60	31	9
Rural	(12%)	57	42	2
Mindanao	(23%)	59	38	3
Urban	(9%)	66	33	1
Rural	(14%)	55	41	4
Total Urban	(51%)	53	37	10
Total Rural	(49%)	50	42	8
Class ABC	(6%)	45	39	16
TOTAL D	(60%)	52	38	10
D1 (owns res'l lot)	(36%)	53	37	10
D2 (does not own res'l lot)	(24%)	52	38	10
E	(33%)	51	42	7
Male	(50%)	52	37	11
Female	(50%)	51	41	8
18 - 24 years old	(16%)	65	28	7
25 - 34	(24%)	49	44	7
35 - 44	(23%)	52	41	6
45 - 54	(17%)	52	42	6
55 - 64	(13%)	35	47	18
65 & up	(7%)	53	22	24
No formal educ/elem grad	(22%)	50	36	14
Some HS/some vocational	(15%)	55	40	5
Completed HS/vocational	(36%)	54	38	7
Some college	(13%)	50	37	13
Completed coll/post coll	(15%)	44	48	8
Total Working	(48%)	52	39	10
Government	(6%)	46	35	19
Private	(13%)	53	39	8
Self-employed	(18%)	53	41	6
Farmer/Fisherfolk	(12%)	52	36	12
Not Working	(52%)	51	40	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.

Q155. Ang mga Muslim ay mas madaling maghuramentado

Table E-26
PERCEPTION OF FILIPINO MUSLIMS:
MUSLIMS ARE MORE PRONE TO RUN AMOK
March 2005 and November 2006 / Philippines
(Row Percent / n = 1,185)

Demographic variables	Base: Total interviews					
	Probably True		Probably False		Don't know/ Refused	
	Mar 05	Nov 06	Mar 05	Nov 06	Mar 05	Nov 06
Total Philippines	55	51	34	39	11	9
NCR	53	48	36	36	11	15
Balance Luzon	48	46	41	42	11	13
Urban	50	48	43	42	7	11
Rural	46	44	39	42	15	15
Visayas	71	58	16	37	13	5
Urban	75	60	20	31	4	9
Rural	69	57	13	42	18	2
Mindanao	54	59	37	38	9	3
Urban	49	66	45	33	5	1
Rural	58	55	31	41	11	4
Total Urban	54	53	38	37	8	10
Total Rural	55	50	30	42	15	8
Class ABC	48	45	36	39	16	16
TOTAL D	57	52	33	38	10	10
D1 (owns res'l lot)	53	53	34	37	12	10
D2 (does not own res'l lot)	62	52	30	38	8	10
E	51	51	37	42	12	7
Male	55	52	34	37	10	11
Female	54	51	34	41	12	8
18 - 24 years old	55	65	39	28	7	7
25 - 34	55	49	38	44	8	7
35 - 44	58	52	33	41	9	6
45 - 54	53	52	32	42	15	6
55 - 64	56	35	27	47	17	18
65 & up	50	53	35	22	15	24
No formal educ/elem grad	53	50	29	36	18	14
Some HS/some vocational	53	55	34	40	13	5
Completed HS/vocational	58	54	36	38	6	7
Some college	58	50	37	37	6	13
Completed coll/post coll	51	44	37	48	12	8
Total Working	56	52	33	39	11	10
Government	47	46	36	35	17	19
Private	65	53	29	39	5	8
Self-employed	53	53	35	41	12	6
Farmer/Fisherfolk	55	52	33	36	12	12
Not Working	53	51	35	40	12	9

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Table E-27
ANTI-MUSLIM BIAS INDICES
October 21 - November 8, 2006 / Philippines
(Row Percent)

Demographic variables	(Sample Percentage)	Proximity Bias on Muslims (at least 3 out of 4 Issues)		Stereotype Bias on Muslims (at least 5 out of 9 Issues)		Combined Bias on Muslims (at least 7 out of 13 Issues)	
		At least 3	Less than 3	At least 5	Less than 5	At least 7	Less than 7
Total Philippines	(100%)	54	46	42	58	46	54
NCR	(15%)	61	39	34	66	42	58
Balance Luzon	(42%)	50	50	33	67	36	64
Urban	(20%)	52	48	36	64	38	62
Rural	(23%)	49	51	31	69	35	65
Visayas	(20%)	53	47	56	44	61	39
Urban	(8%)	52	48	59	41	65	35
Rural	(12%)	54	46	54	46	58	42
Mindanao	(23%)	55	45	49	51	53	47
Urban	(9%)	57	43	53	47	56	44
Rural	(14%)	54	46	47	53	51	49
Total Urban	(51%)	55	45	42	58	46	54
Total Rural	(49%)	52	48	41	59	45	55
Class ABC	(6%)	52	48	31	69	41	59
TOTAL D	(60%)	54	46	41	59	45	55
D1 (owns res'l lot)	(36%)	53	47	42	58	44	56
D2 (does not own res'l lot)	(24%)	55	45	41	59	48	52
E	(33%)	54	46	44	56	47	53

Table E-27
ANTI-MUSLIM BIAS INDICES
October 21 - November 8, 2006 / Philippines
(Row Percent)

Demographic variables	(Sample Percentage)	Proximity Bias on Muslims (at least 3 out of 4 Issues)		Stereotype Bias on Muslims (at least 5 out of 9 Issues)		Combined Bias on Muslims (at least 7 out of 13 Issues)	
		At least 3	Less than 3	At least 5	Less than 5	At least 7	Less than 7
Total Philippines	(100%)	54	46	42	58	46	54
Male	(50%)	53	47	40	60	44	56
Female	(50%)	54	46	43	57	47	53
18-24 years old	(16%)	50	50	45	55	52	48
25-34	(24%)	52	48	40	60	44	56
35-44	(23%)	51	49	46	54	46	54
45-54	(17%)	55	45	44	56	48	52
55-64	(13%)	56	44	26	74	36	64
65 & up	(7%)	65	35	45	55	48	52
No formal educ/elem grad	(22%)	55	45	41	59	45	55
Some HS/some vocational	(15%)	57	43	49	51	54	46
Completed HS/vocational	(36%)	49	51	41	59	44	56
Some college	(13%)	61	39	37	63	46	54
Completed coll/post coll	(15%)	53	47	39	61	41	59
Total Working	(48%)	53	47	43	57	46	54
Government	(6%)	41	59	37	63	38	62
Private	(13%)	51	49	45	55	47	53
Self-employed	(18%)	55	45	40	60	42	58
Farmer\Fisherfolk	(12%)	56	44	48	52	53	47
Not Working	(52%)	54	46	40	60	45	55

Table E-28
ANTI-MUSLIM BIAS INDICES
March 2005 and November 2006 / Philippines
(Row Percent)

Demographic variables	Proximity Bias		Stereotype Bias		Combined	
	Mar 05	Nov 06	Mar 05	Nov 06	Mar 05	Nov 06
Total Philippines	35	54	43	42	39	46
NCR	34	61	33	34	33	42
Balance Luzon	30	50	37	33	30	36
Urban	29	52	38	36	33	38
Rural	31	49	36	31	26	35
Visayas	40	53	67	56	59	61
Urban	40	52	73	59	63	65
Rural	40	54	64	54	56	58
Mindanao	40	55	39	49	42	53
Urban	44	57	46	53	45	56
Rural	37	54	35	47	39	51
Total Urban	35	55	43	42	40	46
Total Rural	35	52	43	41	38	45
Class ABC	42	52	35	31	37	41
TOTAL D	35	54	46	41	42	45
D1 (owns res'l lot)	35	53	43	42	38	44
D2 (does not own res'l lot)	35	55	50	41	48	48
E	32	54	38	44	31	47
Male	35	53	43	40	37	44
Female	35	54	43	43	40	47
18-24 years old	31	50	48	45	40	52
25-34	24	52	42	40	31	44
35-44	39	51	47	46	41	46
45-54	35	55	44	44	40	48
55-64	51	56	36	26	46	36
65 & up	44	65	38	45	38	48
No formal educ/elem grad	42	55	40	41	38	45
Some HS/some vocational	33	57	45	49	37	54
Completed HS/vocational	31	49	44	41	38	44
Some college	35	61	48	37	44	46
Completed coll/post coll	31	53	40	39	37	41
Total Working	36	53	44	43	38	46
Government	21	41	44	37	29	38
Private	39	51	52	45	41	47
Self-employed	34	55	46	40	40	42
Farmer\Fisherfolk	40	56	34	48	35	53
Not Working	34	54	41	40	40	45

Note: (1) Proximity Bias for March 2005: at least 3 out of 4 issues; and November 2006: at least 3 out of 4 issues.
(2) Sterotype Bias for March 2005: at least 3 out of 5 issues; and November 2006: at least 5 out of 9 issues.
(3) Combined Bias for March 2005: at least 5 out of 9 issues; and November 2006: at least 7 out of 13 issues.

Table E-29
SOURCE OF INFORMATION ON MUSLIMS
March 2005 and November 2006 / Philippines
(Column Percent / Multiple Response Allowed / n = 1,185)

Base: Total Interviews, 100%

Source of information on Muslims	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BAL LUZ	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
Television								
Nov 2006	78	89	82	80	60	88	80	71
Mar 2005	78	85	81	77	69	86	81	69
Radio								
Nov 2006	37	43	17	68	42	42	33	42
Mar 2005	44	40	39	59	41	41	42	49
Newspapers								
Nov 2006	23	41	17	28	16	46	23	18
Mar 2005	29	46	30	26	16	46	30	20
Friends								
Nov 2006	22	19	11	27	41	17	22	24
Mar 2005	20	23	11	27	31	21	22	16
Own experience								
Nov 2006	19	13	17	4	40	14	22	14
Mar 2005	14	16	8	9	28	18	13	13
Relatives in Mindanao								
Nov 2006	5	3	3	3	12	4	6	3
Mar 2005	6	4	2	8	15	6	7	5
Relatives in the Middle East								
Nov 2006	2	3	2	1	1	5	1	1
Mar 2005	2	4	2	1	4	1	2	3

Question: Alin po sa mga sumusunod ang pinagmumulan ng inyong impormasyon tungkol sa mga Filipinong Muslim? Maaari kayong pumili ng kahit ilan?

Table E-30
SOURCE OF INFORMATION ON MUSLIMS
October 21 - November 8, 2006 / 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	37	23	22	19	5	2
NCR	(15%)	89	43	41	19	13	3	3
Balance Luzon	(42%)	82	17	17	11	17	3	2
Urban	(20%)	88	20	23	13	18	2	2
Rural	(23%)	76	15	13	9	16	4	2
Visayas	(20%)	80	68	28	27	4	3	1
Urban	(8%)	89	59	39	21	5	6	2
Rural	(12%)	74	74	22	31	3	2	0
Mindanao	(23%)	60	42	16	41	40	12	1
Urban	(9%)	70	50	16	40	37	10	1
Rural	(14%)	54	37	16	42	41	13	1
Total Urban	(51%)	86	38	29	20	17	4	2
Total Rural	(49%)	70	36	16	24	20	6	1
Class ABC	(6%)	88	42	46	17	14	4	5
TOTAL D	(60%)	80	33	23	22	22	6	1
D1 (owns res'l lot)	(36%)	80	25	21	22	25	4	1
D2 (does not own res'l lot)	(24%)	80	45	26	22	17	8	2
E	(33%)	71	42	18	24	14	3	1

Table E-30
SOURCE OF INFORMATION ON MUSLIMS
October 21 - November 8, 2006 / Philippines
(Row Percent / n = 1,185)

Demographic variables	(Sample Percentage)	Television	Radio	Newspaper	Friends	Own experience	Relatives in Mindanao	Relatives in Middle East
					Base: Total interviews			
Total Philippines	(100%)	78	37	23	22	19	5	2
Male	(50%)	76	38	22	25	21	6	1
Female	(50%)	80	36	23	19	16	4	2
18 - 24 years old	(16%)	81	37	23	27	14	6	3
25 - 34	(24%)	80	36	22	18	22	5	0
35 - 44	(23%)	79	34	22	22	17	4	1
45 - 54	(17%)	81	33	26	24	17	4	4
55 - 64	(13%)	62	43	24	22	25	9	1
65 & up	(7%)	80	46	16	18	15	4	1
No formal educ/elem grad	(22%)	61	40	8	24	18	5	0
Some HS/some vocational	(15%)	78	43	15	19	19	3	1
Completed HS/vocational	(36%)	81	33	23	22	17	5	2
Some college	(13%)	87	31	33	24	20	5	2
Completed coll/post coll	(15%)	86	39	43	23	21	5	4
Total Working	(48%)	74	36	24	24	23	6	1
Government	(6%)	85	41	27	25	24	11	0
Private	(13%)	78	30	31	21	25	4	1
Self-employed	(18%)	80	34	27	22	23	6	1
Farmer/Fisherfolk	(12%)	55	41	9	31	21	5	0
Not Working	(52%)	81	38	22	20	14	4	2

Q164. Alin po sa mga sumusunod ang pinagmumulan ng inyong impormasyon tungkol sa mga Filipinong Muslim? Maaari kayong pumili ng kahit ilan?

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Table E-31
COMPARATIVE SOURCE OF INFORMATION ON MUSLIMS
March 2005 and November 2006 / Philippines
(Row Percent / n = 1,185)

Base: Total interviews

Demographic variables	Television		Radio		Newspaper		Friends		Own experience		Relatives in Mindanao		Relatives in Middle East	
	Mar 05	Nov 06	Mar 05	Nov 06	Mar 05	Nov 06	Mar 05	Nov 06	Mar 05	Nov 06	Mar 05	Nov 06	Mar 05	Nov 06
Total Philippines	78	78	44	37	29	23	20	22	14	19	6	5	2	2
NCR	85	89	40	43	46	41	23	19	16	13	4	3	4	3
Balance Luzon	81	82	39	17	30	17	11	11	8	17	2	3	2	2
Urban	81	88	40	20	34	23	14	13	14	18	3	2	2	2
Rural	81	76	39	15	27	13	9	9	2	16	1	4	1	2
Visayas	77	80	59	68	26	28	27	27	9	4	8	3	1	1
Urban	81	89	51	59	30	39	17	21	17	5	9	6	2	2
Rural	75	74	64	74	24	22	33	31	4	3	7	2	0	0
Mindanao	69	60	41	42	16	16	31	41	28	40	15	12	4	1
Urban	72	70	32	50	16	16	36	40	29	37	11	10	3	1
Rural	68	54	48	37	15	16	27	42	27	41	18	13	4	1
Total Urban	80	86	40	38	34	29	21	20	18	17	6	4	3	2
Total Rural	76	70	48	36	23	16	20	24	9	20	7	6	2	1
Class ABC	86	88	41	42	46	46	21	17	18	14	6	4	1	5
TOTAL D	81	80	42	33	30	23	22	22	13	22	7	6	2	1
D1 (owns res'l lot)	82	80	40	25	27	21	22	22	13	25	6	4	3	1
D2 (does not own res'l lot)	80	80	45	45	34	26	21	22	14	17	7	8	2	2
E	69	71	49	42	20	18	16	24	13	14	5	3	3	1

PulseAsia

Table E-31

COMPARATIVE SOURCE OF INFORMATION ON MUSLIMS

March 2005 and November 2006 / Philippines

(Row Percent / n = 1,185)

Base: Total interviews

Demographic variables	Television		Radio		Newspaper		Friends		Own experience		Relatives in Mindanao		Relatives in Middle East	
	Mar 05	Nov 06	Mar 05	Nov 06	Mar 05	Nov 06	Mar 05	Nov 06	Mar 05	Nov 06	Mar 05	Nov 06	Mar 05	Nov 06
Total Philippines	78	78	44	37	20	23	29	22	14	19	6	5	2	2
Male	79	76	43	38	22	22	29	25	15	21	6	6	3	1
Female	78	80	44	36	19	23	28	19	12	16	6	4	2	2
18 - 24 years old	83	81	43	37	23	23	33	27	13	14	4	6	1	3
25 - 34	79	80	40	36	18	22	27	18	15	22	6	5	3	0
35 - 44	79	79	49	34	15	22	33	22	12	17	5	4	4	1
45 - 54	80	81	41	33	23	26	24	24	15	17	8	4	3	4
55 - 64	70	62	43	43	29	24	28	22	11	25	10	9	1	1
65 & up	75	80	49	46	20	16	27	18	16	15	5	4	0	1
No formal educ/elem grad	69	61	49	40	21	8	20	24	11	18	6	5	1	0
Some HS/some vocational	79	78	42	43	24	15	23	19	13	19	8	3	2	1
Completed HS/vocational	80	81	46	33	16	23	30	22	12	17	5	5	3	2
Some college	84	87	42	31	21	33	35	24	18	20	4	5	1	2
Completed coll/post coll	84	86	35	39	23	43	41	23	18	21	11	5	5	4
Total Working	79	74	42	36	22	24	30	24	13	23	7	6	3	1
Government	83	85	30	41	32	27	22	25	12	24	14	11	3	0
Private	87	78	37	30	22	31	38	21	12	25	10	4	3	1
Self-employed	81	80	42	34	20	27	31	22	12	23	5	6	2	1
Farmer/Fisherfolk	63	55	52	41	23	9	22	31	16	21	6	5	3	0
Not Working	78	81	46	38	18	22	26	20	14	14	6	4	2	2

Table E-32
GOVERNMENT ACTION TO ACHIEVE PEACE IN MINDANAO

October 21 - November 8, 2006 / Philippines
(Column Percent / n = 1,185))

Base: Total Interviews, 100%		LOCATION					CLASS		
			BAL						
Government action to achieve peace in Mindanao	RP	NCR	LUZ	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
Exert greater efforts to address the poverty problem in Mindanao	57	65	50	60	62	71	54	59
Government should declare an immediate ceasefire whether the rebels agree or not	49	50	45	53	50	34	51	48
Continue the dialogues between the different parties affected by the Mindanao conflict	46	50	48	44	43	50	51	38
Government forces should pursue the rebels until they are completely wiped out or weakened	30	24	28	32	36	25	28	35

Q165. Sa inyong palagay, ano ang pinakamainam na gawin ng pamahalaan upang magkaroon ng pangmatagalang kapayapaan sa Mindanao? Pumili ng dalawang aksyon lamang.

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Table E-33
GOVERNMENT ACTION TO ACHIEVE PEACE IN MINDANAO
October 21 - November 8, 2006 / Philippines
(Row Percent / n = 1,185)

Demographic variables	(Sample Percentage)	Base: Total interviews			
		Exert greater efforts to address the poverty problem in Mindanao	Government should declare an immediate ceasefire whether the rebels agree or not	Continue the dialogues between the different parties affected by the Mindanao conflict	Government forces should pursue the rebels until they are completely wiped out or weakened
Total Philippines	*(100%)*	57	49	46	30
NCR	*(15%)*	65	50	50	24
Balance Luzon	*(42%)*	50	45	48	28
Urban	*(20%)*	64	43	53	29
Rural	*(23%)*	38	47	44	27
Visayas	*(20%)*	60	53	44	32
Urban	*(8%)*	61	51	51	28
Rural	*(12%)*	60	54	40	35
Mindanao	*(23%)*	62	50	43	36
Urban	*(9%)*	64	56	36	36
Rural	*(14%)*	61	47	47	36
Total Urban	*(51%)*	64	48	49	29
Total Rural	*(49%)*	50	49	44	32
Class ABC	*(6%)*	71	34	50	25
TOTAL D	*(60%)*	54	51	51	28
D1 (owns res'l lot)	*(36%)*	52	52	53	26
D2 (does not own res'l lot)	*(24%)*	58	49	48	30
E	*(33%)*	59	48	38	35
Male	*(50%)*	56	48	48	30
Female	*(50%)*	58	49	45	30
18 - 24 years old	*(16%)*	61	61	45	19
25 - 34	*(24%)*	62	47	45	32
35 - 44	*(23%)*	51	55	41	29
45 - 54	*(17%)*	55	42	54	32
55 - 64	*(13%)*	58	37	50	33
65 & up	*(7%)*	60	42	50	45
No formal educ/elem grad	*(22%)*	60	47	38	35
Some HS/some vocational	*(15%)*	54	48	43	28
Completed HS/vocational	*(36%)*	51	55	48	30
Some college	*(13%)*	66	47	50	25
Completed coll/post coll	*(15%)*	62	38	54	32
Total Working	*(48%)*	57	46	50	27
Government	*(6%)*	51	35	64	26
Private	*(13%)*	63	48	42	26
Self-employed	*(18%)*	56	51	53	27
Farmer/Fisherfolk	*(12%)*	56	43	46	30
Not Working	*(52%)*	57	51	43	33

Q165. Sa inyong palagay, ano ang pinakamainam na gawin ng pamahalaan upang magkaroon ng pangmatagalang kapayapaan sa Mindanao? Pumili ng dalawang aksyon lamang.

APPENDICES:
QUESTIONNAIRE, TECHNICAL NOTES
AND ERROR MARGINS

APPENDIX A:

PULSE ASIA'S NOVEMBER 2006
ULAT NG BAYAN SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE
(MODULE FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT NETWORK)

EMBARGOED ITEMS:

P.   **GROUP ASSOCIATED WITH THE WORD "TERRORISM" (UNAIDED RECALL)**

140.   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:

         _____

         _____

T.   **MUSLIM CONCERNS**

151.   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

152.   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

153.   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

T. **MUSLIM CONCERNS (cont'd)**

154. 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. Pareho rin ang upa pero ang isa ay 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 the same rental price, of the same size, have the same number of rooms, and are of the same distance from your office/schools. The rent is also the same but one is closer to a Muslim community. Which of the two would you choose?)

> MALAPIT SA KOMUNIDAD NG MUSLIM (*Closer to Muslim community*) 1
> MALAYO SA KOMUNIDAD NG MGA MUSLIM *(Farther from Muslim community)*.............2
> KAHIT ALIN SA DALAWA *(Either of the two)* 3

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.)

			(SHUFFLE CARDS – RATING BOARD 5) SPLIT SAMPLE	PROBABLY TRUE	PROBABLY FALSE	DON'T KNOW	REF
155.	( )	a.	ANG MGA MUSLIM AY MAS MADALING MAGHURAMENTADO *(Muslims are more prone to run amok)*	1	2	8	9
	( )	b.	ANG MGA MUSLIM AY HINDI MADALING MAGHURAMENTADO *(Muslims are not prone to run amok)*	1	2	8	9
156.	( )	a.	KARAMIHAN NG MGA MUSLIM AY MAY TAGONG GALIT SA LAHAT NG HINDI MUSLIM. *(Most Muslims have secret hatred against all non-Muslims)*	1	2	8	9
	( )	b.	KARAMIHAN NG MGA MUSLIM AY WALANG TAGONG GALIT SA LAHAT NG HINDI MUSLIM. *(Most Muslims do not have secret hatred against all non-Muslims)*	1	2	8	9
157.	( )	a.	KARAMIHAN NG MGA MUSLIM AY MGA TERORISTA O "EXTREMISTS" *(Most Muslims are terrorists and/or extremists)*	1	2	8	9
	( )	b.	KARAMIHAN NG MGA MUSLIM AY HINDI TERORISTA O "EXTREMISTS" *(Most Muslims are not terrorists and/or extremists)*	1	2	8	9
158.	( )	a.	KARAMIHAN NG MGA MUSLIM AY MAYAYABANG *(Most Muslims are arrogant)*	1	2	8	9
	( )	b.	KARAMIHAN NG MGA MUSLIM AY HINDI MAYAYABANG *(Most Muslims are not arrogant)*	1	2	8	9
159.	( )	a.	KARAMIHAN NG MGA MUSLIM AY TAMAD *(Most Muslims are lazy)*	1	2	8	9
	( )	b.	KARAMIHAN NG MGA MUSLIM AY MASIPAG *(Most Muslims are hardworking)*	1	2	8	9
160.	( )	a.	KARAMIHAN NG MGA MUSLIM AY MANLOLOKO *(Most Muslims are dishonest)*	1	2	8	9
	( )	b.	KARAMIHAN NG MGA MUSLIM AY TAPAT *(Most Muslims are honest)*	1	2	8	9
161.	( )	a.	KARAMIHAN NG MGA MUSLIM AY HINDI MAPAGKAKATIWALAAN *(Most Muslims are untrustworthy)*	1	2	8	9
	( )	b.	KARAMIHAN NG MGA MUSLIM AY MAPAGKAKATIWALAAN *(Most Muslims are trustworthy)*	1	2	8	9
162.	( )	a.	KARAMIHAN NG MGA MUSLIM AY SARADO ANG ISIP *(Most Muslims are close-minded)*	1	2	8	9
	( )	b.	KARAMIHAN NG MGA MUSLIM AY BUKAS ANG ISIP *(Most Muslims are open-minded)*	1	2	8	9
163.	( )	a.	KARAMIHAN NG MGA BABAENG MUSLIM AY INAAPI *(Most Muslim women are oppressed)*	1	2	8	9
	( )	b.	KARAMIHAN NG MGA BABAENG MUSLIM AY HINDI INAAPI *(Most Muslim women are not oppressed)*	1	2	8	9

T.   MUSLIM CONCERNS (cont'd)

164.   Alin po sa mga sumusunod ang pinagmumulan ng inyong impormasyon tungkol sa mga Filipinong 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.**)*

<div align="center">

SHOWCARD   **MA**

</div>

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

GOVERNMENT ACTION TO ACHIEVE PEACE IN MINDANAO

165.   Sa inyong palagay, ano ang pinakamainam na gawin ng pamahalaan upang magkaroon ng pangmatagalang kapayapaan sa Mindanao? Pumili ng **dalawang** aksyon lamang.
*(In your opinion, what action should government take to achieve lasting peace in Mindanao? Choose **two** actions only.)*

<div align="right">

MA

</div>

DAGLIANG MAGDEKLARA ANG GOBYERNO NG TIGIL-PUTUKAN O "CEASEFIRE",
PAYAG MAN O HINDI ANG MGA REBELDE 1
(Government should declare an immediate ceasefire whether the rebels agree or not)

DAPAT HABULIN NG PWERSA NG GOBYERNO ANG MGA REBELDE HANGGANG
SA SILA AY MAPUKSA O HUMINA 2
(Government forces should pursue the rebels until they are completely wiped out or weakened)

IPAGPATULOY ANG MGA DAYALOGO SA PAGITAN NG IBA'T IBANG MGA
PARTIDO APEKTADO NG KAGULUHAN SA MINDANAO. 3
(Continue the dialogues between the different parties affected by the Mindanao conflict.)

PAG-IBAYUHIN ANG PAGTUGON SA PROBLEMA NG KAHIRAPAN SA MINDANAO...........................4
(Exert greater efforts to address the poverty problem in Mindanao.)

APPENDIX B:
PROJECT UBNOV2006
TECHNICAL DETAILS

A. LOCATION & FIELDWORK SCHEDULE

       National Capital Region   -   October 21 – November 8, 2006
       Balance Luzon   -   October 21 – October 31, 2006
       Visayas   -   October 24 – November 6, 2006
       Mindanao   -   October 22 – November 6, 2006

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:

	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, a respondent was 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.

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, a respondent was 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, Iloilo City and Davao City. The interviewers who
         covered Luzon were trained in Quezon City. Those trained in
         Iloilo City covered Ilonggo-speaking regions while those
         trained in Cebu City covered all of Cebuano-speaking areas
         (Central and Eastern Visayas 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.

2. Supervision (cont'd)

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.

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.

E. 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:

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

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

	2005 NSO Projected Population* (Aged 18 & above)			Total Sample Size		Projection Factor for Probability Respondent	
	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL	URBAN	RURAL	URBAN	RURAL
Philippines	47,765,309	24,333,982	23,431,327	860	340		
NCR	6,993,210	6,993,210	----	300	---	23.3107	---
Balance Luzon	20,256,744	9,358,747	10,897,997	245	55	38.1990	198.1454
Visayas	9,587,143	3,661,373	5,925,771	235	65	15.5803	91.1657
Mindanao	10,928,212	4,320,654	6,607,559	80	220	54.0082	30.0344

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

	2005 NSO Projected Population* (Total Households)			Total Sample Size		Projection Factor for Households	
	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL	URBAN	RURAL	URBAN	RURAL
Philippines	84,241,375	41,139,313	43,102,062	5,903	1,616		
NCR	11,240,743	11,240,743	---	1,517	---	7.4099	---
Balance Luzon	35,607,663	16,010,506	19,597,157	1,227	248	13.0485	79.0208
Visayas	17,103,869	6,216,239	10,887,630	1,141	284	5.4480	38.3367
Mindanao	20,289,100	7,671,826	12,617,274	404	1,084	19.0841	11.6396

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

	2005 NSO Projected Population* (Total Households)			Total Sample Size		Projection Factor for Households	
	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL	URBAN	RURAL	URBAN	RURAL
Philippines	16,825,969	8,545,075	8,280,893	860	340		
NCR	2,413,918	2,413,918	---	300	---	8.0464	---
Balance Luzon	7,133,171	3,298,428	3,834,743	245	55	13.4630	69.7226
Visayas	3,371,177	1,287,753	2,083,424	235	65	5.4798	32.0527
Mindanao	3,907,703	1,544,976	2,362,726	80	220	19.3122	10.7397

APPENDIX C: COMPARATIVE ERROR MARGINS FOR SPECIFIC SAMPLE SIZES

Formula for the computation of the error margin of a proportion:

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

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		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