



**ULAT NG BAYAN SURVEY**

**July 1 - 14, 2008 / Philippines**

GENERAL REPORT

**PulseAsia**<sup>●</sup>inc.



**ULAT NG BAYAN SURVEY**  
**July 1 - 14, 2008 / Philippines**

<b><u>ALL RESPONDENTS</u></b>			
<b><u>AREA</u></b>	<b><u>FIELDWORK DATES</u></b>	<b><u>SAMPLE SIZE</u></b>	<b><u>ERROR MARGIN</u></b>
Total Philippines	July 1 - 14, 2008	1,200	+/-3
NCR	July 1 - 14, 2008	300	+/-6
Balance Luzon	July 2 - 14, 2008	300	+/-6
Visayas	July 2 - 12, 2008	300	+/-6
Mindanao	July 1 - 14, 2008	300	+/-6

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## Pulse Asia's July 2008 *Ulat ng Bayan* Survey: General Report

### Overview

The July 2008 *Ulat ng Bayan* national survey of Pulse Asia was conducted nationwide from 01 to 14 July 2008. Using a multistage probability sampling design, 1200 adult respondents were selected and their perceptions, sentiments, and attitudes on a number of national political, economic, and social concerns were probed. The main instrument of inquiry was a pre-tested questionnaire that took, on average, approximately 80 minutes to complete in a face-to-face interview format. (The sampling design and the questionnaire employed by the *Ulat ng Bayan* survey are presented and discussed in detail in this report's Appendix A: Technical Notes.)

In the period prior to and during the conduct of this survey, the news headlines focused on developments having to do with the increasing demand for cheap rice across the country, the granting of various subsidies to the Filipino poor particularly through the administration's "*Katas ng VAT*" program, the signing into law of the cheaper medicines and tax exemption bills, the President's call for a review of the power rates being charged by the Manila Electric Company (MERALCO) and the efforts of Government Service Insurance System (GSIS) President Winston Garcia to take over the management of MERALCO, several natural disasters in the Philippines and other parts of the world that resulted in loss of lives and destruction of properties (e.g., especially the aftermath of Typhoon Frank which hit the Philippines in late June 2008), the investigations into the sinking of the M/V Princess of the Stars by the House of Representatives and the Board of Marine Inquiry (BMI), the worsening global food crisis, the continuing increase in oil and food prices, the depreciation of the local currency, and sustained calls for further wage increases and fare hikes.

At this time, a critical concern for Filipinos and the government is the continued increase in the price of rice. In April 2008, for instance, the Bureau of Agricultural Statistics (BAS) reported that the retail cost of a kilo of rice went up by 17.97% compared to the previous month and by 36.01% compared to the same period last year. The Bureau reported another increase in June 2008, this time a kilo of rice went up by 5.03% from the previous month; it is also 42.21% more expensive than in June 2007. In addition, Filipinos also have to put up with higher prices for other commodities and the numerous oil price hikes which transpired during this period. Not unexpectedly, labor groups demanded that the government raise their minimum wage while transport organizations asked for fare hikes to cover the higher gasoline prices.

The rice crisis prompted the National Food Authority (NFA) to not only increase the volume of rice it imports from other countries but to sell subsidized, and thus cheaper, rice to poor families. For its part, the national administration also came up with various subsidies aimed to alleviate the plight of the poor. These measures include a one-time subsidy amounting to P 500 for households consuming less than 100 kilowatt hours per month; a one-time cash subsidy amounting to ₱ 500 for elderly citizens from the poorest

socio-economic class; a fertilizer subsidy to farmers in the amount of ₱ 1,500; the Students Assistance Fund for Education (SAFE) which allocates ₱ 1 billion for college scholarships and interest-free loans for poor students; and the *Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program* whereby monthly cash subsidies are given to poor families for their health and education needs.

On the legislative front, this period saw the enactment by Congress of Republic Act (RA) 9502 otherwise known as the “Universally Accessible Cheaper and Quality Medicines Act of 2008”. This legislation seeks to make medicines more affordable by allowing the parallel importation of cheaper but quality medicines from other countries. Additionally, it also grants the President the power to impose price ceilings on drugs during national emergencies. Despite criticisms from some sectors that it will not really bring down the cost of medicine – especially after the provision which requires doctors to write only the generic name of medicines in their prescriptions was removed from the final version – President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo signed RA 9502 into law on 16 July 2008. It is worth noting that an earlier version of RA 9502 languished in the congressional bicameral committee because of the controversial “generics only” provision and was passed only after its proponents agreed to let go of said provision.

Another legislative enactment which gained public attention during this period is RA 9504 or the “Tax Relief Package Law” which President Arroyo approved on 17 July 2008. This law exempts minimum wage earners in both the private and public sectors – estimated to be about 500,000 nationwide – from paying income taxes on their basic wage. Their holiday pay, overtime pay, night-shift differential, and hazard pay will also be tax-free. Meanwhile, for those earning more than the minimum wage, the law also increases their allowable tax exemptions. Additionally, the deduction for qualified dependents was also increased from the previous amount of ₱ 8,000 to ₱ 25,000 per dependent.

This period also witnessed the battle for control over the management of MERALCO between the Lopez Group of Companies which owns 33% of the company stocks and the Government Service Insurance System (GSIS) which owns 23% of the firm. The controversy erupted publicly in May 2008 when the GSIS accused MERALCO of denying them access to corporate documents, an allegation which the power company refuted. Moreover, GSIS President Garcia accused the Lopez Group of soliciting proxy votes, even after the deadline for getting said votes transpired, for the stockholders’ meeting scheduled on 27 May 2008.

During the stockholders’ meeting, the GSIS sought to stop the counting of the disputed proxy votes after it obtained a cease-and-desist order from the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). However, MERALCO proceeded with the counting of votes – the result of which saw the Lopez Group maintaining control of the company – as it argued that the SEC has no jurisdiction over the case. When the matter was brought before it for decision, the Court of Appeals (CA) sided with MERALCO ruling that the SEC indeed had no jurisdiction over the case and was therefore not in the position to issue the disputed cease and desist order.

In the meantime, the country was battered by natural disasters the most notorious of which was Typhoon Frank which overturned M/V Princess of the Stars during its voyage from Manila to Cebu. About 900 people were on board the ship when it capsized off Sibuyan Island in Romblon province; less than 100 passengers survived the disaster while the rest are either confirmed dead or still remain unaccounted for. This tragedy prompted investigations by the House of Representatives (particularly the Committee on Transportation and the Committee on Oversight) as well as by the BMI. The BMI focused its inquiry on determining the circumstances that led to the tragedy; the liabilities, if any, of the ship owner and the agencies tasked to oversee marine transportation; and the charges, if any, which could be filed against those who can be held liable for the tragedy. To date, authorities continue to search for the remains of the victims but their task is made difficult by the discovery that the ship was carrying toxic chemicals. The presence of these chemicals has also made it difficult to salvage the ship and its cargo.

These are only some of the major national events that preoccupied Filipinos as Pulse Asia was conducting the interviews for its July 2008 *Ulat ng Bayan* survey. In part, these contextualize the survey's findings as regards Filipinos' assessment of the performance of President Arroyo and other government officials and agencies, public trust or distrust in selected public personalities and organizations, personal and national quality of life (QOL), poverty self-ratings, and most urgent personal and national concerns. Furthermore, public sentiments as regards issues having to do with the oil and rice crises, climate change, and the May 2010 national elections, among others, are probed in the present survey.

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# SUMMARY FINDINGS

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## Summary Findings

### ECONOMIC INDICATORS

#### **A. Most Filipinos continue to face difficult times with 72% of them regarding themselves as very poor/poor.**

- In July 2008, Filipinos who are very poor/poor outnumber those who see themselves as being on-the-line or well-off/wealthy (72% versus 27%). While the percentage of Filipinos claiming to be economically disadvantaged is unchanged between March and July 2008, there is a 7-percentage point increase in the percentage of Filipinos reporting to be on-the-line and a 9-percentage point drop in those who are well-off/wealthy.
- There are more very poor/poor Filipinos in the country's rural areas than the urban parts (83% versus 61%). Across specific geographic areas, majorities regard themselves as very poor/poor with figures ranging from 54% in Metro Manila to 85% in Mindanao. In contrast, the biggest percentage of Filipinos claiming to be well-off/wealthy is found in Metro Manila (20%) while only 2% of Mindanaoans see themselves as belonging to the economically privileged segment of Filipino society. As for those saying they are on-the-line, figures vary from 14% in the Visayas and Mindanao to 26% in Metro Manila and the rest of Luzon.

#### **B. Median overall poverty and food poverty thresholds remain generally constant between March and July 2008 – both among Filipino households in general and across households categorized based on their poverty self-rating.**

- A Filipino household would need ₱ 10,000 a month so it will not be considered poor. Half of this amount – ₱ 5,000 – would be spent on food alone on a monthly basis. These are the same as the figures recorded among those who see themselves as very poor/poor. Higher thresholds may be noted among those who are well-off/wealthy - ₱ 20,000 for overall poverty and ₱ 10,000 for food poverty. Additionally, among the well-off/wealthy, there is a ₱ 5,000 increase in median overall poverty threshold and a ₱ 4,000 increase in median food poverty thresholds between March and July 2008. With regard to those who are on-the-line, median overall poverty threshold stays at ₱ 10,000 while median food poverty threshold goes back to the October 2007 level of ₱ 6,000.
- As has been the case in past Pulse Asia surveys, Metro Manila overall poverty and food poverty thresholds (₱ 20,000 and ₱ 10,000, respectively) are much higher than the Philippine figures (₱ 10,000 and ₱ 5,000, respectively). This observation generally holds true across the different poverty self-ratings.

#### **C. Amidst the continuing oil and food crises, big majorities of Filipinos consider themselves and the nation as a whole as losers.**

- At present, 75% of Filipinos say they are worse off now than a year ago while 84% believe most of their countrymen are in the same boat as they are. Across all geographic areas and socio-economic classes, majorities ranging from 58% in Metro Manila to 84% in Mindanao consider themselves to be losers while with respect to the national situation, 72% to 94% say most Filipinos are worse off now relative to last year. In contrast, only 7% consider their situation to have improved in the past 12 months while 3% feel the national quality of life (QOL) is better now than last year. Additionally, the view that their personal QOL and the national situation have remained unchanged over the last year is articulated by 17% and 12% of Filipinos, respectively.
- There are hardly any movements in the percentages of Filipinos who consider themselves to be gainers – both at the national level and across geographic areas as well as socio-economic classes – between March and July 2008. However, more Filipinos now see themselves as losers than in March 2008 (75% versus 59%) while the percentage of Filipinos saying there has been no change in their personal circumstances in the last 12 months drops from 31% to 17% during this period. More particularly, there are now more losers in nearly all geographic areas and socio-economic classes than in March 2008 (+12 to +26 percentage points) – the exception being in Metro Manila. Meanwhile, the percentage of Filipinos reporting no change in their personal QOL drops by double-digit margins in the rest of Luzon, Visayas, Mindanao, and Classes D and E (-10 to -23 percentage points).
- The same patterns may be noted as far as the national QOL is concerned. While the percentage of Filipinos saying the national QOL worsened goes up by 13 percentage points, the overall figure for those claiming the situation of most Filipinos remained the same in the last 12 months drops by 11 percentage points. Relative to March 2008, more Filipinos now consider the national situation to be worse now than last year across geographic areas and socio-economic class – with the exception being Metro Manila. And the sentiment that the national QOL is unchanged becomes less manifest in the Visayas, Mindanao, and all socio-economic classes (-10 to -15 percentage points).

**D. Pessimism as regards personal and national QOL in the year ahead is expressed by big majorities of Filipinos.**

- About two in three Filipinos (64%) are pessimistic as regards their personal circumstances in the next 12 months while an even bigger percentage (79%) is pessimistic about the national situation. Near to big majorities (48% to 73%) expect to be worse off in the year ahead while pessimism as regards the national QOL is expressed by 69% to 88% of Filipinos across geographic areas and socio-economic groupings. On the other hand, 12% of Filipinos expect a better year ahead for them but only 4% are optimistic about the situation of most Filipinos next year. Almost a quarter of the Filipino population (23%) does not expect any

change – positive or negative – in their personal QOL and 16% say the same thing with respect to the national QOL.

- As far as their personal situation is concerned, Filipinos' sense of pessimism becomes more pronounced between March and July 2008 (+27 percentage points). The same observation holds true across geographic areas and socio-economic classes – from +16 percentage points in Mindanao to +34 percentage points in the rest of Luzon. At the same time, there is a 10-percentage point decline in the overall level of optimism and an 18-percentage point drop in the percentage of Filipinos expecting no change in their personal QOL in the year ahead. Levels of optimism decrease by double-digit margins in Metro Manila, the rest of Luzon, and Classes ABC and D (-10 to -20 percentage points). Additionally, the percentage of Filipinos who expect their personal QOL to remain the same between now and next year declines by -12 to -22 percentage points in almost all geographic areas and socio-economic classes – with Metro Manila and Class ABC being the exceptions.
- With respect to the national QOL, the overall level of pessimism rises by 27 percentage points while the national level of optimism drops by 9 percentage points between March and July 2008. Also during this period, the percentage of Filipinos expecting no change in the national QOL declines by 18 percentage points. Pessimism becomes more manifest between March and July 2008 (+10 to +38 percentage points) in all geographic areas and socio-economic classes with the biggest increase being recorded in the rest of Luzon. On the other hand, optimism levels drop by double-digit margins in Class D (-11 percentage points) and the rest of Luzon (-16 percentage points). Meanwhile, the percentages of those who expect the national QOL to remain the same between now and next year decrease by double-digit margins (-18 to -24 percentage points) in all socio-economic groupings and almost all geographic areas (with the exception being Mindanao).

**E. Almost nine in ten Filipinos (86%) consider the state of the national economy to have worsened between 2005 and 2008.**

- Despite claims of economic growth by the national administration, 86% of Filipinos say the national economy has worsened in the last three years – a view articulated by big to overwhelming majorities (76% to 93%) across all geographic areas and socio-economic classes. Only 4% of Filipinos believe otherwise while 10% believe there has been no change in the state of the national economy between 2005 and 2008. Compared to data from Pulse Asia's March 2008 *Ulat ng Bayan* survey, there are now more Filipinos saying the national economy deteriorated in the last three years (66% versus 86%).
- A big majority (81%) of those saying the state of the national economy worsened in the past three years reports having strongly felt the impact of this deterioration on their own lives. This sentiment is shared by 73% of those in Metro Manila and

Class ABC to 88% of those in the Visayas. In contrast, 15% somewhat felt while 3% did not feel the effects of this economic deterioration in their own lives. On the other hand, among the very few saying the national economy grew in the last three years, a near majority (48%) somewhat felt the effects of this economic improvement while 29% strongly felt the impact of the growth in the national economy and 23% did not feel it at all. These figures do not differ significantly from those registered in March 2008.

#### **F. Personal health and inflation continue to be the most often-cited urgent personal and national concerns of Filipinos.**

- When asked to identify their most urgent concerns, 53% of Filipinos cite avoiding illnesses and staying healthy. Next on the list is a cluster of concerns which includes having enough to eat on a daily basis (40%), having a good job (44%), and completing one's education or providing schooling for one's children (44%). On the other hand, the least often-mentioned urgent personal concerns are going abroad to work or migrate (11%), avoiding illegal drug pushers and users (14%), and paying one's debts (17%). These figures hardly differ from those registered in March 2008.
- For the most part, the percentages of respondents citing the different urgent personal concerns do not vary significantly from the respective national figures. Nonetheless, a few exceptions may be noted. Visayans are more concerned about their personal health than Filipinos in general (62% versus 45%). With respect to personal food security, lower levels of concern are recorded in Class ABC and Metro Manila than in the Philippines as a whole (22% to 27% versus 40%). Moreover, those in Class ABC are more concerned about avoiding being a crime victim and going abroad to work or migrate (32% and 26%, respectively) than Filipinos as a whole (20% and 11%, respectively).
- In terms of most urgent national concerns, controlling the rapid increase in the prices of basic goods and services tops the list (58%), followed by increasing the pay of workers (52%). These figures are almost the same as those obtained by Pulse Asia in March 2008. However, poverty reduction is now considered urgent by 40% of Filipinos – up by 8 percentage points compared to March 2008. In contrast, there is a 12-percentage point drop in the percentage of Filipinos saying graft and corruption is an urgent national concern during this period. Another often-mentioned national concern is national economic recovery (33%). In contrast, Filipinos are least concerned about terrorism (5%) and the state of government's finances (8%). The rest of the national figures remain practically unchanged between March and July 2008.
- Across geographic areas and socio-economic classes, the levels of concern regarding inflation are generally constant (55% to 60%). However, the percentages citing the low pay of workers as an urgent national concern range from 41% in Class ABC to 65% in the Visayas. As for national economic

recovery, it is an issue that Visayans are more concerned about than Filipinos in general (45% versus 33%). Meanwhile, those in Class ABC express a higher level of concern about graft and corruption than Filipinos in general (46% versus 31%).

## **PRESIDENTIAL PERFORMANCE AND TRUST RATINGS**

### **G. Despite the national administration's various initiatives to help the poor, national presidential performance and trust ratings hardly move between March and July 2008.**

- **General findings.** Disapproval for presidential performance and distrust in President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo remain the predominant public sentiment with almost one out of every two Filipinos (48%) being critical of President Arroyo's performance and a small majority (53%) distrusting her. These figures do not differ significantly from those recorded in March 2008 (51% and 57%, respectively). On the other hand, 22% of Filipinos are appreciative of the President's work while 19% trust her. Indecision on the matter of presidential performance is expressed by 30% of Filipinos while 28% cannot say if they trust or distrust President Arroyo.
- Across geographic areas and socio-economic classes, indecision figures – whether in terms of performance or trust – are generally consistent with the President's national ratings. However, President Arroyo's disapproval ratings range from 31% in the Visayas to 62% in Mindanao while her approval ratings vary from 14% in Mindanao to 35% in the Visayas. With respect to presidential trust ratings, Visayans are most inclined to trust President Arroyo while those in Mindanao grant her her lowest trust rating (32% versus 12%). As for distrust, it is most marked in Mindanao and least manifest in the Visayas (64% versus 37%).
- While the present overall presidential ratings are essentially unchanged relative to the March 2008 figures, marked movements may be noted in certain sub-groupings. In Metro Manila, President Arroyo's performance and trust ratings are back to their pre-ZTE/NBN issue level (i.e., October 2007) with the President enjoying a 9-percentage point increase in her approval rating as well as an 11-percentage point rise in her trust rating between March and July 2008. Additionally, levels of public disapproval and distrust drop by 21 and 20 percentage points, respectively, among Metro Manilans. Even in Class ABC, there is a 16-percentage point decline in both the disapproval and distrust ratings of the President during this period. In terms of public indecision, Metro Manilans are currently more ambivalent as regards presidential performance and trust in President Arroyo than they were in March 2008 (+12 and +10 percentage points, respectively). The level of public ambivalence among those in Class ABC also goes up by +13 percentage points.

- Additional findings regarding presidential performance ratings. Across other socio-demographic groupings, the President registers approval ratings that do not vary from the overall figure (22%). However, a higher disapproval rating (55%) is granted by those with some high school education or vocational training while those aged 65 years old and above are less critical of presidential performance (39%). As regards indecision levels, they vary from 24% in the 55-64 years old age cohort to 37% among those aged 65 years old and above.
- Between March and July 2008, the overall performance ratings of President Arroyo stay practically the same. As far as approval figures are concerned, the most marked movement is the 9-percentage point improvement in Metro Manila. In contrast, disapproval ratings decline by double-digit margins among college graduates (-11 percentage points), the self-employed (-11 percentage points), those in Class ABC (-16 percentage points), and Metro Manilans (-21 percentage points). Meanwhile, levels of public ambivalence go up among Metro Manila residents (+12 percentage points), the self-employed (+12 percentage points), those belonging to Class ABC (+13 percentage points), and those aged 65 years old and above (+14 percentage points).
- Additional findings regarding presidential trust ratings. The trust and indecision ratings of President Arroyo recorded in the other socio-demographic groupings are generally consistent with the national figures (19% and 28%, respectively). However, when it comes to distrust ratings, a higher figure (60%) is registered among those with some exposure to high school or vocational training and those working in the private sector while distrust is less pronounced among college graduates than Filipinos in general (46% versus 53%). Indecision on the matter of trusting or distrusting President Arroyo is more manifest among females than their male counterparts (33% versus 23%) while higher distrust levels are recorded among males than females (56% versus 49%), those in the youngest age bracket than the oldest age cohort (57% versus 49%), and those with the least exposure to formal education than those with the highest level of educational attainment (55% among those with at best an elementary education versus 46% among college graduates).
- Even as the national trust ratings of President Arroyo remain essentially the same between March and July 2008, there are marked changes in her trust ratings in several socio-demographic groupings. The President enjoys an 11-percentage point improvement in her trust rating in Metro Manila as well as a 13-percentage point gain in the level of trust recorded among farmers/fisherfolks. However, trust ratings drop by 11 percentage points among private sector employees. Indecision levels go up by double-digit margins in Metro Manila (+10 percentage points), the 35-44 years old age group (+11 percentage points), and among those aged 65 years old and above (+15 percentage points). In contrast, an 11-percentage point erosion occurs among those who farm/fish for a living. As for distrust ratings, they go down by double-digit margins among those in Class ABC

(-16 percentage points), college graduates (-17 percentage points), and Metro Manilans (-20 percentage points).

### **PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF SELECTED GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND AGENCIES AS WELL AS THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION**

**H. Among the country's top national government officials, it is Senate President Manuel B. Villar, Jr. who receives the highest approval score (72%) while President Arroyo obtains not only one of the lowest approval ratings (22%) but also the highest disapproval rating (48%). Public indecision is most manifest towards the work done by House Speaker Prospero C. Nograles (39%) and Supreme Court Chief Justice Reynato S. Puno (39%).**

- Additional findings show that Vice-President Noli L. de Castro also enjoys a majority approval rating (59%) and House Speaker Nograles records almost the same approval rating as the President (24% versus 22%). Only Senate President Villar escapes with a single-digit disapproval score (8%) while Filipinos are also least ambivalent as regards his performance (20%).
- The overall performance ratings of these top national officials hardly move between March and July 2008. The only exceptions to this general observation are the 10-percentage point gain in approval enjoyed by Senate President Villar and the 8-percentage point erosion in Supreme Court Chief Justice Puno's disapproval rating.

**I. None of the selected cabinet members and other government officials performance-rated in this survey manages to score a majority approval rating with Makati City Mayor Jejomar C. Binay registering the highest approval score (48%). Aside from the Makati City Mayor, public approval is also the predominant public sentiment only in the case of two other officials – Davao City Mayor Rodrigo R. Duterte (44%) and Department of Education (DepEd) Secretary Jesli A. Lapus (40%).**

- For nine of the 15 cabinet secretaries and other officials included in this survey, indecision is the predominant public sentiment towards their performance in the previous quarter. These are National Food Authority (NFA) Administrator Jessup P. Navarro (37%), Finance Secretary Margarito V. Teves (40%), Government Service Insurance System (GSIS) President Winston F. Garcia (40%), Agriculture Secretary Arthur C. Yap (41%), Defense Secretary Gilbert C. Teodoro (41%), Executive Secretary Eduardo R. Ermita (41%), Energy Secretary Angelo T. Reyes (41%), Energy Regulatory Commission (ERC) Chairperson Rodolfo B. Albano, Jr. (41%), and Quezon City Mayor Feliciano R. Belmonte, Jr. (42%).
- Three government officials score either nearly or exactly the same approval and indecision ratings. In the case of Metropolitan Manila Development Authority (MMDA) Chairperson Bayani F. Fernando, 36% of Filipinos either appreciate his

work or are unable to say whether they approve or disapprove of his performance. On the other hand, almost the same percentages of Filipinos either approve of the performance of Tourism Secretary Joseph Ace H. Durano and Social Work Secretary Esperanza I. Cabral or express indecision on the matter (34% to 36% versus 39% to 40%).

- As regards disapproval, Filipinos are most critical of GSIS President Garcia (34%) while they grant Makati City Mayor Binay the lowest disapproval rating (16%). The disapproval scores of the other government officials performance-rated in this survey do not vary much from each other.
- Of those performance-rated in July 2008, only eight were included in Pulse Asia's March 2008 *Ulat ng Bayan* survey. During this period, the overall performance ratings of these eight government officials remain generally constant.

**J. Thirteen of the members of the Philippine Senate post majority approval ratings with Senator Francis Joseph G. Escudero (79%) and Senator Loren Legarda (78%) being the most appreciated senators. In contrast, Filipinos are most critical of the legislative performance of Senator Manuel M. Lapid (28%) and most ambivalent towards the work done by Senator Richard J. Gordon (40%).**

- In addition to Senators Escudero and Legarda, the others who enjoy majority approval scores are Senator Manuel A. Roxas II (74%), Senate President Villar (72%), Senator Francis N. Pangilinan (67%), Senator Benigno C. Aquino III (64%), Senator Alan Peter S. Cayetano (64%), Senator Panfilo M. Lacson (63%), Senator Jinggoy Estrada (63%), Senator Pia S. Cayetano (62%), Senator Aquilino Q. Pimentel, Jr. (57%), Senator Ramon Revilla, Jr. (53%), and Senator Jamby A.S. Madrigal (52%).
- Near majority approval ratings are obtained by Senator Edgardo Angara (50%), Senator Antonio F. Trillanes IV (48%), Senator Miriam Defensor-Santiago (46%), Senator Gregorio B. Honasan (45%), Senator Joker P. Arroyo (44%), Senator Juan Ponce Enrile (44%), and Senator Rodolfo G. Biazon (44%).
- Three senators record almost or exactly the same approval and indecision ratings. These are Senator Juan Miguel F. Zubiri (41% versus 36%), Senator Gordon (41% versus 40%), and Senator Lapid (36% versus 36%).
- With respect to disapproval ratings, single-digit figures are registered by Senators Escudero, Roxas, Legarda, Villar, and Pangilinan (6% to 9%). As for indecision figures, the lowest rating is posted by Senators Escudero and Legarda (15%).
- Among the 18 senators performance-rated in both the March and July 2008 surveys, only Senate President Villar records an improvement in his overall approval rating (+10 percentage points). In contrast, the respective approval ratings of Senator Trillanes (-7 percentage points), Senator Enrile (-7 percentage

points), Senator Gordon (-8 percentage points), Senator Pangilinan (-9 percentage points), Senator Defensor-Santiago (-10 percentage points), and Senator Madrigal (-13 percentage points) decline between March and July 2008).

- While there are no marked movements in the disapproval ratings of these senators, public ambivalence as regards the performance of Senator Trillanes (+7 percentage points), Senator Enrile (+8 percentage points), Senator Madrigal (+9 percentage points), Senator Gordon (+11 percentage points), and Senator Defensor-Santiago (+12 percentage points) becomes more pronounced between March and July 2008.

**K. Only five of the 20 government agencies included in the present survey are able to obtain majority approval ratings – Department of Social Welfare and Development (65%), Department of Education (63%), Department of Health (61%), Social Security System (59%), and University of the Philippines (55%).**

- Three other government agencies manage to score near majority approval ratings. These are the Philippine National Police (49%), Armed Forces of the Philippines (48%), and National Food Authority (45%). On the other hand, almost the same approval and indecision ratings are recorded by the Supreme Court (39% versus 37%), Senate (34% versus 40%), Department of Tourism (41% versus 38%), Department of Agriculture (37% versus 35%), Government Service Insurance System (42% versus 37%), and MMDA (38% versus 35%).
- Public indecision is the predominant sentiment towards the performance of the House of Representatives (40%), Department of National Defense (42%), and Securities and Exchange Commission (46%). Meanwhile, practically or exactly the same indecision and disapproval ratings are registered by the ERC (40% versus 35%), Department of Energy (38% versus 32%), and National Power Corporation (35% versus 35%).
- Half of the government agencies performance-rated in July 2008 were also included in the March 2008 survey. Among them, it is only the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) that enjoys an increase in its approval rating (+8 percentage points). Conversely, public approval for the Department of Tourism (-7 percentage points), Department of Agriculture (-11 percentage points), and National Power Corporation (-12 percentage points) erodes between March and July 2008.
- With respect to disapproval ratings, the National Power Corporation (NAPOCOR) registers a 7-percentage point rise in its overall rating while there is a 9-percentage point decline in the national rating of the AFP between March and July 2008. There are no pronounced movements in the indecision ratings of these ten selected government agencies during this period.

**L. The Arroyo administration fails to registers a majority approval rating on any of the 12 national issues on which it is performance-rated in this survey. In contrast, it scores majority disapproval ratings on three issues – eradicating graft and corruption (51%), reducing poverty (54%), and controlling inflation (57%). For 31% to 58% of Filipinos, these three issues require the immediate attention of the national administration.**

- In addition to these issues, public disapproval is also the predominant sentiment among Filipinos towards the national administration's efforts to increase the pay of workers (40%), restore public trust in government and its officials (42%), improve the state of the national economy (43%), and eradicate political killings (43%).
- Filipinos appear unable to make up their minds as regards the Arroyo administration's initiatives to fight criminality, improve the national peace situation, and stop environmental degradation. The national administration records essentially the same approval, indecision, and disapproval ratings on these issues.
- While the present dispensation posts nearly the same approval and indecision ratings (35% versus 36%) on the issue of encouraging new investments in the country, it registers almost the same indecision and disapproval ratings (33% versus 38%) on the issue of providing the Filipino public access to affordable and dependable sources of electricity.
- Five of the issues on which the Arroyo administration records big plurality to small majority disapproval ratings (40% to 57%) are considered as urgent national concerns by 31% to 58% of Filipinos. More particularly, the Arroyo administration's highest disapproval rating (57%) is recorded on the most often-cited urgent national concern – controlling the spiraling costs of basic goods and services (58%).
- Nonetheless, there are some improvements in the national administration's ratings between March and July 2008. Levels of public approval go up on the issues of increasing workers' pay (+8 percentage points), controlling inflation (+8 percentage points), restoring public trust in government and its officials (+8 percentage points), eradicating political killings (+9 percentage points), eradicating graft and corruption (+9 percentage points), and reducing poverty (+10 percentage points). On the other hand, indecision becomes more pronounced as regards the Arroyo administration's efforts to eradicate political killings (+7 percentage points).
- The Arroyo administration's disapproval ratings decline on nine of the 12 issues probed in this survey. Double-digit erosions are recorded on the issues of controlling inflation (-10 percentage points), increasing workers' pay (-12 percentage points), restoring public trust in government and its officials (-12

percentage points), eradicating graft and corruption (-15 percentage points), and eradicating political killings (-16 percentage points). The issues on which disapproval ratings stay practically unchanged are stopping environmental degradation (-5 percentage points), providing the people access to affordable and dependable electric power (-3 percentage points), and national economic recovery (-2 percentage points).

### **TRUST RATINGS OF SELECTED PUBLIC FIGURES AND GROUPS**

**M. Only six of the 19 personalities trust-rated in Pulse Asia's July 2008 survey are able to obtain majority trust ratings and among them, five are members of the Philippine Senate – Senator Escudero (75%), Senator Legarda (71%), Senator Roxas (69%), Senate President Villar (65%), and Senator Lacson (56%). The only other public figure to score a majority trust rating is Vice-President de Castro (53%). As for former President Joseph E. Estrada, public trust is also the predominant sentiment towards him with 44% of Filipinos trusting him.**

- While Senator Madrigal (44% versus 39%), and Makati City Mayor Binay (39% versus 42%) record nearly the same trust and indecision ratings, almost the same percentages of Filipinos express either indecision or distrust towards House Speaker Nograles (41% versus 35%) and former Representative Prospero A. Pichay, Jr. (44% versus 38%).
- The other personalities included in this survey post big plurality to near majority indecision ratings. These are Ms. Judy Ann Santos (41%), Ms. Claudine Barreto (41%), Engr. Rodolfo Lozada, Jr. (43%), AFP Chief of Staff Lt. Gen. Alexander Yano (44%), former House Speaker Jose C. de Venecia, Jr. (46%), Agriculture Secretary Yap (47%), and GSIS President Garcia (47%).
- Among the 19 public figures trust-rated in this survey, only President Arroyo obtains a majority distrust rating with 53% of Filipinos distrusting her. On the other hand, single-digit distrust scores are granted by Filipinos to Senator Escudero (7%), Senator Legarda (7%), Senator Roxas (7%), and Senate President Villar (8%).
- Of the 13 personalities trust-rated in March and July 2008, only Senate President Villar enjoys a 7-percentage point gain in his overall trust rating. In contrast, the ratings of former Speaker de Venecia and Engr. Lozada decline by 9 and 21 percentage points, respectively. Additionally, the overall distrust rating of Engr. Lozada goes up by 9 percentage points while that of House Speaker Nograles drop by 7 percentage points.
- In terms of indecision ratings, higher figures are recorded by former House Speaker de Venecia (+7 percentage points), Senator Lacson (+7 percentage points), former President Estrada (+9 percentage points), Makati City Mayor

Binay (+10 percentage points), and Engr. Lozada (+10 percentage points) in July 2008 than in March 2008.

**N. Nine selected public groups are trust-rated in the current survey. Among them, two groups gain majority trust ratings – *Bantay Bata* Foundation (73%) and Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical, and Astronomical Services Administration (51%). In contrast, the Lopez Group of Companies (31%) and Manila Electric Company (32%) emerge as the most distrusted groups.**

- Public ambivalence is the predominant sentiment towards the Manila Electric Company (44%), Senate (45%), House of Representatives (45%), Ayala Group of Companies (47%), and Lopez Group of Companies (47%). Indecision and distrust are least manifest in the case of the *Bantay Bata* Foundation (20% and 6%, respectively).
- In the case of the Supreme Court, almost the same percentages of Filipinos express either trust or indecision (36% versus 42%) towards the judicial body. The same observation holds true in the case of the Philippine National Police (PNP) with 42% of Filipinos trusting the government agency and 36% being unable to say whether they trust or distrust the PNP.
- Six of these public groups were also trust-rated by Pulse Asia in March 2008. Among them, only the PNP registers an improvement in its overall trust rating (+9 percentage points) and overall distrust rating (-12 percentage points). On the other hand, the trust ratings of the Ayala Group of Companies and Lopez Group of Companies erode by 7 and 11 percentage points between March and July 2008. Furthermore, the overall indecision rating of the latter increases by 11 percentage points.

#### **PROBES ON THE STATE OF THE NATION ADDRESSES (SONAs) OF PRESIDENT GLORIA MACAPAGAL-ARROYO**

**O. Most Filipinos (60%) report awareness of the previous State of the Nation Addresses (SONAs) of President Arroyo with near to big majorities (48% to 87%) across geographic areas and socio-economic classes being aware of such. Awareness levels have been generally constant since July 2005 (59% to 65%), the year Pulse Asia began probing this issue.**

- As regards the truthfulness of President Arroyo's past SONAs, almost the same percentages of those aware of these either do not consider them to be truthful or are undecided on the truthfulness of these speeches (46% versus 41%). This same pattern may be observed in Metro Manila (44% versus 40%), the rest of Luzon (47% versus 42%), and Classes ABC (41% versus 42%) and D (46% versus 42%). In the Visayas, a near majority (47%) expresses indecision on the matter while in Mindanao (53%) and Class E (49%), the predominant sentiment is one of untruthfulness on the part of President Arroyo. In contrast, only 13% of those

aware of President Arroyo's past SONAs are of the opinion that these previous speeches had been truthful.

- With respect to the President's July 2008 SONA, 46% cannot say if this speech will be truthful or not truthful, 40% are skeptical as regards its truthfulness, and 14% say it will be truthful. In Classes D and E, respondents are divided between indecision (43% to 47%) and untruthfulness (41% to 42%) while a near majority of those in Class ABC (49%) are ambivalent on the matter. Across geographic areas, public indecision is the predominant sentiment in Metro Manila, the rest of Luzon, and the Visayas (45% to 52%) but in Mindanao, 50% of respondents expect the July 2008 SONA to be far from the truth.
- Between July 2007 and July 2008, levels of public indecision as regards the President's previous and forthcoming SONAs decline by 11 and 9 percentage points, respectively. Additionally, the percentages of those who believe that these speeches of President Arroyo will not be truthful go up by 11 to 14 percentage points during this period. Year-on-year, there is hardly any movement in the percentages of those who believe in the truthfulness of the President's past and forthcoming SONAs.

### **PROBES ON THE OIL AND ELECTRICITY CRISES**

**P. For a big majority of Filipinos (71%), the national government can do something to control oil prices. On the other hand, about a quarter (27%) expresses a contrary opinion because oil prices in the Philippines are based on world market prices.**

- Among those of the opinion that the Philippine government can do something about oil prices, 29% believe this to be true if oil price regulation will be returned to the control of the government, 24% say the government can control oil prices if it reduces the taxes imposed on oil products, and 18% think the national government should seriously implement the relevant programs or give incentives to producers of natural or alternative sources of energy or fuel.
- For the most part, the percentages recorded across geographic areas and socio-economic classes are consistent with the national figures. Nonetheless, it may be noted that Visayans (as compared to Filipinos in general) are less inclined to believe that returning oil price regulation to the government would allow it to control oil prices (21% versus 29%). A lower level of agreement with the view that the national government can do something to control oil prices if it reduces the taxes imposed on oil products is posted in Mindanao relative to the Philippines as a whole (16% versus 24%). On the other hand, while 27% of Filipinos believe that the Philippine government cannot do anything about oil prices because these are determined by world market prices, a bigger percentage of Visayans (41%) shares the same view.

**Q. On the matter of the main source of the increase in electricity charges, about four in ten Filipinos (37%) cite taxation by the government – down by 11 percentage points since March 2006 but practically the same as the July 2005 figure (36%). Taxation by the government is the primary reason mentioned in almost all geographic areas and socio-economic groupings – with the exception of Metro Manila and Class ABC.**

- On the other hand, nearly the same percentages of Filipinos attribute the increase in electricity charges to the increase in the charges of the Manila Electric Company (MERALCO) and electrical cooperatives (23%), independent power producers (22%), and NAPOCOR (18%). The percentage of those citing the increase in the charges of independent power producers (IPPs) and NAPOCOR are generally the same between March 2006 and July 2008. However, there is an 8-percentage point rise in the percentage of Filipinos citing the increase in the charges of MERALCO as the main reason why electricity charges have risen of late.

**R. Amidst proposals being made by some sectors for the national government to take over some major industries, 32% of Filipinos are of the opinion that while the timing for such a take over may not be right, the people should nonetheless be prepared in case government does take over the management of such industries. This is the opinion of pluralities (32% to 38%) across geographic areas and socio-economic classes – except in the Visayas and Class D.**

- While 26% of Filipinos think it is only right for the national government to manage some major industries in the country, 23% hold a contrary opinion as they believe that the government cannot be relied on to manage any business efficiently. In the Visayas, nearly the same percentages of respondents express agreement with these views (26% to 29%) while in Class D, almost the same percentages either see the need for government to manage major industries in the country or think that now is not the time for such a take over but the people should still be prepared in case a take over does take place (26% versus 30%).
- Additionally, 14% of Filipinos are cautious about the possibility of the national government taking over major industries and using it as a means to attack its political opponents and 5% believe that the government can be relied on to run these industries efficiently should it decide to take over their management as part of a declaration of national emergency in the country.

### **PROBES ON GOVERNMENT SUBSIDIES FOR THE FILIPINO POOR**

**S. When asked whether they received any form of government subsidy from the national administration in the last three months, 55% of Filipinos replied in the affirmative while 45% did not get any subsidy at all. And for about the same percentages of Filipinos, the Arroyo administration is granting different subsidies to the poor either as part of its politicking for the May 2010 elections**

or because it is the government's responsibility to give such kind of assistance to the poor (35% versus 30%).

- Overall, 49% of Filipinos bought NFA rice at the subsidized price of ₱ 18.25 per kilo, 9% availed of the ₱ 500 one-time subsidy to MERALCO customers, 6% benefited from the "Food-for-School Program" of the DepEd, and 2% received a ₱ 1,500 subsidy given to farmers to help them purchase fertilizer. On the other hand, 43% of Filipinos have not received any of these subsidies while 2% either refused to say or did not know whether or not they have received any of these subsidies from the Arroyo administration. Across geographic areas and socio-economic classes, majorities in the rest of Luzon (53%), Class E (58%), and Mindanao (73%) were able to buy rice at a subsidized price while majorities in Class ABC (59%) and the Visayas (73%) did not receive any of these subsidies in the past three months.
- In addition to the above reasons cited by Filipinos as the national administration's primary motivation for granting subsidies to the poor, nearly a quarter (24%) says these subsidies are being given by the Arroyo administration to help the poor particularly during difficult times while one in ten Filipinos (10%) thinks that by granting subsidies to the poor, any conflict arising from severe and widespread poverty in the country may be averted. Across geographic areas and socio-economic groupings, the percentages citing the different reasons do not vary significantly from the national figures.

## **PROBES ON THE MAY 2010 NATIONAL ELECTIONS**

**T. If the May 2010 presidential elections were held today, Vice-President de Castro would find himself as the winner with 22% of Filipinos electing him as the country's next president. Landing in second place with almost the same overall voter preferences are former President Estrada (16%), Senator Escudero (14%), Senator Legarda (14%), and Senate President Villar (12%). The other probable presidential candidates for the May 2010 elections included in the present survey register single-digit levels of electoral support. Meanwhile, 4% of Filipinos have no preferred presidential candidate at present.**

- Across geographic areas, Vice-President de Castro leads in the rest of Luzon (22%) and the Visayas (31%). In Mindanao, the favored presidential bets are Vice-President de Castro (24%) and former President Estrada (22%). Among Metro Manilans, Senator Escudero (18%) and Senate President Villar (16%) are the top presidential bets. With respect to socio-economic classes, those in Classes D and E prefer Vice-President de Castro (24%) over the other probable presidential candidates while in Class ABC, Senator Escudero enjoys the highest voter preference (20%).

**U. In the event that their favored candidate for the presidency does not run in May 2010, 21% of those with a first-choice for the position would elect Senator**

**Legarda instead. Three other individuals record double-digit second-choice presidential voter preferences – Senate President Villar (16%), Senator Escudero (14%), and Vice-President de Castro (13%). Single-digit second-choice voter preferences are posted by the other personalities whose presidential voter preferences are probed by Pulse Asia in July 2008. Out of those with a stated preference for president in May 2010, 5% do not have an alternative presidential bet.**

- Senator Legarda enjoys the highest second-choice voter preference in Mindanao (21%), Class E (22%), the rest of Luzon (23%), and Class ABC (24%). In the Visayas and Class D, the lawmaker records almost the same voter preferences as Senate President Villar (21% versus 22% in the former and 21% versus 18% in the latter). And in Metro Manila, second-choice votes are divided among Senator Legarda (18%), Senate President Villar (16%), Senator Escudero (15%), Vice-President de Castro (12%), Senator Roxas (10%), Senator Lacson (9%), and former President Estrada (7%).

**V. With respect to the vice-presidential race, there would be a tight race for the post between Senator Escudero (25%) and Senator Legarda (23%) if the May 2010 elections were conducted now. Senator Pangilinan would find himself in third place (11%) while seven other probable vice-presidential candidates would score single-digit voter preferences ranging from 3% to 9%. In July 2008, less than one in ten Filipinos (7%) does not identify a favored vice-presidential candidate.**

- Across geographic areas and socio-economic classes, a close fight for the vice-presidency between Senators Escudero and Legarda may be noted in the rest of Luzon (22% versus 21%), Visayas (25% versus 27%), Mindanao (25% versus 27%), and Classes D (25% versus 24%) and E (19% versus 23%). Metro Manilans favor Senator Escudero over Senator Legarda (31% versus 20%). The same pattern may be observed in Class ABC with Senator Escudero posting a voter preference of 35% versus the 17% of Senator Legarda.

**W. In case their original choice for vice-president does not participate in the May 2010 elections, 21% of Filipinos would back the candidacy of Senator Legarda instead. On the other hand, 17% identify Senator Escudero as their alternative candidate while 15% would support Senator Pangilinan instead. Another probable vice-presidential candidate – Senator Jose Estrada (10%) – also registers a double-digit second-choice voter preference. The other individuals whose vice-presidential chances are probed in this survey record single-digit second-choice voter preferences. Among Filipinos with a first-choice for vice-president, 6% would not vote for any of the probable vice-presidential candidates included in the current survey if their original bet opts not to run for the post.**

- While Senator Legarda is the favored alternative candidate for the vice-presidency in the Visayas (24%), Metro Manilans prefer to vote for Senator Escudero (25%) instead should their original choice for the position not run in May 2010. In the rest of Luzon and Mindanao, Senators Legarda and Escudero register almost the same second-choice voter preferences (20% versus 17% in the rest of Luzon and 19% versus 18% in Mindanao). Among socio-economic classes, there is a three-way tie for second-choice votes in Class ABC among Senator Legarda (19%), Senator Pangilinan (19%), and Senator Escudero (21%). The same pattern may be observed in Class D – Senator Pangilinan (16%), Senator Escudero (16%), and Senator Legarda (21%). In Class E, the contest is between Senators Legarda and Escudero (22% versus 18%).

**X. There is already a high level of public interest in the May 2010 senatorial elections with Filipinos identifying a mean of nine and a median of 11 – out of a maximum of 12 – of their preferred candidates for senator. Mean figures across sub-groupings range from seven in rural Luzon to ten in all areas of the Visayas, rural Mindanao, and the 18-24 years old age cohort. In the meantime, median figures vary from eight in rural Luzon and among those aged 65 years old and above to 12 in all areas of the Visayas, Mindanao and particularly its rural parts, Classes ABC and D, and among males, those aged 18-24 and 35-44 years old, those with at least some high school education or vocational training, and those who are employed, more specifically private sector employees and the self-employed.**

**Y. Three re-electionist senators would find themselves sharing the top spot in the senatorial race if the May 2010 elections were held today and these are Senator Pia S. Cayetano (48.2%), Senator Estrada (47.3%), and Senator Roxas (46.0%). The overall voter preferences of these lawmakers would land them anywhere between 1<sup>st</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> places among the 60 individuals included in this survey's senatorial probe. There are 11 other individuals with a statistical chance of winning in the senatorial contest. On the other hand, 6.6% of Filipinos do not express electoral support for any of the individuals whose senatorial voter preferences are probed in July 2008.**

- Closely behind the frontrunners is Senator Franklin Drilon (44.1%) with a statistical ranking of 1<sup>st</sup> to 5<sup>th</sup> places. Completing the top five is Atty. Aquilino L. Pimentel (39.0%) who ranks anywhere from 4<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> places. Another re-electionist who stands a good chance of winning again is Senator Defensor-Santiago whose overall voter preferences of 37.2% translates to a ranking of 5<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> places. Sharing the 5<sup>th</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup> places are former Senator Sergio Osmeña III (35.6%), National Economic Development Authority (NEDA) Chairperson Ralph G. Recto (35.6%), Senator Ramon Revilla, Jr. (34.6%), and Senator Madrigal (34.5%). Completing the list of probable winners are former Senator Ramon B. Magsaysay, Jr. (30.6%), Dangerous Drugs Board Chairperson Vicente C. Sotto III (26.5%), Senator Juan Ponce Enrile (26.3%), and Makati City Mayor Binay (25.2%).

## MISCELLANEOUS PROBES

**Z. Additional probes show that: (1) public opinion is divided on the matter of whether or not the Philippines is run by the elite; (2) small majorities do not see the necessity of imposing martial law in the country today (59%) and do not think the Philippines is hopeless (56%); and (3) a big plurality of Filipinos (44%) would not migrate to another country even if it were possible for them to do so.**

- On political efficacy. While 35% of Filipinos agree that the country is controlled by a few and this is a situation that ordinary citizens cannot do anything about, 37% think otherwise. The rest (27%) expresses indecision on the matter. Across geographic areas and socio-economic classes, indecision levels do not differ much from the overall figure. However, levels of agreement with the view that the Philippines is run by a powerful few range from 27% in the Visayas to 44% in the best-off Class ABC. Moreover, there is a higher level of agreement in this economically privileged grouping than in the poorer ones (44% in Class ABC versus 32% to 35% in Classes D and E). Conversely, Visayans (45%) are most inclined to disagree with the proposition and the lowest level of disagreement is recorded in Class ABC (32%).
- On martial law. For almost six in ten Filipinos (59%), there is no need to impose martial law in the country now. On the other hand, 14% are of the opinion that it may be necessary to have martial law in the Philippines today while 26% are ambivalent on the issue. Between March and July 2008, indecision levels go up by 13 percentage points while the percentage of those who do not think it is necessary to impose martial law in the Philippines at present drops by 10 percentage points.
- Levels of agreement with the need to have martial law in the Philippines today recorded across geographic areas and socio-economic groupings do not vary significantly from the national figure. However, when it comes to indecision, figures range from 16% in the Visayas to 33% in the rest of Luzon. As for disagreement, those in the Visayas (73%) are more inclined to disagree with the necessity of imposing martial law in the country now while disagreement is least pronounced in the rest of Luzon (50%).
- On hopelessness. A small majority of Filipinos (56%) continues to believe in the Philippines as they express disagreement with the view that the country is hopeless. However, 15% of Filipinos have given up hope for the country while 29% are unable to say whether or not the Philippines is hopeless. There is an 11-percentage point increase in indecision levels as well as a 12-percentage point erosion in levels of disagreement between March and July 2008.
- While Visayans are less likely to see the Philippines as hopeless compared to Filipinos in general (8% versus 15%), indecision on the matter is less pronounced

in the poorest Class E than in the Philippines as a whole (21% versus 29%). As for disagreement with the view that the Philippines is a hopeless case, Visayans are most inclined to disagree (70%) while the lowest level of disagreement is posted in the rest of Luzon (49%).

- On inclination to migrate. Presently, 44% of Filipinos are not inclined to migrate to another country while 22% would move to another country if given the chance and 33% are undecided on the matter. Public ambivalence becomes more pronounced (+17 percentage points) between March and July 2008. Also during this period, the percentage of those who are not inclined to migrate declines by 19 percentage points.
- Metro Manilans (30%) and those in Class ABC (32%) are most inclined to migrate to another country. Moreover, inclination to migrate is more manifest in the best-off socio-economic grouping than in the poorer ones (32% in Class ABC versus 19% to 22% in Classes D and E). Indecision levels are generally consistent with the overall figure but disagreement levels range from 34% in Metro Manila to 53% in the Visayas. A high level of disagreement (i.e., compared to the national level of 44%) may also be noted in Mindanao (51%).

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## SELECTED TABLES AND CHARTS

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# **ULAT NG BAYAN SURVEY**

## **(July 1 – 14, 2008 / Philippines)**

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# **ECONOMIC INDICATORS**

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**Table 1**  
**ECONOMIC INDICATORS**  
 October 2007 to July 2008 / Philippines and NCR

Economic Indicators	Philippines			NCR		
	Oct07	Mar08	Jul08	Oct07	Mar08	Jul08
<b>POVERTY SELF-RATING</b>						
Very Poor	5%	6%	9%	4%	7%	4%
Poor	63	64	63	38	38	50
On the line	18	14	21	25	20	26
Well-off/Wealthy	14	15	6	33	34	20
<b>MEDIAN OVERALL POVERTY THRESHOLDS (in pesos)</b>						
Total Households	10,000	10,000	10,000	20,000	15,000	20,000
Very Poor/Poor	10,000	10,000	10,000	15,000	15,000	20,000
On the line	15,000	10,000	10,000	30,000	25,000	30,000
Well-off/Wealthy	12,000	15,000	20,000	20,000	15,000	30,000
<b>MEDIAN FOOD POVERTY THRESHOLDS (in pesos)</b>						
Total Households	5,000	5,000	5,000	8,000	6,000	10,000
Very Poor/Poor	5,000	5,000	5,000	6,000	5,000	8,000
On the line	6,000	5,000	6,000	10,000	10,000	12,000
Well-off/Wealthy	6,000	6,000	10,000	10,000	7,000	10,000
<b>PERSONAL QUALITY OF LIFE NOW COMPARED TO LAST YEAR</b>						
Gainers (Better now)	14	10	7	15	12	12
Same as then	40	31	17	49	36	30
Losers (Worse now)	46	59	75	36	53	58
Net Gainers**	- 32	- 49	- 68	- 21	- 41	- 46
<b>EXPECTED CHANGE IN PERSONAL QUALITY OF LIFE BY NEXT YEAR</b>						
Optimist (Better than now)	24	22	12	30	33	17
Same as now	45	41	23	41	42	36
Pessimist (Worse than now)	30	37	64	29	26	48
Net Optimist**	- 6	- 15	- 52	+ 1	+ 7	- 31
<b>NATIONAL QUALITY OF LIFE NOW COMPARED TO LAST YEAR</b>						
Gainers (Better now)	4	6	3	6	3	7
Same as then	35	23	12	32	29	21
Losers (Worse now)	61	71	84	62	67	72
Net Gainers*	- 57	- 65	- 81	- 56	- 64	- 65
<b>EXPECTED CHANGE IN NATIONAL QUALITY OF LIFE BY NEXT YEAR</b>						
Optimist (Better than now)	13	13	4	14	12	5
Same as now	41	34	16	36	43	25
Pessimist (Worse than now)	46	52	79	50	44	69
Net Optimist**	- 33	- 39	- 75	- 36	- 32	- 64

Notes: (1) \*NET GAINERS = % Gainers minus % Losers.

(2) \*\*NET OPTIMIST = % Optimist minus % Pessimist.

**Table 2**  
**ECONOMIC INDICATORS**  
 July 1 - 14, 2008 / Philippines and NCR

<b>POVERTY SELF-RATING</b>	<b>RP</b>	<b>NCR</b>
Very Poor	9%	4%
Poor	63	50
On the line	21	26
Well-off/Wealthy	6	20
<b>MEDIAN OVERALL POVERTY THRESHOLDS (in pesos)</b>		
Total Households	10,000	20,000
Very Poor/Poor	10,000	20,000
On the line	10,000	30,000
Well-off/Wealthy	20,000	30,000
<b>MEDIAN FOOD POVERTY THRESHOLDS (in pesos)</b>		
Total Households	5,000	10,000
Very Poor/Poor	5,000	8,000
On the line	6,000	12,000
Well-off/Wealthy	10,000	10,000
<b>PERSONAL QUALITY OF LIFE NOW COMPARED TO LAST YEAR</b>		
Gainers (Better now)	7	12
Same as then	17	30
Losers (Worse now)	75	58
Net Gainers*	- 68	- 46
<b>EXPECTED CHANGE IN PERSONAL QUALITY OF LIFE BY NEXT YEAR</b>		
Optimist (Better than now)	12	17
Same as now	23	36
Pessimist (Worse than now)	64	48
Net Optimist**	- 52	- 31
<b>NATIONAL QUALITY OF LIFE NOW COMPARED TO LAST YEAR</b>		
Gainers (Better now)	3	7
Same as then	12	21
Losers (Worse now)	84	72
Net Gainers*	- 81	- 65
<b>EXPECTED CHANGE IN NATIONAL QUALITY OF LIFE BY NEXT YEAR</b>		
Optimist (Better than now)	4	5
Same as now	16	25
Pessimist (Worse than now)	79	69
Net Optimist**	- 75	- 64

Notes: (1) \* NET GAINERS = % Gainers minus % Losers

(2) \*\* NET OPTIMIST = % Optimist minus % Pessimist

**Table 3**  
**POVERTY SELF-RATING**  
 July 1 - 14, 2008 / Philippines  
 (Row Percent)

Demographic variables	(Sample Percentage)	Very Poor	Poor	On the Line	Well-off/ Wealthy
Total Philippines	(100%)	9	63	21	6
NCR	(14%)	4	50	26	20
Balance Luzon	(44%)	9	60	26	5
Urban	(21%)	6	49	37	8
Rural	(23%)	12	70	16	2
Visayas	(20%)	10	70	14	6
Urban	(7%)	7	67	16	10
Rural	(13%)	11	71	13	4
Mindanao	(23%)	13	72	14	2
Urban	(7%)	11	73	16	0
Rural	(15%)	14	71	13	2
Total Urban	(49%)	6	55	28	10
Total Rural	(51%)	12	71	14	3
Class ABC	(9%)	0	33	39	28
TOTAL D	(68%)	7	67	21	5
D1 (owns res'l lot)	(44%)	6	65	23	5
D2 (does not own res'l lot)	(23%)	8	69	17	5
E	(24%)	20	66	13	1

Q4. Saan ninyo ilalagay ang inyong pamilya sa kard na ito?

RANDOMIZED PRESENTATION OF SHOWCARDS A & B:

SHOWCARD A:

MAHIRAP NA MAHIRAP
MAHIRAP
-----
MAY KAYA
MAYKAYANG-MAYKAYA O MAYAMAN

MAY KAYANG-MAY KAYA O MAYAMAN
MAY KAYA
-----
MAHIRAP
MAHIRAP NA MAHIRAP

Actual size: 1/4 size of an 8 1/2" by 11" bond paper

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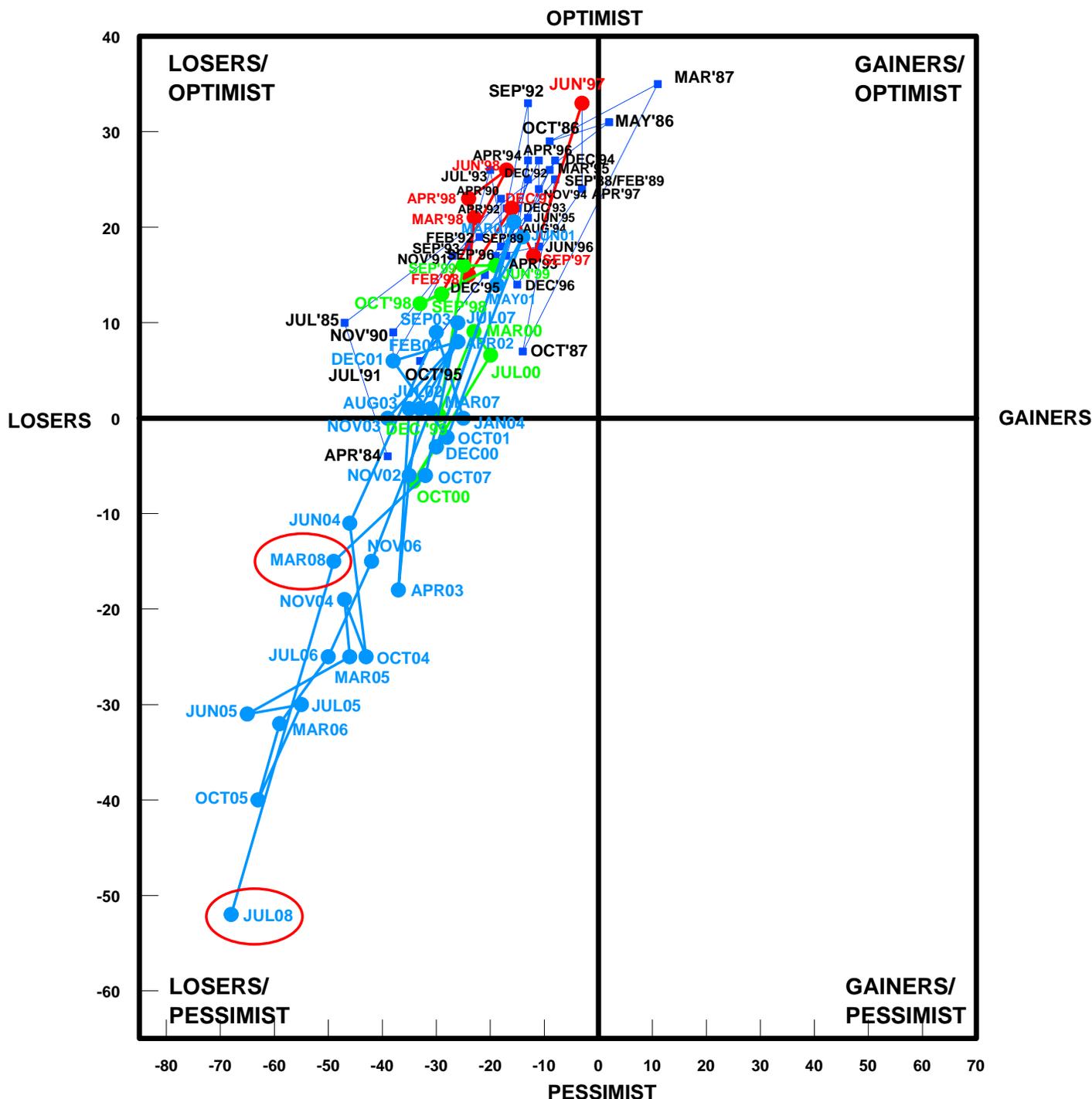
# QUALITY OF LIFE

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### Chart 1

## CHANGES IN THE RESPONDENTS' PERSONAL QUALITY OF LIFE

### April 1984 to July 2008 / Philippines



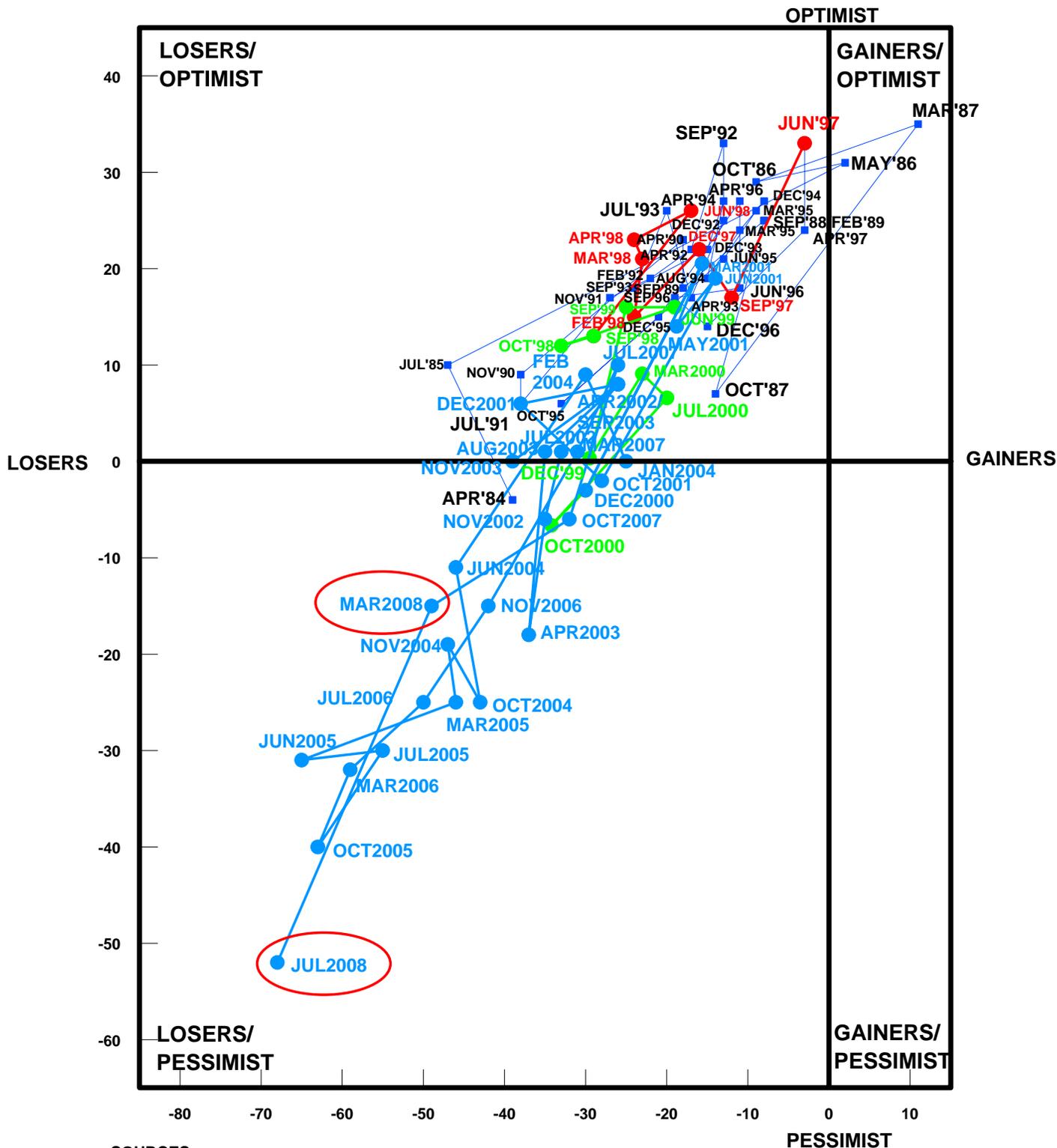
**SOURCES:**

April 1984: Development Academy of the Philippines (DAP); July 1985: Bishop Businessmen Conference (BBC);  
 May 1986 - October 1987: Social Weather Stations/Ateneo de Manila University (SWS/AdMU);  
 March 1988 - October 1998: Social Weather Stations; June 1999 - July 2008: Pulse Asia, Inc.

## Chart 2

### CHANGES IN THE RESPONDENTS' PERSONAL QUALITY OF LIFE

April 1984 to July 2008 / Philippines



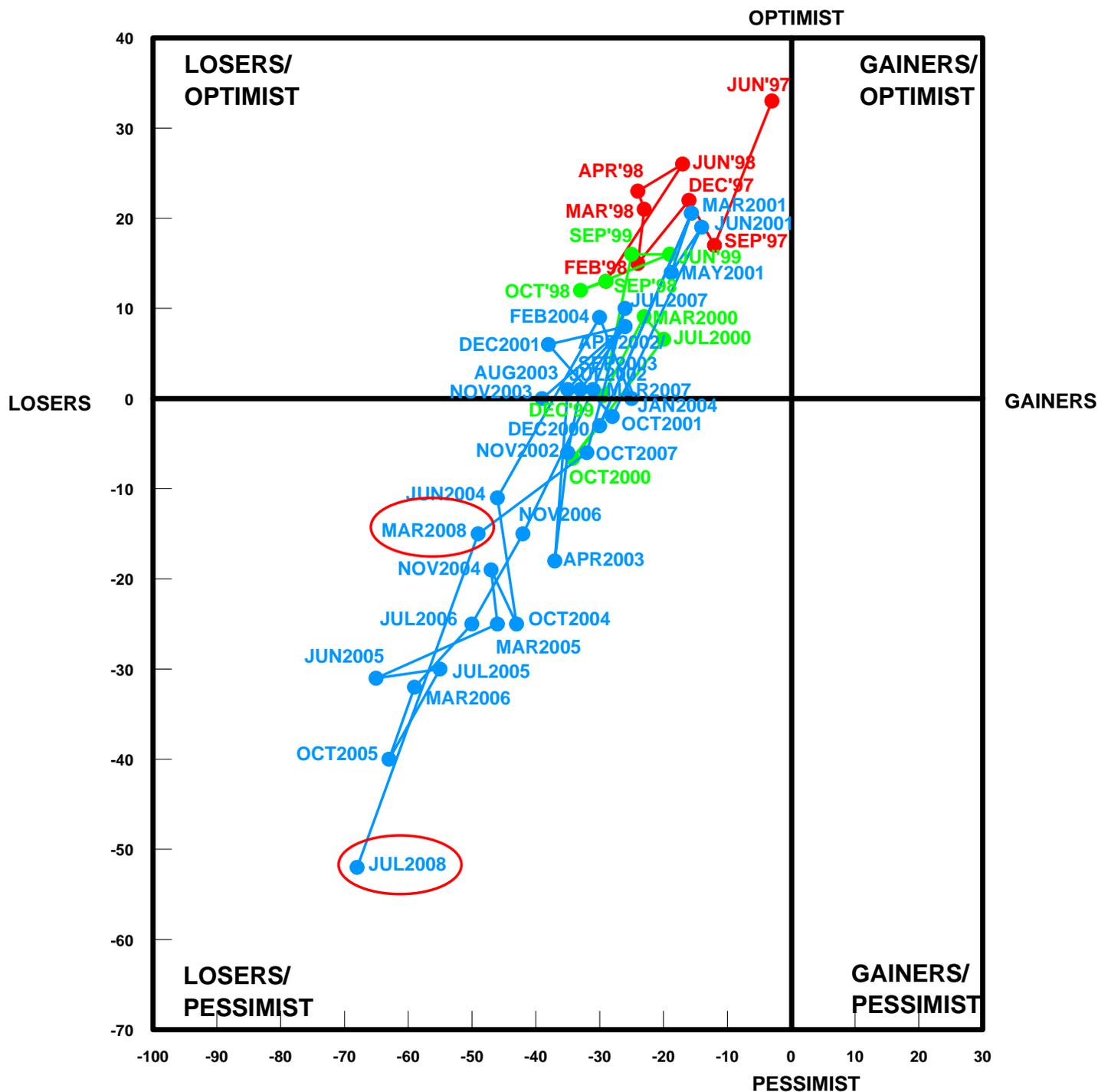
**SOURCES:**

April 1984: Development Academy of the Philippines (DAP); July 1985: Bishop Businessmen Conference (BBC);  
 May 1986 - October 1987: Social Weather Stations/Ateneo de Manila University (SWS/AdMU);  
 March 1988 - October 1998: Social Weather Stations; June 1999 - July 2008: Pulse Asia, Inc.

### Chart 3

## CHANGES IN THE RESPONDENTS' PERSONAL QUALITY OF LIFE

June 1997 to July 2008 / Philippines



**SOURCES:**

June 1997 - October 1998: Social Weather Stations; June 1999 - July 2008: Pulse Asia, Inc.

**Table 4**  
**PERSONAL QUALITY OF LIFE NOW COMPARED TO LAST YEAR**

July 1 - 14, 2008 / Philippines

(Row Percent)

Demographic variables	(Sample Percentage)	Gainers (Better now)	Same as then	Losers (Worse now)	Net Gainers*
Total Philippines	(100%)	7	17	75	- 68
NCR	(14%)	12	30	58	- 46
Balance Luzon	(44%)	8	19	73	- 65
Urban	(21%)	12	17	72	- 60
Rural	(23%)	5	21	74	- 69
Visayas	(20%)	5	12	83	- 78
Urban	(7%)	7	12	81	- 74
Rural	(13%)	4	12	84	- 80
Mindanao	(23%)	4	12	84	- 80
Urban	(7%)	5	9	85	- 80
Rural	(15%)	4	13	84	- 80
Total Urban	(49%)	10	19	71	- 61
Total Rural	(51%)	4	16	80	- 76
Class ABC	(9%)	8	29	64	- 56
TOTAL D	(68%)	7	17	76	- 69
D1 (owns res'l lot)	(44%)	8	19	74	- 66
D2 (does not own res'l lot)	(23%)	6	13	81	- 75
E	(24%)	7	15	78	- 71
Male	(50%)	6	16	78	- 72
Female	(50%)	8	19	73	- 65
18-24 years old	(15%)	10	21	69	- 59
25-34	(22%)	13	17	70	- 57
35-44	(24%)	5	18	78	- 73
45-54	(16%)	7	18	75	- 68
55-64	(13%)	3	15	82	- 79
65 & up	(10%)	2	15	83	- 81
No formal educ/elem grad	(27%)	4	16	80	- 76
Some HS/some vocational	(16%)	9	14	76	- 67
Completed HS/vocational	(30%)	8	15	77	- 69
Some college	(14%)	9	24	67	- 58
Completed coll/post coll	(12%)	7	24	69	- 62
Total Working	(50%)	6	18	75	- 69
Government	(4%)	9	21	70	- 61
Private	(11%)	11	17	72	- 61
Self-employed	(21%)	4	20	76	- 72
Farmer/Fisherfolk	(14%)	5	16	79	- 74
Not Working	(50%)	8	17	75	- 67

Q7. Kung ikukumpara ang uri ng inyong pamumuhay ngayon sa nakaraang 12 buwan,  
 masasabi ba ninyo na ang uri ng inyong pamumuhay ay ... [READ OUT]

NOTE: \*NET GAINERS = % Gainers (Better Now) minus % Losers (Worse Now),

**Table 5**  
**PERSONAL QUALITY OF LIFE NOW COMPARED TO LAST YEAR**  
 October 2007 to July 2008 / Philippines  
 (Row Percent)

Demographic variables	Gainers (Better now)			Same as then			Losers (Worse now)		
	Oct <u>07</u>	Mar <u>08</u>	Jul <u>08</u>	Oct <u>07</u>	Mar <u>08</u>	Jul <u>08</u>	Oct <u>07</u>	Mar <u>08</u>	Jul <u>08</u>
Total Philippines	14	10	7	40	31	17	46	59	75
NCR	15	12	12	49	36	30	36	53	58
Balance Luzon	13	11	8	47	32	19	40	57	73
Visayas	8	9	5	37	35	12	55	57	83
Mindanao	20	9	4	27	23	12	53	68	84
Total Urban	16	11	10	39	33	19	45	56	71
Total Rural	12	9	4	42	29	16	47	62	80
Class ABC	20	16	8	52	37	29	29	48	64
TOTAL D	13	10	7	45	32	17	42	58	76
D1 (owns res'l lot)	12	9	8	45	34	19	42	58	74
D2 (does not own res'l lot)	14	11	6	43	30	13	43	59	81
E	14	9	7	23	25	15	62	66	78
Male	12	7	6	43	33	16	45	59	78
Female	16	13	8	38	29	19	46	59	73
18 - 24 years old	19	15	10	46	37	21	34	48	69
25 - 34	15	11	13	38	33	17	47	57	70
35 - 44	10	9	5	40	30	18	50	61	78
45 - 54	12	12	7	38	31	18	50	57	75
55 - 64	16	7	3	40	16	15	45	77	82
65 & up	13	4	2	41	39	15	46	58	83
No formal educ/elem grad	12	8	4	42	28	16	46	64	80
Some HS/some vocational	14	11	9	41	22	14	46	67	76
Completed HS/vocational	13	11	8	40	32	15	47	57	77
Some college	17	9	9	37	34	24	46	57	67
Completed coll/post coll	18	13	7	42	40	24	40	47	69
Total Working	14	9	6	41	32	18	45	59	75
Government	21	10	9	19	36	21	60	54	70
Private	11	9	11	50	28	17	39	62	72
Self-employed	16	11	4	36	30	20	48	59	76
Farmer/Fisherfolk	10	6	5	46	36	16	44	58	79
Not Working	14	11	8	40	30	17	46	59	75

**Table 6**  
**PERSONAL QUALITY OF LIFE NOW COMPARED TO LAST YEAR**

November 2006 to July 2008 / Philippines

(Row Percent)

Demographic variables	Gainers (Better)						Same as then						Losers (Worse)					
	Nov 06	Mar 07	Jul 07	Oct 07	Mar 08	Jul 08	Nov 06	Mar 07	Jul 07	Oct 07	Mar 08	Jul 08	Nov 06	Mar 07	Jul 07	Oct 07	Mar 08	Jul 08
Total Philippines	12	17	19	14	10	7	34	35	36	40	31	17	54	48	45	46	59	75
NCR	15	22	16	15	12	12	32	41	40	49	36	30	53	37	44	36	53	58
Balance Luzon	11	17	20	13	11	8	45	42	41	47	32	19	45	42	39	40	57	73
Visayas	15	12	22	8	9	5	29	26	30	37	35	12	56	62	47	55	57	83
Mindanao	12	17	16	20	9	4	19	29	28	27	23	12	69	54	56	53	68	84
Total Urban	13	21	19	16	11	10	34	34	39	39	33	19	53	45	43	45	56	71
Total Rural	12	12	19	12	9	4	34	37	33	42	29	16	54	51	47	47	62	80
Class ABC	15	30	21	20	16	8	40	37	38	52	37	29	44	33	41	29	48	64
TOTAL D	12	15	19	13	10	7	34	37	34	45	32	17	54	48	47	42	58	76
D1 (owns res'l lot)	14	14	19	12	9	8	38	39	35	45	34	19	48	47	46	42	58	74
D2 (does not own res'l lot)	8	17	18	14	11	6	28	33	32	43	30	13	64	50	50	43	59	81
E	12	16	19	14	9	7	33	31	40	23	25	15	55	53	41	62	66	78
Male	11	14	18	12	7	6	32	38	37	43	33	16	58	48	45	45	59	78
Female	14	19	20	16	13	8	36	33	35	38	29	19	50	47	45	46	59	73
18 - 24 years old	13	24	27	19	15	10	37	35	36	46	37	21	50	42	36	34	48	69
25 - 34	14	21	24	15	11	13	37	38	31	38	33	17	49	41	44	47	57	70
35 - 44	15	17	14	10	9	5	33	36	39	40	30	18	52	47	46	50	61	78
45 - 54	7	12	14	12	12	7	30	34	35	38	31	18	62	53	51	50	57	75
55 - 64	12	11	15	16	7	3	33	34	30	40	16	15	55	55	56	45	77	82
65 & up	10	7	18	13	4	2	30	30	46	41	39	15	60	63	36	46	58	83
No formal educ/elem grad	10	12	15	12	8	4	29	37	33	42	28	16	61	50	52	46	64	80
Some HS/some vocational	9	17	21	14	11	9	36	28	31	41	22	14	55	55	48	46	67	76
Completed HS/vocational	11	17	20	13	11	8	37	32	39	40	32	15	52	51	42	47	57	77
Some college	20	20	20	17	9	9	31	37	43	37	34	24	48	42	36	46	57	67
Completed coll/post coll	15	20	23	18	13	7	34	43	33	42	40	24	51	37	44	40	47	69
Total Working	12	16	18	14	9	6	32	37	38	41	32	18	55	47	44	45	59	75
Government	7	23	12	21	10	9	36	50	49	19	36	21	57	27	39	60	54	70
Private	14	19	23	11	9	11	33	31	32	50	28	17	53	50	46	39	62	72
Self-employed	14	16	18	16	11	4	35	36	40	36	30	20	51	49	42	48	59	76
Farmer/Fisherfolk	10	12	13	10	6	5	26	38	38	46	36	16	64	50	48	44	58	79
Not Working	12	17	20	14	11	8	36	34	34	40	30	17	52	49	46	46	59	75

**Table 7**  
**EXPECTED CHANGE IN PERSONAL QUALITY OF LIFE BY NEXT YEAR**

July 1 - 14, 2008 / Philippines

(Row Percent)

Demographic variables	(Sample Percentage)	Optimist (Better than now)	Same as now	Pessimist (Worse than now)	Net Optimist*
Total Philippines	(100%)	12	23	64	- 52
NCR	(14%)	17	36	48	- 31
Balance Luzon	(44%)	15	23	60	- 45
Urban	(21%)	19	23	59	- 40
Rural	(23%)	12	23	62	- 50
Visayas	(20%)	7	20	72	- 65
Urban	(7%)	10	15	74	- 64
Rural	(13%)	6	23	71	- 65
Mindanao	(23%)	9	18	73	- 64
Urban	(7%)	8	16	76	- 68
Rural	(15%)	9	20	71	- 62
Total Urban	(49%)	15	24	60	- 45
Total Rural	(51%)	9	22	67	- 58
Class ABC	(9%)	9	35	56	- 47
TOTAL D	(68%)	12	23	63	- 51
D1 (owns res'l lot)	(44%)	13	24	61	- 48
D2 (does not own res'l lot)	(23%)	11	21	67	- 56
E	(24%)	13	18	68	- 55
Male	(50%)	12	20	67	- 55
Female	(50%)	13	26	61	- 48
18-24 years old	(15%)	20	27	53	- 33
25-34	(22%)	12	27	60	- 48
35-44	(24%)	12	16	71	- 59
45-54	(16%)	14	18	66	- 52
55-64	(13%)	9	25	65	- 56
65 & up	(10%)	3	29	66	- 63
No formal educ/elem grad	(27%)	7	24	67	- 60
Some HS/some vocational	(16%)	13	15	73	- 60
Completed HS/vocational	(30%)	14	21	65	- 51
Some college	(14%)	15	32	53	- 38
Completed coll/post coll	(12%)	17	26	57	- 40
Total Working	(50%)	12	21	67	- 55
Government	(4%)	21	20	59	- 38
Private	(11%)	13	20	67	- 54
Self-employed	(21%)	12	24	64	- 52
Farmer/Fisherfolk	(14%)	8	15	76	- 68
Not Working	(50%)	13	26	60	- 47

Q8. Sa inyong palagay, ano ang magiging uri ng inyong pamumuhay sa darating na 12 buwan ?

Masasabi ba ninyo na ito ay ... [READ OUT]

NOTE: \*NET OPTIMIST = % Optimist (Better than now) minus % Pessimist (Worse than now)

**Table 8**  
**EXPECTED CHANGE IN PERSONAL QUALITY OF LIFE BY NEXT YEAR**  
 October 2007 to July 2008 / Philippines  
 (Row Percent)

Demographic variables	Optimist (Better than now)			Same as now			Pessimist (Worse than now)		
	Oct 07	Mar 08	Jul 08	Oct 07	Mar 08	Jul 08	Oct 07	Mar 08	Jul 08
Total Philippines	24	22	12	45	41	23	30	37	64
NCR	30	33	17	41	42	36	29	26	48
Balance Luzon	25	29	15	51	45	23	23	26	60
Visayas	21	11	7	43	42	20	36	46	72
Mindanao	22	12	9	39	30	18	39	57	73
Total Urban	28	26	15	42	39	24	29	35	60
Total Rural	21	19	9	48	42	22	31	39	67
Class ABC	25	29	9	50	40	35	25	31	56
TOTAL D	24	22	12	47	42	23	29	35	63
D1 (owns res'l lot)	23	23	13	49	44	24	28	33	61
D2 (does not own res'l lot)	25	22	11	45	40	21	29	38	67
E	26	20	13	37	37	18	37	43	68
Male	23	19	12	48	44	20	29	36	67
Female	26	25	13	42	37	26	31	38	61
18 - 24 years old	35	37	20	39	40	27	26	23	53
25 - 34	26	27	12	48	34	27	26	39	60
35 - 44	21	19	12	48	45	16	30	35	71
45 - 54	20	12	14	46	45	18	34	43	66
55 - 64	22	19	9	44	41	25	34	40	65
65 & up	21	16	3	45	42	29	34	42	66
No formal educ/elem grad	19	19	7	52	37	24	29	44	67
Some HS/some vocational	31	22	13	40	44	15	29	34	73
Completed HS/vocational	21	20	14	45	44	21	33	37	65
Some college	30	27	15	38	40	32	31	32	53
Completed coll/post coll	28	29	17	46	38	26	26	33	57
Total Working	23	19	12	43	44	21	33	38	67
Government	32	10	21	39	51	20	29	38	59
Private	24	24	13	43	41	20	32	34	67
Self-employed	24	21	12	39	42	24	36	37	64
Farmer/Fisherfolk	19	12	8	54	45	15	27	42	76
Not Working	25	26	13	47	38	26	28	36	60

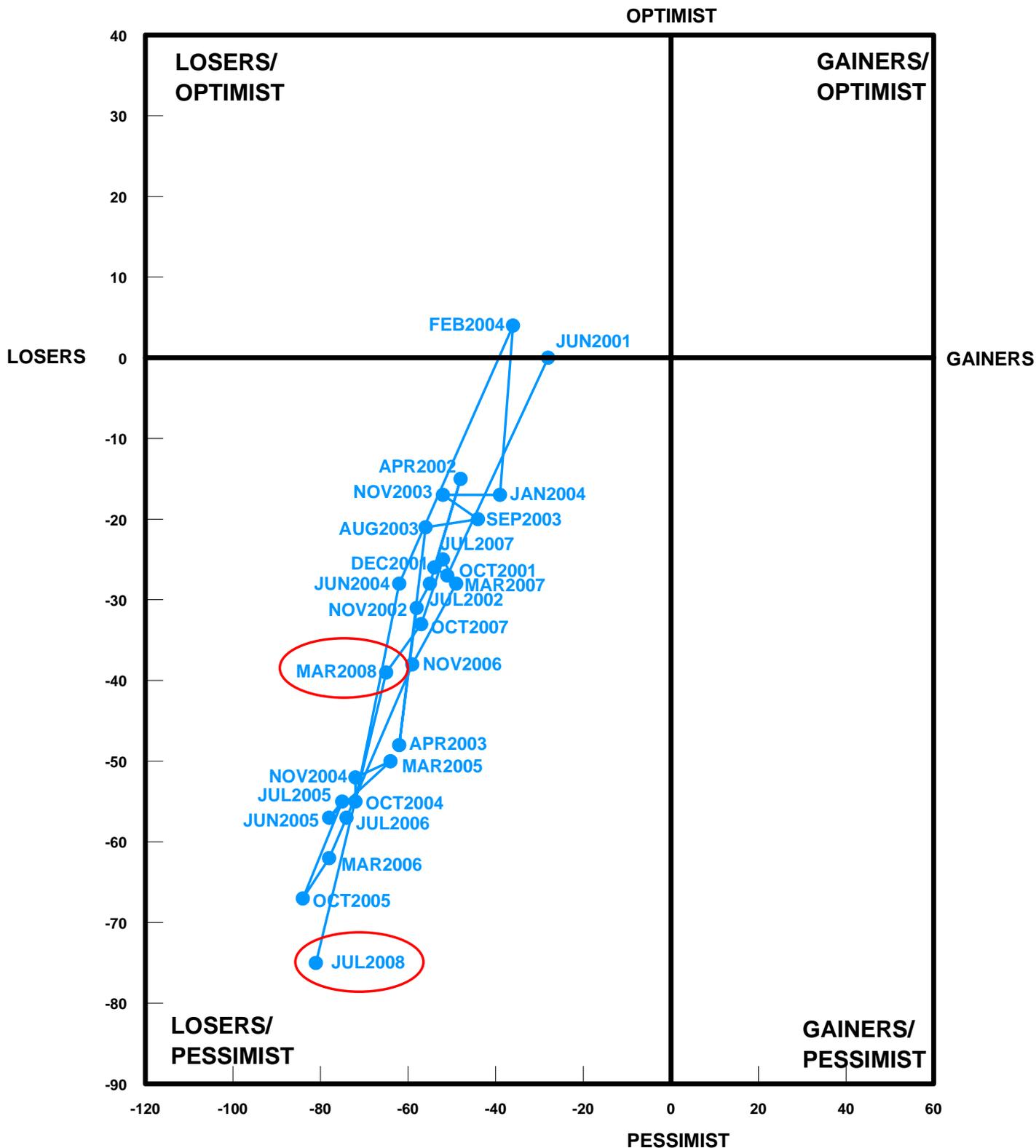
**Table 9**  
**EXPECTED CHANGE IN PERSONAL QUALITY OF LIFE BY NEXT YEAR**

November 2006 to July 2008 / Philippines

(Row Percent)

Demographic variables	Will be better (Optimist)						Will be the same						Will be worse (Pessimist)					
	Nov 06	Mar 07	Jul 07	Oct 07	Mar 08	Jul 08	Nov 06	Mar 07	Jul 07	Oct 07	Mar 08	Jul 08	Nov 06	Mar 07	Jul 07	Oct 07	Mar 08	Jul 08
Total Philippines	20	28	36	24	22	12	42	42	38	45	41	23	35	27	26	30	37	64
NCR	33	37	38	30	33	17	38	40	45	41	42	36	27	20	17	29	26	48
Balance Luzon	21	31	42	25	29	15	50	47	42	51	45	23	25	20	15	23	26	60
Visayas	15	22	39	21	11	7	43	35	29	43	42	20	40	39	31	36	46	72
Mindanao	15	23	20	22	12	9	29	39	32	39	30	18	55	36	48	39	57	73
Total Urban	23	32	36	28	26	15	42	41	39	42	39	24	33	24	25	29	35	60
Total Rural	18	25	36	21	19	9	43	43	36	48	42	22	38	30	28	31	39	67
Class ABC	29	49	42	25	29	9	40	32	38	50	40	35	26	15	20	25	31	56
TOTAL D	22	25	36	24	22	12	42	44	38	47	42	23	34	28	26	29	35	63
D1 (owns res'l lot)	26	24	36	23	23	13	42	49	40	49	44	24	30	24	24	28	33	61
D2 (does not own res'l lot)	16	27	34	25	22	11	42	36	35	45	40	21	40	36	30	29	38	67
E	16	28	36	26	20	13	42	39	37	37	37	18	39	31	28	37	43	68
Male	19	27	36	23	19	12	40	42	38	48	44	20	38	28	25	29	36	67
Female	21	30	36	26	25	13	44	41	37	42	37	26	32	27	27	31	38	61
18 - 24 years old	26	40	38	35	37	20	41	38	43	39	40	27	31	20	19	26	23	53
25 - 34	24	28	44	26	27	12	37	46	33	48	34	27	37	24	23	26	39	60
35 - 44	17	28	32	21	19	12	50	44	38	48	45	16	31	27	29	30	35	71
45 - 54	17	22	32	20	12	14	40	41	38	46	45	18	38	33	30	34	43	66
55 - 64	19	25	34	22	19	9	41	41	34	44	41	25	39	31	32	34	40	65
65 & up	16	24	33	21	16	3	44	36	43	45	42	29	38	38	25	34	42	66
No formal educ/elem grad	11	26	30	19	19	7	44	42	38	52	37	24	43	29	32	29	44	67
Some HS/some vocational	22	25	44	31	22	13	41	44	29	40	44	15	34	30	27	29	34	73
Completed HS/vocational	19	27	33	21	20	14	43	41	43	45	44	21	35	30	24	33	37	65
Some college	30	32	35	30	27	15	37	42	40	38	40	32	29	24	25	31	32	53
Completed coll/post coll	25	35	49	28	29	17	43	42	32	46	38	26	31	20	20	26	33	57
Total Working	18	27	35	23	19	12	44	44	39	43	44	21	35	27	26	33	38	67
Government	19	38	26	32	10	21	43	40	45	39	51	20	36	18	28	29	38	59
Private	17	24	35	24	24	13	41	45	34	43	41	20	38	30	31	32	34	67
Self-employed	25	29	36	24	21	12	42	43	41	39	42	24	31	26	23	36	37	64
Farmer/Fisherfolk	8	22	34	19	12	8	49	45	40	54	45	15	39	31	26	27	42	76
Not Working	23	30	37	25	26	13	41	40	36	47	38	26	35	28	26	28	36	60

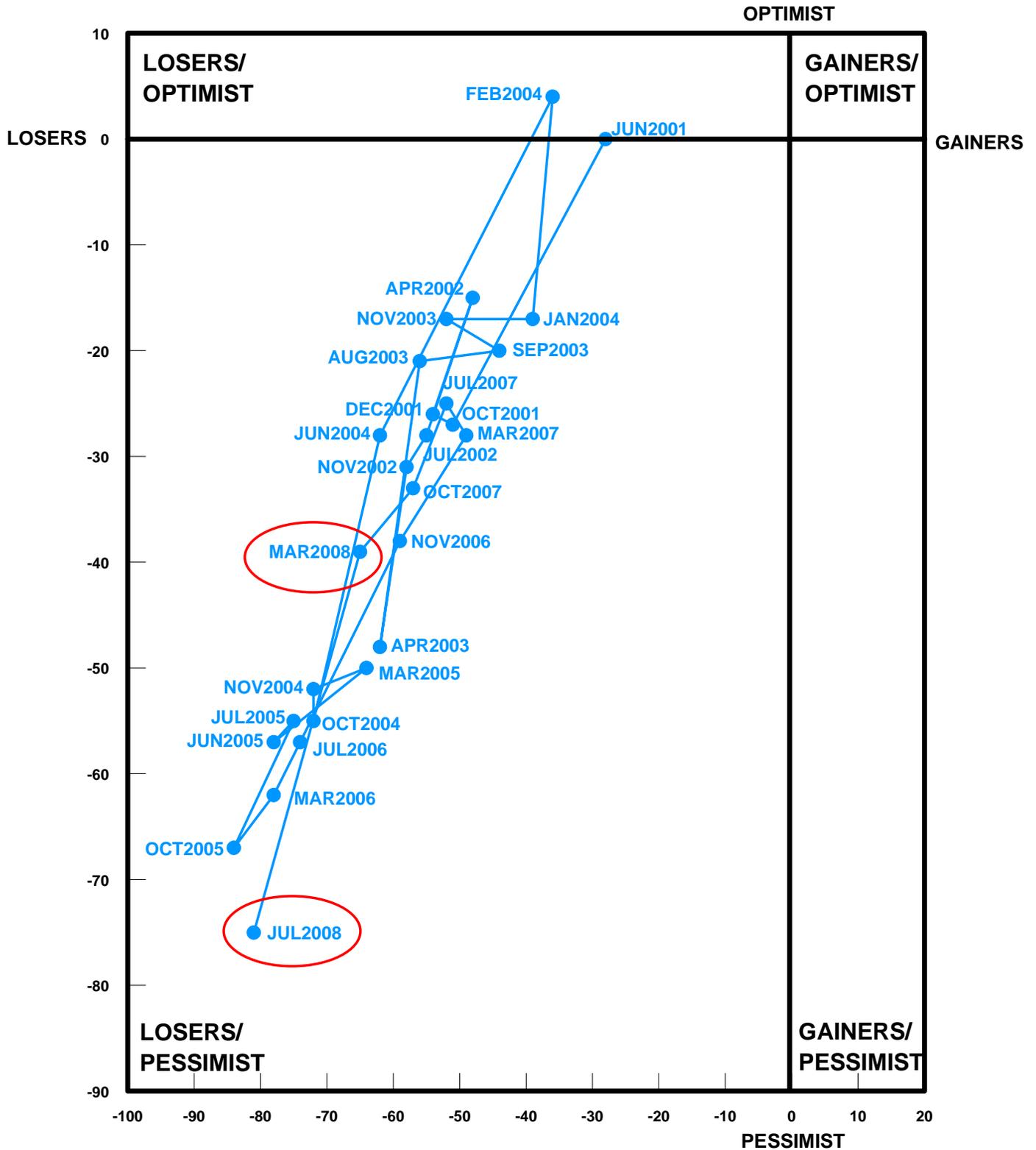
**Chart 4**  
**CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL QUALITY OF LIFE**  
 June 2001 to July 2008 / Philippines



### Chart 5

## CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL QUALITY OF LIFE

June 2001 to July 2008 / Philippines



**Table 10**  
**NATIONAL QUALITY OF LIFE NOW COMPARED TO LAST YEAR**  
 July 1 - 14, 2008 / Philippines

(Row Percent)

Demographic variables	(Sample Percentage)	Gainers (Better now)	Same as then	Losers (Worse now)	Net Gainers*
Total Philippines	(100%)	3	12	84	- 81
NCR	(14%)	7	21	72	- 65
Balance Luzon	(44%)	4	17	80	- 76
Urban	(21%)	5	14	82	- 77
Rural	(23%)	3	19	77	- 74
Visayas	(20%)	2	6	92	- 90
Urban	(7%)	5	6	89	- 84
Rural	(13%)	1	6	93	- 92
Mindanao	(23%)	0	6	94	- 94
Urban	(7%)	1	4	95	- 94
Rural	(15%)	0	6	94	- 94
Total Urban	(49%)	5	13	82	- 77
Total Rural	(51%)	2	12	86	- 84
Class ABC	(9%)	1	13	86	- 85
TOTAL D	(68%)	3	13	84	- 81
D1 (owns res'l lot)	(44%)	3	16	81	- 78
D2 (does not own res'l lot)	(23%)	4	8	88	- 84
E	(24%)	4	10	86	- 82
Male	(50%)	3	12	85	- 82
Female	(50%)	3	13	83	- 80
18-24 years old	(15%)	6	13	81	- 75
25-34	(22%)	4	18	78	- 74
35-44	(24%)	2	13	85	- 83
45-54	(16%)	3	12	85	- 82
55-64	(13%)	3	5	92	- 89
65 & up	(10%)	2	8	89	- 87
No formal educ/elem grad	(27%)	3	10	87	- 84
Some HS/some vocational	(16%)	3	12	85	- 82
Completed HS/vocational	(30%)	4	13	84	- 80
Some college	(14%)	3	17	80	- 77
Completed coll/post coll	(12%)	4	13	83	- 79
Total Working	(50%)	3	12	85	- 82
Government	(4%)	5	24	71	- 66
Private	(11%)	5	10	85	- 80
Self-employed	(21%)	3	12	85	- 82
Farmer/Fisherfolk	(14%)	2	9	89	- 87
Not Working	(50%)	3	13	84	- 81

Q9. Kung ikukumpara ang uri ng pamumuhay ng karamihan ng Pilipinc ngayon sa nakaraang 12 buwan, masasabi ba ninyo na ang uri ng pamumuhay ng karamihan ng Pilipino ay ( (READ OUT)

NOTE: \*NET GAINERS = % Gainers (Better Now) minus % Losers (Worse Now),

**Table 11**  
**NATIONAL QUALITY OF LIFE NOW COMPARED TO LAST YEAR**  
 October 2007 to July 2008 / Philippines  
 (Row Percent)

Demographic variables	Gainers (Better now)			Same as then			Losers (Worse now)		
	Oct <u>07</u>	Mar <u>08</u>	Jul <u>08</u>	Oct <u>07</u>	Mar <u>08</u>	Jul <u>08</u>	Oct <u>07</u>	Mar <u>08</u>	Jul <u>08</u>
Total Philippines	4	6	3	35	23	12	61	71	84
NCR	6	3	7	32	29	21	62	67	72
Balance Luzon	4	9	4	48	26	17	49	65	80
Visayas	4	6	2	24	21	6	72	73	92
Mindanao	4	3	0	23	16	6	72	81	94
Total Urban	5	4	5	32	25	13	63	70	82
Total Rural	3	8	2	38	21	12	58	71	86
Class ABC	6	4	1	32	27	13	61	69	86
TOTAL D	4	7	3	41	23	13	55	70	84
D1 (owns res'l lot)	4	9	3	44	23	16	53	68	81
D2 (does not own res'l lot)	4	4	4	36	22	8	60	74	88
E	4	6	4	19	22	10	76	72	86
Male	5	6	3	35	25	12	60	69	85
Female	4	7	3	35	21	13	62	72	83
18 - 24 years old	6	9	6	38	26	13	56	65	81
25 - 34	4	6	4	33	25	18	63	69	78
35 - 44	1	8	2	39	18	13	60	74	85
45 - 54	5	7	3	35	19	12	61	74	85
55 - 64	3	3	3	33	21	5	64	76	92
65 & up	8	2	2	30	34	8	62	64	89
No formal educ/elem grad	3	9	3	41	23	10	56	68	87
Some HS/some vocational	4	5	3	36	19	12	60	76	85
Completed HS/vocational	4	5	4	35	25	13	61	69	84
Some college	4	7	3	29	22	17	67	71	80
Completed coll/post coll	6	5	4	29	23	13	64	72	83
Total Working	4	7	3	33	24	12	63	69	85
Government	10	1	5	29	26	24	61	73	71
Private	5	12	5	35	17	10	60	71	85
Self-employed	3	8	3	29	27	12	68	66	85
Farmer/Fisherfolk	1	4	2	40	26	9	58	70	89
Not Working	4	6	3	37	22	13	58	73	84

**Table 12**  
**NATIONAL QUALITY OF LIFE NOW COMPARED TO LAST YEAR**

November 2006 to July 2008 / Philippines

(Row Percent)

Demographic variables	Gainers (Better now)						Same as then						Losers (Worse now)					
	Nov 06	Mar 07	Jul 07	Oct 07	Mar 08	Jul 08	Nov 06	Mar 07	Jul 07	Oct 07	Mar 08	Jul 08	Nov 06	Mar 07	Jul 07	Oct 07	Mar 08	Jul 08
Total Philippines	6	10	8	4	6	3	29	31	32	35	23	12	65	59	60	61	71	84
NCR	10	7	7	6	3	7	27	34	38	32	29	21	62	58	55	62	67	72
Balance Luzon	4	12	8	4	9	4	42	42	40	48	26	17	53	45	52	49	65	80
Visayas	8	8	15	4	6	2	24	21	23	24	21	6	67	72	62	72	73	92
Mindanao	3	9	3	4	3	0	12	17	18	23	16	6	85	74	79	72	81	94
Total Urban	6	11	9	5	4	5	29	29	34	32	25	13	64	61	57	63	70	82
Total Rural	5	9	7	3	8	2	30	33	29	38	21	12	65	57	64	58	71	86
Class ABC	12	11	5	6	4	1	24	30	43	32	27	13	62	58	53	61	69	86
TOTAL D	6	10	9	4	7	3	31	31	28	41	23	13	63	58	63	55	70	84
D1 (owns res'l lot)	8	11	10	4	9	3	34	32	28	44	23	16	58	57	62	53	68	81
D2 (does not own res'l lot)	3	9	6	4	4	4	27	30	29	36	22	8	70	60	65	60	74	88
E	4	8	8	4	6	4	28	29	36	19	22	10	68	62	56	76	72	86
Male	8	10	9	5	6	3	31	30	31	35	25	12	62	59	61	60	69	85
Female	4	9	7	4	7	3	28	31	33	35	21	13	68	59	60	62	72	83
18 - 24 years old	8	12	9	6	9	6	32	35	39	38	26	13	61	52	52	56	65	81
25 - 34	6	13	11	4	6	4	28	27	30	33	25	18	65	60	59	63	69	78
35 - 44	4	10	5	1	8	2	32	31	32	39	18	13	65	59	63	60	74	85
45 - 54	7	7	5	5	7	3	25	33	32	35	19	12	68	59	63	61	74	85
55 - 64	2	10	6	3	3	3	28	28	22	33	21	5	70	62	72	64	76	92
65 & up	10	3	14	8	2	2	35	32	32	30	34	8	55	65	54	62	64	89
No formal educ/elem grad	5	9	9	3	9	3	36	31	28	41	23	10	59	60	63	56	68	87
Some HS/some vocational	2	7	3	4	5	3	29	36	34	36	19	12	69	57	63	60	76	85
Completed HS/vocational	7	9	9	4	5	4	30	31	30	35	25	13	63	59	60	61	69	84
Some college	8	13	11	4	7	3	30	27	33	29	22	17	62	60	56	67	71	80
Completed coll/post coll	7	14	5	6	5	4	18	28	38	29	23	13	74	58	57	64	72	83
Total Working	5	11	9	4	7	3	30	31	30	33	24	12	65	58	61	63	69	85
Government	5	23	7	10	1	5	20	25	38	29	26	24	75	52	55	61	73	71
Private	5	9	11	5	12	5	34	28	33	35	17	10	60	63	57	60	71	85
Self-employed	4	10	9	3	8	3	26	32	28	29	27	12	69	58	63	68	66	85
Farmer/Fisherfolk	6	8	11	1	4	2	34	34	28	40	26	9	60	57	62	58	70	89
Not Working	6	9	7	4	6	3	29	31	33	37	22	13	64	60	60	58	73	84

**Table 13**  
**EXPECTED CHANGE IN NATIONAL QUALITY OF LIFE BY NEXT YEAR**

July 1 - 14, 2008 / Philippines

(Row Percent)

Demographic variables	(Sample Percentage)	Optimist (Better than now)	Same as now	Pessimist (Worse than now)	Net Optimist*
Total Philippines	(100%)	4	16	79	- 75
NCR	(14%)	5	25	69	- 64
Balance Luzon	(44%)	5	17	76	- 71
Urban	(21%)	5	15	80	- 75
Rural	(23%)	6	19	72	- 66
Visayas	(20%)	3	9	88	- 85
Urban	(7%)	5	10	86	- 81
Rural	(13%)	3	9	89	- 86
Mindanao	(23%)	3	12	85	- 82
Urban	(7%)	1	7	92	- 91
Rural	(15%)	4	14	82	- 78
Total Urban	(49%)	4	16	80	- 76
Total Rural	(51%)	4	15	79	- 75
Class ABC	(9%)	4	10	86	- 82
TOTAL D	(68%)	5	16	78	- 73
D1 (owns res'l lot)	(44%)	5	17	77	- 72
D2 (does not own res'l lot)	(23%)	4	15	80	- 76
E	(24%)	3	16	81	- 78
Male	(50%)	3	14	82	- 79
Female	(50%)	5	17	77	- 72
18-24 years old	(15%)	6	17	77	- 71
25-34	(22%)	5	19	76	- 71
35-44	(24%)	5	16	79	- 74
45-54	(16%)	3	14	82	- 79
55-64	(13%)	2	11	85	- 83
65 & up	(10%)	2	15	81	- 79
No formal educ/elem grad	(27%)	4	16	77	- 73
Some HS/some vocational	(16%)	7	9	85	- 78
Completed HS/vocational	(30%)	2	18	80	- 78
Some college	(14%)	6	16	78	- 72
Completed coll/post coll	(12%)	5	17	78	- 73
Total Working	(50%)	4	15	80	- 76
Government	(4%)	7	27	66	- 59
Private	(11%)	7	14	79	- 72
Self-employed	(21%)	4	16	80	- 76
Farmer/Fisherfolk	(14%)	2	10	87	- 85
Not Working	(50%)	4	16	79	- 75

Q10. Sa inyong opinyon, ano ang magiging uri ng pamumuhay ng karamihan ng Pilipinc sa darating na 12 buwan ?  
 Masasabi ba ninyo na ito ay... (READ OUT)

NOTE: \*NET OPTIMIST = % Optimist (Better than now) minus % Pessimist (Worse than now)

**Table 14**  
**EXPECTED CHANGE IN NATIONAL QUALITY OF LIFE BY NEXT YEAR**  
 October 2007 to July 2008 / Philippines  
 (Row Percent)

Demographic variables	Optimist (Better than now)			Same as now			Pessimist (Worse than now)		
	Oct 07	Mar 08	Jul 08	Oct 07	Mar 08	Jul 08	Oct 07	Mar 08	Jul 08
Total Philippines	13	13	4	41	34	16	46	52	79
NCR	14	12	5	36	43	25	50	44	69
Balance Luzon	14	21	5	52	41	17	35	38	76
Visayas	14	6	3	30	31	9	56	64	88
Mindanao	11	6	3	34	19	12	55	75	85
Total Urban	15	15	4	39	36	16	47	50	80
Total Rural	12	12	4	43	33	15	45	55	79
Class ABC	11	10	4	38	34	10	51	57	86
TOTAL D	12	16	5	46	34	16	42	51	78
D1 (owns res'l lot)	12	16	5	46	36	17	42	48	77
D2 (does not own res'l lot)	12	15	4	45	30	15	43	56	80
E	17	9	3	28	36	16	54	55	81
Male	12	12	3	42	37	14	46	51	82
Female	14	15	5	40	32	17	46	53	77
18 - 24 years old	17	26	6	37	34	17	47	41	77
25 - 34	18	16	5	38	31	19	44	53	76
35 - 44	9	11	5	44	39	16	47	50	79
45 - 54	9	10	3	46	27	14	45	64	82
55 - 64	10	6	2	39	37	11	51	57	85
65 & up	17	7	2	41	44	15	41	48	81
No formal educ/elem grad	14	16	4	47	35	16	39	49	77
Some HS/some vocational	18	9	7	39	34	9	43	57	85
Completed HS/vocational	11	11	2	42	38	18	47	51	80
Some college	14	22	6	32	27	16	54	51	78
Completed coll/post coll	11	9	5	39	32	17	50	59	78
Total Working	10	12	4	40	36	15	49	52	80
Government	21	4	7	37	33	27	42	63	66
Private	7	16	7	45	37	14	48	48	79
Self-employed	10	12	4	36	35	16	54	53	80
Farmer/Fisherfolk	10	12	2	44	37	10	45	51	87
Not Working	16	15	4	41	33	16	42	53	79

**Table 15**  
**EXPECTED CHANGE IN NATIONAL QUALITY OF LIFE BY NEXT YEAR**

November 2006 to July 2008 / Philippines  
 (Row Percent)

Demographic variables	Better than now						Same as now						Worse than now					
	Nov 06	Mar 07	Jul 07	Oct 07	Mar 08	Jul 08	Nov 06	Mar 07	Jul 07	Oct 07	Mar 08	Jul 08	Nov 06	Mar 07	Jul 07	Oct 07	Mar 08	Jul 08
Total Philippines	10	14	18	13	13	4	41	41	39	41	34	16	48	42	43	46	52	79
NCR	18	15	23	14	12	5	37	42	40	36	43	25	44	40	37	50	44	69
Balance Luzon	11	16	22	14	21	5	52	52	51	52	41	17	36	31	27	35	38	76
Visayas	12	12	18	14	6	3	32	31	27	30	31	9	55	54	55	56	64	88
Mindanao	3	13	7	11	6	3	29	31	25	34	19	12	67	56	68	55	75	85
Total Urban	12	15	19	15	15	4	40	41	42	39	36	16	48	42	39	47	50	80
Total Rural	9	13	16	12	12	4	42	42	36	43	33	15	49	43	47	45	55	79
Class ABC	21	17	25	11	10	4	29	41	30	38	34	10	48	38	44	51	57	86
TOTAL D	11	13	18	12	16	5	43	43	37	46	34	16	45	43	44	42	51	78
D1 (owns res'l lot)	13	13	21	12	16	5	46	44	40	46	36	17	41	41	40	42	48	77
D2 (does not own res'l lot)	7	12	15	12	15	4	40	42	34	45	30	15	52	46	52	43	56	80
E	8	17	14	17	9	3	38	37	45	28	36	16	54	44	41	54	55	81
Male	12	14	17	12	12	3	41	41	38	42	37	14	46	43	45	46	51	82
Female	9	14	19	14	15	5	40	42	39	40	32	17	50	42	41	46	53	77
18 - 24 years old	16	16	23	17	26	6	40	47	40	37	34	17	43	35	37	47	41	77
25 - 34	10	16	21	18	16	5	38	44	36	38	31	19	51	39	43	44	53	76
35 - 44	9	16	11	9	11	5	43	40	44	44	39	16	47	43	45	47	50	79
45 - 54	9	10	16	9	10	3	41	37	37	46	27	14	50	49	47	45	64	82
55 - 64	7	13	12	10	6	2	38	40	40	39	37	11	54	45	47	51	57	85
65 & up	11	14	29	17	7	2	47	37	32	41	44	15	42	48	39	41	48	81
No formal educ/elem grad	7	15	16	14	16	4	47	41	38	47	35	16	45	42	46	39	49	77
Some HS/some vocational	9	16	22	18	9	7	44	40	36	39	34	9	47	43	42	43	57	85
Completed HS/vocational	11	12	14	11	11	2	40	42	44	42	38	18	48	44	42	47	51	80
Some college	14	16	23	14	22	6	37	42	34	32	27	16	49	41	43	54	51	78
Completed coll/post coll	13	16	23	11	9	5	32	42	35	39	32	17	54	40	43	50	59	78
Total Working	10	14	15	10	12	4	41	41	38	40	36	15	49	43	46	49	52	80
Government	14	17	19	21	4	7	28	43	44	37	33	27	57	40	37	42	63	66
Private	6	14	16	7	16	7	42	45	39	45	37	14	52	39	45	48	48	79
Self-employed	13	13	14	10	12	4	37	42	40	36	35	16	49	43	45	54	53	80
Farmer/Fisherfolk	8	17	15	10	12	2	51	35	32	44	37	10	41	46	53	45	51	87
Not Working	11	14	20	16	15	4	41	42	39	41	33	16	48	42	41	42	53	79

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# STATE OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

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**Table 16**  
**STATE OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY**

July 1 - 14, 2008 / Philippines  
(In Percent)

If you compare the state of the national economy now with that in 2005 or three years ago, would you say that the state of the national economy is ...?	LOCATION					CLASS		
	<u>RP</u>	<u>NCR</u>	BAL	<u>VIS</u>	<u>MIN</u>	<u>ABC</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>
			<u>LUZ</u>					
<b>(Base: Total Interviews, 100%)</b>								
Better now	4	7	4	3	3	4	4	5
Same	10	17	15	4	3	13	10	9
Worse now	86	76	81	93	93	83	86	86
To what extent did you feel in your own life the growth or deterioration of the national economy? <b>(Base: Those who said that the national economy has GROWN in the past 3 years, 4%)</b>								
Strongly felt	29	14	34	34	35	62	38	4
Felt somewhat	48	24	50	59	65	11	42	70
Did not feel	23	62	16	7	0	27	21	26
To what extent did you feel in your own life the growth or deterioration of the national economy? <b>(Base: Those who said that the national economy has DETERIORATED in the past 3 years, 86%)</b>								
Strongly felt	81	73	78	88	86	73	81	85
Felt somewhat	15	23	17	11	12	24	15	12
Did not feel	3	4	6	1	2	4	3	4

Q11. Kung ikukumpara ang kalagayan ng pambansang ekonomiya ngayon sa 2005 o tatlong taon ang nakaraan, masasabi ba ninyo na ang kalagayan ng pambansang ekonomiya ay...? [READ OUT]

Q12a. Gaano ninyo naramdaman sa sariling ninyong buhay ang pag-unlad o pag-asenso ng pambansang ekonomiya? [READ OUT]

Q12b. Gaano ninyo naramdaman sa sariling ninyong buhay ang pagsama ng pambansang ekonomiya? [READ OUT]

**Table 17**  
**STATE OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY**  
 March and July 2008 / Philippines  
 (In Percent)

If you compare the state of the national economy now with that in 2005 or three years ago, would you say that the state of the national economy is ...?	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		BAL				ABC	D	E
		NCR	LUZ	VIS	MIN			
<b>(Base: Total Interviews, 100%)</b>								
<b>Better now</b>								
July 2008	4	7	4	3	3	4	4	5
March 2008	11	11	15	6	7	16	11	7
<b>Same</b>								
July 2008	10	17	15	4	3	13	10	9
March 2008	23	27	24	20	21	23	21	27
<b>Worse now</b>								
July 2008	86	76	81	93	93	83	86	86
March 2008	66	63	61	74	72	61	68	66
<hr/>								
To what extent did you feel in your own life the growth or deterioration of the national economy? <b>(Base: Those who said that the national economy has GROWN in the past 3 years)</b>								
<b>Strongly felt</b>								
July 2008	29	14	34	34	35	62	38	4
March 2008	20	9	15	33	43	33	14	31
<b>Felt somewhat</b>								
July 2008	48	24	50	59	65	11	42	70
March 2008	56	66	60	62	27	34	66	37
<b>Did not feel</b>								
July 2008	23	62	16	7	0	27	21	26
March 2008	24	25	25	5	30	32	20	32
<hr/>								
To what extent did you feel in your own life the growth or deterioration of the national economy? <b>(Base: Those who said that the national economy has DETERIORATED in the past 3 years)</b>								
<b>Strongly felt</b>								
July 2008	81	73	78	88	86	73	81	85
March 2008	75	71	73	85	70	73	73	79
<b>Felt somewhat</b>								
July 2008	15	23	17	11	12	24	15	12
March 2008	22	24	24	12	25	23	23	18
<b>Did not feel</b>								
July 2008	3	4	6	1	2	4	3	4
March 2008	4	4	3	2	6	4	4	3

Q. Kung ikukumpara ang kalagayan ng pambansang ekonomiya ngayon sa 2005 o tatlong taon ang nakaraan masasabi ba ninyo na ang kalagayan ng pambansang ekonomiya ay...? [READ OUT]

Q. Gaano ninyo naramdaman sa sariling ninyong buhay ang pag-unlad o pag-asenso ng pambansang ekonomiya? [READ OUT]

Q. Gaano ninyo naramdaman sa sariling ninyong buhay ang pagsama ng pambansang ekonomiya? [READ OUT]

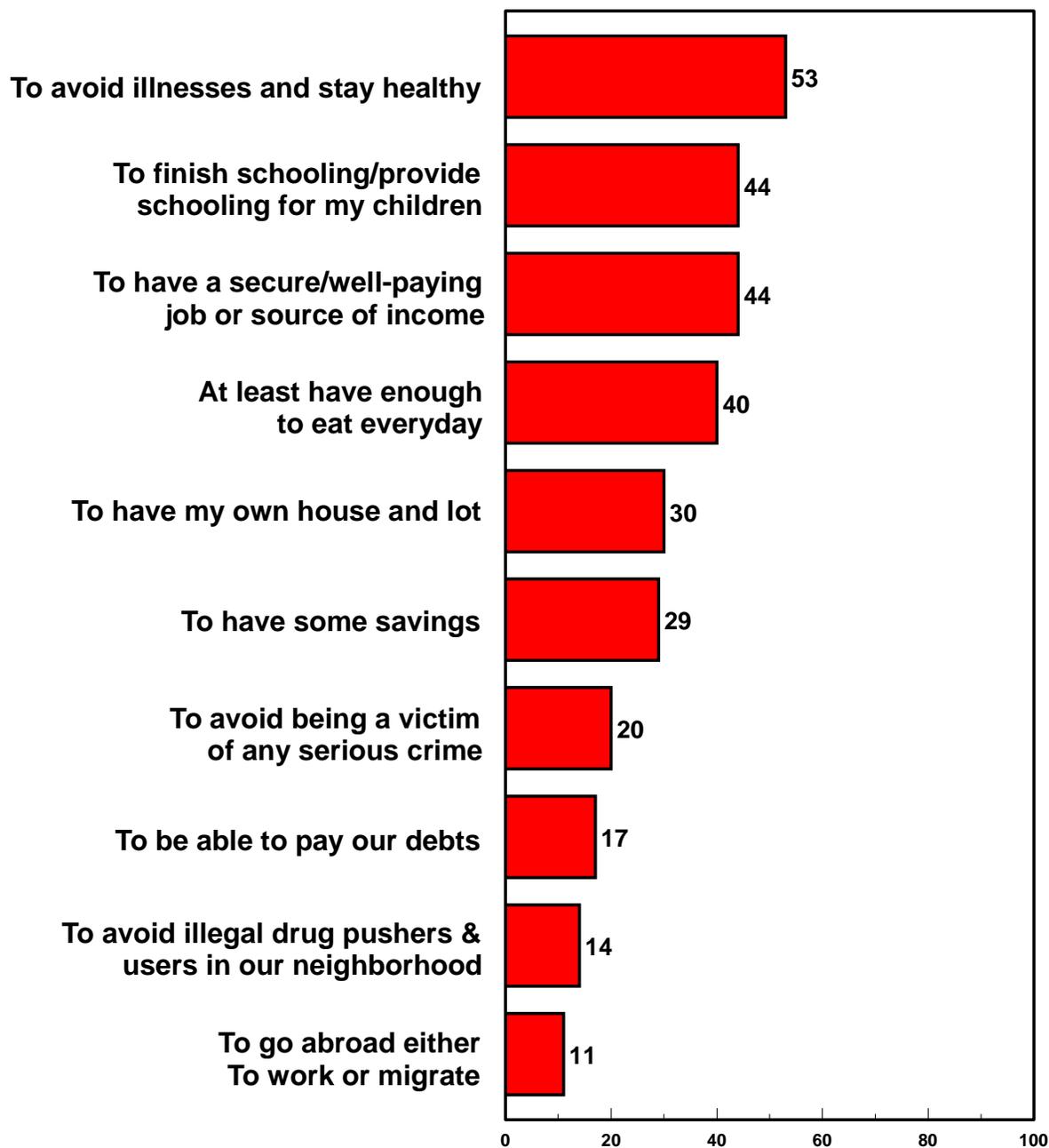
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## **URGENT CONCERNS**

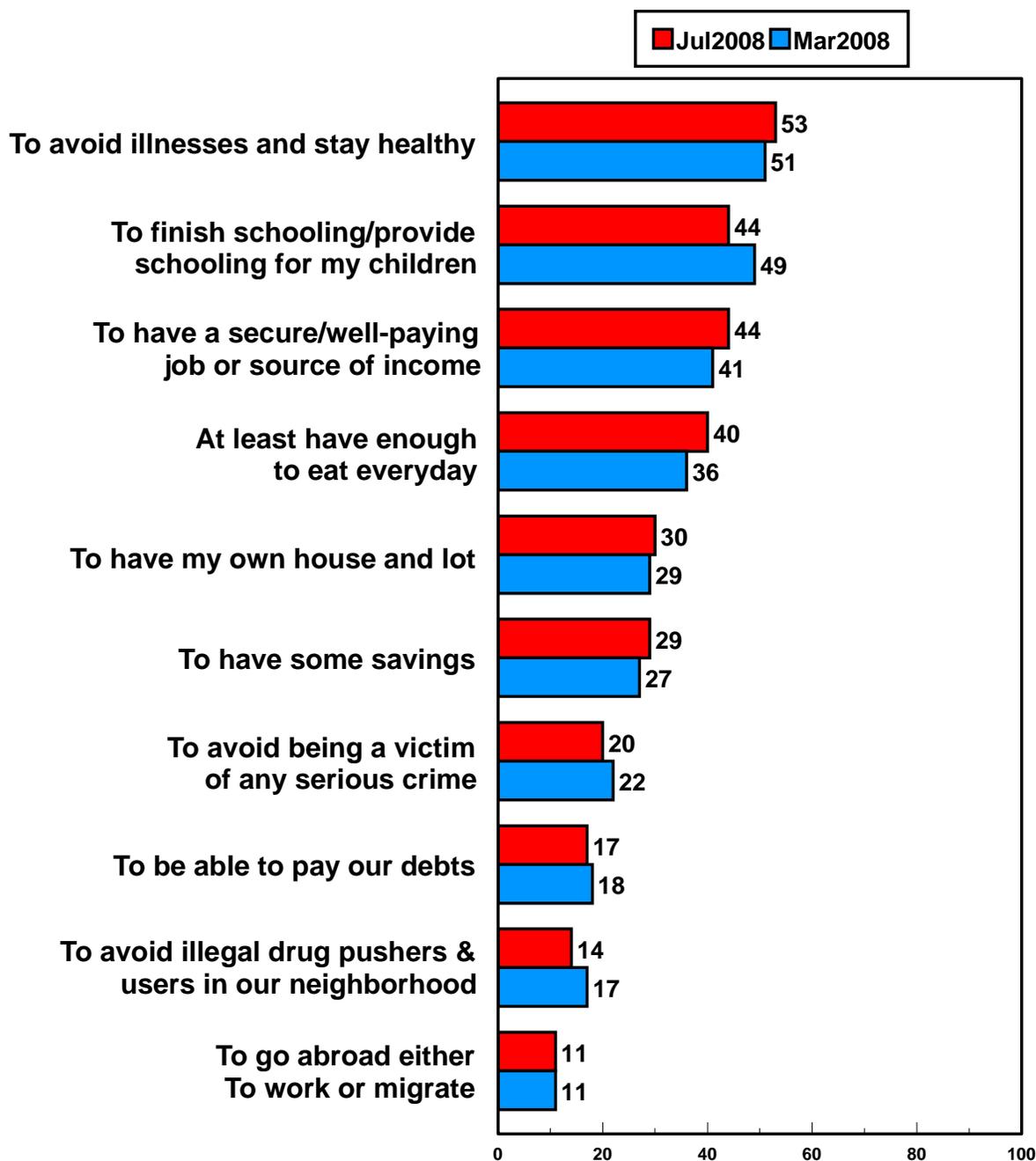
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## Chart 6 MOST URGENT PERSONAL CONCERNS

July 1 - 14, 2008 / Philippines  
(Multiple Response Allowed / In Percent)



**Chart 7**  
**MOST URGENT PERSONAL CONCERNS**  
March and July 2008 / Philippines  
(Multiple Response Allowed / In Percent)



**Table 18**  
**MOST URGENT PERSONAL CONCERNS**

July 1 - 14, 2008 / Philippines  
(Multiple Response, up to 3 allowed / In Percent)

<u>PERSONAL CONCERNS</u>	<u>RP</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>				<u>CLASS</u>		
		<u>NCR</u>	<u>BAL</u>	<u>LUZ</u>	<u>VIS</u>	<u>MIN</u>	<u>ABC</u>	<u>D</u>
To avoid illnesses and stay healthy	53	45	54	62	48	52	55	50
To finish schooling/provide schooling for my children	44	40	47	39	46	37	44	47
To have a secure and well-paying job or source of income	44	46	42	37	52	41	42	51
At least to be able to have enough to eat everyday	40	27	40	44	42	22	39	47
To have my own house and lot	30	37	27	30	30	23	30	29
To be able to have some savings	29	28	36	22	24	38	30	24
To avoid being a victim of any serious crime	20	22	15	27	20	32	19	16
To be able to pay our debts	17	17	15	18	18	14	17	18
To avoid illegal drug pushers and users in our neighborhood	14	17	11	14	15	16	13	13
To go abroad either to work or migrate	11	22	12	7	6	26	11	6

Q13. Sa mga sumusunod na kagustuhang personal, pakisabi ang mga gusto ninyong maisagawa nang pinakamabilis sa inyong buhay ?  
Maaari kayong pumili nang hanggang tatlong kagustuhang personal. Alin po ang una, pangalawa at pangatlo? (SHUFFLE CARDS)

**Table 19**  
**MOST URGENT PERSONAL CONCERNS**

November 2006 to July 2008 / Philippines  
(Multiple Response, up to 3 allowed / In Percent)

Personal concerns	Nov06	Mar07	Jul07	Oct07	Mar08	Jul08
To avoid illnesses and stay healthy	51	52	56	51	51	53
To finish schooling/provide schooling for my children	42	48	43	40	49	44
To have a secure and well-paying job or source of income	41	38	46	41	41	44
At least to be able to have enough to eat everyday	37	34	38	38	36	40
To have my own house and lot	29	32	25	27	29	30
To be able to have some savings	33	30	29	31	27	29
To avoid being a victim of any serious crime	22	19	22	22	22	20
To be able to pay our debts	18	18	17	23	18	17
To avoid illegal drug pushers and users in our neighborhood	14	16	13	16	17	14
To go abroad either to work or migrate	14	14	10	10	11	11

Q. Sa mga sumusunod na kagustuhang personal, pakisabi ang mga gusto ninyong maisagawa nang pinakamabilis sa inyong buhay? Maaari kayong pumili nang hanggang tatlong kagustuhang personal

**Table 20**  
**MOST URGENT PERSONAL CONCERNS**

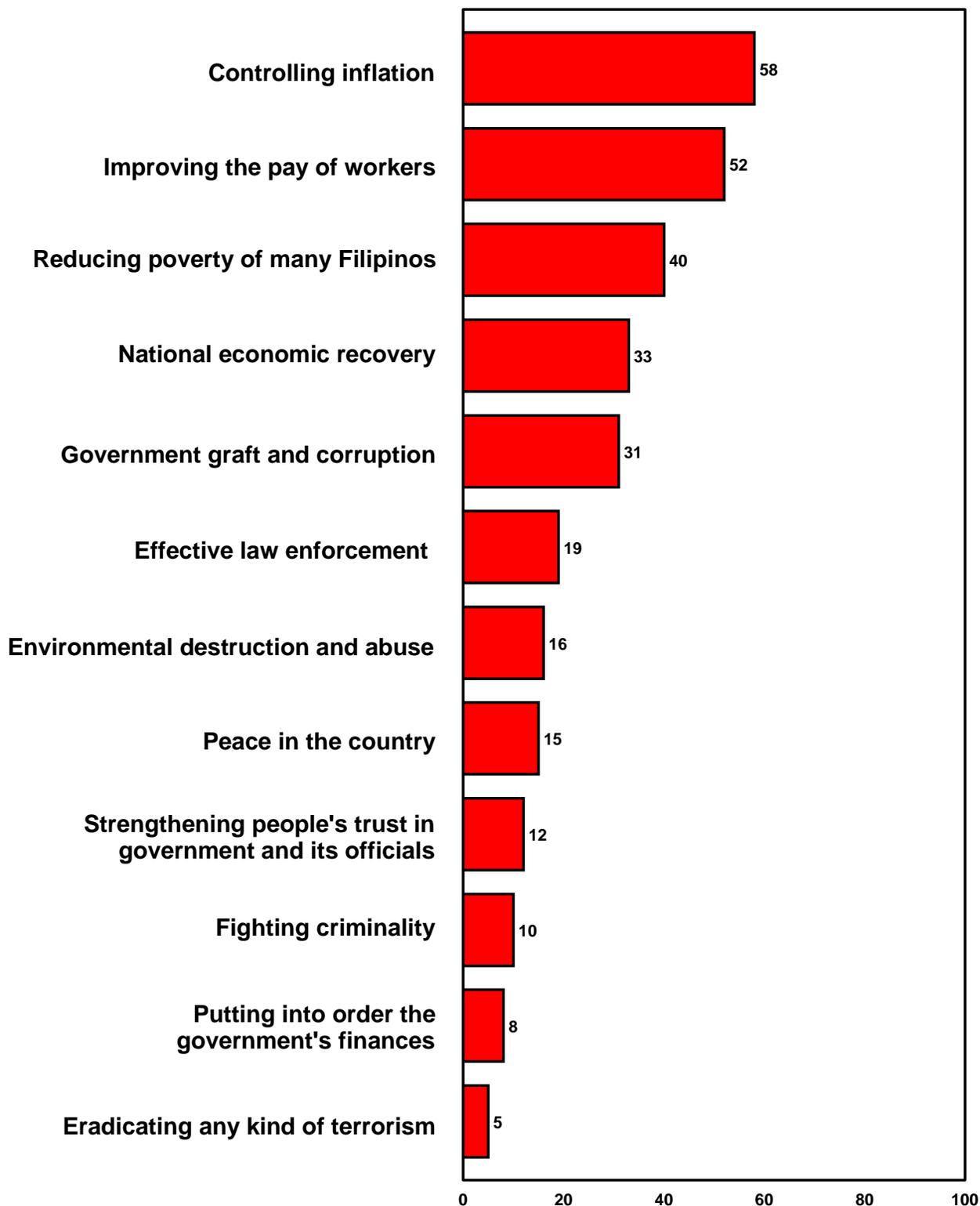
March 2000 to July 2008 / Philippines  
(Multiple Response, up to 3 allowed / In Percent)

Personal concerns	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Mar07	Jul07	Oct07	Mar08	Jul08
To avoid illnesses and stay healthy	51	53	52	52	50	52	50	52	56	51	51	53
To finish schooling/provide schooling for my children	45	47	46	45	43	43	44	48	43	40	49	44
To have a secure and well-paying job or source of income	42	43	44	44	42	43	39	38	46	41	41	44
At least to be able to have enough to eat everyday	37	36	38	34	37	36	39	34	38	38	36	40
To have my own house and lot	30	30	31	34	32	28	28	32	25	27	29	30
To be able to have some savings	36	35	33	30	34	31	34	30	29	31	27	29
To avoid being a victim of any serious crime	21	20	23	20	21	22	21	19	22	22	22	20
To be able to pay our debts	18	18	17	18	19	19	17	18	17	23	18	17
To avoid illegal drug pushers and users in our neighborhood	13	13	13	16	17	15	14	16	13	16	17	14
To go abroad either to work or migrate	--	--	--	--	12	11	13	14	10	10	11	11

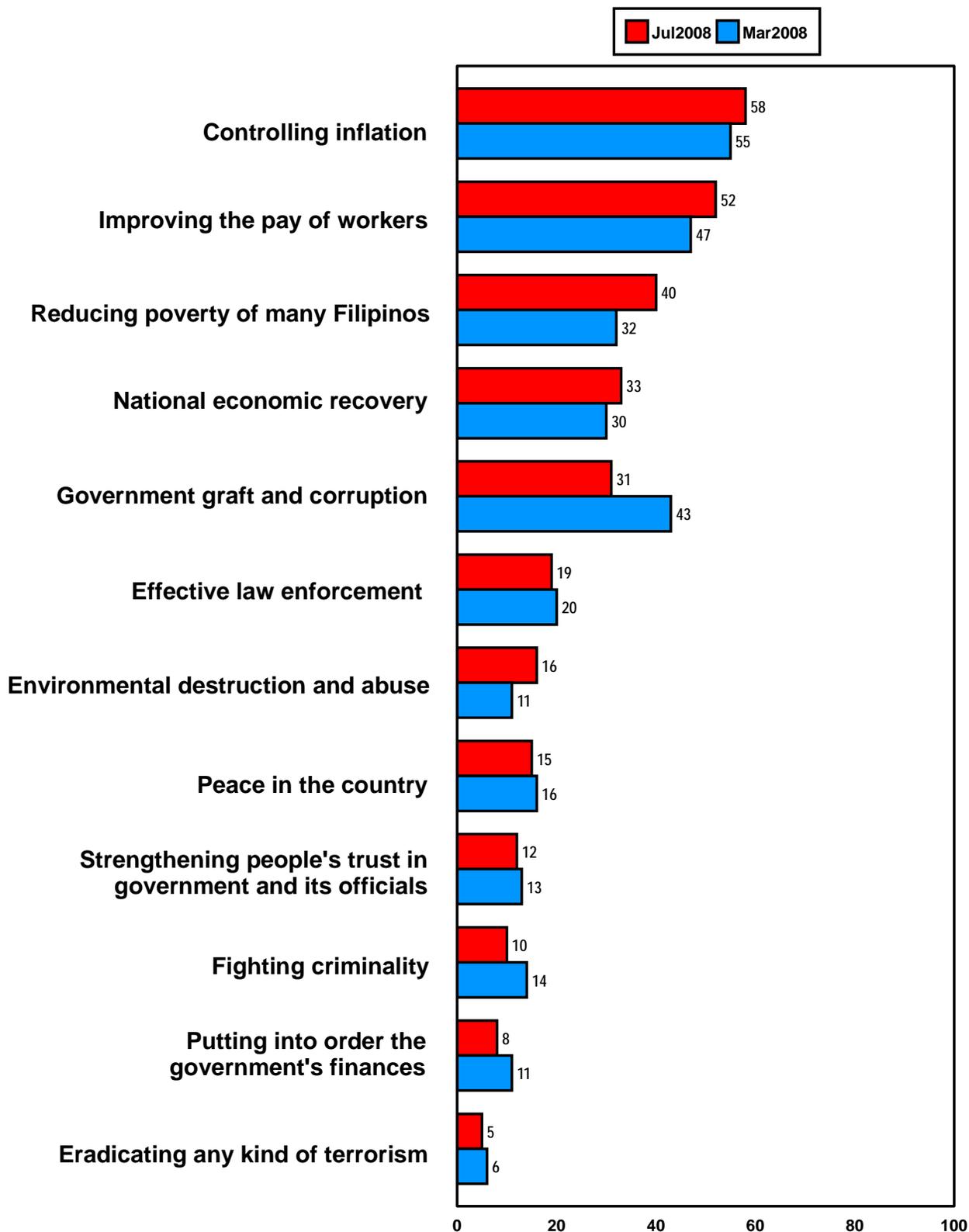
4. Sa mga sumusunod na kagustuhang personal, pakisabi ang mga gusto ninyong maisagawa nang pinakamabilis sa inyong buhay? Maaari kayong pumili nang hanggang tatlong kagustuhang personal.

- Notes: (1) Figures of 2000 are averages of March, July, October and December 2000 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys.  
(2) Figures of 2001 are averages of March, June, 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 and November 2003 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys and September 2003 SES Survey.  
(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.  
(7) Figures of 2006 are averages of March, July and November 2006 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys.

**Chart 8**  
**MOST URGENT NATIONAL CONCERNS**  
July 1 - 14, 2008 / Philippines  
(Multiple Response Allowed / In Percent)



**Chart 9**  
**MOST URGENT NATIONAL CONCERNS**  
 March and July 2008 / Philippines  
 (Multiple Response Allowed / In Percent)



**Table 21**  
**MOST URGENT NATIONAL CONCERNS**

July 1 - 14, 2008 / Philippines  
(Multiple Response, up to 3 allowed / In Percent)

<u>NATIONAL CONCERNS</u>	<u>RP</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>				<u>CLASS</u>		
		<u>NCR</u>	<u>BAL</u>	<u>VIS</u>	<u>MIN</u>	<u>ABC</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>
Controlling inflation	58	55	60	59	56	55	59	59
Improving / Increasing the pay of workers	52	49	43	65	59	41	54	49
Reducing poverty of many Filipinos	40	34	44	33	41	29	40	45
National economic recovery	33	31	28	45	33	38	31	36
Fighting graft and corruption in government	31	37	36	26	24	46	30	28
Enforcing the law to all, whether influential or ordinary people	19	21	16	16	26	24	19	18
Destruction and abuse of our environment	16	13	17	16	15	20	16	14
Peace in the country	15	15	20	9	10	11	15	15
Strengthening the people's trust in the government and its officials	12	17	11	9	14	10	14	8
Fighting criminality	10	12	9	12	12	15	9	11
Putting into order the government's finances to avoid a big deficits and the need to borrow	8	6	11	5	8	6	9	8
Preparing to successfully face any kind of terrorism	5	9	4	4	4	5	4	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)

**Table 22**  
**MOST URGENT NATIONAL CONCERNS**  
 November 2006 to July 2008 / Philippines  
 (Multiple Response, up to 3 allowed / In Percent)

<b>National concerns</b>	<b>Nov06</b>	<b>Mar07</b>	<b>Jul07</b>	<b>Oct07</b>	<b>Mar08</b>	<b>Jul08</b>
Controlling inflation / High prices of people's basic necessities	54	51	54	50	55	58
Improving / Increasing the pay of workers	47	45	48	43	47	52
Reducing poverty of many Filipinos	38	34	40	40	32	40
National economic recovery	33	25	31	31	30	33
Fighting graft and corruption in government	30	35	35	31	43	31
Enforcing the law to all, whether influential or ordinary people	17	20	15	22	20	19
Widespread destruction and abuse of our environment	14	14	16	12	11	16
Peace in the country	20	22	17	20	16	15
Strengthening the people's trust in the government and its officials	10	17	12	16	13	12
Fighting criminality	21	20	21	21	14	10
Putting into order the government's finances to avoid a big deficits and the need to borrow	9	11	8	8	11	8
Preparing to face any kind of terrorism	7	7	4	6	6	5

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

**Table 23**  
**MOST URGENT NATIONAL CONCERNS**

March 2000 to July 2008 / Philippines  
(Multiple Response, up to 3 allowed / In Percent)

National concerns	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Mar07	Jul07	Oct07	Mar08	Jul08
Controlling inflation* / High prices of people's basic necessities**	41	34	34	27	38	46	53	51	54	50	55	58
Improving / Increasing the pay of workers	31	30	30	26	26	32	44	45	48	43	47	52
Reducing poverty of many Filipinos	35	37	34	25	27	34	35	34	40	40	32	40
National economic recovery	45	40	34	32	30	33	31	25	31	31	30	33
Fighting graft and corruption in government	---	21	20	22	31	35	34	35	35	31	43	31
Enforcing the law to all, whether influential or ordinary people	10	14	12	10	12	10	14	20	15	22	20	19
Widespread destruction and abuse of our environment	6	7	7	6	7	9	13	14	16	12	11	16
Peace in the country	27	39	30	28	32	35	20	22	17	20	16	15
Strengthening the people's trust in the government and its officials	---	22	13	13	18	18	15	17	12	16	13	12
Fighting criminality	18	18	16	12	14	16	16	20	21	21	14	10
Putting into order the government's finances to avoid a big deficits and the need to borrow	---	---	---	---	---	9	10	11	8	8	11	8
Preparing to face any kind of terrorism	---	8	12	10	8	6	7	7	4	6	6	5

Notes: (1) \*Controlling Inflation (June 2004) in Filipino:

*Pagkontrol sa patuloy na pagtaas sa presyo ng mga biling 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.

(9) Figures of 2006 are averages of March, July and November 2006 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys.

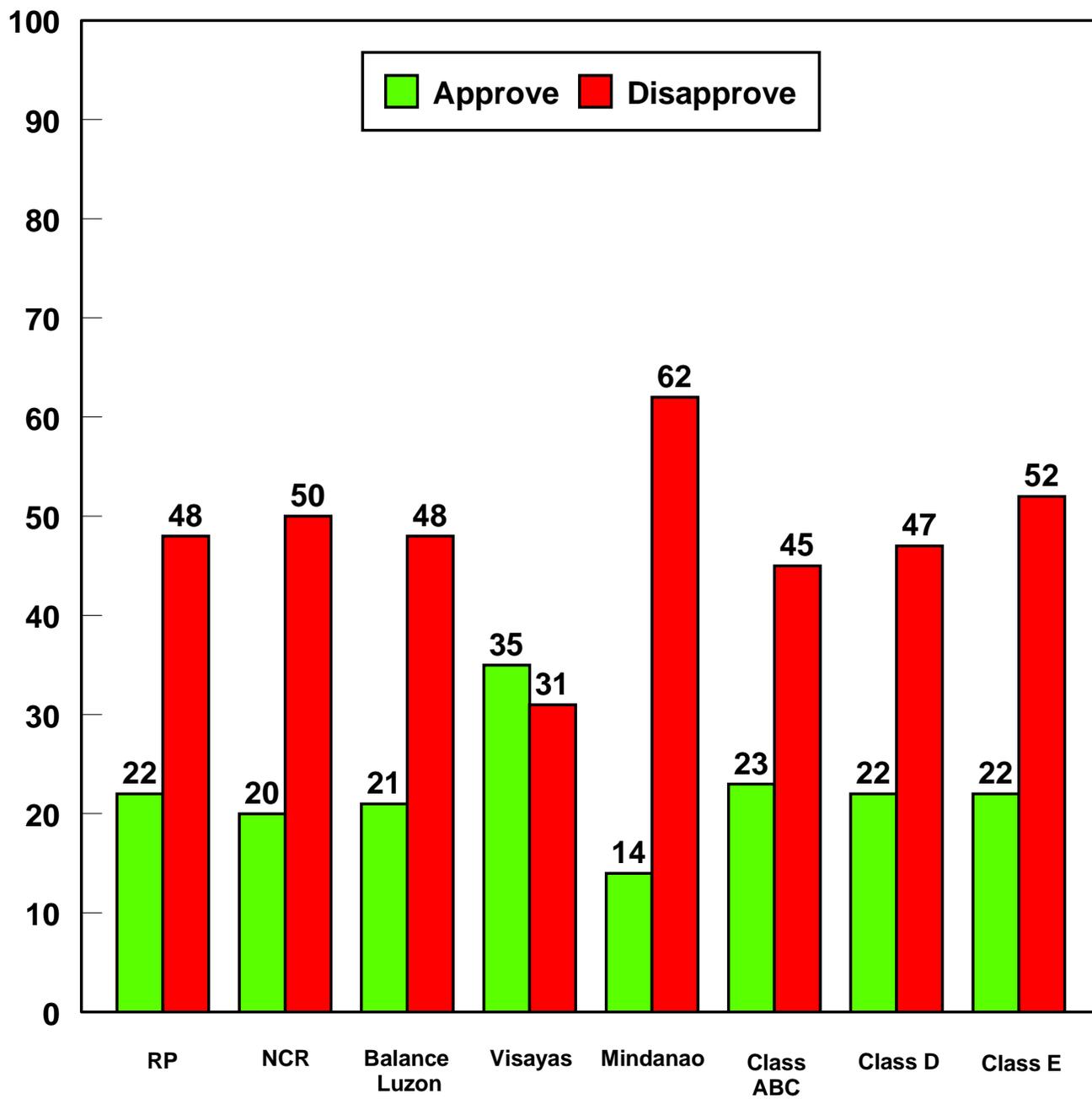
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**PERFORMANCE AND TRUST RATINGS OF  
PRESIDENT GLORIA MACAPAGAL-ARROYO**

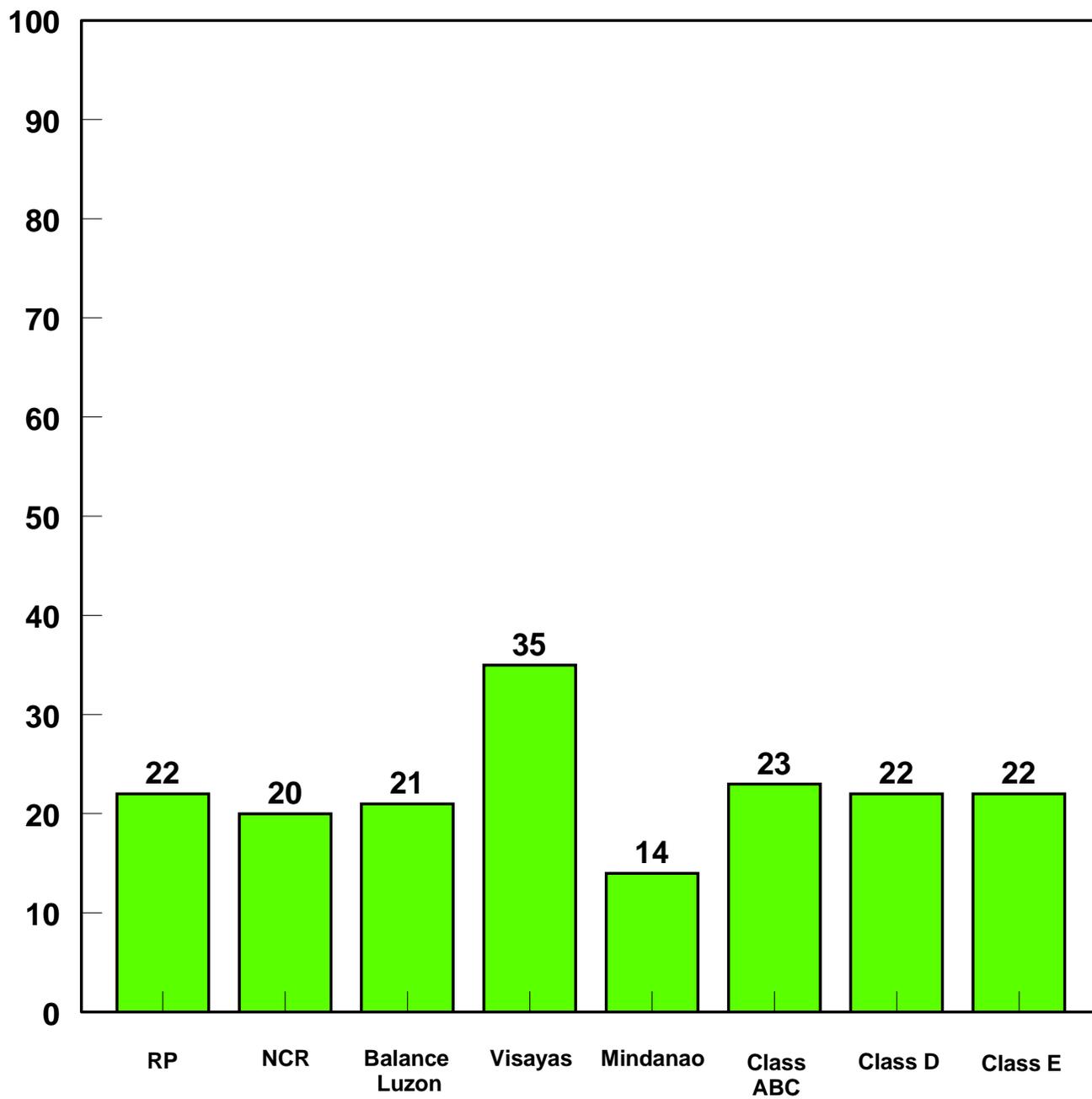
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**Chart 10**  
**APPROVAL AND DISAPPROVAL RATINGS OF**  
**PRESIDENT GLORIA MACAPAGAL-ARROYO**

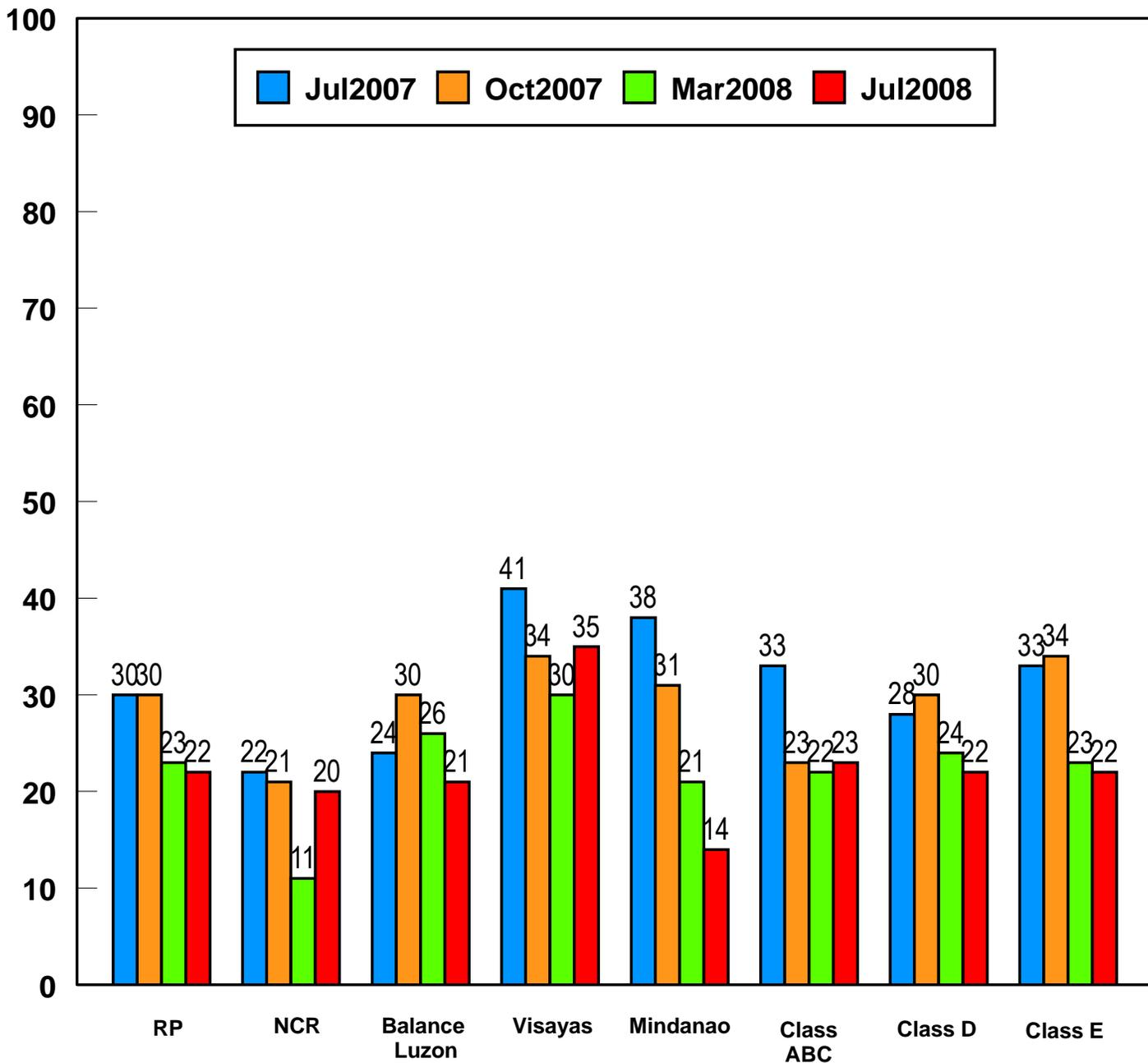
July 1 - 14, 2008 / Philippines  
(In Percent)



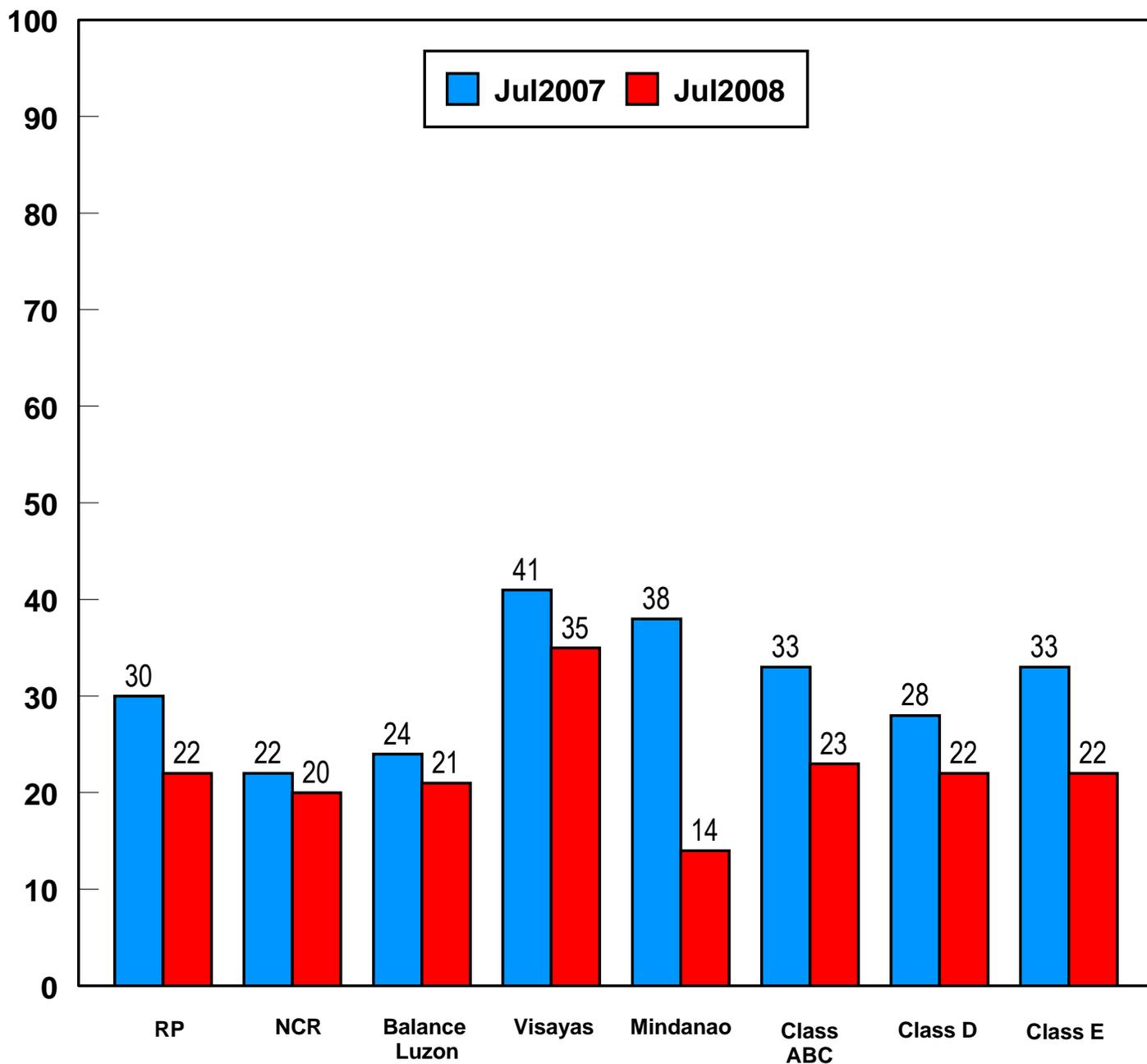
**Chart 11**  
**APPROVAL RATINGS OF**  
**PRESIDENT GLORIA MACAPAGAL-ARROYO**  
July 1 - 14, 2008 / Philippines  
(In Percent)



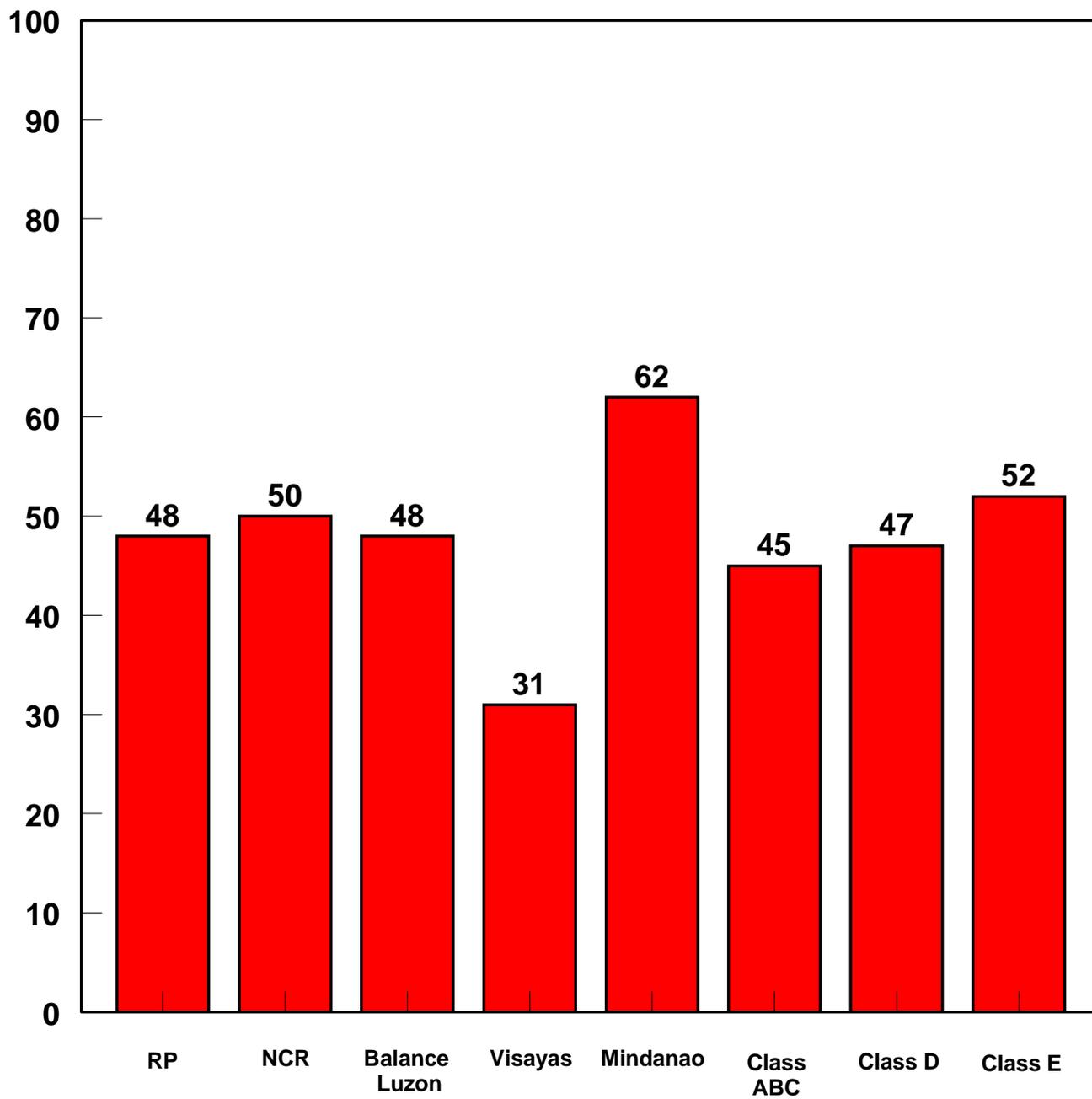
**Chart 12**  
**COMPARATIVE APPROVAL RATINGS OF**  
**PRESIDENT GLORIA MACAPAGAL-ARROYO**  
 July 2007 to July 2008 / Philippines  
 (In Percent)



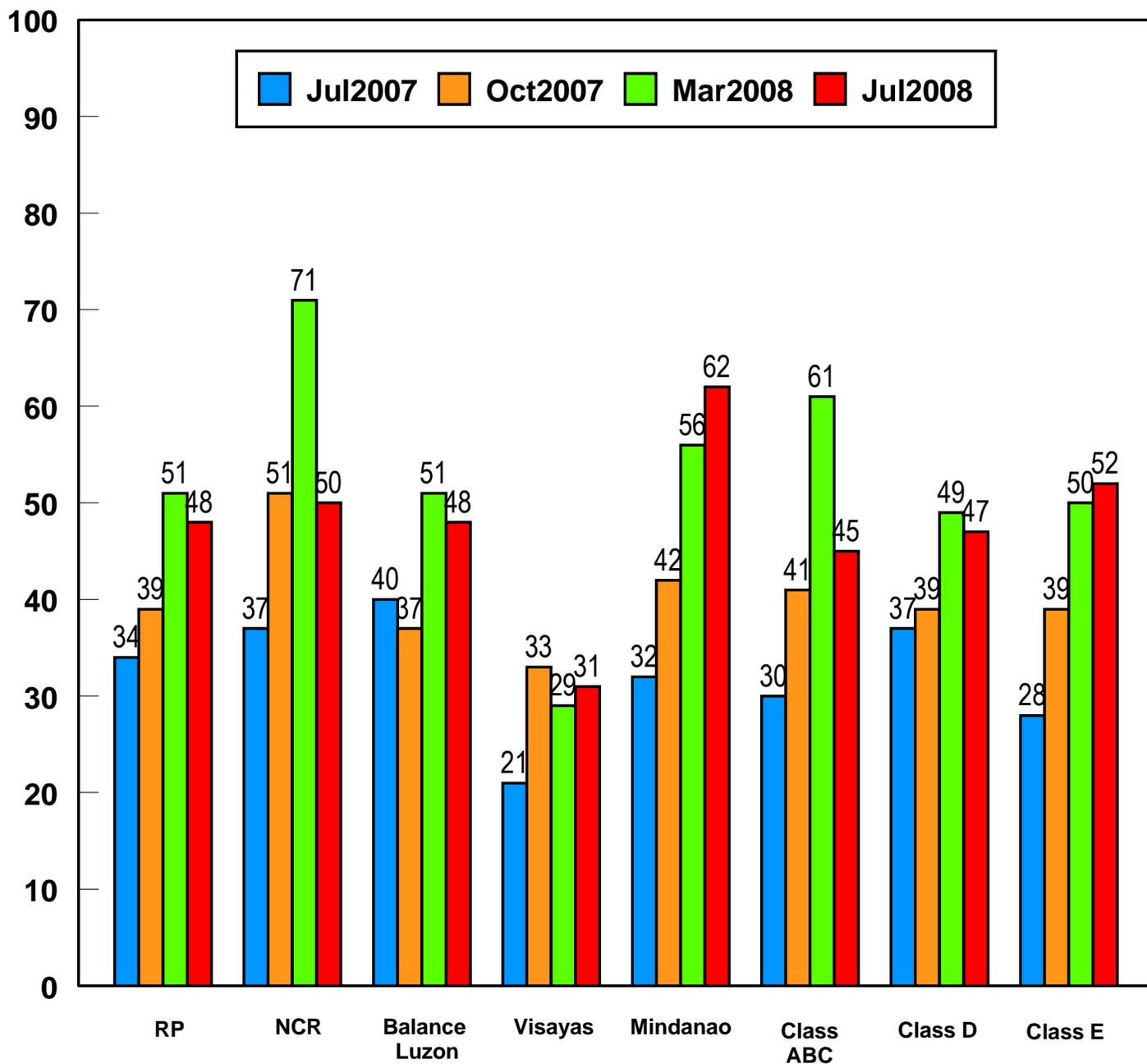
**Chart 13**  
**COMPARATIVE APPROVAL RATINGS OF**  
**PRESIDENT GLORIA MACAPAGAL-ARROYO**  
July 2007 and July 2008 / Philippines  
(In Percent)



**Chart 14**  
**DISAPPROVAL RATINGS OF**  
**PRESIDENT GLORIA MACAPAGAL-ARROYO**  
July 1 - 14, 2008 / Philippines  
(In Percent)



**Chart 15**  
**COMPARATIVE **DISAPPROVAL** RATINGS OF**  
**PRESIDENT GLORIA MACAPAGAL-ARROYO**  
July 2007 to July 2008 / Philippines  
(In Percent)



**Chart 16**  
**COMPARATIVE DISAPPROVAL RATINGS OF**  
**PRESIDENT GLORIA MACAPAGAL-ARROYO**  
July 2007 and July 2008 / Philippines  
(In Percent)

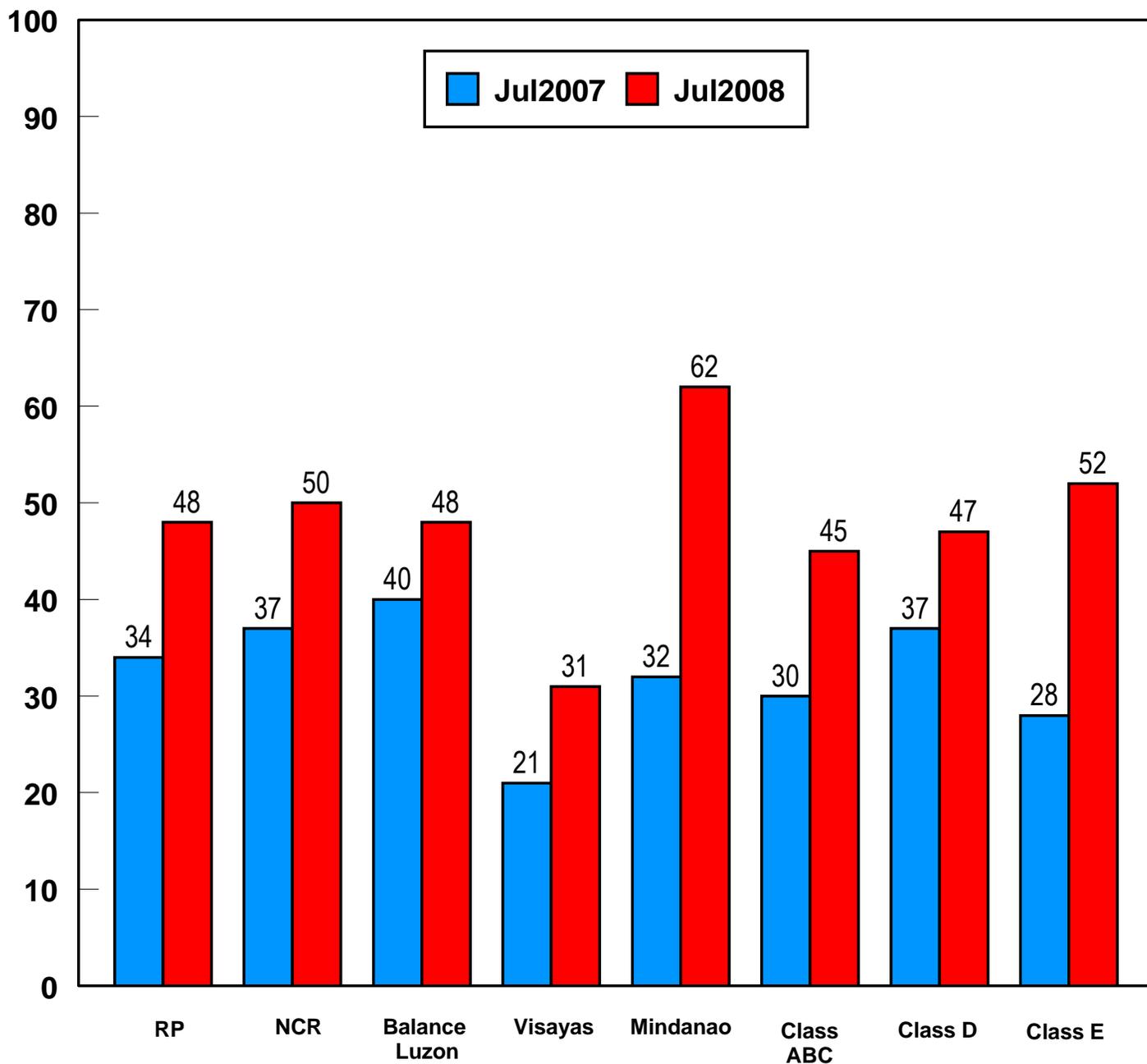
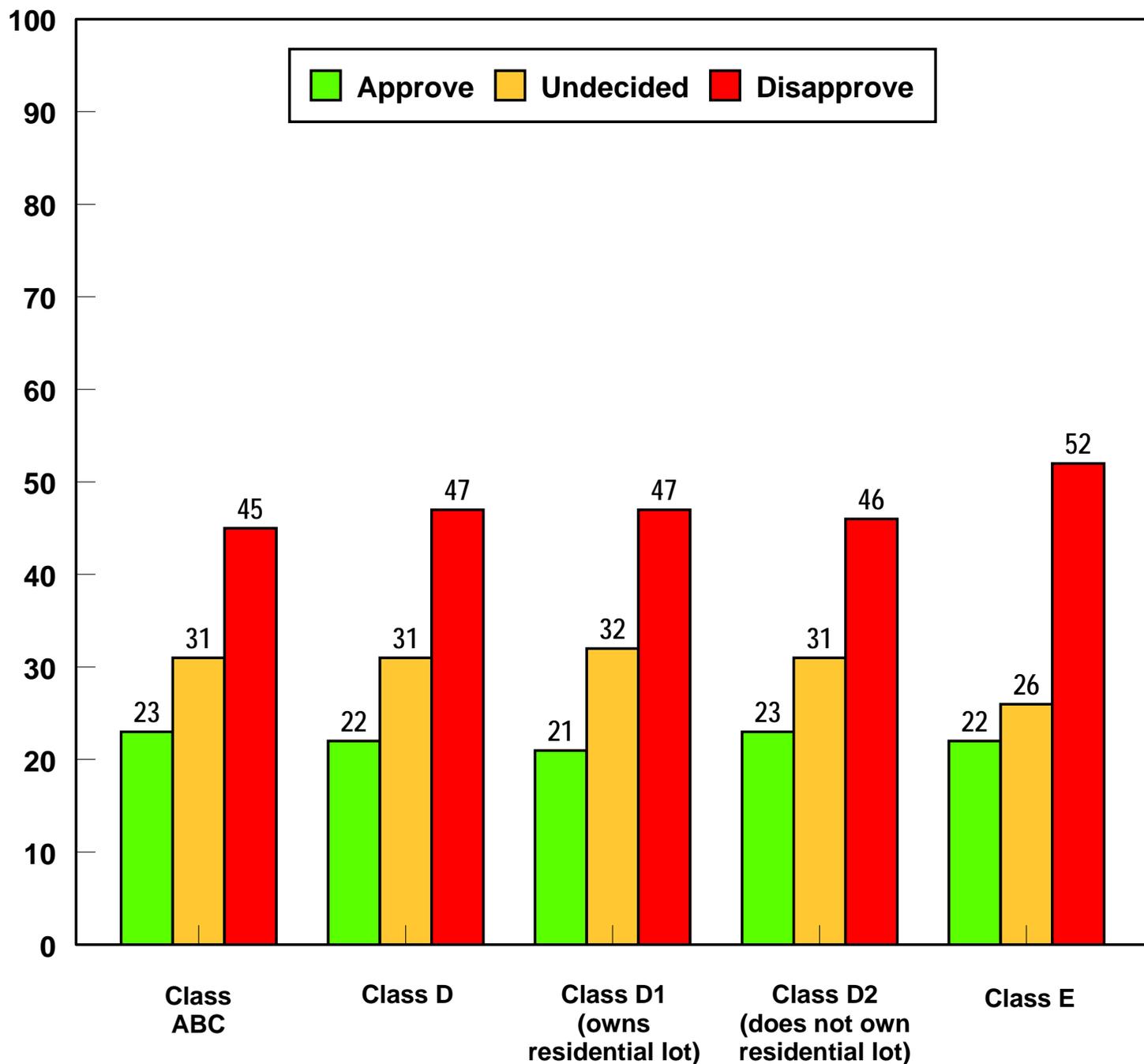
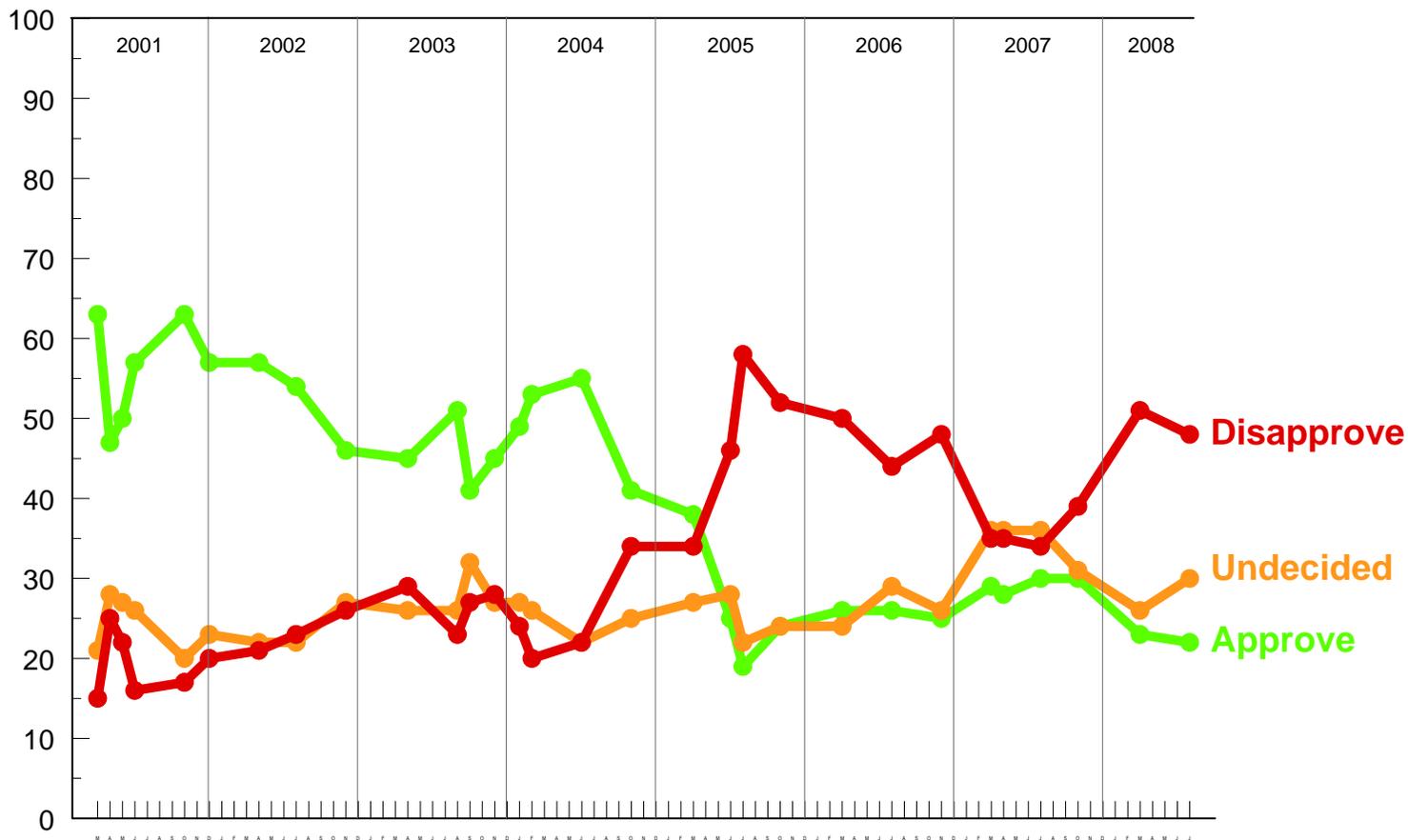


Chart 17  
PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF  
PRESIDENT GLORIA MACAPAGAL-ARROYO  
by SOCIO-ECONOMIC CLASS  
July 1 - 14, 2008 / Philippines  
(In Percent)



**Chart 18**  
**PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF PRESIDENT GLORIA ARROYO**  
 March 2001 to July 2008 / Philippines

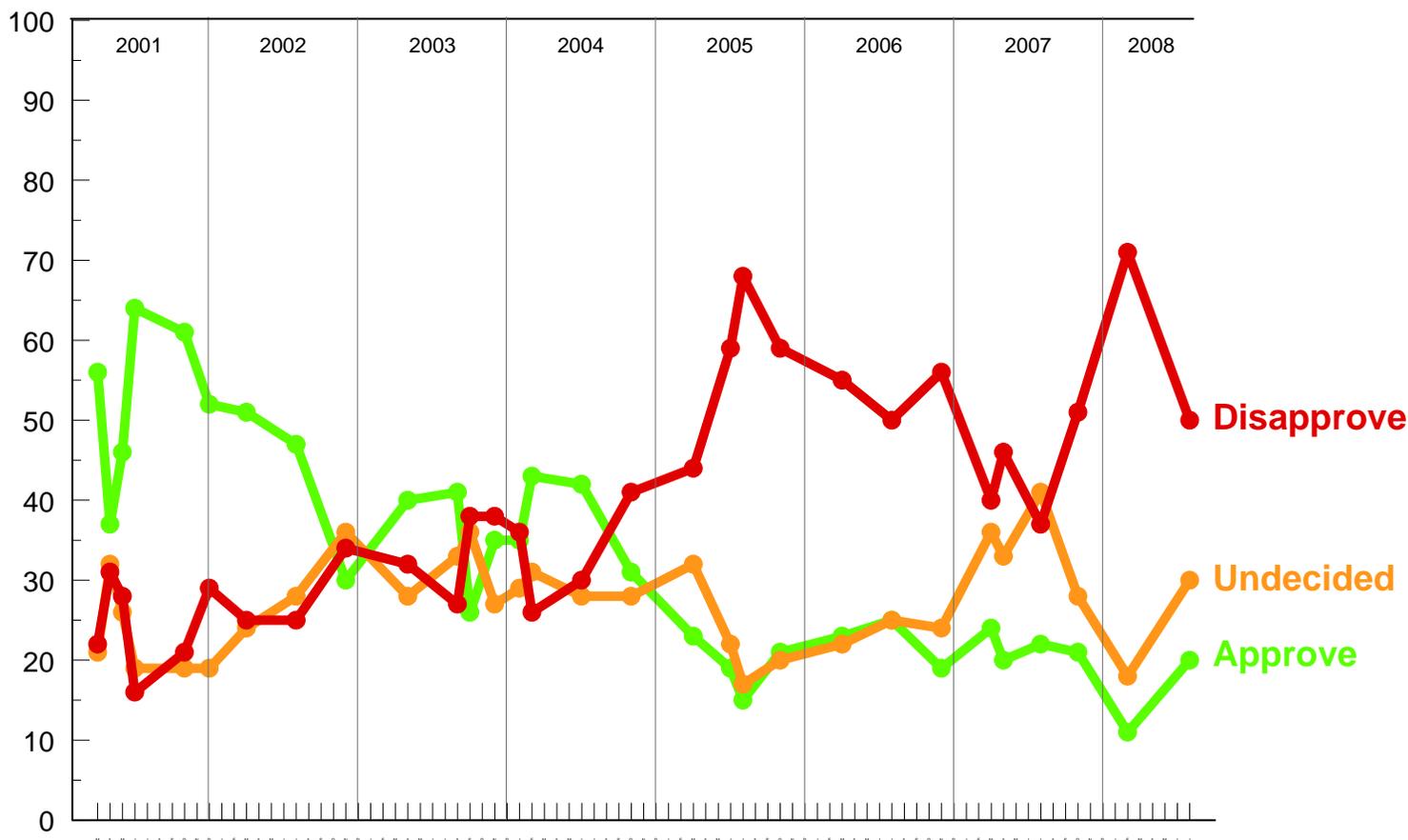


Dates	Approve	Undecided	Disapprove
Mar 2001	63	21	15
Apr 2001	47	28	25
May 2001	50	27	22
Jun 2001	57	26	16
Oct 2001	63	20	17
Dec 2001	57	23	20
Apr 2002	57	22	21
Jul 2002	54	22	23
Nov 2002	46	27	26
Apr 2003	45	26	29
Aug 2003	51	26	23
Sep 2003	41	32	27
Nov 2003	45	27	28
Jan 2004	49	27	24
Feb 2004	53	26	20

Dates	Approve	Undecided	Disapprove
Jun 2004	55	22	22
Oct 2004	41	25	34
Mar 2005	38	27	34
Jun 2005	25	28	46
Jul 2005	19	22	58
Oct 2005	24	24	52
Mar 2006	26	24	50
Jul 2006	26	29	44
Nov 2006	25	26	48
Mar 2007	29	36	35
Apr 2007	28	36	35
Jul 2007	30	36	34
Oct 2007	30	31	39
Mar 2008	23	26	51
Jul 2008	22	30	48

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 19**  
**PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF PRESIDENT GLORIA ARROYO**  
 March 2001 to July 2008 / National Capital Region

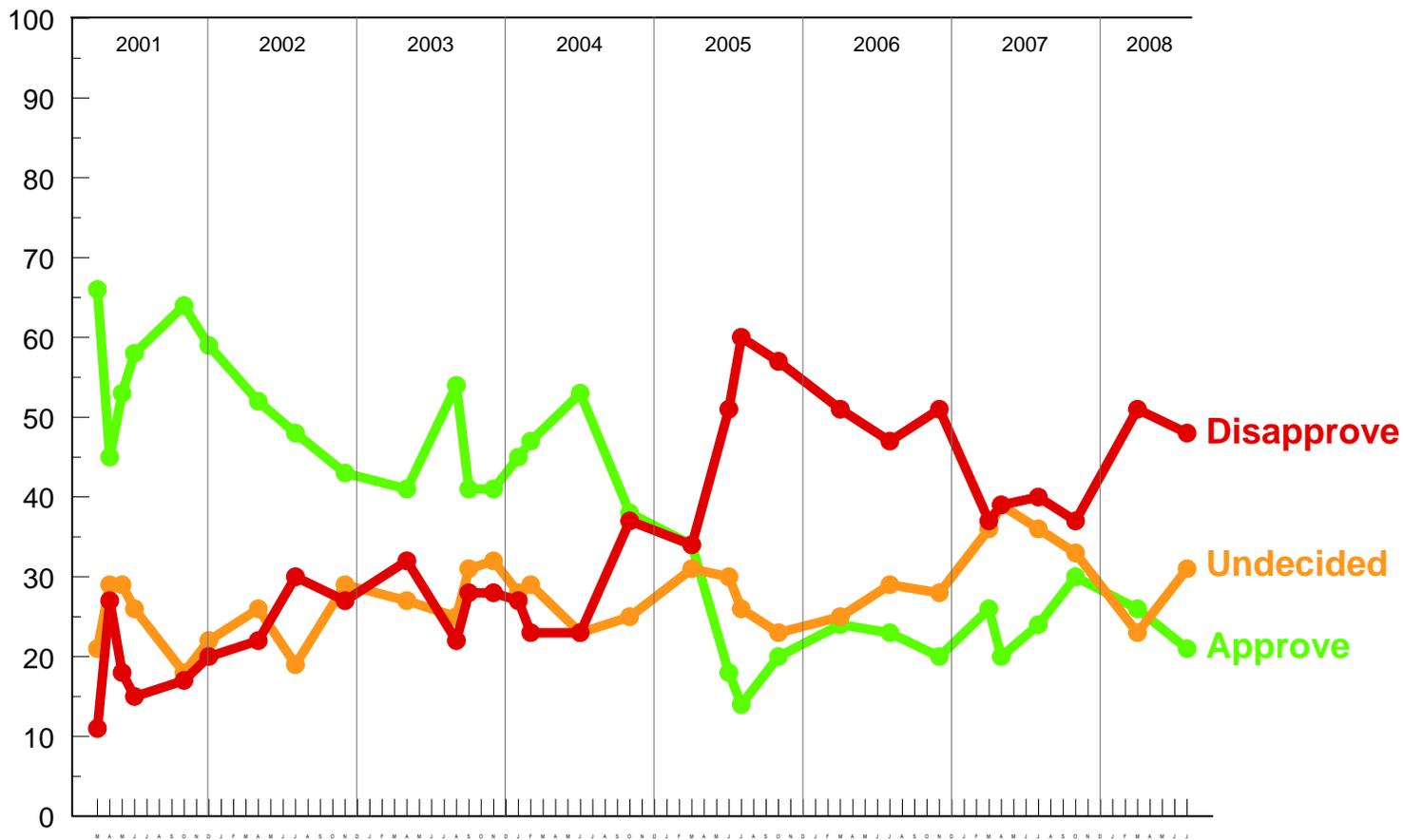


Dates	Approve	Undecided	Disapprove
Mar 2001	56	21	22
Apr 2001	37	32	31
May 2001	46	26	28
Jun 2001	64	19	16
Oct 2001	61	19	21
Dec 2001	52	19	29
Apr 2002	51	24	25
Jul 2002	47	28	25
Nov 2002	30	36	34
Apr 2003	40	28	32
Aug 2003	41	33	27
Sep 2003	26	36	38
Nov 2003	35	27	38
Jan 2004	35	29	36
Feb 2004	43	31	26

Dates	Approve	Undecided	Disapprove
Jun 2004	42	28	30
Oct 2004	31	28	41
Mar 2005	23	32	44
Jun 2005	19	22	59
Jul 2005	15	17	68
Oct 2005	21	20	59
Mar 2006	23	22	55
Jul 2006	25	25	50
Nov 2006	19	24	56
Mar 2007	24	36	40
Apr 2007	20	33	46
Jul 2007	22	41	37
Oct 2007	21	28	51
Feb 2008	11	18	71
Jul 2008	20	30	50

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 20**  
**PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF PRESIDENT GLORIA ARROYO**  
 March 2001 to July 2008 / Balance Luzon

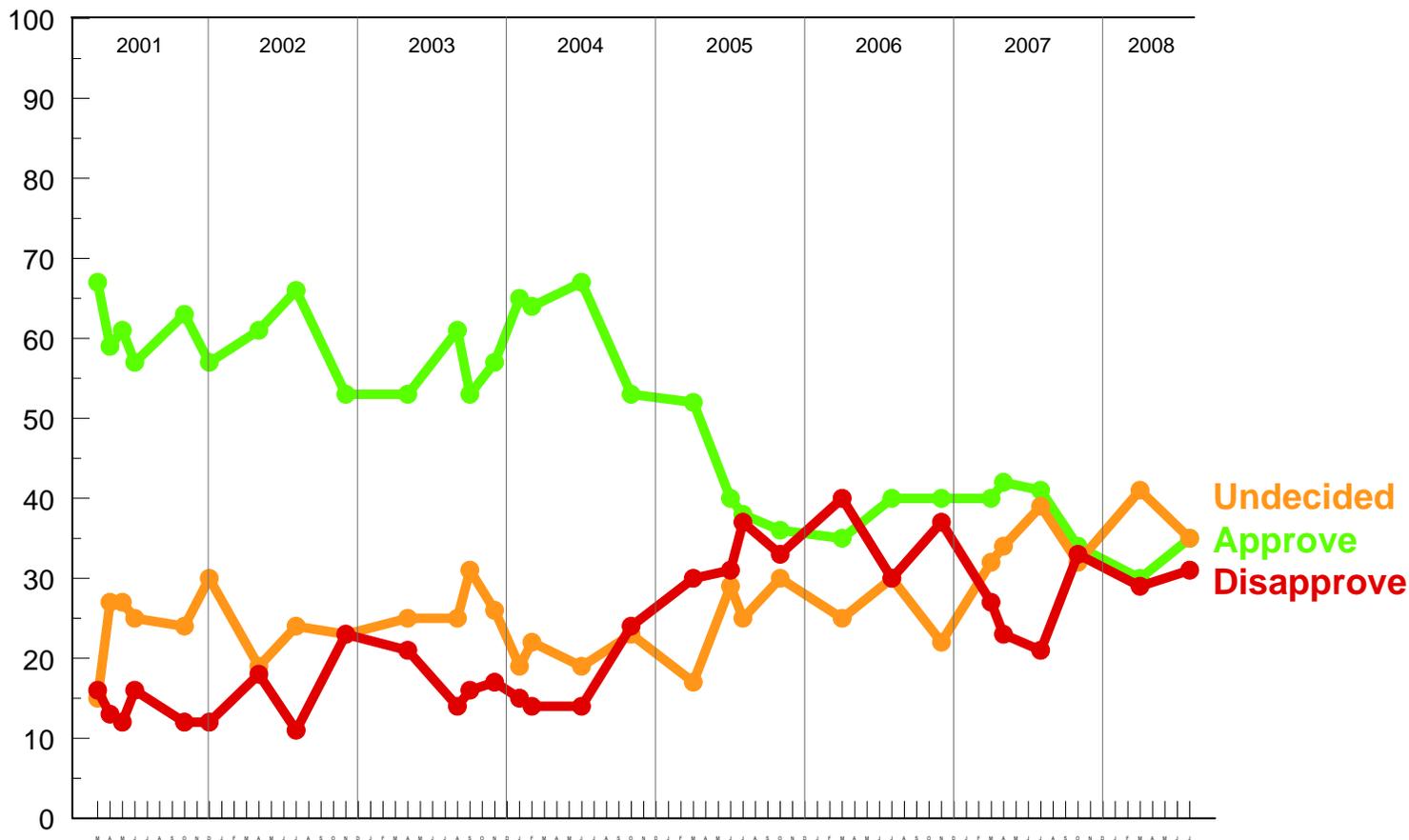


Dates	Approve	Undecided	Disapprove
Mar 2001	66	21	11
Apr 2001	45	29	27
May 2001	53	29	18
Jun 2001	58	26	15
Oct 2001	64	18	17
Dec 2001	59	22	20
Apr 2002	52	26	22
Jul 2002	48	19	30
Nov 2002	43	29	27
Apr 2003	41	27	32
Aug 2003	54	25	22
Sep 2003	41	31	28
Nov 2003	41	32	28
Jan 2004	45	28	27
Feb 2004	47	29	23

Dates	Approve	Undecided	Disapprove
Jun 2004	53	23	23
Oct 2004	38	25	37
Mar 2005	34	31	34
Jun 2005	18	30	51
Jul 2005	14	26	60
Oct 2005	20	23	57
Mar 2006	24	25	51
Jul 2006	23	29	47
Nov 2006	20	28	51
Mar 2007	26	36	37
Apr 2007	20	39	39
Jul 2007	24	36	40
Oct 2007	30	33	37
Mar 2008	26	23	51
Jul 2008	21	31	48

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 21**  
**PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF PRESIDENT GLORIA ARROYO**  
 March 2001 to July 2008 / Visayas

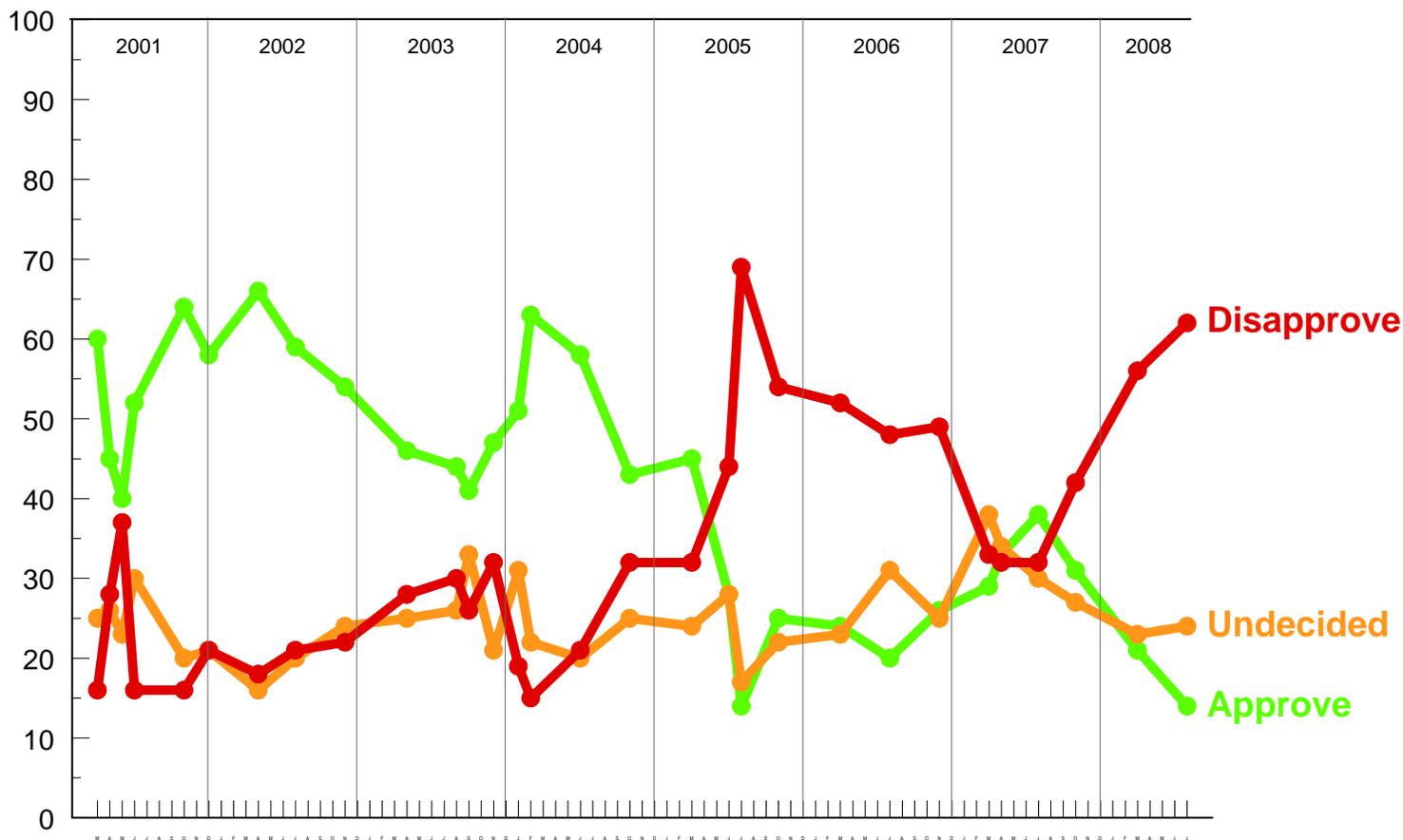


Dates	Approve	Undecided	Disapprove
Mar 2001	67	15	16
Apr 2001	59	27	13
May 2001	61	27	12
Jun 2001	57	25	16
Oct 2001	63	24	12
Dec 2001	57	30	12
Apr 2002	61	19	18
Jul 2002	66	24	11
Nov 2002	53	23	23
Apr 2003	53	25	21
Aug 2003	61	25	14
Sep 2003	53	31	16
Nov 2003	57	26	17
Jan 2004	65	19	15
Feb 2004	64	22	14

Dates	Approve	Undecided	Disapprove
Jun 2004	67	19	14
Oct 2004	53	23	24
Mar 2005	52	17	30
Jun 2005	40	29	31
Jul 2005	38	25	37
Oct 2005	36	30	33
Mar 2006	35	25	40
Jul 2006	40	30	30
Nov 2006	40	22	37
Mar 2007	40	32	27
Apr 2007	42	34	23
Jul 2007	41	39	21
Oct 2007	34	32	33
Mar 2008	30	41	29
Jul 2008	35	35	31

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

**Chart 22**  
**PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF PRESIDENT GLORIA ARROYO**  
 March 2001 to July 2008 / Mindanao

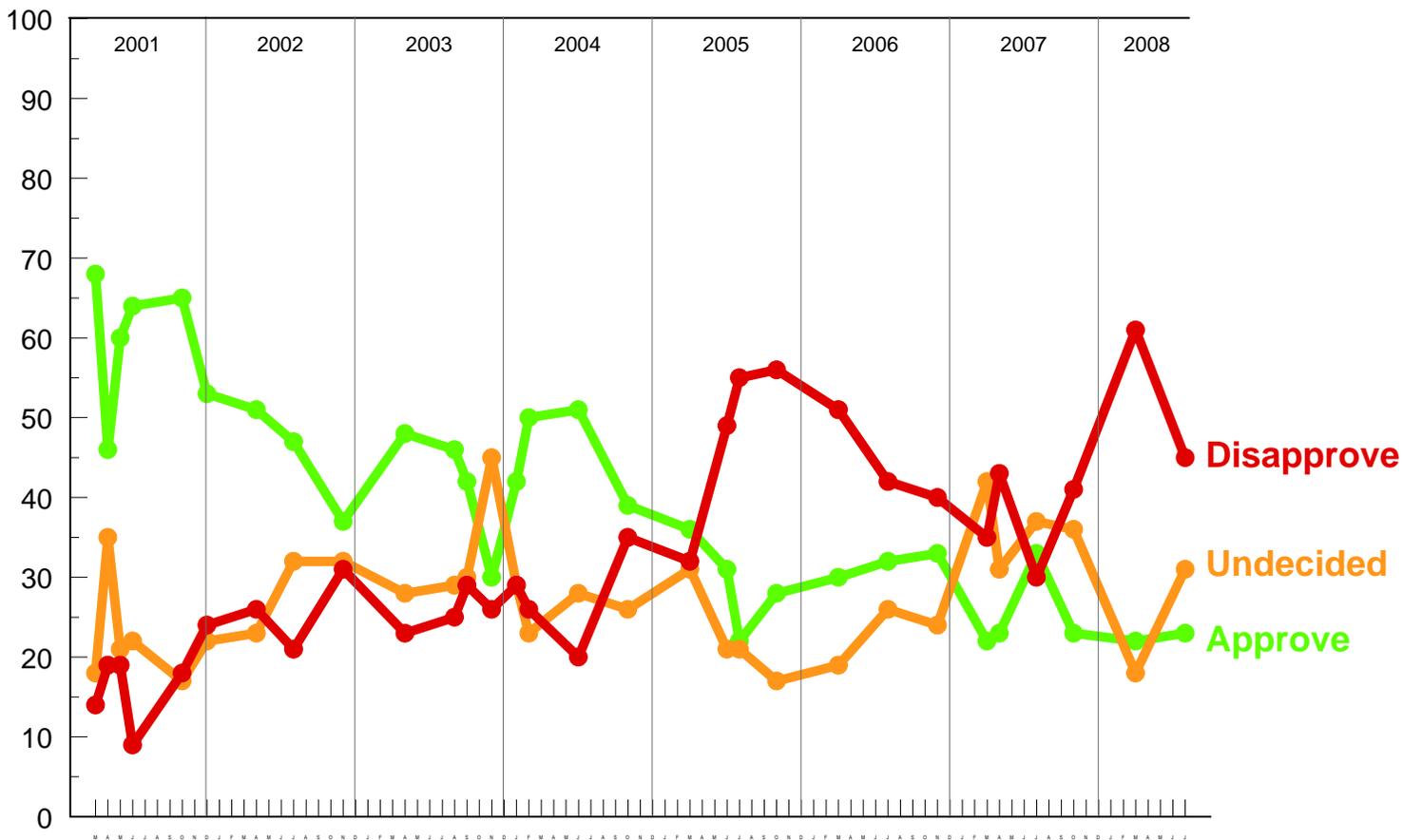


Dates	Approve	Undecided	Disapprove
Mar 2001	60	25	16
Apr 2001	45	26	28
May 2001	40	23	37
Jun 2001	52	30	16
Oct 2001	64	20	16
Dec 2001	58	21	21
Apr 2002	66	16	18
Jul 2002	59	20	21
Nov 2002	54	24	22
Apr 2003	46	25	28
Aug 2003	44	26	30
Sep 2003	41	33	26
Nov 2003	47	21	32
Jan 2004	51	31	19
Feb 2004	63	22	15

Dates	Approve	Undecided	Disapprove
Jun 2004	58	20	21
Oct 2004	43	25	32
Mar 2005	45	24	32
Jun 2005	28	28	44
Jul 2005	14	17	69
Oct 2005	25	22	54
Mar 2006	24	23	52
Jul 2006	20	31	48
Nov 2006	26	25	49
Mar 2007	29	38	33
Apr 2007	33	34	32
Jul 2007	38	30	32
Oct 2007	31	27	42
Mar 2008	21	23	56
Jul 2008	14	24	62

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 23**  
**PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF PRESIDENT GLORIA ARROYO**  
 March 2001 to July 2008 / Class ABC / Philippines

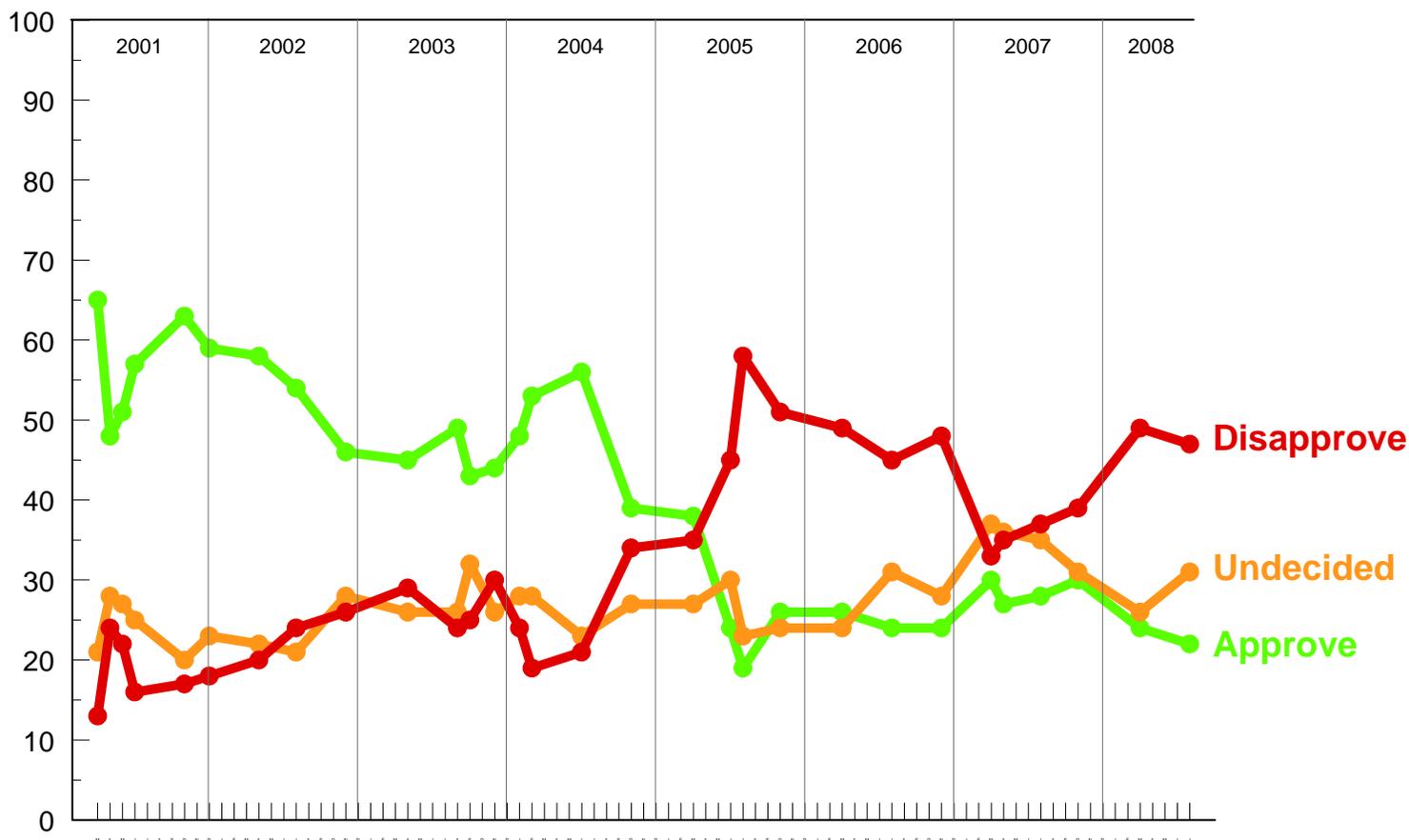


Dates	Approve	Undecided	Disapprove
Mar 2001	68	18	14
Apr 2001	46	35	19
May 2001	60	21	19
Jun 2001	64	22	9
Oct 2001	65	17	18
Dec 2001	53	22	24
Apr 2002	51	23	26
Jul 2002	47	32	21
Nov 2002	37	32	31
Apr 2003	48	28	23
Aug 2003	46	29	25
Sep 2003	42	30	29
Nov 2003	30	45	26
Jan 2004	42	29	29
Feb 2004	50	23	26

Dates	Approve	Undecided	Disapprove
Jun 2004	51	28	20
Oct 2004	39	26	35
Mar 2005	36	31	32
Jun 2005	31	21	49
Jul 2005	22	21	55
Oct 2005	28	17	56
Mar 2006	30	19	51
Jul 2006	32	26	42
Nov 2006	33	24	40
Mar 2007	22	42	35
Apr 2007	23	31	43
Jul 2007	33	37	30
Oct 2007	23	36	41
Mar 2008	22	18	61
Jul 2008	23	31	45

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 24**  
**PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF PRESIDENT GLORIA ARROYO**  
 March 2001 to July 2008 / Class D / Philippines

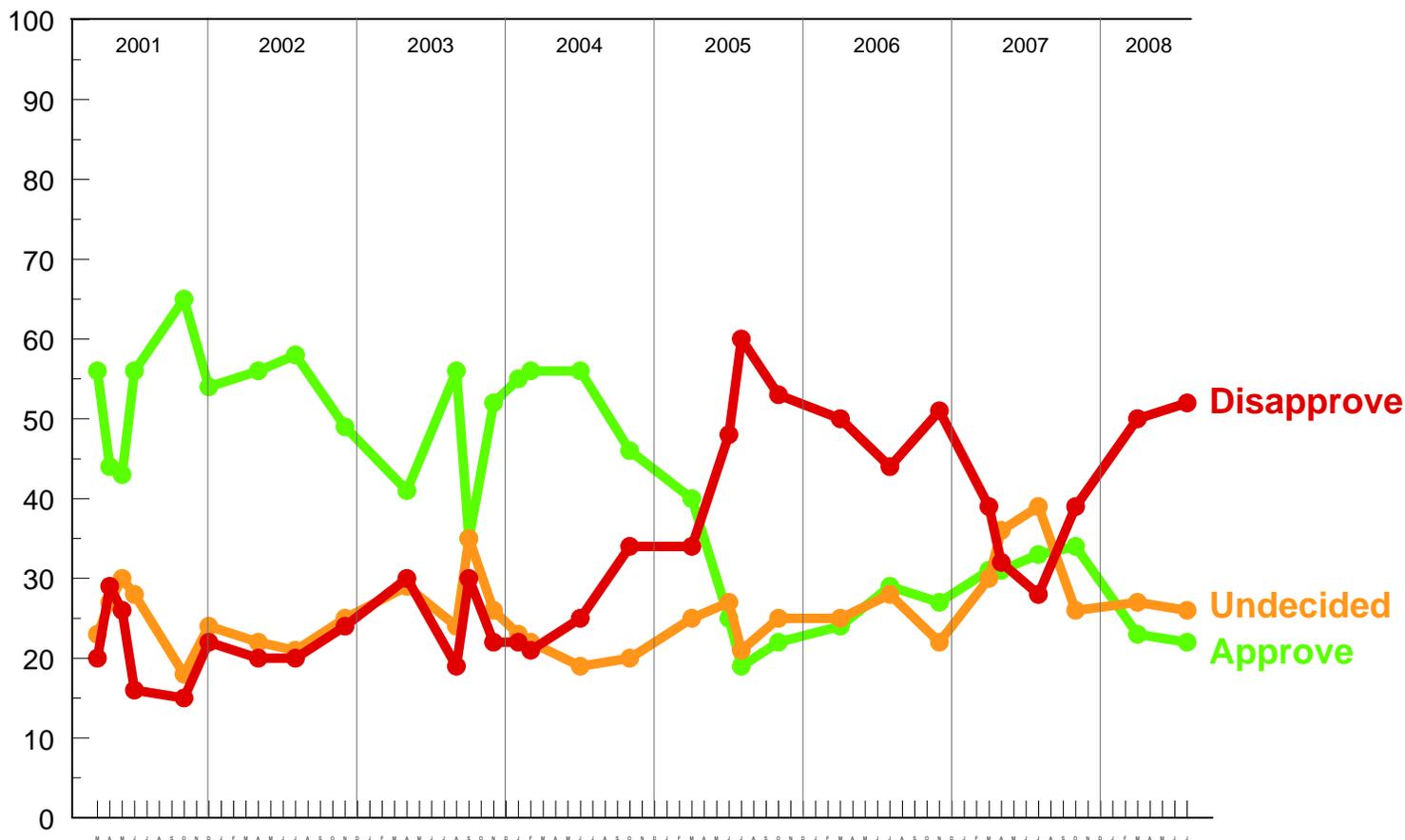


Dates	Approve	Undecided	Disapprove
Mar 2001	65	21	13
Apr 2001	48	28	24
May 2001	51	27	22
Jun 2001	57	25	16
Oct 2001	63	20	17
Dec 2001	59	23	18
Apr 2002	58	22	20
Jul 2002	54	21	24
Nov 2002	46	28	26
Apr 2003	45	26	29
Aug 2003	49	26	24
Sep 2003	43	32	25
Nov 2003	44	26	30
Jan 2004	48	28	24
Feb 2004	53	28	19

Dates	Approve	Undecided	Disapprove
Jun 2004	56	23	21
Oct 2004	39	27	34
Mar 2005	38	27	35
Jun 2005	24	30	45
Jul 2005	19	23	58
Oct 2005	26	24	51
Mar 2006	26	24	49
Jul 2006	24	31	45
Nov 2006	24	28	48
Mar 2007	30	37	33
Apr 2007	27	36	35
Jul 2007	28	35	37
Oct 2007	30	31	39
Mar 2008	24	26	49
Jul 2008	22	31	47

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 25**  
**PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF PRESIDENT GLORIA ARROYO**  
 March 2001 to July 2008 / Class E / Philippines



Dates	Approve	Undecided	Disapprove
Mar 2001	56	23	20
Apr 2001	44	27	29
May 2001	43	30	26
Jun 2001	56	28	16
Oct 2001	65	18	15
Dec 2001	54	24	22
Apr 2002	56	22	20
Jul 2002	58	21	20
Nov 2002	49	25	24
Apr 2003	41	29	30
Aug 2003	56	24	19
Sep 2003	35	35	30
Nov 2003	52	26	22
Jan 2004	55	23	22
Feb 2004	56	22	21

Dates	Approve	Undecided	Disapprove
Jun 2004	56	19	25
Oct 2004	46	20	34
Mar 2005	40	25	34
Jun 2005	25	27	48
Jul 2005	19	21	60
Oct 2005	22	25	53
Mar 2006	24	25	50
Jul 2006	29	28	44
Nov 2006	27	22	51
Mar 2007	31	30	39
Apr 2007	31	36	32
Jul 2007	33	39	28
Oct 2007	34	26	39
Mar 2008	23	27	50
Jul 2008	22	26	52

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

**Table 24**  
**AWARENESS & PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF**  
**PRESIDENT GLORIA MACAPAGAL-ARROYO**

July 1 - 14, 2008 / Philippines  
(Row Percent)

Demographic variables	(Sample Percentage)	Aware	Base : Aware		
			Approve	Undecided	Disapprove
Total Philippines	(100%)	100	22	30	48
<u>Location</u>					
NCR	(14%)	100	20	30	50
Balance Luzon	(44%)	100	21	31	48
Urban	(21%)	100	15	27	57
Rural	(23%)	100	26	34	39
Visayas	(20%)	100	35	35	31
Urban	(7%)	100	39	32	29
Rural	(13%)	100	32	36	31
Mindanao	(23%)	100	14	24	62
Urban	(7%)	100	12	25	63
Rural	(15%)	100	15	24	61
<u>Locale</u>					
Total Urban	(49%)	100	19	28	52
Total Rural	(51%)	100	24	32	44
<u>Socio-economic Class</u>					
Class ABC	(9%)	100	23	31	45
TOTAL D	(68%)	100	22	31	47
D1 (owns res'l lot)	(44%)	100	21	32	47
D2 (does not own res'l lot)	(23%)	100	23	31	46
E	(24%)	100	22	26	52
<u>Gender</u>					
Male	(50%)	100	23	28	49
Female	(50%)	100	21	32	46
<u>Age Group</u>					
18-24 years old	(15%)	100	23	30	48
25-34	(22%)	100	21	30	49
35-44	(24%)	100	23	30	47
45-54	(16%)	100	19	31	50
55-64	(13%)	100	24	24	51
65 & up	(10%)	100	23	37	39
<u>Educational Attainment</u>					
No formal educ/elem grad	(27%)	100	23	29	47
Some HS/some vocational	(16%)	100	19	26	55
Completed HS/vocational	(30%)	100	23	31	46
Some college	(14%)	100	21	31	48
Completed coll/post coll	(12%)	100	23	33	43
<u>Working Status</u>					
Total Working	(50%)	100	23	29	48
Government	(4%)	100	22	28	50
Private	(11%)	100	21	30	49
Self-employed	(21%)	100	25	30	46
Farmer/Fisherfolk	(14%)	100	23	27	49
Not Working	(50%)	100	21	31	48

Q38. Mayroon ako ritong mga pangalan ng ilang mga opisyal ng ating pamahalaan. Pakisabi ninyo ang inyong opinyon tungkol sa pagganap nila ng kanilang tungkulin nitong huling tatlong buwan ng kanilang panunungkulan. Sa pamamagitan po ng board na ito (SHOW RATING BOARD), kayo ba ay TALAGANG APROBADO, APROBADO, MAAARING APROBADO AT MAAARING HINDI APROBADO, HINDI APROBADO, o TALAGANG HINDI APROBADO kay (NAME) sa kanyang pagganap bilang (POSITION) o wala pa kayong nabasa o narinig na kahit na ano tungkol sa kanya kahit na kailan?

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

**Table 25A**  
**COMPARATIVE PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF**  
**PRESIDENT GLORIA MACAPAGAL-ARROYO**  
 July 2007 to July 2008 / Philippines  
 (In Percent)

page 1 of 2

Demographic variables	Approve				Change*	Undecided				Change*	Disapprove				Change*
	Jul 07 (A)	Oct 07 (B)	Mar 08 (C)	Jul 08 (D)	Jul08 - Mar08 (D - C)	Jul 07 (E)	Oct 07 (F)	Mar 08 (G)	Jul 08 (H)	Jul08 - Mar08 (H - G)	Jul 07 (I)	Oct 07 (J)	Mar 08 (K)	Jul 08 (L)	Jul08 - Mar08 (L - K)
Total Philippines	30	30	23	22	- 1	36	31	26	30	+ 4	34	39	51	48	- 3
NCR	22	21	11	20	+ 9	41	28	18	30	+12	37	51	71	50	- 21
Balance Luzon	24	30	26	21	- 5	36	33	23	31	+ 8	40	37	51	48	- 3
Visayas	41	34	30	35	+ 5	39	32	41	35	- 6	21	33	29	31	+ 2
Mindanao	38	31	21	14	- 7	30	27	23	24	+ 1	32	42	56	62	+ 6
Total Urban	26	26	18	19	+ 1	35	31	21	28	+ 7	39	43	60	52	- 8
Total Rural	34	33	28	24	- 4	37	30	30	32	+ 2	29	36	42	44	+ 2
Class ABC	33	23	22	23	+ 1	37	36	18	31	+13	30	41	61	45	- 16
TOTAL D	28	30	24	22	- 2	35	31	26	31	+ 5	37	39	49	47	- 2
D1 (owns res'l lot)	31	32	25	21	- 4	35	29	25	32	+ 7	34	39	50	47	- 3
D2 (does not own res'l lot)	25	26	22	23	+ 1	34	35	29	31	+ 2	41	40	49	46	- 3
E	33	34	23	22	- 1	39	26	27	26	- 1	28	39	50	52	+ 2
Male	30	31	24	23	- 1	34	26	23	28	+ 5	36	42	53	49	- 4
Female	30	29	23	21	- 2	38	35	28	32	+ 4	32	37	48	46	- 2

Note: \* Change = Figures of July 2008 minus Figures of March 2008.

**Table 25B**  
**COMPARATIVE PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF**  
**PRESIDENT GLORIA MACAPAGAL-ARROYO**

July 2007 to July 2008 / Philippines  
(In Percent)

page 2 of 2

Demographic variables	Approve			Change*	Undecided			Change*	Disapprove			Change*			
	Jul 07 (A)	Oct 07 (B)	Mar 08 (C)	Jul 08 (D)	Jul08 - Mar08 (D - C)	Jul 07 (E)	Oct 07 (F)	Mar 08 (G)	Jul 08 (H)	Jul08 - Mar08 (H - G)	Jul 07 (I)	Oct 07 (J)	Mar 08 (K)	Jul 08 (L)	Jul08 - Mar08 (L - K)
Total Philippines	30	30	23	22	- 1	36	31	26	30	+ 4	34	39	51	48	- 3
18 - 24 years old	22	29	17	23	+ 6	44	31	35	30	- 5	34	40	48	48	0
25 - 34	28	25	21	21	0	40	29	30	30	0	32	47	49	49	0
35 - 44	32	33	22	23	+ 1	30	31	22	30	+ 8	38	36	56	47	- 9
45 - 54	34	31	26	19	- 7	37	29	22	31	+ 9	30	40	52	50	- 2
55 - 64	35	32	30	24	- 6	34	38	20	24	+ 4	31	30	49	51	+ 2
65 & up	32	32	32	23	- 9	30	28	23	37	+14	38	39	45	39	- 6
No formal educ/elem grad	37	45	30	23	- 7	34	25	24	29	+ 5	29	30	46	47	+ 1
Some HS/some vocational	30	31	24	19	- 5	35	30	20	26	+ 6	36	39	56	55	- 1
Completed HS/vocational	28	25	22	23	+ 1	38	31	24	31	+ 7	34	44	55	46	- 9
Some college	26	24	20	21	+ 1	40	37	36	31	- 5	33	40	44	48	+ 4
Completed coll/post coll	26	20	18	23	+ 5	32	32	28	33	+ 5	43	48	54	43	- 11
Total Working	31	32	24	23	- 1	33	30	23	29	+ 6	36	38	53	48	- 5
Government	51	25	30	22	- 8	24	27	24	28	+ 4	25	48	47	50	+ 3
Private	21	29	26	21	- 5	33	28	23	30	+ 7	46	43	51	49	- 2
Self-employed	30	29	24	25	+ 1	31	33	18	30	+12	39	38	57	46	- 11
Farmer/Fisherfolk	38	43	18	23	+ 5	39	27	34	27	- 7	23	30	48	49	+ 1
Not Working	29	28	23	21	- 2	39	31	28	31	+ 3	32	40	49	48	- 1

Note: \* Change = Figures of July 2008 minus Figures of March 2008.

**Table 26**  
**COMPARATIVE APPROVAL RATINGS OF**  
**PRESIDENT GLORIA MACAPAGAL-ARROYO**  
 March 2001 to July 2008 / Philippines  
 (In Percent)

Demographic variables	Approval								Change*	
	Avg '01 (A)	Avg '02 (B)	Avg '03 (C)	Avg '04 (D)	Avg '05 (E)	Avg '06 (F)	Avg '07 (G)	Mar 08 (H)		Jul 08 (I)
Total Philippines	56	52	46	50	27	26	29	23	22	- 1
NCR	53	43	36	38	20	22	22	11	20	+ 9
Balance Luzon	58	48	44	46	22	22	25	26	21	- 5
Visayas	61	60	56	62	42	38	39	30	35	+ 5
Mindanao	53	60	45	54	28	23	33	21	14	- 7
Total Urban	60	48	42	46	24	24	26	18	19	+ 1
Total Rural	61	57	49	54	30	28	33	28	24	- 4
Class ABC	59	45	42	46	29	32	25	22	23	+ 1
TOTAL D	57	53	45	49	27	25	29	24	22	- 2
D1 (owns res'l lot)	59	53	48	49	28	26	31	25	21	- 4
D2 (does not own res'l lot)	55	52	42	49	25	23	26	22	23	+ 1
E	53	54	46	53	27	27	32	23	22	- 1
Male	57	53	45	48	26	26	30	24	23	- 1
Female	56	52	46	51	28	27	29	23	21	- 2
18 - 24 years old	59	58	41	49	27	20	26	17	23	+ 6
25 - 34	58	52	43	46	23	27	26	21	21	0
35 - 44	57	50	44	52	26	25	31	22	23	+ 1
45 - 54	53	50	49	50	25	29	31	26	19	- 7
55 - 64	56	50	49	51	33	30	32	30	24	- 6
65 & up	55	54	52	55	36	29	33	32	23	- 9
No formal educ/elem grad	53	54	49	54	30	27	39	30	23	- 7
Some HS/some vocational	56	54	47	49	26	23	31	24	19	- 5
Completed HS/vocational	55	52	42	50	25	25	25	22	23	+ 1
Some college	59	50	43	45	24	24	26	20	21	+ 1
Completed coll/post coll	62	51	46	47	28	31	24	18	23	+ 5
Total Working	56	51	45	49	26	25	30	24	23	- 1
Government	67	48	49	57	25	31	30	30	22	- 8
Private	56	49	39	46	24	24	25	26	21	- 5
Self-employed	55	48	42	44	25	23	27	24	25	+ 1
Farmer/Fisherfolk	55	62	54	55	31	28	38	18	23	+ 5
Not Working	57	54	46	51	27	26	29	23	21	- 2

Notes: (1) \*Change = Figures of July 2008 minus Figures of March 2008.

(2) Figures of 2001 are averages of March, June, October and December 2001 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys, and April, May 2001 Marne 1 & 2 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, June, July and October 2005 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys.

**Table 27**  
**COMPARATIVE UNDECIDED RATINGS OF**  
**PRESIDENT GLORIA MACAPAGAL-ARROYO**  
 March 2001 to July 2008 / Philippines  
 (In Percent)

Demographic variables	Undecided								Change*	
	Avg '01 (A)	Avg '02 (B)	Avg '03 (C)	Avg '04 (D)	Avg '05 (E)	Avg '06 (F)	Avg '07 (G)	Mar 08 (H)		Jul 08 (I)
Total Philippines	24	24	28	25	25	26	35	26	30	+ 4
NCR	23	29	31	29	23	24	35	18	30	+12
Balance Luzon	24	25	29	26	28	27	36	23	31	+ 8
Visayas	25	22	27	21	25	26	34	41	35	- 6
Mindanao	24	20	26	25	23	26	32	23	24	+ 1
Total Urban	21	26	30	27	25	26	34	21	28	+ 7
Total Rural	23	21	27	24	26	27	35	30	32	+ 2
Class ABC	23	29	33	27	23	23	37	18	31	+13
TOTAL D	24	24	28	27	26	28	35	26	31	+ 5
D1 (owns res'l lot)	24	23	26	27	26	28	34	25	32	+ 7
D2 (does not own res'l lot)	25	23	29	26	26	27	36	29	31	+ 2
E	25	23	29	21	25	25	33	27	26	- 1
Male	23	22	27	25	25	26	32	23	28	+ 5
Female	25	25	29	26	26	27	37	28	32	+ 4
18 - 24 years old	21	24	31	28	25	28	38	35	30	- 5
25 - 34	23	22	30	28	28	27	36	30	30	0
35 - 44	25	25	29	23	26	27	33	22	30	+ 8
45 - 54	25	25	26	24	25	26	35	22	31	+ 9
55 - 64	26	26	27	24	22	26	36	20	24	+ 4
65 & up	29	20	21	21	19	23	29	23	37	+14
No formal educ/elem grad	28	24	24	20	23	24	31	24	29	+ 5
Some HS/some vocational	22	23	26	23	27	20	34	20	26	+ 6
Completed HS/vocational	24	22	31	27	24	28	37	24	31	+ 7
Some college	22	27	30	30	30	33	37	36	31	- 5
Completed coll/post coll	22	25	32	32	27	27	36	28	33	+ 5
Total Working	24	24	29	25	26	27	34	23	29	+ 6
Government	21	22	30	27	33	28	35	24	28	+ 4
Private	25	26	30	24	25	31	32	23	30	+ 7
Self-employed	24	25	31	27	24	25	35	18	30	+12
Farmer/Fisherfolk	26	19	25	24	25	25	32	34	27	- 7
Not Working	24	23	28	25	26	26	36	28	31	+ 3

Notes: (1) \*Change = Figures of July 2008 minus Figures of March 2008.

(2) Figures of 2001 are averages of March, June, October and December 2001 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys, and April, May 2001 Marne 1 & 2 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, June, July and October 2005 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys.

**Table 28**  
**COMPARATIVE DISAPPROVAL RATINGS OF**  
**PRESIDENT GLORIA MACAPAGAL-ARROYO**  
 March 2001 to July 2008 / Philippines  
 (In Percent)

Demographic variables	Disapproval								Change*	
	Avg '01 (A)	Avg '02 (B)	Avg '03 (C)	Avg '04 (D)	Avg '05 (E)	Avg '06 (F)	Avg '07 (G)	Mar 08 (H)		Jul 08 (I)
Total Philippines	19	23	27	25	48	47	36	51	48	- 3
NCR	25	28	34	33	58	54	44	71	50	- 21
Balance Luzon	18	26	28	28	51	50	38	51	48	- 3
Visayas	14	17	17	17	33	36	26	29	31	+ 2
Mindanao	22	20	29	22	50	50	35	56	62	+ 6
Total Urban	18	25	29	28	51	49	40	60	52	- 8
Total Rural	16	21	25	22	44	46	32	42	44	+ 2
Class ABC	17	26	26	28	48	44	37	61	45	- 16
TOTAL D	18	23	27	25	47	47	36	49	47	- 2
D1 (owns res'l lot)	18	23	26	25	46	45	35	50	47	- 3
D2 (does not own res'l lot)	19	24	29	24	50	50	38	49	46	- 3
E	21	21	25	26	49	48	35	50	52	+ 2
Male	19	25	28	27	49	49	38	53	49	- 4
Female	19	22	25	23	46	46	34	48	46	- 2
18 - 24 years old	20	18	29	23	48	52	37	48	48	0
25 - 34	20	26	27	27	49	46	38	49	49	0
35 - 44	18	24	26	25	48	49	36	56	47	- 9
45 - 54	21	25	26	25	50	45	34	52	50	- 2
55 - 64	18	23	25	24	45	43	31	49	51	+ 2
65 & up	15	24	27	24	45	48	38	45	39	- 6
No formal educ/elem grad	19	22	28	26	47	48	30	46	47	+ 1
Some HS/some vocational	21	24	27	28	47	57	36	56	55	- 1
Completed HS/vocational	20	25	28	24	52	47	39	55	46	- 9
Some college	18	23	27	25	46	43	37	44	48	+ 4
Completed coll/post coll	16	24	23	21	46	42	39	54	43	- 11
Total Working	19	24	27	26	48	48	37	53	48	- 5
Government	13	29	22	16	42	41	34	47	50	+ 3
Private	19	25	32	29	51	45	42	51	49	- 2
Self-employed	21	26	28	29	51	51	38	57	46	- 11
Farmer/Fisherfolk	19	18	22	21	44	47	30	48	49	+ 1
Not Working	19	22	27	24	48	48	35	49	48	- 1

Notes: (1) \*Change = Figures of July 2008 minus Figures of March 2008.

(2) Figures of 2001 are averages of March, June, October and December 2001 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys, and April, May 2001 Marne 1 & 2 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, June, July and October 2005 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys.

**Table 29**  
**AWARENESS & TRUST RATINGS OF**  
**PRESIDENT GLORIA MACAPAGAL-ARROYO**

July 1 - 14, 2008 / Philippines  
 (Row Percent)

Demographic variables	(Sample percentage)	Aware	Base : Aware			
			Big Trust	Undecided	Small / No trust	DK/RA *
Total Philippines	(100%)	100	19	28	53	0
NCR	(14%)	100	17	27	56	0
Balance Luzon	(44%)	100	18	29	53	0
Urban	(21%)	100	14	23	63	0
Rural	(23%)	100	22	35	43	0
Visayas	(20%)	100	32	31	37	0
Urban	(7%)	100	35	29	35	0
Rural	(13%)	100	30	32	37	0
Mindanao	(23%)	100	12	24	64	0
Urban	(7%)	100	9	23	68	0
Rural	(15%)	100	13	24	63	0
Total Urban	(49%)	100	17	25	58	0
Total Rural	(51%)	100	21	31	47	0
Class ABC	(9%)	100	24	27	49	0
TOTAL D	(68%)	100	19	29	52	0
D1 (owns res'l lot)	(44%)	100	18	30	51	0
D2 (does not own res'l lot)	(23%)	100	20	27	53	0
E	(24%)	100	18	26	56	0
Male	(50%)	100	21	23	56	0
Female	(50%)	100	18	33	49	0
18 - 24 years old	(15%)	100	19	24	57	0
25 - 34	(22%)	100	17	30	52	0
35 - 44	(24%)	100	19	32	49	0
45 - 54	(16%)	100	20	24	57	0
55 - 64	(13%)	100	21	27	52	0
65 & up	(10%)	100	20	31	49	0
No formal educ/elem grad	(27%)	100	21	24	55	0
Some HS/some vocational	(16%)	100	14	26	60	0
Completed HS/vocational	(30%)	100	19	33	49	0
Some college	(14%)	100	19	27	54	0
Completed coll/post coll	(12%)	100	24	30	46	0
Total Working	(50%)	100	22	26	52	0
Government	(4%)	100	24	29	47	0
Private	(11%)	100	14	25	60	0
Self-employed	(21%)	100	23	26	51	0
Farmer/Fisherfolk	(14%)	100	25	26	49	0
Not Working	(50%)	100	17	30	53	0

\*DK/RA (Don't Know/Refused) = Those who say that they simply have no basis for assessing the entity, whether of trust, indecision or distrust.

Q92. NAIS SANA NAMING TANUNGIN KAYO TUNGKOL SA PAGTITIWALA NINYO SA ILANG MGA TAO SA ATING LIPUNAN. Sa pamamagitan po ng board na ito (SHOW RATING BOARD), maaari bang pakisabi ninyo kung gaano kalaki o kaliit ang inyong pagtitiwala kay [PERSONALITY]? Masasabi ba ninyo na ito ay MALAKING-MALAKI, MALAKI, MAAARING MALAKI AT MAAARING MALIIT, MALIIT, o MALIIT NA MALIIT/WALA?

Notes: (1) % Big Trust = % Very Big Trust plus % Big Trust ; % Small Trust = % Small Trust plus Very Small Trust

(2) \*Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding off.

**Table 30A**  
**COMPARATIVE TRUST RATINGS OF**  
**PRESIDENT GLORIA MACAPAGAL-ARROYO**  
 July 2007 to July 2008 / Philippines  
 (In Percent)

page 1 of 2

Demographic variables	Big Trust			Change*	Undecided				Change*	Small/No trust				Change*	
	Jul 07 (A)	Oct 07 (B)	Mar 08 (C)	Jul 08 (D)	Jul08 - Mar08 (D - C)	Jul 07 (E)	Oct 07 (F)	Mar 08 (G)	Jul 08 (H)	Jul08 - Mar08 (H - G)	Jul 07 (I)	Oct 07 (J)	Mar 08 (K)	Jul 08 (L)	Jul08 - Mar08 (L - K)
Total Philippines	25	23	19	19	0	37	31	23	28	+ 5	37	46	57	53	- 4
NCR	17	18	6	17	+11	41	28	17	27	+10	43	54	76	56	- 20
Balance Luzon	18	21	22	18	- 4	40	32	22	29	+ 7	42	46	55	53	- 2
Visayas	39	27	29	32	+ 3	39	33	32	31	- 1	22	41	40	37	- 3
Mindanao	32	28	14	12	- 2	29	28	22	24	+ 2	39	44	63	64	+ 1
Total Urban	21	22	15	17	+ 2	35	32	19	25	+ 6	45	46	65	58	- 7
Total Rural	30	24	24	21	- 3	40	29	27	31	+ 4	30	46	49	47	- 2
Class ABC	25	21	17	24	+ 7	41	30	19	27	+ 8	34	49	65	49	- 16
TOTAL D	25	23	19	19	0	36	32	25	29	+ 4	40	44	55	52	- 3
D1 (owns res'l lot)	25	23	20	18	- 2	38	32	23	30	+ 7	37	44	56	51	- 5
D2 (does not own res'l lot)	24	23	19	20	+ 1	32	32	27	27	0	45	45	54	53	- 1
E	27	24	20	18	- 2	40	27	22	26	+ 4	33	48	58	56	- 2
Male	23	24	21	21	0	39	30	21	23	+ 2	38	46	58	56	- 2
Female	27	23	18	18	0	36	32	26	33	+ 7	37	46	56	49	- 7

Note: \* Change = Figures of July 2008 minus Figures of March 2008.

**Table 30B**  
**COMPARATIVE TRUST RATINGS OF**  
**PRESIDENT GLORIA MACAPAGAL-ARROYO**  
 July 2007 to July 2008 / Philippines  
 (In Percent)

page 2 of 2

Demographic variables	Big Trust				Change*	Undecided				Change*	Small/No trust				Change*
	Jul 07 (A)	Oct 07 (B)	Mar 08 (C)	Jul 08 (D)	Jul08 - Mar08 (D - C)	Jul 07 (E)	Oct 07 (F)	Mar 08 (G)	Jul 08 (H)	Jul08 - Mar08 (H - G)	Jul 07 (I)	Oct 07 (J)	Mar 08 (K)	Jul 08 (L)	Jul08 - Mar08 (L - K)
Total Philippines	25	23	19	19	0	37	31	23	28	+ 5	37	46	57	53	- 4
18-24 years old	18	26	15	19	+ 4	38	28	28	24	- 4	44	46	57	57	0
25-34	24	18	13	17	+ 4	41	29	27	30	+ 3	35	52	59	52	- 7
35-44	24	22	22	19	- 3	35	34	21	32	+11	40	45	57	49	- 8
45-54	28	27	21	20	- 1	43	30	23	24	+ 1	29	42	55	57	+ 2
55-64	34	20	21	21	0	27	38	21	27	+ 6	39	42	57	52	- 5
65 & up	28	29	29	20	- 9	35	27	16	31	+15	37	44	54	49	- 5
No formal educ/elem grad	33	29	27	21	- 6	33	30	19	24	+ 5	33	41	54	55	+ 1
Some HS/some vocational	23	25	22	14	- 8	35	30	21	26	+ 5	42	43	57	60	+ 3
Completed HS/vocational	22	19	16	19	+ 3	43	33	26	33	+ 7	36	48	58	49	- 9
Some college	22	21	15	19	+ 4	38	36	31	27	- 4	40	43	54	54	0
Completed coll/post coll	25	21	15	24	+ 9	33	24	22	30	+ 8	42	54	63	46	- 17
Total Working	26	22	21	22	+ 1	36	34	23	26	+ 3	38	43	56	52	- 4
Government	46	32	25	24	- 1	23	19	29	29	0	31	49	46	47	+ 1
Private	18	21	25	14	- 11	35	36	18	25	+ 7	47	44	57	60	+ 3
Self-employed	24	19	23	23	0	34	37	18	26	+ 8	42	42	59	51	- 8
Farmer/Fisherfolk	29	27	12	25	+13	47	32	37	26	- 11	24	42	52	49	- 3
Not Working	25	24	17	17	0	38	28	24	30	+ 6	37	48	58	53	- 5

Note: \* Change = Figures of July 2008 minus Figures of March 2008.

**Table 31**  
**COMPARATIVE TRUST RATINGS OF**  
**PRESIDENT GLORIA MACAPAGAL-ARROYO**  
 March 2001 to July 2008 / Philippines  
 (In Percent)

Demographic variables	Big Trust									Change*
	2001 (A)	2002 (B)	2003 (C)	2004 (D)	2005 (E)	2006 (F)	2007 (G)	Mar 08 (H)	Jul 08 (I)	Jul08 - Mar08 (I - H)
Total Philippines	51	42	40	45	23	22	25	19	19	0
NCR	45	32	31	33	15	20	16	6	17	+11
Balance Luzon	54	38	38	40	18	20	21	22	18	- 4
Visayas	52	52	52	58	38	35	34	29	32	+ 3
Mindanao	50	48	37	49	24	17	28	14	12	- 2
Total Urban	50	37	38	40	21	21	21	15	17	+ 2
Total Rural	53	47	42	50	26	23	28	24	21	- 3
Class ABC	54	36	40	41	26	25	22	17	24	+ 7
TOTAL D	52	42	39	44	24	21	25	19	19	0
D1 (owns res'l lot)	54	44	41	44	25	22	25	20	18	- 2
D2 (does not own res'l lot)	50	40	37	45	21	19	23	19	20	+ 1
E	49	44	41	47	21	24	27	20	18	- 2
Male	53	42	40	45	23	22	25	21	21	0
Female	49	42	40	45	23	22	24	18	18	0
18-24 years old	51	42	33	44	21	18	22	15	19	+ 4
25-34	50	41	38	41	18	21	21	13	17	+ 4
35-44	52	41	40	45	22	22	24	22	19	- 3
45-54	50	40	44	46	26	24	29	21	20	- 1
55-64	56	47	44	47	31	23	28	21	21	0
65 & up	53	46	46	51	31	29	30	29	20	- 9
No formal educ/elem grad	50	46	44	50	27	25	32	27	21	- 6
Some HS/some vocational	52	41	42	46	22	18	26	22	14	- 8
Completed HS/vocational	53	41	37	43	20	21	20	16	19	+ 3
Some college	48	39	36	38	24	22	24	15	19	+ 4
Completed coll/post coll	53	42	39	42	23	25	22	15	24	+ 9
Total Working	52	41	39	45	23	23	26	21	22	+ 1
Government	65	44	45	49	24	28	32	25	24	- 1
Private	49	37	36	41	22	22	22	25	14	- 11
Self-employed	52	38	37	41	22	21	23	23	23	0
Farmer/Fisherfolk	49	54	46	54	25	25	30	12	25	+13
Not Working	51	43	40	44	23	21	24	17	17	0

Notes: (1) \*Change = Figures of July 2008 minus Figures of March 2008.

(2) Figures of 2001 are averages of March, June, 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, July, September and November 2003 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys.

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

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

(7) Figures of 2006 are averages of March, July and November 2006 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys.

(8) Figures of 2007 are averages of January, March, April, July and October 2007 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys.

**Table 32**  
**COMPARATIVE UNDECIDED TRUST RATINGS OF**  
**PRESIDENT GLORIA MACAPAGAL-ARROYO**  
 March 2001 to July 2008 / Philippines  
 (In Percent)

Demographic variables	Undecided									Change*
	2001 (A)	2002 (B)	2003 (C)	2004 (D)	2005 (E)	2006 (F)	2007 (G)	Mar 08 (H)	Jul 08 (I)	Jul08 - Mar08 (I - H)
Total Philippines	33	33	32	28	27	29	35	23	28	+ 5
NCR	33	37	34	30	23	26	33	17	27	+10
Balance Luzon	33	36	33	31	29	31	35	22	29	+ 7
Visayas	32	26	29	25	29	25	36	32	31	- 1
Mindanao	32	29	33	25	25	30	33	22	24	+ 2
Total Urban	33	36	31	29	25	28	33	19	25	+ 6
Total Rural	32	30	33	27	29	30	36	27	31	+ 4
Class ABC	31	36	29	28	25	25	35	19	27	+ 8
TOTAL D	33	33	33	29	27	30	35	25	29	+ 4
D1 (owns res'l lot)	32	33	32	29	27	30	35	23	30	+ 7
D2 (does not own res'l lot)	34	31	33	28	26	29	35	27	27	0
E	33	32	32	27	29	28	34	22	26	+ 4
Male	30	31	30	26	26	28	34	21	23	+ 2
Female	35	34	34	29	28	30	35	26	33	+ 7
18-24 years old	34	34	35	30	29	29	34	28	24	- 4
25-34	34	33	35	29	28	29	37	27	30	+ 3
35-44	35	34	33	29	31	27	36	21	32	+11
45-54	31	34	31	27	25	30	34	23	24	+ 1
55-64	30	29	27	26	22	30	32	21	27	+ 6
65 & up	29	25	24	23	24	24	29	16	31	+15
No formal educ/elem grad	32	29	30	23	25	27	31	19	24	+ 5
Some HS/some vocational	31	32	29	28	30	25	35	21	26	+ 5
Completed HS/vocational	33	35	35	31	28	31	37	26	33	+ 7
Some college	37	36	36	31	27	32	35	31	27	- 4
Completed coll/post coll	32	33	30	29	26	28	34	22	30	+ 8
Total Working	32	33	33	28	27	28	35	23	26	+ 3
Government	27	32	32	31	35	29	33	29	29	0
Private	36	36	34	29	24	29	35	18	25	+ 7
Self-employed	31	35	33	29	27	27	35	18	26	+ 8
Farmer/Fisherfolk	29	24	31	24	28	26	35	37	26	- 11
Not Working	34	32	31	29	27	30	34	24	30	+ 6

Notes: (1) \*Change = Figures of July 2008 minus Figures of March 2008.

(2) Figures of 2001 are averages of March, June, 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, July, September and November 2003 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys.

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

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

(7) Figures of 2006 are averages of March, July and November 2006 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys.

(8) Figures of 2007 are averages of January, March, April, July and October 2007 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys.

**Table 33**  
**COMPARATIVE DISTRUST RATINGS OF**  
**PRESIDENT GLORIA MACAPAGAL-ARROYO**  
 March 2001 to July 2008 / Philippines  
 (In Percent)

Demographic variables	Small/No trust									Change*
	2001 (A)	2002 (B)	2003 (C)	2004 (D)	2005 (E)	2006 (F)	2007 (G)	Mar 08 (H)	Jul 08 (I)	Jul08 - Mar08 (I - H)
Total Philippines	16	25	28	27	50	49	40	57	53	- 4
NCR	21	31	35	37	62	54	51	76	56	- 20
Balance Luzon	13	26	29	29	53	49	43	55	53	- 2
Visayas	16	21	19	17	34	40	30	40	37	- 3
Mindanao	17	23	30	26	51	53	39	63	64	+ 1
Total Urban	16	27	32	31	54	51	46	65	58	- 7
Total Rural	15	23	25	23	46	47	36	49	47	- 2
Class ABC	15	28	32	30	50	48	43	65	49	- 16
TOTAL D	15	25	28	27	50	49	41	55	52	- 3
D1 (owns res'l lot)	14	22	27	27	49	48	40	56	51	- 5
D2 (does not own res'l lot)	16	28	30	27	52	52	42	54	53	- 1
E	17	23	27	26	50	47	39	58	56	- 2
Male	16	26	30	29	51	49	41	58	56	- 2
Female	15	23	27	25	49	48	40	56	49	- 7
18-24 years old	15	23	32	26	51	52	44	57	57	0
25-34	16	25	28	30	55	50	42	59	52	- 7
35-44	14	25	27	26	47	51	40	57	49	- 8
45-54	17	25	27	26	49	45	37	55	57	+ 2
55-64	14	23	29	27	46	46	39	57	52	- 5
65 & up	17	27	30	26	45	45	41	54	49	- 5
No formal educ/elem grad	18	24	26	26	48	47	37	54	55	+ 1
Some HS/some vocational	17	27	29	26	48	57	38	57	60	+ 3
Completed HS/vocational	14	25	29	27	53	49	43	58	49	- 9
Some college	15	25	28	30	50	46	41	54	54	0
Completed coll/post coll	14	25	31	28	51	47	44	63	46	- 17
Total Working	17	25	28	27	50	49	40	56	52	- 4
Government	8	23	23	20	41	42	35	46	47	+ 1
Private	16	27	30	29	54	49	44	57	60	+ 3
Self-employed	18	26	30	30	51	52	41	59	51	- 8
Farmer/Fisherfolk	22	21	23	23	47	47	35	52	49	- 3
Not Working	15	25	29	27	50	49	41	58	53	- 5

Notes: (1) \*Change = Figures of July 2008 minus Figures of March 2008.

(2) Figures of 2001 are averages of March, June, 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, July, September and November 2003 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys.

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

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

(7) Figures of 2006 are averages of March, July and November 2006 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys.

(8) Figures of 2007 are averages of January, March, April, July and October 2007 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys.

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**PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF SELECTED  
GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND AGENCIES**

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**Table 34**  
**AWARENESS & PERFORMANCE RATINGS**  
**OF TOP NATIONAL OFFICIALS**

July 1 - 14, 2008 / Philippines  
 (Row Percent)

Top Government Officials	Aware	Base: Aware		
		Approve	Undecided	Disapprove
GLORIA MACAPAGAL-ARROYO (President)	100	22	30	48
NOLI L. DE CASTRO (Vice-President)	100	59	25	16
MANUEL B. VILLAR, JR. (Senate President)	100	72	20	8
PROSPERO C. NOGRALES (Speaker of the House of Representatives)	82	24	39	33
REYNATO S. PUNO (Supreme Court Chief Justice)	83	31	39	26
<b><u>MEAN</u></b>	<b><u>93</u></b>	<b><u>42</u></b>	<b><u>31</u></b>	<b><u>26</u></b>
<b><u>MEDIAN</u></b>	<b><u>100</u></b>	<b><u>31</u></b>	<b><u>30</u></b>	<b><u>26</u></b>

Q45-49. Mayroon ako ritong mga pangalan ng ilang mga opisyal ng ating pamahalaan. Pakisabi ninyo ang inyong opinyon tungkol sa pagganap nila ng kanilang tungkulin nitong huling tatlong buwan ng kanilang panunungkulan. Sa pamamagitan po ng board na ito (SHOW RATING BOARD), kayo ba ay TALAGANG APROBADO, APROBADO, MAAARING APROBADO AT MAAARING HINDI APROBADO, HINDI APROBADO, o TALAGANG HINDI APROBADO kay (NAME) sa kanyang pagganap bilang (POSITION) o wala pa kayong nabasa o narinig na kahit na ano tungkol sa kanya kahit na kailan?

Notes: (1) % Approve = % Truly Approve plus Approve; % Disapprove = Disapprove plus % Truly Disapprove.

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

**Table 35**  
**COMPARATIVE PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF TOP NATIONAL OFFICIALS**  
 July 2007 to July 2008 / Philippines  
 (In Percent)

Top Government Officials	Approval				Change *	Undecided				Change *	Disapproval				Change *
	Jul 07	Oct 07	Mar 08	Jul 08	Jul08 - Mar08	Jul 07	Oct 07	Mar 08	Jul 08	Jul08 - Mar08	Jul 07	Oct 07	Mar 08	Jul 08	Jul08 - Mar08
GLORIA MACAPAGAL-ARROYO (President)	30	30	23	22	- 1	36	31	26	30	+ 4	34	39	51	48	- 3
NOLI L. DE CASTRO (Vice-President)	55	55	57	59	+ 2	30	30	25	25	0	15	15	18	16	- 2
MANUEL B. VILLAR, JR. (Senate President)	67	61	62	72	+10	26	33	25	20	- 5	7	6	13	8	- 5
PROSPERO C. NOGRALES (Speaker of the House of Representatives)	--	--	--	24	--	--	--	--	39	--	--	--	--	33	--
REYNATO S. PUNO (Supreme Court Chief Justice)	32	32	30	31	+ 1	46	43	34	39	+ 5	21	22	34	26	- 8

Note: \* Change = Figures of July 2008 minus Figures of March 2008.

**Table 36**  
**COMPARATIVE APPROVAL RATINGS OF TOP NATIONAL OFFICIALS**  
 May 1999 to July 2008 / Philippines  
 (In Percent)

Top Government Officials	Approval														Change*
	'99 (A)	'00 (B)	'01 (C)	'02 (D)	'03 (E)	'04 (F)	'05 (G)	'06 (H)	Mar 07 (I)	Apr 07 (J)	Jul 07 (K)	Oct 07 (L)	Mar 08 (M)	Jul 08 (N)	
GLORIA MACAPAGAL-ARROYO (President)**	81	66	56	52	46	50	27	26	29	28	30	30	23	22	- 1
NOLI L. DE CASTRO (Vice-President)***	--	--	82	80	77	71	52	53	50	41	55	55	57	59	+ 2
MANUEL B. VILLAR, JR. (Senate President)****	47	52	65	57	55	53	54	58	63	56	67	61	62	72	+10
PROSPERO C. NOGRALES (Speaker of the House of Representatives)	--	--	--	--	--	--	27	29	24	--	--	--	--	24	--
REYNATO S. PUNO (Supreme Court Chief Justice)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	28	21	32	32	30	31	+ 1

- Notes: (1) \* Change = Figures of July 2008 minus Figures of March 2008.  
 (2) \*\* President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo was rated as Vice-President from May 1999 to December 2000 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys.  
 (3) \*\*\* Vice-President Noli L. De Castro was rated as Senator from October 2001 to June 2004 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys.  
 (4) \*\*\*\* Senator Manuel B. Villar, Jr. was rated as Speaker of the House from May 1999 to October 2000 and as Representative of Lone District of Las Piñas from December 2000 to June 2001 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys.  
 (5) April and May 2001 surveys (Base: Registered voters).  
 (6) Figures of 1999 are averages of May, September and December 1999 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys.  
 (7) Figures of 2000 are averages of March, July, October and December 2000 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys.  
 (8) Figures of 2001 are averages of March, June, October and December 2001 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys, and April, May 2001 Marne 1 & 2 Surveys.  
 (9) Figures of 2002 are averages of April, July and November 2002 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys.  
 (10) Figures of 2003 are averages of April, August, September and November 2003 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys.  
 (11) Figures of 2004 are averages of January, February, June and October 2004 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys.  
 (12) Figures of 2005 are averages of March, June, July and October 2005 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys.  
 (13) Figures of 2006 are averages of March, July and November 2006 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys.

**Table 37**  
**COMPARATIVE UNDECIDED RATINGS OF TOP NATIONAL OFFICIALS**  
 May 1999 to July 2008 / Philippines  
 (In Percent)

Top Government Officials	Undecided														Change*
	'99 (A)	'00 (B)	'01 (C)	'02 (D)	'03 (E)	'04 (F)	'05 (G)	'06 (H)	Mar 07 (I)	Apr 07 (J)	Jul 07 (K)	Oct 07 (L)	Mar 08 (M)	Jul 08 (N)	
GLORIA MACAPAGAL-ARROYO (President)**	14	18	24	24	28	25	25	26	36	36	36	31	26	30	+ 4
NOLI L. DE CASTRO (Vice-President)**	--	--	12	13	14	19	25	25	32	36	30	30	25	25	0
MANUEL B. VILLAR, JR. (Senate President)****	34	28	21	25	29	31	30	29	31	33	26	33	25	20	- 5
PROSPERO C. NOGRALES (Speaker of the House of Representatives)	--	--	--	--	--	--	38	43	45	--	--	--	--	39	--
REYNATO S. PUNO (Supreme Court Chief Justice)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	45	47	46	43	34	39	+ 5

- Notes: (1) \* Change = Figures of July 2008 minus Figures of March 2008.  
 (2) \*\* President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo was rated as Vice-President from May 1999 to December 2000 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys.  
 (3) \*\*\* Vice-President Noli L. De Castro was rated as Senator from October 2001 to June 2004 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys.  
 (4) \*\*\*\* Senator Manuel B. Villar, Jr. was rated as Speaker of the House from May 1999 to October 2000 and as Representative of Lone District of Las Piñas from December 2000 to June 2001 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys.  
 (5) April and May 2001 surveys (Base: Registered voters).  
 (6) Figures of 1999 are averages of May, September and December 1999 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys.  
 (7) Figures of 2000 are averages of March, July, October and December 2000 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys.  
 (8) Figures of 2001 are averages of March, June, October and December 2001 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys, and April, May 2001 Marne 1 & 2 Surveys.  
 (9) Figures of 2002 are averages of April, July and November 2002 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys.  
 (10) Figures of 2003 are averages of April, August, September and November 2003 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys.  
 (11) Figures of 2004 are averages of January, February, June and October 2004 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys.  
 (12) Figures of 2005 are averages of March, June, July and October 2005 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys.  
 (13) Figures of 2006 are averages of March, July and November 2006 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys.

**Table 38**  
**COMPARATIVE DISAPPROVAL RATINGS OF TOP NATIONAL OFFICIALS**  
 May 1999 to July 2008 / Philippines  
 (In Percent)

Top Government Officials	Disapproval														Change*
	'99 (A)	'00 (B)	'01 (C)	'02 (D)	'03 (E)	'04 (F)	'05 (G)	'06 (H)	Mar 07 (I)	Apr 07 (J)	Jul 07 (K)	Oct 07 (L)	Mar 08 (M)	Jul 08 (N)	
GLORIA MACAPAGAL-ARROYO (President)**	4	16	19	23	27	25	48	47	35	35	34	39	51	48	- 3
NOLI L. DE CASTRO (Vice-President)**	--	--	6	6	9	10	22	21	18	21	15	15	18	16	- 2
MANUEL B. VILLAR, JR. (Senate President)****	16	18	13	15	15	15	15	12	6	9	7	6	13	8	- 5
PROSPERO C. NOGRALES (Speaker of the House of Representatives)	--	--	--	--	--	--	28	22	27	--	--	--	--	33	--
REYNATO S. PUNO (Supreme Court Chief Justice)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	23	28	21	22	34	26	- 8

- Notes: (1) \* Change = Figures of July 2008 minus Figures of March 2008.  
 (2) \*\* President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo was rated as Vice-President from May 1999 to December 2000 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys.  
 (3) \*\*\* Vice-President Noli L. De Castro was rated as Senator from October 2001 to June 2004 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys.  
 (4) \*\*\*\* Senator Manuel B. Villar, Jr. was rated as Speaker of the House from May 1999 to October 2000 and as Representative of Lone District of Las Piñas from December 2000 to June 2001 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys.  
 (5) April and May 2001 surveys (Base: Registered voters).  
 (6) Figures of 1999 are averages of May, September and December 1999 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys.  
 (7) Figures of 2000 are averages of March, July, October and December 2000 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys.  
 (8) Figures of 2001 are averages of March, June, October and December 2001 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys, and April, May 2001 Marne 1 & 2 Surveys.  
 (9) Figures of 2002 are averages of April, July and November 2002 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys.  
 (10) Figures of 2003 are averages of April, August, September and November 2003 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys.  
 (11) Figures of 2004 are averages of January, February, June and October 2004 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys.  
 (12) Figures of 2005 are averages of March, June, July and October 2005 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys.  
 (13) Figures of 2006 are averages of March, July and November 2006 Ulat ng Bayan Surveys.

**Table 39**  
**AWARENESS & PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF**  
**SELECTED CABINET MEMBERS AND OTHER OFFICIALS**

July 1 - 14, 2008 / Philippines  
 (Row Percent)

Selected Cabinet Members and Other Officials	Aware	Base: Aware			
		Approve	Undecided	Disapprove	DK/RA*
JESLI A. LAPUS, DepEd Secretary	74	40	33	23	4
JOSEPH ACE H. DURANO, DOT Secretary	79	36	40	21	4
ESPERANZA I. CABRAL, DSWD Secretary	70	34	39	22	5
ARTHUR C. YAP, DA Secretary	83	30	41	27	3
GILBERT C. TEODORO, DND Secretary	69	26	41	27	7
EDUARDO R. ERMITA, Executive Secretary	83	23	41	33	3
MARGARITO V. TEVES, DOF Secretary	69	22	40	32	6
ANGELO T. REYES, DOE Secretary	79	22	41	32	5
<i>Mean</i>	<u>76</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>5</u>
<i>Median</i>	<u>77</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>5</u>
BAYANI F. FERNANDO, MMDA Chairman	89	36	36	26	2
JESSUP P. NAVARRO, NFA Administrator	71	28	37	30	5
WINSTON F. GARCIA, GSIS President	81	23	40	34	4
RODOLFO B. ALBANO, JR., ERC Chairman	69	20	41	33	6
<i>Mean</i>	<u>78</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>4</u>
<i>Median</i>	<u>76</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>5</u>
JEJOMAR C. BINAY, Makati City Mayor	89	48	33	16	2
RODRIGO R. DUTERTE, Davao City Mayor	77	44	31	22	3
FELICIANO R. BELMONTE, JR., Quezon City Mayor	79	34	42	21	3
<i>Mean</i>	<u>82</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>3</u>
<i>Median</i>	<u>79</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>3</u>

\*DK/RA (Don't Know/Refused) = Those who say that they simply have no basis for assessing the entity, whether of approval, indecision or disapproval.

Q50-59. Mayroon ako ritong mga pangalan ng ilang mga opisyal ng ating pamahalaan. Pakisabi ninyo ang inyong opinyon tungkol sa pagga-nap nila ng kanilang tungkulin nitong huling tatlong buwan ng kanilang panunungkulan. Sa pamamagitan po ng board na ito (SHOW RATING BOARD), kayo ba ay TALAGANG APROBADO, APROBADO, MAAARING APROBADO AT MAAARING HINDI APROBADO, HINDI APROBADO, o TALAGANG HINDI APROBADO kay (NAME) sa kanyang pagganap bilang (POSITION) o wala pa kayong nabasa o narinig na kahit na ano tungkol sa kanya kahit na kailan?

Notes: (1) % Approve = % Truly Approve plus % Approve; % Disapprove = % Disapprove plus % Truly Disapprove.

(2) Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding off.

Due to resource constraints, not all of the Cabinet members could be included in the current survey. The list appearing here includes all of those tested for in their respective agencies and absence from the list does not imply either a positive or negative performance rating by the public of the officials concerned.

**Table 40**  
**COMPARATIVE PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF SELECTED CABINET MEMBERS AND OTHER OFFICIALS**  
 July 2007 to July 2008 / Philippines  
 (In Percent)

Selected Cabinet Members & Other Officials	Approval				Change*	Undecided				Change*	Disapproval				Change*
	Jul 07 (A)	Oct 07 (B)	Mar 08 (C)	Jul 08 (D)	Jul08 - Mar08 (D - C)	Jul 07 (E)	Oct 07 (F)	Mar 08 (G)	Jul 08 (H)	Jul08 - Mar08 (H - G)	Jul 07 (I)	Oct 07 (J)	Mar 08 (K)	Jul 08 (L)	Jul08 - Mar08 (L - K)
JESLI A. LAPUS, DepEd Secretary	38	--	--	40	--	42	--	--	33	--	18	--	--	23	--
JOSEPH ACE H. DURANO, DOT Secretary	33	29	38	36	- 2	43	47	38	40	+ 2	21	18	22	21	- 1
ESPERANZA I. CABRAL, DSWD Secretary	36	35	35	34	- 1	41	41	36	39	+ 3	21	17	27	22	- 5
ARTHUR C. YAP, DA Secretary	29	27	28	30	+ 2	42	47	38	41	+ 3	25	19	32	27	- 5
GILBERT C. TEODORO, DND Secretary	--	20	26	26	0	--	52	41	41	0	--	22	32	27	- 5
EDUARDO R. ERMITA, Executive Secretary	26	29	25	23	- 2	47	40	37	41	+ 4	25	26	37	33	- 4
MARGARITO V. TEVES, DOF Secretary	22	--	--	22	--	46	--	--	40	--	29	--	--	32	--
ANGELO T. REYES, DOE Secretary	--	--	--	22	--	--	--	--	41	--	--	--	--	32	--
BAYANI F. FERNANDO, MMDA Chairman	--	42	38	36	- 2	--	38	32	36	+ 4	--	18	29	26	- 3
JESSUP P. NAVARRO, NFA Administrator	--	--	--	28	--	--	--	--	37	--	--	--	--	30	--
WINSTON F. GARCIA, GSIS President	--	--	--	23	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	34	--
RODOLFO B. ALBANO, JR., ERC Chairman	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	41	--	--	--	--	33	--
JEJOMAR "JOJO" C. BINAY, Makati City Mayor	--	49	54	48	- 6	--	35	27	33	+ 6	--	11	18	16	- 2
RODRIGO R. DUTERTE, Davao City Mayor	--	43	--	44	--	--	37	--	31	--	--	12	--	22	--
FELICIANO "SONNY" R. BELMONTE, JR., QC Mayor	--	36	36	34	- 2	--	43	37	42	+ 5	--	12	25	21	- 4

Note: \* Change = Figures of July 2008 minus Figures of March 2008.

**Table 41**  
**AWARENESS AND PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF SENATORS**  
 July 1 - 14, 2008 / Philippines  
 (Row Percent)

Senators	Aware	Base: Aware		
		Approve	Undecided	Disapprove
MANUEL "Manny" VILLAR, JR.	100	72	20	8
FRANCIS JOSEPH "CHIZ" G. ESCUDERO	99	79	15	6
LOREN LEGARDA	100	78	15	7
MANUEL "Mar" A. ROXAS II	100	74	20	6
FRANCIS "KIKO" N. PANGILINAN	99	67	23	9
BENIGNO "NOYNOY" C. AQUINO III	100	64	25	10
ALAN PETER S. CAYETANO	98	64	26	10
PANFILO "Ping" M. LACSON	100	63	23	14
JINGGOY ESTRADA	100	63	25	13
PIA S. CAYETANO	98	62	28	10
AQUILINO "Nene" Q. PIMENTEL, JR.	99	57	30	12
RAMON "Bong" REVILLA, JR.	100	53	32	14
JAMBY A.S. MADRIGAL	99	52	31	16
EDGARDO "Ed" ANGARA	99	50	33	17
ANTONIO "SONNY" F. TRILLANES IV	98	48	32	20
MIRIAM DEFENSOR-SANTIAGO	99	46	35	18
GREGORIO "GRINGO" B. HONASAN	99	45	35	20
JOKER P. ARROYO	99	44	35	20
JUAN "Johnny" PONCE ENRILE	99	44	36	19
RODOLFO "Pong" G. BIAZON	97	44	37	18
JUAN MIGUEL "MIGZ" F. ZUBIRI	98	41	36	22
RICHARD "Dick" J. GORDON	97	41	40	18
MANUEL "Lito" M. LAPID	100	36	36	28
<b><u>MEAN</u></b>	<b><u>99</u></b>	<b><u>56</u></b>	<b><u>29</u></b>	<b><u>15</u></b>
<b><u>MEDIAN</u></b>	<b><u>99</u></b>	<b><u>53</u></b>	<b><u>31</u></b>	<b><u>14</u></b>

Q47,60-76. Mayroon ako ritong mga pangalan ng ilang mga opisyal ng ating pamahalaan. Pakisabi ninyo ang inyong opinyon tungkol sa pagganap nila ng kanilang tungkulin nitong huling tatlong buwan ng kanilang panunungkulan. Sa pamamagitan po ng board na ito (SHOW RATING BOARD), kayo ba ay TALAGANG APROBADO, APROBADO, MAAARING APROBADO AT MAAARING HINDI APROBADO, HINDI APROBADO, o TALAGANG HINDI APROBADO kay (NAME) sa kanyang pagganap bilang (POSITION) o wala pa kayong nabasa o narinig na kahit na ano tungkol sa kanya kahit na kailan?

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

**Table 42**  
**COMPARATIVE PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF SENATORS**  
 July 2007 to July 2008 / Philippines  
 (In Percent)

Senators	Approval			Change*	Undecided			Change*	Disapproval			Change*			
	Jul 07 (A)	Oct 07 (B)	Mar 08 (C)	Jul 08 - Mar08 (D - C)	Jul 07 (E)	Oct 07 (F)	Mar 08 (G)	Jul 08 - Mar08 (H - G)	Jul 07 (I)	Oct 07 (J)	Mar 08 (K)	Jul 08 - Mar08 (L - K)			
MANUEL "Manny" VILLAR, JR.	67	61	62	72	+10	26	33	25	20	- 5	7	6	13	8	- 5
FRANCIS JOSEPH "CHIZ" G. ESCUDERO	--	75	77	79	+ 2	--	18	17	15	- 2	--	6	5	6	+ 1
LOREN LEGARDA	--	79	79	78	- 1	--	15	17	15	- 2	--	6	5	7	+ 2
MANUEL "Mar" A. ROXAS II	69	69	72	74	+ 2	25	24	20	20	0	7	6	7	6	- 1
FRANCIS "KIKO" N. PANGILINAN	72	67	76	67	- 9	21	27	18	23	+ 5	7	6	6	9	+ 3
BENIGNO "NOYNOY" C. AQUINO III	--	65	69	64	- 5	--	28	22	25	+ 3	--	7	8	10	+ 2
ALAN PETER S. CAYETANO	--	60	68	64	- 4	--	29	23	26	+ 3	--	10	9	10	+ 1
PANFILO "Ping" LACSON	70	63	67	63	- 4	22	26	21	23	+ 2	9	11	12	14	+ 2
JINGGOY ESTRADA	46	58	64	63	- 1	35	27	22	25	+ 3	18	15	14	13	- 1
PIA S. CAYETANO	55	55	--	62	--	35	32	--	28	--	10	12	--	10	--
AQUILINO "Nene" PIMENTEL, JR.	59	57	63	57	- 6	32	32	25	30	+ 5	9	10	12	12	0
RAMON "Bong" REVILLA, JR.	38	47	--	53	--	38	36	--	32	--	25	18	--	14	--
JAMBY A.S. MADRIGAL	45	55	65	52	- 13	41	30	22	31	+ 9	15	13	12	16	+ 4
EDGARDO "Ed" ANGARA	58	54	54	50	- 4	30	31	30	33	+ 3	12	13	16	17	+ 1
ANTONIO "SONNY" F. TRILLANES IV	--	54	55	48	- 7	--	29	25	32	+ 7	--	16	19	20	+ 1
MIRIAM DEFENSOR-SANTIAGO	49	50	56	46	- 10	33	31	23	35	+12	18	19	20	18	- 2
GREGORIO "GRINGO" B. HONASAN	--	55	--	45	--	--	29	--	35	--	--	15	--	20	--
JOKER P. ARROYO	60	52	45	44	- 1	27	30	30	35	+ 5	13	18	25	20	- 5
JUAN "Johnny" PONCE ENRILE	43	44	51	44	- 7	39	36	28	36	+ 8	18	19	20	19	- 1
RODOLFO "Pong" G. BIAZON	46	43	--	44	--	40	39	--	37	--	14	16	--	18	--
JUAN MIGUEL "MIGZ" F. ZUBIRI	--	42	41	41	0	--	38	32	36	+ 4	--	19	27	22	- 5
RICHARD "Dick" GORDON	39	42	49	41	- 8	40	40	29	40	+11	21	17	21	18	- 3
MANUEL "Lito" M. LAPID	25	30	--	36	--	36	37	--	36	--	39	32	--	28	--

Note: \* Change = Figures of July 2008 minus Figures of March 2008.

**Table 43**  
**AWARENESS & PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF**  
**SELECTED GOVERNMENT AGENCIES**

July 1 - 14, 2008 / Philippines

(Row Percent)

Selected Government Agencies	Aware	Base: Aware		
		Approve	Undecided	Disapprove
Supreme Court	99	39	37	23
Senate	99	34	40	26
House of Representatives	99	31	40	28
<b><u>MEAN</u></b>	<b><u>99</u></b>	<b><u>35</u></b>	<b><u>39</u></b>	<b><u>26</u></b>
<b><u>MEDIAN</u></b>	<b><u>99</u></b>	<b><u>34</u></b>	<b><u>40</u></b>	<b><u>26</u></b>
Dept. of Social Welfare and Development	99	65	24	11
Dept. of Education	99	63	24	12
Dept. of Health	99	61	26	12
Dept. of Tourism	94	41	38	19
Dept. of Agriculture	99	37	35	28
Dept. of National Defense	95	33	42	23
Dept. of Energy	95	30	38	32
<b><u>MEAN</u></b>	<b><u>97</u></b>	<b><u>47</u></b>	<b><u>32</u></b>	<b><u>20</u></b>
<b><u>MEDIAN</u></b>	<b><u>99</u></b>	<b><u>41</u></b>	<b><u>35</u></b>	<b><u>19</u></b>
Social Security System	98	59	29	11
University of the Philippines	97	55	32	11
Philippine National Police	100	49	33	19
Armed Forces of the Philippines	100	48	32	20
National Food Authority	100	45	30	25
Government Service Insurance System	96	42	37	19
Metropolitan Manila Development Authority	91	38	35	25
National Power Corporation	97	29	35	35
Securities and Exchange Commission	88	29	46	21
Energy Regulatory Commission	89	22	40	35
<b><u>MEAN</u></b>	<b><u>96</u></b>	<b><u>42</u></b>	<b><u>35</u></b>	<b><u>22</u></b>
<b><u>MEDIAN</u></b>	<b><u>97</u></b>	<b><u>44</u></b>	<b><u>34</u></b>	<b><u>21</u></b>

Q28-44. Mayroon ako ritong mga pangalan ng mga ahensiya o opisina. Pakisabi ninyo ang inyong opinyon tungkol sa pagganap nila ng kanilang tungkulin Sa pamamagitan po ng board na ito (SHOW RATING BOARD), kayo ba ay TALAGANG APROBADO, APROBADO, MAAARING APROBADO AT MAAARING HINDI APROBADO, HINDI APROBADO, o TALAGANG HINDI APROBADO sa kanilang pagganap sa mga tungkulin ng (AHENSIYA/ OPISINA) o wala pa kayong nabasa o narinig na kahit na ano tungkol sa kanila kahit na kailan?

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 response:

**Table 44**  
**COMPARATIVE PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF SELECTED GOVERNMENT AGENCIES**  
 July 2007 to July 2008 / Philippines  
 (In Percent)

Selected Government Agencies	Approval			Change*	Undecided				Change*	Disapproval				Change*	
	Jul 07 (A)	Oct 07 (B)	Mar 08 (C)	Jul 08 (D)	Jul08 - Mar08 (D - C)	Jul 07 (E)	Oct 07 (F)	Mar 08 (G)	Jul 08 (H)	Jul08 - Mar08 (H - G)	Jul 07 (I)	Oct 07 (J)	Mar 08 (K)	Jul 08 (L)	Jul08 - Mar08 (L - K)
Supreme Court	42	41	37	39	+ 2	42	40	36	37	+ 1	16	18	26	23	- 3
Senate	35	36	39	34	- 5	50	43	36	40	+ 4	15	20	25	26	+ 1
House of Representatives	33	32	29	31	+ 2	50	45	39	40	+ 1	16	23	31	28	- 3
Dept. of Social Welfare and Development	69	61	67	65	- 2	24	30	23	24	+ 1	7	9	10	11	+ 1
Dept. of Education	67	61	--	63	--	24	27	--	24	--	9	11	--	12	--
Dept. of Health	63	59	62	61	- 1	28	31	22	26	+ 4	9	10	16	12	- 4
Dept. of Tourism	38	43	48	41	- 7	46	39	32	38	+ 6	16	16	19	19	0
Dept. of Agriculture	45	42	48	37	- 11	40	41	29	35	+ 6	14	16	22	28	+ 6
Dept. of National Defense	--	--	--	33	--	--	--	--	42	--	--	--	--	23	--
Dept. of Energy	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	38	--	--	--	--	32	--
Social Security System	--	--	--	59	--	--	--	--	29	--	--	--	--	11	--
University of the Philippines	--	--	--	55	--	--	--	--	32	--	--	--	--	11	--
Philippine National Police	36	--	--	49	--	43	--	--	33	--	21	--	--	19	--
Armed Forces of the Philippines	41	45	40	48	+ 8	40	36	32	32	0	19	18	29	20	- 9
National Food Authority	--	--	--	45	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	25	--
Government Service Insurance System	--	--	--	42	--	--	--	--	37	--	--	--	--	19	--
Metropolitan Manila Development Authority	--	35	42	38	- 4	--	44	33	35	+ 2	--	19	24	25	+ 1
National Power Corporation	37	34	41	29	- 12	41	43	30	35	+ 5	21	21	28	35	+ 7
Securities and Exchange Commission	--	--	--	29	--	--	--	--	46	--	--	--	--	21	--
Energy Regulatory Commission	--	--	--	22	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	35	--

Note: \* Change = Figures of July 2008 minus Figures of March 2008.

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

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**Table 45**  
**PERCEIVED URGENCY OF SELECTED NATIONAL ISSUES AND**  
**THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION'S PERFORMANCE RATINGS**

July 1 - 14, 2008 / Philippines  
 (Row Percent)

National issues	% citing as One of Three Most Urgent Issues	Approve	Undecided	Disapprove	NAR*
Encouraging new investment to provide more jobs	---	35	36	28	+ 7
Fighting criminality	10	34	34	33	+ 1
Increasing peace in the country	15	32	33	35	- 3
Stopping the widespread destruction and abuse of our environment	16	30	34	36	- 6
Increasing the pay of workers	52	33	27	40	- 7
Providing access to affordable and dependable electric power	---	29	33	38	- 9
Economic recovery	33	25	32	43	- 18
Eradicating political killings	---	25	32	43	- 18
Restoring the people's trust in the government and its officials	12	23	35	42	- 19
Eradicating graft and corruption in government	31	24	25	51	- 27
Reducing the great poverty of many Filipinos	40	25	21	54	- 29
Controlling inflation	58	23	21	57	- 34

Q80 - 91. 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 46**  
**COMPARATIVE PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF THE NATIONAL**  
**ADMINISTRATION ON SELECTED NATIONAL ISSUES**

October 2007 to July 2008 / Philippines

Selected National Issues	Approval			Change*	Undecided			Change*	Disapproval			Change*
	Oct 07 (A)	Mar 08 (B)	Jul 08 (C)	Jul08 - Mar08 (C - B)	Oct 07 (D)	Mar 08 (E)	Jul 08 (F)	Jul08 - Mar08 (F - E)	Oct 07 (G)	Mar 08 (H)	Jul 08 (I)	Jul08 - Mar08 (I - H)
Encouraging new investment to provide more jobs	43	34	35	+ 1	37	30	36	+ 6	20	36	28	- 8
Fighting criminality	39	29	34	+ 5	32	31	34	+ 3	28	40	33	- 7
Increasing the pay of workers	33	25	33	+ 8	33	23	27	+ 4	34	52	40	- 12
Increasing peace in the country	36	27	32	+ 5	37	29	33	+ 4	27	44	35	- 9
Stopping the widespread destruction and abuse of our environment	35	26	30	+ 4	38	33	34	+ 1	26	41	36	- 5
Providing access to affordable and dependable electric power	32	31	29	- 2	38	28	33	+ 5	30	41	38	- 3
Reducing the great poverty of many Filipinos	24	15	25	+10	30	23	21	- 2	46	62	54	- 8
Economic recovery	37	24	25	+ 1	34	31	32	+ 1	29	45	43	- 2
Eradicating political killings	25	16	25	+ 9	39	25	32	+ 7	35	59	43	- 16
Controlling inflation	27	15	23	+ 8	31	19	21	+ 2	42	67	57	- 10
Restoring the people's trust in the government and its officials	26	15	23	+ 8	41	31	35	+ 4	33	54	42	- 12
Eradicating graft and corruption in government	25	15	24	+ 9	31	19	25	+ 6	44	66	51	- 15

Note: \* Change = Figures of July 2008 minus Figures of March 2008.

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**TRUST RATINGS OF SELECTED  
PUBLIC FIGURES AND GROUPS**

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**Table 47**  
**AWARENESS AND TRUST RATINGS OF SELECTED PUBLIC FIGURES**

July 1 - 14, 2008 / Philippines  
(In Percent)

Selected Public Figures	Aware	Base : Aware			
		Big Trust	Undecided	Small / No trust	DK/RA*
President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo	100	19	28	53	0
Vice-President Noli L. De Castro	100	53	29	18	0
Senate President Manuel B. Villar, Jr.	100	65	27	8	0
House Speaker Prospero C. Nograles	82	22	41	35	3
Former House Speaker Jose C. De Venecia, Jr.	97	22	46	31	1
Former President Joseph E. Estrada	100	44	37	19	0
Senator Francis G. Escudero	99	75	18	7	0
Senator Loren Legarda	100	71	22	7	0
Senator Manuel Roxas II	100	69	23	7	0
Senator Panfilo M. Lacson	100	56	30	13	0
Senator Jamby Madrigal	99	44	39	17	0
Makati City Mayor Jejomar C. Binay	89	39	42	17	2
DA Secretary Arthur C. Yap	83	23	47	27	2
GSIS President Winston F. Garcia	81	16	47	34	3
AFP Chief of Staff Lt. Gen. Alexander Yano	76	14	44	36	6
Former Chairman of Philippine Forest Corp. Rodolfo Lozada Jr.	89	21	43	33	2
Former 1st Dist. of Surigao del Sur Cong. Prospero A. Pichay Jr.	92	16	44	38	2

\*DK/RA (Don't Know/Refused) = Those who say that they simply have no basis for assessing the entity, whether of trust, indecision or distrust.

Q92-110. NAIS SANA NAMING TANUNGIN KAYO TUNGKOL SA PAGTITIWALA NINYO SA ILANG MGA TAO SA ATING LIPUNAN. Sa pamamagitan po ng board na ito (SHOW RATING BOARD), maaari bang pakisabi ninyo kung gaano kalaki o kaliit ang inyong pagtitiwala kay [PERSONALITY]? Masasabi ba ninyo na ito ay MALAKING-MALAKI, MALAKI, MAAARING MALAKI AT MAAARING MALIIT, MALIIT, o MALIIT NA MALIIT/WALA?

Notes: (1) % Big Trust = % Very Big Trust plus % Big Trust ; % Small Trust = % Small Trust plus Very Small Trust

(2) \*Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding off.

**Table 48**  
**COMPARATIVE TRUST RATINGS OF SELECTED PUBLIC FIGURES**  
 July 2007 to July 2008 / Philippines  
 (In Percent)

Selected Public Figures	Big Trust			Change*	Undecided				Change*	Small/No Trust				Change*	
	Jul 07 (A)	Oct 07 (B)	Mar 08 (C)	Jul 08 (D)	Jul08 - Mar08 (D - C)	Jul 07 (E)	Oct 07 (F)	Mar 08 (G)	Jul 08 (H)	Jul08 - Mar08 (H - G)	Jul 07 (I)	Oct 07 (J)	Mar 08 (K)	Jul 08 (L)	Jul08 - Mar08 (L - K)
President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo	25	23	19	19	0	37	31	23	28	+ 5	37	46	57	53	- 4
Vice-President Noli L. De Castro	50	52	49	53	+ 4	32	32	30	29	- 1	17	16	21	18	- 3
Senate President Manuel B. Villar, Jr.	65	61	58	65	+ 7	27	32	27	27	0	8	6	14	8	- 6
House Speaker Prospero C. Nograles	---	---	19	22	+ 3	---	---	37	41	+ 4	---	---	42	35	- 7
Former House Speaker Jose C. De Venecia, Jr.	---	26	31	22	- 9	---	47	39	46	+ 7	---	27	30	31	+ 1
Former President Joseph E. Estrada	42	41	47	44	- 3	37	35	28	37	+ 9	21	24	25	19	- 6
Senator Francis G. Escudero	---	73	74	75	+ 1	---	20	17	18	+ 1	---	6	8	7	- 1
Senator Loren Legarda	76	75	76	71	- 5	19	19	18	22	+ 4	5	5	6	7	+ 1
Senator Manuel Roxas II	65	64	67	69	+ 2	28	29	22	23	+ 1	7	6	10	7	- 3
Senator Panfilo M. Lacson	64	59	61	56	- 5	27	29	23	30	+ 7	9	12	15	13	- 2
Senator Jamby Madrigal	---	---	---	44	---	---	---	---	39	---	---	---	---	17	---
Makati City Mayor Jejomar C. Binay	---	---	43	39	- 4	---	---	32	42	+10	---	---	23	17	- 6
DA Secretary Arthur C. Yap	---	---	---	23	---	---	---	---	47	---	---	---	---	27	---
GSIS President Winston F. Garcia	---	---	---	16	---	---	---	---	47	---	---	---	---	34	---
AFP Chief of Staff Lt. Gen. Alexander Yano	---	---	---	14	---	---	---	---	44	---	---	---	---	36	---
Former Chairman of Philippine Forest Corp. Rodolfo Lozada Jr.	---	---	42	21	- 21	---	---	33	43	+10	---	---	24	33	+ 9
Former 1st Dist. of Surigao del Sur Cong. Prospero A. Pichay Jr.	---	---	20	16	- 4	---	---	42	44	+ 2	---	---	37	38	+ 1

\* Change = Figures of July 2008 minus Figures of March 2008.

**Table 49**  
**AWARENESS AND TRUST RATINGS OF SELECTED PUBLIC GROUPS**  
 July 1 - 14, 2008 / Philippines  
 (In Percent)

Selected Public Groups	Aware	Base : Aware			
		Big Trust	Undecided	Small / No trust	DK/RA*
Supreme Court	99	36	42	22	0
Philippine Senate	99	33	45	22	0
House of Representatives	99	31	45	24	0
Philippine National Police	100	42	36	22	0
Ayala Group of Companies	92	21	47	28	3
Lopez Group of Companies	92	19	47	31	3
Bantay Bata Foundation	99	73	20	6	0
Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Admin.	98	51	32	16	1
Manila Electric Company	97	23	44	32	2

\*DK/RA (Don't Know/Refused) = Those who say that they simply have no basis for assessing the entity, whether of trust, indecision or distrust.

Q111-119. NAIS SANA NAMING TANUNGIN KAYO TUNGKOL SA PAGTITIWALA NINYO SA ILANG MGA GRUPO SA ATING LIPUNAN. Sa pamamagitan po ng board na ito (SHOW RATING BOARD), maaari bang pakisabi ninyo kung gaano kalaki o kaliit ang inyong pagtitiwala sa [GROUP]? Masasabi ba ninyo na ito ay MALAKING-MALAKI, MALAKI, MAAARING MALAKI AT MAAARING MALIIT, MALIIT, o MALIIT NA MALIIT/WALA?

Notes: (1) % Big Trust = % Very Big Trust plus % Big Trust ; % Small Trust = % Small Trust plus %Very Small/None Trust

(2) Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding off.

**Table 50**  
**COMPARATIVE TRUST RATINGS OF SELECTED PUBLIC GROUPS**  
 July 2007 to July 2008 / Philippines  
 (In Percent)

Selected Public Groups	Big Trust				Change *	Undecided				Change *	Small/No Trust				Change *
	Jul 07 (A)	Oct 07 (B)	Mar 08 (C)	Jul 08 (D)	Jul08 - Mar08 (D - C)	Jul 07 (E)	Oct 07 (F)	Mar 08 (G)	Jul 08 (H)	Jul08 - Mar08 (H - G)	Jul 07 (I)	Oct 07 (J)	Mar 08 (K)	Jul 08 (L)	Jul08 - Mar08 (L - K)
Supreme Court	41	42	38	36	- 2	40	41	38	42	+ 4	18	16	24	22	- 2
Philippine Senate	37	35	37	33	- 4	46	50	41	45	+ 4	18	14	22	22	0
House of Representatives	33	31	30	31	+ 1	48	49	42	45	+ 3	19	19	28	24	- 4
Philippine National Police	33	43	33	42	+ 9	44	39	33	36	+ 3	23	17	34	22	- 12
Ayala Group of Companies	23	26	28	21	- 7	50	51	41	47	+ 6	25	16	29	28	- 1
Lopez Group of Companies	22	25	30	19	- 11	48	52	36	47	+11	29	17	32	31	- 1
Bantay Bata Foundation	---	---	---	73	---	---	---	---	20	---	---	---	---	6	---
Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Admin.	---	---	---	51	---	---	---	---	32	---	---	---	---	16	---
Manila Electric Company	---	---	---	23	---	---	---	---	44	---	---	---	---	32	---

\* Change = Figures of July 2008 minus Figures of March 2008.

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# SONA PROBES

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**Table 51**  
**STATE OF THE NATION ADDRESS (SONA) PROBES**  
 July 1 - 14, 2008 / Philippines  
 (Column Percent)

Every year, the President delivers a State of the Nation Address or SONA that presents the overall situation of the country, the condition of our economy, politics and other social concerns. In this report, the President also informs the public about the achievements of her administration in the past year and what it will try to do in the coming years.

**Awareness of past State of the Nation  
 Address of President Gloria Arroyo**  
*(Base: Total interviews)*

	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
Yes	60	83	54	64	54	87	61	48
No	40	17	46	36	46	13	39	52

**Truthfulness of Past State of the Nation  
 Address of President Gloria Arroyo**  
*(Base: Aware of President Arroyo's  
 SONA in the past, 60%)*

Truthful	13	16	11	14	13	17	12	15
Undecided	41	40	42	47	34	42	42	36
Not Truthful	46	44	47	39	53	41	46	49

**Truthfulness of the Forthcoming  
 State of the Nation Address of  
 President Gloria Arroyo**  
*(Base: Aware of President Arroyo's  
 SONA in the past, 60%)*

Truthful	14	18	10	15	15	15	13	16
Undecided	46	45	52	47	35	49	47	43
Not Truthful	40	37	38	38	50	36	41	42

*Taun-taon ay nagbibigay ng Ulat sa Bayan –ang tinatawag na State of the Nation Address o SONA -- ang Presidente tungkol sa pangkalahatang kalagayan ng ating bansa, ang kondisyon ng ating ekonomiya, pulitika at iba pang mga isyung panlipunan. Dito sa ulat na ito ay ipinaalam din ng Presidente ang mga naisagawa ng kanyang administrasyon sa nagdaang taon at ang isasagawa pa nito sa mga darating na panahon.*

*Q15. Kayo ba ay nakarinig na o nakabasa na sa anumang nakaraang Ulat sa Bayan o SONA ni Presidente Arroyo?*

*Q16. Sa inyong palagay, ang mga nakaraang Ulat sa Bayan o SONA ba ni Presidente Arroyo ay ...?*

*Q17. SA MGA SUMAGOT NG OO: Sa inyong palagay, ang darating bang 2008 Ulat sa Bayan o SONA ni Presidente Arroyo ay malamang na maging ...?*

*Notes: (1) % Truthful= % Mostly Truthful plus % Truthful; % Not Truthful= % Mostly Not Truthful plus %Not Truthful*

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

**Table 52**  
**STATE OF THE NATION ADDRESS (SONA) PROBES**  
 July 2005 to July 2008 / Philippines  
 (Column Percent)

Awareness of past State of the Nation Address of President Gloria Arroyo (Base: Total interviews)		RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
			NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
Aware	July 2008	60	83	54	64	54	87	61	48
	July 2007	59	72	64	53	50	74	62	49
	July 2006	65	83	68	54	57	90	65	57
	July 2005	59	82	58	57	48	77	63	47
Not aware	July 2008	40	17	46	36	46	13	39	52
	July 2007	41	28	36	47	50	26	38	51
	July 2006	35	17	32	46	43	10	35	43
	July 2005	41	18	42	43	52	23	37	53
Truthfulness of Past State of the Nation Address of President Gloria Arroyo (Base: Aware of President Arroyo's SONA in the past)									
Truthful	July 2008	13	16	11	14	13	17	12	15
	July 2007	16	15	10	28	19	24	15	15
	July 2006	19	17	17	38	10	27	18	20
	July 2005	18	12	13	30	22	21	17	19
Undecided	July 2008	41	40	42	47	34	42	42	36
	July 2007	52	47	56	49	48	43	51	57
	July 2006	49	42	51	45	54	36	53	46
	July 2005	38	32	41	42	34	31	39	40
Not Truthful	July 2008	46	44	47	39	53	41	46	49
	July 2007	32	38	34	24	33	33	34	28
	July 2006	31	41	31	17	35	37	30	33
	July 2005	44	56	46	28	43	48	45	41
Truthfulness of the Forthcoming State of the Nation Address of President Gloria Arroyo (Base: Aware of President Arroyo's SONA in the past)									
Truthful	July 2008	14	18	10	15	15	15	13	16
	July 2007	16	16	13	18	22	26	14	16
	July 2006	16	16	13	31	13	22	17	13
	July 2005	13	8	8	30	15	18	14	11
Undecided	July 2008	46	45	52	47	35	49	47	43
	July 2007	55	51	56	62	50	40	56	60
	July 2006	56	46	63	51	55	48	55	62
	July 2005	42	36	44	43	39	33	42	43
Not Truthful	July 2008	40	37	38	38	50	36	41	42
	July 2007	29	33	31	19	28	34	29	23
	July 2006	27	38	24	19	32	30	28	26
	July 2005	45	56	48	27	46	49	44	46

Q. Kayo ba ay nakarinig na o nakabasa na sa anumang nakaraang Ulat sa Bayan o SONA ni Presidente Arroyo?

Q. Sa inyong palagay, ang mga nakaraang Ulat sa Bayan o SONA ba ni Presidente Arroyo ay ...?

Q. [SA MGA SUMAGOT NG OO] Sa inyong palagay, ang darating bang 2005/2006/2007/2008 Ulat sa Bayan o SONA ni Presidente Arroyo ay malamang na maging ...?

Notes: (1) % Truthful= % Mostly Truthful plus % Truthful; % Not Truthful= % Mostly Not Truthful plus %Not Truthful

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

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**OIL PRICE INCREASES, ENERGY CRISIS  
AND GOVERNMENT SUBSIDY**

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**Table 53**  
**OPINION ON OIL PRICE INCREASES**  
 July 1 - 14, 2008 / Philippines  
 (In Percent)

Oil, i.e. gasoline, diesel, kerosene, LPG, etc., is one of the most important imports of the Philippines so the national economy continues to grow. These past months, local oil companies have raised the price of gasoline almost every week and they also continue to increase the price of kerosene and LPG.

Of these four views, which one comes closest to your own belief?

(Base: Total interviews, 100%)

	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
The Philippine government can do something so the price of oil does not increase too fast nor too much if oil price regulation will be returned to the control of the government	29	32	31	21	31	35	28	29
The Philippine government cannot do anything about the increase in oil prices because it is based on world market prices.	27	25	21	41	28	20	29	25
The Philippine government can do something so the price of oil does not increase too fast nor too much if it reduces the taxes collected on oil products	24	23	30	22	16	32	24	24
The Philippine government can do something so the price of oil does not increase too fast nor too much if it will seriously implement the relevant programs or give incentives to the sectors that produce natural or alternative sources of energy or fuel as natural gas, bio-diesel/fuel, etc.	18	20	16	16	21	12	18	20
Don't Know/Refused	2	1	2	0	3	0	2	2

Q165. Sa tatlong pananaw na ito, alin ang higit na malapit sa sarili ninyong pananaw? (SHOWCARD)

**Table 54**  
**PRIMARY SOURCE OF INCREASE IN ELECTRICITY CHARGES**

July 2005 to July 2008 / Philippines  
 (Column Percent)

Electricity charges have also been increasing in the last few months. Which of the following do you think is the primary source of the increase in electricity charges?	LOCATION					CLASS		
	<u>RP</u>	<u>NCR</u>	<u>BAL</u>		<u>MIN</u>	<u>ABC</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>
			<u>LUZ</u>	<u>VIS</u>				
<b>Taxation by the government</b>								
JUL 2008	37	25	36	40	43	33	36	41
MAR 2006	48	48	49	50	42	41	49	45
OCT 2005	45	40	44	43	52	40	44	48
JUL 2005	36	35	42	28	31	33	33	41
<b>Increase in the charges of MERALCO and electrical cooperatives or local companies providing electricity</b>								
JUL 2008	23	29	21	21	26	25	24	22
MAR 2006	15	15	15	14	17	18	15	16
OCT 2005	19	20	19	23	13	19	19	19
JUL 2005	20	19	19	24	21	22	21	20
<b>Increase in the charges of IPPs or private power plants that sell electricity to NAPOCOR</b>								
JUL 2008	22	28	26	18	12	27	21	22
MAR 2006	17	21	18	17	14	24	16	17
OCT 2005	22	28	23	15	22	29	22	19
JUL 2005	25	27	24	31	19	28	25	23
<b>Increase in the charges of NAPOCOR</b>								
JUL 2008	18	18	16	21	19	14	20	16
MAR 2006	20	16	18	18	27	17	19	22
OCT 2005	14	13	13	19	13	13	15	14
JUL 2005	19	18	15	18	28	17	21	16

Q. Patuloy din na tumataas ang singil sa kuryente nitong mga nakaraang buwan. Alin po sa sumusunod ang ipinapalagay ninyong pangunahing pinagmumulan ng pagtaas ng singil sa kuryente?

**Table 55**  
**OPINION ON THE POSSIBILITY OF THE GOVERNMENT**  
**DECLARING A NATIONAL EMERGENCY AND TAKING OVER**  
**AND RUNNING SOME MAJOR INDUSTRIES**

July 1 - 14, 2008 / Philippines  
(In Percent)

In response to the continuous increase in prices of petroleum products and of electricity, there are talks of the possibility of government declaring a national emergency and taking over and running some major industries that are now privately owned, including the electricity firms like MERALCO, independent power producers, as well as the oil refining and distribution companies

Of these views, which one comes closest to your own belief?

(Base: Total interviews, 100%)

	LOCATION					CLASS		
	RP	NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
This may not be the time but we should be ready in the event that the government takes over the management of these industries if necessary	32	35	32	23	38	36	30	34
In times like these when the price of oil is high, it is only right that government manage industries like these in order to slow down the increase in price of petroleum products and the electricity.	26	24	26	29	25	16	26	28
The government cannot be relied on to run any business efficiently, it is sure to lose money or will not be effective	23	26	21	26	22	32	22	22
There's a big danger that government uses a national state of emergency and make it a tool to go after its political opponents	14	10	15	18	13	11	16	10
The government can be relied on to run any business efficiently, it is sure to prosper and earn money	5	5	7	5	2	5	5	6

*Bilang tugon sa patuloy na pagtaas ng presyo ng mga produktong petrolyo at ng elektrisidad, napag-uusapan ang posibilidad na ang pamahalaan ay magdeklara ng "national state of emergency" kung saan isasailalim sa pamahalaan ang pamamahala at pagpapatakbo ng ilang mga pangunahing industriya na pribadong pag-aari sa ngayon, kasama ang mga kumpanya ng elektrisidad gaya ng meralco, pribadong plantang nagbebenta ng elektrisidad o ipp, maging ang mga "oil refineries" at mga kumpanyang namamahagi ng langis.*

Q167. Sa mga pananaw na ito, alin ang higit na malapit sa sarili ninyong pananaw? (SHOWCARD)

**Table 56**  
**GOVERNMENT SUBSIDY**  
 July 1 - 14, 2008 / Philippines  
 (In Percent)

<p>The national administration is currently implementing several programs for poor Filipinos. Among these are: (1) one-time P500 subsidy to MERALCO clients who consumed not more than 100-kilowatt hours in May; (2) selling of NFA rice at P18.25 per kilo; (3) P1,500 subsidy to farmers for them to purchase fertilizer; and (4) the “Food for School” program wherein children in public elementary schools are given 1 kilo of rice every time they go to school.</p>								
<p>In your opinion, what is the primary reason why this is being done by the national administration?          (Base: Total interviews, 100%)</p>								
		LOCATION				CLASS		
	RP	NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
Part of the administration's politicking for 2010	35	39	34	33	38	33	36	35
It is the responsibility of the government to give assistance such as these to the poor	30	31	31	35	24	38	29	30
To help the poor especially during difficult times	24	22	26	21	27	21	24	27
To avoid any possible conflicts in the country brought about by severe poverty	10	8	9	12	11	9	11	9
<p>Which of the following from the nat'l administration did your family receive in the past three months?          (Base: Total interviews, 100%)</p>								
Selling of NFA rice at P18.25 per kilo	49	39	53	22	73	33	48	58
One-time P500 subsidy to MERALCO clients	9	18	15	0	0	13	10	4
Food-for-School Program	6	10	4	4	10	8	6	6
P1,500 subsidy to farmers to purchase fertilizer	2	0	2	1	3	2	1	2
None	43	49	38	73	23	59	44	35
Don't know/Refused to answer	2	1	2	1	0	1	1	2

Ang pambansang administrasyon ay kasalukuyang nagpapatupad ng ilang mga programa para sa mga mahihirap na Pilipino. Ilan dito ay ang: (1) isang beses na P500 na subsidiya para sa mga kliyente ng MERALCO na kumukunsumo ng hindi higit sa 100-kilowatt hours noong Mayo; (2) pagbebenta ng NFA ng bigas sa halagang P18.25 kada kilo; (3) ang P1,500 na subsidiya sa mga magsasaka para pambili ng pataba; at (4) ang “Food for School” na programa kung saan ang mga bata sa mga pampublikong paaralan sa elementarya ay binibigyan ng isang kilong bigas tuwing sila ay papasok sa paaralan.

Q187. Sa inyong palagay, ano ang pangunahing dahilan kung bakit ito ay isinasagawa ng kasalukuyang pambansang administrasyon?

Q188. Alin sa mga sumusunod na galing sa pambansang administrasyon ang natanggap ng inyong pamilya mismo nitong nakaraang tatlong buwan?

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# 2010 ELECTIONS

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**Table 57**  
**2010 ELECTIONS:**  
**FIRST CHOICE PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE**

July 1 - 14, 2008 / Philippines  
(In Percent)

Of the people on this list, whom would you vote for as PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES if the elections of 2010 were held today and they were presidential candidates? <i>(Base: Total Interviews, 100%)</i>	LOCATION					CLASS		
	RP	NCR	BAL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
			LUZ					
DE CASTRO, Noli "Kabayan" L.	22	10	22	31	24	6	24	24
ESTRADA, Joseph "Erap"	16	13	17	7	22	14	15	17
ESCUDERO, Francis "Chiz" G.	14	18	15	9	12	20	13	14
LEGARDA, Loren	14	9	14	16	15	13	13	16
VILLAR, MANUEL "Manny/Mr. Sipag At Tiyaga" Jr.	12	16	12	16	8	14	14	7
ROXAS, Manuel "Mr. Palengke/Mar" A. II	8	13	6	14	4	11	8	6
LACSON, Panfilo "Ping" M.	5	8	5	4	5	7	5	5
BINAY, Jejomar "Jojo"	2	6	2	1	0	3	2	1
FERNANDO, Bayani "BF"	1	3	1	0	1	3	1	2
PUNO, Ronaldo "Ronnie" V	0.2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Others	1	2	1	0	1	3	1	1
None / Refused / Undecided	4	2	5	1	6	5	3	7

Q120. Sa mga taong nasa listahang ito, sino ang inyong iboboto bilang PRESIDENTE NG PILIPINAS kung ang eleksyon ng 2010 ay gaganapin ngayon at sila ay mga kandidato sa pagkapresidente?

**Table 58**  
**2010 ELECTIONS:**  
**SECOND CHOICE PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE**

July 1 - 14, 2008 / Philippines  
(In Percent)

If PERSON CHOSEN is not running/not a candidate, whom will you vote for as PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES if the elections were held today and the rest on the list were presidential candidates? <i>(Base: Those with 1st choice for President, 95%)</i>	LOCATION					CLASS		
	RP	NCR	BAL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
			LUZ					
LEGARDA, Loren	21	18	23	21	21	24	21	22
VILLAR, MANUEL "Manny/Mr. Sipag At Tiyaga" Jr.	16	16	15	22	13	12	18	12
ESCUADERO, Francis "Chiz" G.	14	15	14	11	14	18	14	12
DE CASTRO, Noli "Kabayan" L.	13	12	11	13	17	9	13	14
LACSON, Panfilo "Ping" M.	9	9	11	6	10	16	9	9
ROXAS, Manuel "Mr. Palengke/Mar" A. II	9	10	7	13	9	7	11	7
ESTRADA, Joseph "Erap"	7	7	6	7	8	3	6	9
BINAY, Jejomar "Jojo"	2	4	4	0	0	1	3	2
FERNANDO, Bayani "BF"	2	4	1	1	2	3	2	2
PUNO, Ronaldo "Ronnie" V	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	2
Others	0.5	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
None / Refused / Undecided	5	3	6	4	6	5	5	8

Q121. Kung sakali namang si (ANSWER IN Q120) ay hindi tatakbo/hindi kakandidato, sino naman ang inyong iboboto bilang  
PRESIDENTE NG PILIPINAS kung ang eleksyon ng 2010 ay gaganapin ngayon at kandidato bilang presidente ang mga iba pang nasa listahang ito?

**Table 59**  
**2010 ELECTIONS:**  
**FIRST CHOICE VICE-PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE**

July 1 - 14, 2008 / Philippines  
(In Percent)

Of the people on this list, whom would you vote for as VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES if the elections were held today and they were vice-presidential candidates?

*(Base: Total Interviews, 100%)*

	LOCATION					CLASS		
	<u>RP</u>	<u>NCR</u>	<u>BAL</u>	<u>VIS</u>	<u>MIN</u>	<u>ABC</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>
			<u>LUZ</u>					
ESCUDERO, Francis "Chiz" G.	25	31	22	25	25	35	25	19
LEGARDA, Loren	23	20	21	27	27	17	24	23
PANGILINAN, Francis "Kiko"	11	9	13	15	6	17	9	14
ESTRADA, Jinggoy	9	8	9	4	14	4	9	11
BINAY, Jejomar "Jojo"	5	17	5	0	1	6	5	3
REVILLA, Ramon "Bong" Jr.	5	2	5	6	4	4	5	4
SANTOS, Vilma "Ate Vi"	5	3	7	4	4	4	5	7
OSMEÑA, Sergio "Serge" III	4	1	4	8	4	3	4	5
GORDON, Richard "Dick"	3	5	3	1	2	6	2	2
ZUBIRI, Juan Miguel "Migz" F.	3	1	2	5	4	0	4	1
Others	1	2	1	1	0	1	1	1
None / Refused / Undecided	7	2	9	4	7	3	6	10

Q139. Sa mga taong nasa listahang ito, sino ang inyong iboboto bilang BISE-PRESIDENTE NG PILIPINAS kung ang eleksyon ay gaganapin ngayon at sila ay mga kandidato sa pagka bise-presidente?

**Table 60**  
**2010 ELECTIONS:**  
**SECOND CHOICE VICE-PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE**

July 1 - 14, 2008 / Philippines  
(In Percent)

If PERSON CHOSEN is not running/not a candidate, whom will you vote for as VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES if the elections were held today and the rest on the list were vice-presidential candidates? <i>(Base: Those with 1st choice for Vice-President, 93%)</i>	LOCATION					CLASS		
	RP	NCR	BAL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
			LUZ					
LEGARDA, Loren	21	19	20	24	19	19	21	22
ESCUADERO, Francis "Chiz" G.	17	25	17	9	18	21	16	18
PANGILINAN, Francis "Kiko"	15	17	15	18	12	19	16	11
ESTRADA, Jinggoy	10	9	9	4	16	8	9	12
REVILLA, Ramon "Bong" Jr.	8	1	10	8	8	7	7	10
SANTOS, Vilma "Ate Vi"	8	7	7	10	7	4	9	6
OSMEÑA, Sergio "Serge" III	5	4	3	12	3	5	5	5
ZUBIRI, Juan Miguel "Migz" F.	5	2	4	7	6	2	5	5
BINAY, Jejomar "Jojo"	4	5	5	1	4	5	5	2
GORDON, Richard "Dick"	2	3	3	2	2	3	3	1
Others	0.4	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
None / Refused / Undecided	6	6	7	4	5	5	5	6

Q140. Kung sakali namang si (ANSWER IN Q139) ay hindi tatakbo/hindi kakandidato, sino naman ang inyong iboboto bilang BISE-PRESIDENTE NG PILIPINAS kung ang eleksyon ay gaganapin ngayon at kandidato bilang bise-presidente ang mga iba pang nasa listahang ito?

**Table 61**  
**2010 ELECTIONS:**  
**SENATORIAL FILL-UP RATES**  
 July 1 - 14, 2008 / Philippines

Demographic variables	(Sample Percentage)	Base: Total Interviews, 100%	
		Mean	Median
Total Philippines	(100%)	9	11
NCR	(14%)	9	10
Balance Luzon	(44%)	8	9
Urban	(21%)	8	10
Rural	(23%)	7	8
Visayas	(20%)	10	12
Urban	(7%)	10	12
Rural	(13%)	10	12
Mindanao	(23%)	9	12
Urban	(7%)	9	11
Rural	(15%)	10	12
Total Urban	(49%)	9	11
Total Rural	(51%)	9	11
Class ABC	(9%)	9	12
TOTAL D	(68%)	9	12
D1 (owns res'l lot)	(44%)	9	12
D2 (does not own res'l lot)	(23%)	9	12
E	(24%)	8	9
Male	(50%)	9	12
Female	(50%)	9	11
18-24 years old	(15%)	10	12
25-34	(22%)	9	11
35-44	(24%)	9	12
45-54	(16%)	9	11
55-64	(13%)	8	11
65 & up	(10%)	8	8
No formal educ/elem grad	(27%)	8	9
Some HS/some vocational	(16%)	9	12
Completed HS/vocational	(30%)	9	12
Some college	(14%)	9	12
Completed coll/post coll	(12%)	9	12
Total Working	(50%)	9	12
Government	(4%)	9	10
Private	(11%)	9	12
Self-employed	(21%)	9	12
Farmer/Fisherfolk	(14%)	8	11
Not Working	(50%)	9	11

**Table 62**  
**2010 ELECTIONS:**  
**SENATORIAL FILL-UP RATES**  
 July 1 - 14, 2008 / Philippines

Demographic variables	(Sample Percentage)	Base: Total Interviews, 100%												
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total Philippines	(100%)	7	1	2	4	5	5	6	4	5	3	5	3	50
NCR	(14%)	4	2	3	4	2	4	7	6	7	3	8	3	46
Balance Luzon	(44%)	10	1	2	6	8	7	7	3	5	3	5	3	40
Urban	(21%)	10	0	0	3	6	7	7	5	8	3	3	3	44
Rural	(23%)	9	3	4	8	10	7	7	1	2	3	8	3	36
Visayas	(20%)	4	0	2	0	3	3	4	6	5	3	2	2	65
Urban	(7%)	3	1	1	1	5	1	3	4	2	5	2	1	74
Rural	(13%)	5	0	3	0	2	5	4	7	7	3	3	3	60
Mindanao	(23%)	4	1	2	2	4	5	4	3	3	5	5	4	57
Urban	(7%)	3	1	3	3	5	5	1	1	4	11	7	7	49
Rural	(15%)	5	1	2	1	4	4	6	4	2	2	4	3	61
Total Urban	(49%)	7	1	1	3	5	5	6	4	6	4	5	3	49
Total Rural	(51%)	7	2	3	4	6	6	6	4	3	3	5	3	50
Class ABC	(9%)	4	4	1	3	6	3	8	2	6	4	6	1	54
TOTAL D	(68%)	6	1	2	3	4	6	6	4	5	3	5	4	52
D1 (owns res'l lot)	(44%)	7	0	2	3	4	6	7	5	5	2	5	3	50
D2 (does not own res'l lot)	(23%)	4	1	2	2	3	6	4	3	4	5	5	6	55
E	(24%)	10	2	4	6	10	5	5	4	5	5	4	1	41
Male	(50%)	8	1	2	4	5	5	6	3	5	3	5	3	51
Female	(50%)	5	2	3	3	6	6	6	5	4	3	5	3	48
18-24 years old	(15%)	2	1	0	2	6	4	6	4	5	5	5	2	57
25-34	(22%)	6	1	1	2	6	6	8	3	5	4	6	3	49
35-44	(24%)	5	1	2	3	5	6	6	4	4	3	6	2	53
45-54	(16%)	9	1	1	6	5	3	5	4	6	2	6	4	48
55-64	(13%)	10	2	7	5	3	5	3	4	3	3	3	4	48
65 & up	(10%)	10	2	2	6	8	9	5	7	6	1	4	4	37
No formal educ/elem grad	(27%)	10	2	4	4	8	6	6	6	4	3	4	1	43
Some HS/some vocational	(16%)	5	1	3	3	5	5	2	4	3	5	7	5	53
Completed HS/vocational	(30%)	7	1	1	4	6	4	5	3	6	5	6	3	51
Some college	(14%)	4	0	2	4	3	4	10	5	2	3	4	5	53
Completed coll/post coll	(12%)	4	2	0	2	2	10	7	3	8	1	6	3	52
Total Working	(50%)	7	2	2	3	6	5	6	4	5	2	6	2	51
Government	(4%)	9	1	1	3	0	8	6	2	5	1	15	2	48
Private	(11%)	5	4	2	0	6	6	5	3	6	3	0	0	58
Self-employed	(21%)	4	1	3	5	7	5	7	4	3	3	7	3	51
Farmer/Fisherfolk	(14%)	13	1	0	2	7	5	4	5	5	2	5	2	49
Not Working	(50%)	6	1	3	4	5	5	6	4	5	4	4	4	48

**Table 63A**  
**2010 ELECTIONS: SENATORIAL PREFERENCES**  
 July 1 - 14, 2008 / Philippines  
 (Multiple Response, up to 12 names allowed)

Page 1 of 2

<i>Base: Total Interviews, 100%</i>			
	<u>Aware</u>	<u>Voting For</u>	<u>Rank</u>
CAYETANO, Pia "Compañera Pia" S.	98	48.2	1-4
ESTRADA, Jose "Jinggoy"	100	47.3	1-4
ROXAS, Manuel "Mar/Mr.Palengke"	100	46.0	1-4
DRILON, Franklin "Frank" M.	73	44.1	1-5
PIMENTEL, Aquilino "Koko" L.	69	39.0	4-10
DEFENSOR-SANTIAGO, Miriam	99	37.2	5-10
OSMENA, Sergio "Serge" III	67	35.6	5-11
RECTO, Ralph "Korecto" G.	72	35.6	5-11
REVILLA, Ramon "Bong" Jr.	100	34.6	5-11
MADRIGAL, Jamby	99	34.5	5-11
MAGSAYSAY, Ramon B. Jr. "Jun"	59	30.6	7-13
SOTTO, Vicente "Tito" III C	74	26.5	11-14
ENRILE, Juan Ponce "Johnny"	99	26.3	11-15
BINAY, Jejomar "Jojo"	89	25.2	12-16
GORDON, Richard "Dick"	97	21.5	13-21
GUINGONA, Teofisto "TG" III	64	21.4	14-21
BIAZON, Rozzano Rufino "Ruffy"	44	20.3	15-23
DEFENSOR, Michael "Tol" T.	70	19.8	15-23
DE VENECIA, Jose "Joe"	97	18.3	15-26
LAPID, Manuel "Lito Lapid" M.	100	18.2	15-26
MACEDA, Ernesto	54	17.5	15-27
PICHAY, Prospero "Butch" Jr. A.	92	16.4	17-28
FERNANDO, Bayani "BF"	89	16.3	17-28
MANZANO, Edu	79	15.2	19-28
FAILON, Ted	70	15.0	19-28
BARBERS, Robert Ace	57	14.5	19-28
REVILLAME, Willie	80	13.9	21-28
ARROYO, Juan Miguel "Mikey" M.	68	12.9	22-28
LOCSIN, Teodoro "Teddy Boy" Jr. L.	38	9.2	29-35
DURANO, Joseph Ace H.	79	8.8	29-37

Q143. *Kung ang nasabing halalan sa 2010 ay isasagawa ngayon, sinu-sino sa mga sumusunod na personalidad ang inyong iboboto kung sakaling sila ay kakandidato sa pagka-senador? Puwede kayong pumili ng hanggang 12 pangalan. (SHOWLIST)*

Q144. *May nabasa o narinig na ba kayo ng kahit na ano tungkol sa mga sumusunod kahit na kailan.*

**Table 63B**  
**2010 ELECTIONS: SENATORIAL PREFERENCES**  
 July 1 - 14, 2008 / Philippines  
 (Multiple Response, up to 12 names allowed)

Page 2 of 2

<i>Base: Total Interviews, 100%</i>			
	<u>Aware</u>	<u>Voting For</u>	<u>Rank</u>
BELMONTE, Feliciano "Sonny/SB"	79	8.2	29-38
LOZADA, Rodolfo "Jun"	89	8.2	29-38
GONZALES, Neptali M. II	47	7.3	29-41
OCAMPO, Satur	42	6.5	29-41
MONSOD, Christian	27	6.2	29-41
GOLEZ, Roilo "Roy"	43	6.0	30-41
YAP, Arthur	83	5.9	30-41
NOGRALES, Prospero C. "Boy"	82	5.6	31-42
ERMITA, Eduardo R.	83	4.8	33-47
VILLANUEVA, Eddie	58	4.7	33-47
TAÑADA, Lorenzo "Erin" III	23	4.6	33-47
LAPUS, Jesli A.	74	3.4	38-53
MITRA, Abraham Kahlil "Baham" B.	21	3.0	39-55
VELARDE, Mike	58	3.0	39-55
TEODORO, Gilbert C.	69	2.9	39-55
LAGMAN, Edcel C.	26	2.7	39-57
REMULLA, Jesus Crispin "Boying"	23	2.7	39-57
SUPLICO, Rolex	17	2.4	42-58
JAVIER, Emil	14	2.3	42-58
TAMANO, Adel "Spokesman"	26	2.1	42-58
DUQUE, Francisco III	---	1.8	42-59
ZAMORA, Ronaldo "Ronnie"	19	1.8	42-59
AUMENTADO, Erico B.	11	1.7	42-59
SALCEDA, Joey S.	18	1.5	43-60
BERNAS, Joaquin	12	1.4	43-60
DATUMANONG, Simeon A.	20	1.3	46-60
PANGANDAMAN, Datu Nasser C.	18	1.3	46-60
AVENTAJADO, Robert	13	1.0	48-60
LUISTRO, Armin	6	0.7	51-60
MUSLIM, Macapado	7	0.5	54-60
Others	---	0.2	---
None / Refused / Undecided	---	6.6	---

Q143. *Kung ang nasabing halalan sa 2010 ay isasagawa ngayon, sinu-sino sa mga sumusunod na personalidad ang inyong iboboto kung sakaling sila ay kakandidato sa pagka-senador? Puwede kayong pumili ng hanggang 12 pangalan. (SHOWLIST)*

Q144. *May nabasa o narinig na ba kayo ng kahit na ano tungkol sa mga sumusunod kahit na kailan.*

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## MISCELLANEOUS PROBES

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**Table 64**  
**MISCELLANEOUS PROBES:**  
**AGREEMENT / DISAGREEMENT WITH TEST STATEMENTS**  
 July 1 - 14, 2008 / Philippines  
 (Row Percent)

TEST STATEMENT	Base: Total Interviews, 100%			
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	*DK/RA
<b><u>POLITICAL EFFICACY</u></b> The nation is run by a powerful few; ordinary citizens cannot do anything about it.	35	27	37	0
<b><u>MARTIAL RULE</u></b> Candidly speaking, it may be necessary now to have martial law to solve the many crises of the nation.	14	26	59	0
<b><u>HOPELESSNESS AND INTENTION TO MIGRATE</u></b> This country is hopeless.	15	29	56	1
If it were only possible, I would migrate to another country and live there.	22	33	44	1

\*DK/RA (Don't Know/Refused) = Those who say that they simply have no basis for assessing the entity, whether of agreement, indecision or disagreement.

*Babasahin namin ngayon sa inyo ang ilang mga pangungusap. Maaari bang sa bawat isa sa mga pangungusap na ito, sa pamamagitan po ng board na ito (SHOW RATING BOARD), pakisabi lamang kung kayo ay lubos na sumasang-ayon, sumasang-ayon, maaaring sumasang-ayon at maaaring hindi sumasang-ayon, hindi sumasang-ayon o lubos na hindi sumasang-ayon?*

Q189. *Ang ating bansa ay pinapalakad ng iilang tao na makapangyarihan; walang magawa tungkol dito ang mga ordinaryong mamamayan.*

Q190. *Sa totoo lang, maaaring kailangan ngayon na magkaroon ng batas militar o martial law para malutas ang maraming krisis ng bansa.*

Q191. *Wala ng pag-asa ang bansang ito.*

Q192. *Kung maaari lang ay magma-migrate ako at doon na sa ibang bansa maninirahan.*

Notes: (1) % Agree = % Very Much Agree plus % Agree; % Disagree = % Disagree plus % Very Much Disagree

(2) Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding off.

**Table 65**  
**MISCELLANEOUS PROBES:**  
**AGREEMENT / DISAGREEMENT WITH TEST STATEMENTS**  
 November 2006 to July 2008 / Philippines  
 (In Percent)

TEST STATEMENT	Agree				Undecided				Disagree			
	Jul 07	Oct 07	Mar 08	Jul 08	Jul 07	Oct 07	Mar 08	Jul 08	Jul 07	Oct 07	Mar 08	Jul 08
<b><u>POLITICAL EFFICACY</u></b> The nation is run by a powerful few; ordinary citizens cannot do anything about it.	---	---	---	35	---	---	---	27	---	---	---	37
<b><u>MARTIAL RULE</u></b> Candidly speaking, it may be necessary now to have martial law to solve the many crises of the nation.	20	20	16	14	16	23	13	26	64	55	69	59
<b><u>HOPELESSNESS AND INTENTION TO MIGRATE</u></b> This country is hopeless.	14	15	14	15	18	30	18	29	68	54	68	56
If it were only possible, I would migrate to another country and live there.	23	29	21	22	18	27	16	33	60	43	63	44

Note: % Agree = % Very Much Agree plus % Agree; % Disagree = % Disagree plus % Very Much Disagree

**Table 66**  
**AGREEMENT / DISAGREEMENT WITH TEST STATEMENT:**

*"The nation is run by a powerful few;  
ordinary citizens cannot do anything about it."*

July 1 - 14, 2008 / Philippines  
(Row Percent)

Demographic variables	(Sample percentage)	Base: Total Interviews, 100%			
		Agree	Undecided	Disagree	*DK/RA
Total Philippines	(100%)	35	27	37	0
NCR	(14%)	42	23	35	0
Balance Luzon	(44%)	40	27	34	0
Urban	(21%)	36	28	36	0
Rural	(23%)	43	26	31	1
Visayas	(20%)	27	28	45	0
Urban	(7%)	22	27	51	0
Rural	(13%)	30	29	42	0
Mindanao	(23%)	31	30	38	1
Urban	(7%)	28	33	39	0
Rural	(15%)	32	28	38	1
Total Urban	(49%)	35	27	38	0
Total Rural	(51%)	36	27	36	1
Class ABC	(9%)	44	24	32	0
TOTAL D	(68%)	35	27	38	0
D1 (owns res'l lot)	(44%)	34	28	38	0
D2 (does not own res'l lot)	(23%)	38	23	39	0
E	(24%)	32	30	37	1
Male	(50%)	38	26	36	0
Female	(50%)	33	29	38	0
18 - 24 years old	(15%)	35	29	36	0
25 - 34	(22%)	37	25	38	0
35 - 44	(24%)	34	31	35	0
45 - 54	(16%)	33	30	37	0
55 - 64	(13%)	38	20	42	0
65 & up	(10%)	37	25	35	3
No formal educ/elem grad	(27%)	36	27	36	1
Some HS/some vocational	(16%)	32	27	41	0
Completed HS/vocational	(30%)	33	29	38	0
Some college	(14%)	38	24	38	0
Completed coll/post coll	(12%)	41	27	32	0
Total Working	(50%)	36	29	35	0
Government	(4%)	42	31	27	0
Private	(11%)	36	30	34	0
Self-employed	(21%)	35	31	34	0
Farmer/Fisherfolk	(14%)	36	23	41	0
Not Working	(50%)	35	26	39	0

\*DK/RA (Don't Know/Refused) = Those who say that they simply have no basis for assessing the entity, whether of agreement, indecision or disagreement.

Babasahin namin ngayon sa inyo ang ilang mga pangungusap. Maaari bang sa bawat isa sa mga pangungusap na ito, sa pamamagitan po ng board na ito (SHOW RATING BOARD), pakisabi lamang kung kayo ay lubos na sumasang-ayon, sumasang-ayon, maaaring sumasang-ayon at maaaring hindi sumasang-ayon, hindi sumasang-ayon o lubos na hindi sumasang-ayon?

Q189. Ang ating bansa ay pinapalakad ng iilang tao na makapangyarihan; walang magawa tungkol dito ang mga ordinaryong mamamayan.

Notes: (1) % Agree = % Very Much Agree plus % Agree; % Disagree = % Disagree plus % Very Much Disagree

(2) Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding off.

**Table 67**  
**AGREEMENT / DISAGREEMENT WITH TEST STATEMENT:**  
**"Candidly speaking, it may be necessary now to have**  
**martial law to solve the many crises of the nation. "**  
 July 1 - 14, 2008 / Philippines  
 (Row Percent)

Demographic variables	(Sample percentage)	Base: Total Interviews, 100%			
		Agree	Undecided	Disagree	*DK/RA
Total Philippines	(100%)	14	26	59	0
NCR	(14%)	16	21	62	1
Balance Luzon	(44%)	17	33	50	0
Urban	(21%)	15	30	54	0
Rural	(23%)	19	35	46	0
Visayas	(20%)	12	16	73	0
Urban	(7%)	14	18	67	0
Rural	(13%)	10	14	75	0
Mindanao	(23%)	10	27	63	0
Urban	(7%)	9	28	63	0
Rural	(15%)	10	26	63	0
Total Urban	(49%)	14	26	60	0
Total Rural	(51%)	14	27	59	0
Class ABC	(9%)	12	23	64	1
TOTAL D	(68%)	16	26	58	0
D1 (owns res'l lot)	(44%)	16	27	57	0
D2 (does not own res'l lot)	(23%)	16	24	60	0
E	(24%)	11	29	60	0
Male	(50%)	14	24	61	0
Female	(50%)	14	28	57	0
18 - 24 years old	(15%)	17	24	59	0
25 - 34	(22%)	14	23	63	0
35 - 44	(24%)	17	30	53	0
45 - 54	(16%)	15	26	58	0
55 - 64	(13%)	12	27	61	0
65 & up	(10%)	7	29	64	1
No formal educ/elem grad	(27%)	13	28	59	0
Some HS/some vocational	(16%)	16	25	59	0
Completed HS/vocational	(30%)	15	28	57	0
Some college	(14%)	13	27	61	0
Completed coll/post coll	(12%)	16	20	63	1
Total Working	(50%)	13	27	60	0
Government	(4%)	7	30	64	0
Private	(11%)	16	25	58	1
Self-employed	(21%)	12	32	56	0
Farmer/Fisherfolk	(14%)	13	21	66	0
Not Working	(50%)	16	26	58	0

\*DK/RA (Don't Know/Refused) = Those who say that they simply have no basis for assessing the entity, whether of agreement, indecision or disagreement.

Babasahin namin ngayon sa inyo ang ilang mga pangungusap. Maaari bang sa bawat isa sa mga pangungusap na ito, sa pamamagitan po ng board na ito (SHOW RATING BOARD), pakisabi lamang kung kayo ay lubos na sumasang-ayon, sumasang-ayon, maaaring sumasang-ayon at maaaring hindi sumasang-ayon, hindi sumasang-ayon o lubos na hindi sumasang-ayon?

Q190. Sa totoo lang, maaaring kailangan ngayon na magkaroon ng batas militar o martial law para malutas ang maraming krisis ng bansa.

Notes: (1) % Agree = % Very Much Agree plus % Agree; % Disagree = % Disagree plus % Very Much Disagree

(2) Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding off.

**Table 68**  
**AGREEMENT / DISAGREEMENT WITH TEST STATEMENT:**

**"This country is hopeless."**

July 1 - 14, 2008 / Philippines

(Row Percent)

Demographic variables	(Sample percentage)	Base: Total Interviews, 100%			
		Agree	Undecided	Disagree	*DK/RA
Total Philippines	(100%)	15	29	56	1
NCR	(14%)	15	27	56	2
Balance Luzon	(44%)	19	31	49	1
Urban	(21%)	18	29	52	1
Rural	(23%)	19	33	47	1
Visayas	(20%)	8	23	70	0
Urban	(7%)	11	21	68	0
Rural	(13%)	6	24	70	0
Mindanao	(23%)	13	30	57	0
Urban	(7%)	13	33	53	0
Rural	(15%)	12	28	59	0
Total Urban	(49%)	15	28	56	1
Total Rural	(51%)	14	29	57	0
Class ABC	(9%)	11	24	65	0
TOTAL D	(68%)	15	32	53	0
D1 (owns res'l lot)	(44%)	15	33	52	1
D2 (does not own res'l lot)	(23%)	15	30	56	0
E	(24%)	15	21	62	2
Male	(50%)	16	28	55	1
Female	(50%)	14	29	57	1
18 - 24 years old	(15%)	13	25	61	0
25 - 34	(22%)	14	27	59	0
35 - 44	(24%)	13	33	53	1
45 - 54	(16%)	21	26	52	1
55 - 64	(13%)	14	27	58	1
65 & up	(10%)	12	32	54	2
No formal educ/elem grad	(27%)	12	30	57	1
Some HS/some vocational	(16%)	18	28	54	0
Completed HS/vocational	(30%)	16	30	53	1
Some college	(14%)	13	28	59	1
Completed coll/post coll	(12%)	14	25	61	0
Total Working	(50%)	15	31	54	1
Government	(4%)	19	24	57	0
Private	(11%)	15	26	57	1
Self-employed	(21%)	14	37	49	1
Farmer/Fisherfolk	(14%)	14	28	58	0
Not Working	(50%)	15	26	58	1

\*DK/RA (Don't Know/Refused) = Those who say that they simply have no basis for assessing the entity, whether of agreement, indecision or disagreement.

Babasahin namin ngayon sa inyo ang ilang mga pangungusap. Maaari bang sa bawat isa sa mga pangungusap na ito, sa pamamagitan po ng board na ito (SHOW RATING BOARD), pakisabi lamang kung kayo ay lubos na sumasang-ayon, sumasang-ayon, maaaring sumasang-ayon at maaaring hindi sumasang-ayon, hindi sumasang-ayon o lubos na hindi sumasang-ayon?

Q191. Wala ng pag-asa ang bansang ito.

Notes: (1) % Agree = % Very Much Agree plus % Agree; % Disagree = % Disagree plus % Very Much Disagree

(2) Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding off.

**Table 69**  
**AGREEMENT / DISAGREEMENT WITH TEST STATEMENT:**

***"If it were only possible, I would migrate to another country and live there."***

July 1 - 14, 2008 / Philippines  
(Row Percent)

Demographic variables	(Sample percentage)	Base: Total Interviews, 100%			
		Agree	Undecided	Disagree	*DK/RA
Total Philippines	(100%)	22	33	44	1
NCR	(14%)	30	33	34	3
Balance Luzon	(44%)	24	36	39	1
Urban	(21%)	16	35	46	3
Rural	(23%)	31	37	32	0
Visayas	(20%)	18	29	53	0
Urban	(7%)	34	24	43	0
Rural	(13%)	10	31	59	0
Mindanao	(23%)	18	31	51	0
Urban	(7%)	27	29	44	0
Rural	(15%)	13	32	54	0
Total Urban	(49%)	24	32	42	2
Total Rural	(51%)	20	34	46	0
Class ABC	(9%)	32	28	40	0
TOTAL D	(68%)	22	34	43	1
D1 (owns res'l lot)	(44%)	22	35	43	0
D2 (does not own res'l lot)	(23%)	23	34	43	1
E	(24%)	19	31	48	3
Male	(50%)	22	33	43	1
Female	(50%)	22	32	45	1
18 - 24 years old	(15%)	33	26	39	1
25 - 34	(22%)	21	32	46	1
35 - 44	(24%)	20	41	37	2
45 - 54	(16%)	25	29	46	0
55 - 64	(13%)	18	35	47	1
65 & up	(10%)	11	28	59	2
No formal educ/elem grad	(27%)	12	34	53	0
Some HS/some vocational	(16%)	20	36	44	0
Completed HS/vocational	(30%)	25	32	41	2
Some college	(14%)	27	34	37	2
Completed coll/post coll	(12%)	33	27	39	0
Total Working	(50%)	21	34	43	1
Government	(4%)	21	36	43	0
Private	(11%)	31	31	35	3
Self-employed	(21%)	20	39	40	1
Farmer/Fisherfolk	(14%)	15	30	56	0
Not Working	(50%)	23	31	45	1

\*DK/RA (Don't Know/Refused) = Those who say that they simply have no basis for assessing the entity, whether of agreement, indecision or disagreement.

Babasahin namin ngayon sa inyo ang ilang mga pangungusap. Maaari bang sa bawat isa sa mga pangungusap na ito, sa pamamagitan po ng board na ito (SHOW RATING BOARD), pakisabi lamang kung kayo ay lubos na sumasang-ayon, sumasang-ayon, maaaring sumasang-ayon at maaaring hindi sumasang-ayon, hindi sumasang-ayon o lubos na hindi sumasang-ayon?

Q192. Kung maaari lang ay magmamigrate ako at doon na sa ibang bansa maninirahan.

Notes: (1) % Agree = % Very Much Agree plus % Agree; % Disagree = % Disagree plus % Very Much Disagree

(2) Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding off.

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

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**APPENDIX A:  
PROJECT UBJUL2008  
TECHNICAL DETAILS**

A. LOCATION & FIELDWORK SCHEDULE

National Capital Region	-	July 1 - 14, 2008
Balance Luzon	-	July 2 - 14, 2008
Visayas	-	July 2 - 12, 2008
Mindanao	-	July 1 - 14, 2008

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
TOTAL 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

## SAMPLING METHOD (CONT'D)

*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 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 7<sup>th</sup> 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.

## SAMPLING METHOD (CONT'D)

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 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, and 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). Interviewers trained in Davao City covered the Mindanao areas.

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

## D. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY (cont'd)

### 2. Supervision

#### a. Supervisors

Supervisors reporting to the field manager monitored the study full-time. They observed interviewers (at least 10% of total were observed by supervisors), followed-up and did surprise checks on the field interviewers. They also ensured that field logistics were received promptly and administered properly.

#### b. Spot Checking

Spot checking was done at various stages of fieldwork. The first one took place after about 30% of interviews were completed. The second spot-checking was conducted after 60% completion and the last one, immediately after 90% completion of interviewing.

During spot-checking, at least 20% of the unsupervised interviews were re-interviewed/back-checked. If serious errors persisted after 20% spot-checking, the original interviews were invalidated and respondents re-interviewed. An error was considered serious if dishonesty in recording was apparent or if there was a serious misinterpretation of the study that it resulted in the wrong information.

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

Respondents sampled who are not available during first attempt were visited again with a maximum of 2 valid call backs. If the respondent remained unavailable after 2 valid call backs, 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 his/her own work and check for consistency. All accomplished interview schedules were submitted to the assigned group supervisor who, in turn, edit every interview.

D. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY (cont'd)

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:

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

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

Population	AREA	Counts			Sample Size		Projection Factor	
		Total	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Adult (PR)	Philippines	51,236,896	25,053,987	26,182,910	--	--	--	--
	NCR	7,000,648	7,000,648	--	300	--	23.33549474	--
	Balance Luzon	22,424,773	10,876,613	11,548,159	155	145	70.17169929	79.6424785
	Visayas	10,272,707	3,482,012	6,790,695	195	105	17.85647093	64.67328868
	Mindanao	11,538,768	3,694,713	7,844,055	75	225	49.26283841	34.86246615

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

Population	AREA	Counts			Sample Size		Projection Factor	
		Total	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Total	Philippines	90,255,700	43,135,611	47,120,088	--	--	--	--
	NCR	11,193,270	11,193,270	--	1442	--	7.762323016	--
Household Members	Balance Luzon	39,316,624	18,943,777	20,372,847	839	663	22.57899542	30.72827652
	Visayas	18,278,847	6,156,273	12,122,574	1,031	464	5.971166802	26.1262369
	Mindanao	21,466,958	6,842,291	14,624,667	354	1,085	19.32850667	13.47895577

## E. WEIGHTING PROCEDURE (cont'd)

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

Population	AREA	Counts			Sample Size		Projection Factor	
		Total	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Household	Philippines	18,055,572	8,796,790	9,258,782	--	--	--	--
	NCR	2,416,485	2,416,485	--	300	--	8.05495103	--
	Balance Luzon	7,893,054	3,829,373	4,063,680	155	145	24.7056351	28.02538135
	Visayas	3,610,427	1,217,442	2,392,985	195	105	6.243291741	22.79033199
	Mindanao	4,135,607	1,333,490	2,802,117	75	225	17.77986372	12.45385225

**APPENDIX B: COMPARATIVE ERROR MARGINS FOR SPECIFIC SAMPLE SIZES**

Formula for the computation of the error margin of a proportion

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

where

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

p = proportion

n = sample size

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

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



SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC DATA (cont'd)

<b>GENDER OF PR</b>		<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF PR</b>		<b>PRIMARY SOURCE OF NEWS</b>	
Male	1	(SHOWCARD)		Alin sa mga sumusunod ang pangunahing pinagkukunan ninyo ng balita?	
Female	2	WALANG PORMAL NA EDUKASYON	01	<i>(Which of the following is your primary source of news?) (SHOWCARD)</i>	
<b>AGE GROUP OF PR</b>		NAKAPAG-ELEMENTARYA _____ 02		Television	1
18-19	01	<i>(No formal education)</i>		Radio	2
20-24	02	TAPOS NG ELEMENTARYA	03	Newspaper	3
25-29	03	<i>(Some elementary)</i>		Friends/Acquaintances	4
30-34	04	NAKAPAG-HIGH SCHOOL _____ 04		Family/Relatives	5
35-39	05	<i>(Completed elementary)</i>		None	9
40-44	06	TAPOS NG HIGH SCHOOL	05	<b>CELLPHONE OWNERSHIP (PR)</b>	
45-49	07	<i>(Some high school)</i>		Owner + User	1
50-54	08	NAKAPAG-VOCATIONAL _____ 06		Non-owner + User	2
55-59	09	<i>(Completed high school)</i>		Non-user	3
60-70	10	TAPOS NG VOCATIONAL _____ 07		<b>WORKING STATUS OF PR</b>	
71-75	11	<i>(Some vocational)</i>		Working	01
76 & OVER	12	NAKAPAG-KOLEHIYO _____ 08		Govt worker/employee	02
Actual	_____	<i>(Completed college)</i>		Military / Police	03
<b>CIVIL STATUS OF PR (SHOWCARD)</b>		TAPOS NG KOLEHIYO _____ 09		Private worker/employee	04
MAY ASAWA <i>(Married)</i>	1	<i>(Post college)</i>		Independent professional	05
BALO <i>(Widowed)</i>	2	MAS MATAAS PA SA KOLEHIYO _____ 10		Self-employed, non-prof.	06
DIBORSYADO <i>(Divorced)</i>	3	<i>(Some college)</i>		Farmer/Fisherfolk	07
HIWALAY <i>(Separated/ married but separated/not living with legal spouse)</i>	4	<b>MEMBERSHIP IN CHARISMATIC ORGS</b>		Other working _____	08
WALANG ASAWA <i>(Single/never married)</i>	5	Kayo ba ay miyembro ng kahit na anong charismatic organization o hindi?		Not working at present	09
MAY KINAKASAMA <i>(Living-in as married)</i>	6	<i>(Are you a member of any charismatic organization or not?)</i>		Student	10
<b>RELIGION AT PRESENT</b>		El Shaddai	01	Homemaker	11
Ano ang relihiyon ninyo sa kasalukuyan?		Jesus Miracle Crusade (JMC)	02	Retired	12
<i>(What is your religion at present?)</i>		Jesus Is Lord (JIL)	03	Disabled	13
ROMAN CATHOLIC	01	Couples for Christ	04	Unpaid family worker	14
IGLESIA NI CRISTO (INC)	02	Others _____ ( )	( )	Never worked before	15
AGLIPAYAN	03	None	90	Student	16
ISLAM	04	<b>POLITICAL PARTY R IDENTIFIES WITH</b>		Homemaker	17
Jesus Is Lord (JIL)	05	Anong partidong pulitikal ang inyong pinapaboran?		Retired	18
Other Christian religion _____ ( )	( )	<i>(Which political party do you favor?)</i>		Disabled	19
Other religion _____ ( )	( )	<i>(Probe for abbrev)</i>		Unpaid family worker	20
None	90	_____ 99		<b>EVER WORKED ABROAD – PR</b>	
Refused	98	None		YES	1
Don't Know	99	None		NO	2
Mayroong po ba kayong relihiyon dati na iba kaysa sa inyong kasalukuyang relihiyon?		None		<b>OCCUPATION OF PR</b>	
<i>(Do you have a previous religion other than your present one?)</i>		None		<b>(ENCODE VERBATIM ANSWERS)</b>	
YES	01	None		<b>(POSITION/DESIGNATION/EMPLOYER)</b>	
NO	02	None		<b>CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATUS</b>	
Ano po ang dati ninyong relihiyon		None		YES	
Bago ang inyong kasalukuyang relihiyon?		None		Part-time (less than 40 hrs per week)	
<i>(What was your past religion before your present one?)</i>		None		Full-time (40 hrs or more per week)	
ROMAN CATHOLIC	01	None		NO	
IGLESIA NI CRISTO (INC)	02	None		04	
AGLIPAYAN	03	None			
ISLAM	04	None			
Jesus Is Lord (JIL)	05	None			
Other Christian religion _____ ( )	( )	None			
Other religion _____ ( )	( )	None			
None	90	None			
Refused	98	None			
Don't Know	99	None			

PRELIST ODD NO. QUESTIONNAIRES FOR MALE INTERVIEWS; EVEN NO. FOR FEMALE.

1. ASSIGN NUMBERS FROM 1 TO N (FROM THE OLDEST TO THE YOUNGEST) FOR EACH QUALIFIED MEMBER AGED 18 YEARS AND OVER IN THE "NO." COLUMN OF THE TABLE.
2. IN THE "QM NO." COLUMN, DRAW A HORIZONTAL LINE UNDER THE NUMBER CORRESPONDING TO THE LAST QUALIFIED MEMBER. LOCATE THE HOUSEHOLD NUMBER OF THIS INTERVIEW IN THE ROW OF NUMBERS FROM 1 THROUGH 12 AT THE TOP OF THE CHART.
3. LOOK DOWN AT THE COLUMN OF FIGURES BELOW THE HH NUMBER AND ENCIRCLE THE NUMBER IN THIS COLUMN, WHICH IS OPPOSITE THE NUMBER OF THE LAST QUALIFIED MEMBER.
4. LOCATE THIS ENCIRCLED NUMBER IN THE "NO." COLUMN. THE QUALIFIED MEMBER CORRESPONDING TO THIS NUMBER IS YOUR PROBABILITY RESPONDENT.

( ) MALE ( ) FEMALE NAME	AGE	NO.	QM NO.	H O U S E H O L D											
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
			2	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	2
			3	3	3	2	2	1	1	3	3	1	2	2	1
			4	4	1	3	4	3	1	2	2	1	2	3	4
			5	1	1	5	3	2	2	4	5	4	1	3	5
			6	6	4	1	5	4	1	2	6	3	5	2	3
			7	5	2	3	1	7	7	3	2	6	4	4	6
			8	2	5	4	1	1	3	5	4	8	7	6	3
			9	3	4	6	7	5	8	1	9	2	6	7	2
			10	7	8	3	2	4	1	6	1	5	9	5	10
			11	11	10	9	6	8	5	3	3	7	2	1	4
			12	1	3	7	5	6	4	8	10	12	9	11	2

	<u>DATE/TIME</u>	<u>RESULT OF CALL</u>	<u>INTERVIEWER</u>
FIRST CALL	_____	_____	_____
SECOND CALL	_____	_____	_____
THIRD CALL	_____	_____	_____

IF PROBABILITY RESPONDENT IS NOT AVAILABLE, MAKE AN APPOINTMENT AND MAKE (2) VALID CALLBACKS WHEN IN URBAN, (1) VALID CALLBACK WHEN IN RURAL. IF AFTER DOING (1/2) VALID CALLBACKS (RURAL/URBAN), PR IS STILL NOT AVAILABLE, SUBSTITUTE RESPONDENT WITH THE SAME AGE RANGE / ECO CLASS / GENDER / OCCUPATIONAL STATUS. GIVE PRIORITY TO THE SAME HOUSEHOLD IF PR IS NOT AVAILABLE BEFORE GETTING A SUBSTITUTE FROM ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD.

**TALK TO ANY RESPONSIBLE ADULT**

**INTRODUCTION:** Magandang umaga/hapon/gabi sa inyo. Ako si \_\_\_\_\_, taga-TNS na isang independiyenteng kumpanya ng research at gumagawa kami ng isang "survey"/pag-aaral dito sa inyong lugar ngayon. Maaari ba namin kayong ma-interbyu?

*(Good morning/afternoon/evening. I am \_\_\_\_\_, from TNS which is an independent company doing research and we are conducting a survey in your area today. Could you give us a little time so we might ask you about a few things?)*

**A. CENSUS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS**

1. Maaari bang malaman ang mga pangalan ng lahat ng miyembro ng pamilya ninyo na permanenteng nakatira dito ngayon, mula sa pinakamatanda hanggang sa pinakabata?

*(May I please have the names of all members of your family who are currently residing permanently here, starting from the oldest down to the youngest?)*

IF NOT OBVIOUS, VERIFY SEX OF EACH FAMILY MEMBER. FOR EACH FAMILY MEMBER, ASK QS.2-3

2. Ilang taon na si (name)?  
*(How old is (name)?)*

3. Ano ang relasyon ni (name) sa HHH?  
*(How is (name) related to HHH?)*

Q1 RESIDENT FAMILY MEMBERS	GENDER		Q2	Q3
	M	F	AGE	RELATION TO HHH
01	_____	1 2	_____	_____
02	_____	1 2	_____	_____
03	_____	1 2	_____	_____
04	_____	1 2	_____	_____
05	_____	1 2	_____	_____
06	_____	1 2	_____	_____
07	_____	1 2	_____	_____
08	_____	1 2	_____	_____
09	_____	1 2	_____	_____
10	_____	1 2	_____	_____
11	_____	1 2	_____	_____
12	_____	1 2	_____	_____
13	_____	1 2	_____	_____
14	_____	1 2	_____	_____
15	_____	1 2	_____	_____

SI (NAME) NAMAN ... (ASK QS.2-3)

**LEGEND:**

Q3	01	ASAWA (Spouse)
	02	ANAK (Offspring)
	03	MAGULANG (Parent)
	04	KAPATID (Sibling)
	05	PAMANGKIN (Nephew/Niece)
	06	TIYO/TIYA (Uncle/Aunt)
	07	PINSAN (Cousin)
	08	LOLO/LOLA (Grandparent)
	09	PADRE DE PAMILYA (Household Head)
	10	MANUGANG (Son/Daughter -In-Law)
	11	BAYAW/HIPAG (Brother/Sister In-Law)
	12	APO (Grandchild)
	13	BIYENAN (Father/Mother-In-Law)

**B. POVERTY AND LIVING STANDARDS**

4. Saan ninyo ilalagay ang inyong pamilya sa kard na ito?  
*(Where will you situate your family in this card?)*  
**SHOWCARD**

MAHIRAP NA MAHIRAP ( <i>Very Poor</i> ).....	1	}	GO TO Q5a
MAHIRAP ( <i>Poor</i> ).....	2		
SA LINYA ( <i>On the line</i> ).....	3	}	GO TO Q5b
MAY KAYA ( <i>Well-off</i> ).....	4		
MAYKAYANG-MAYKAYA O MAYAMAN ( <i>Wealthy</i> ).....	5		

5a. **IF VERY POOR/POOR:** Sa inyong palagay, magkano ang kailangang pinakamababang buwanang gastusin sa isang buwan para hindi na maging mahirap ang inyong pamilya?  
*(In your opinion, how much is the minimum amount needed for monthly expenses so that your family will no longer be poor?)*  
P \_\_\_\_\_

**GO TO Q6a**

5b. **IF ON THE LINE/WELL-OFF/WEALTHY**  
Sa isang pamilyang kasingdami ninyo ngunit mahirap, magkano sa inyong palagay ang pinakamababang buwanang gastusin sa isang buwan para hindi na sila matawag na mahirap?  
*(For a family as numerous as you and poor, how much do you think is the minimum amount needed for monthly expenses so that the family will no longer be poor?)*  
P \_\_\_\_\_

**GO TO Q6b**

6a. **IF VERY POOR/POOR:** Batay naman sa gastusin para sa pagkain lamang, magkano sa inyong palagay ang pinakamababang kailangang gastusin sa isang buwan para hindi na maging mahirap ang inyong pamilya?  
*(Based on food expenses alone, how much in your opinion is the minimum amount needed a month so your family will no longer be poor?)*  
P \_\_\_\_\_

**GO TO Q7**

6b. **IF ON THE LINE/WELL-OFF/WEALTHY:**  
Sa isang pamilyang kasingdami ninyo ngunit mahirap, batay sa gastusin para sa pagkain lamang, magkano sa inyong palagay ang pinakamababang gastusin sa isang buwan para hindi na sila matawag na mahirap?  
*(For a family as numerous as you and poor, based on food expenses alone, how much do you think is the minimum amount needed a month so that the family may no longer be called poor?)*  
P \_\_\_\_\_

C. QUALITY OF LIFE TRENDS

7. Kung ikukumpara ang uri ng inyong pamumuhay ngayon sa nakaraang 12 buwan, masasabi ba ninyo na ang uri ng inyong pamumuhay ay ... [READ OUT]  
(If you compare *your* quality of life now with that of the last 12 months, would you say that your quality of life is ...)  
 MAS MABUTI NGAYON (Better now)..... 1  
 KAPAREHO DIN NG DATI (Same as then)..... 2  
 MAS MASAMA NGAYON (Worse now)..... 3
8. Sa inyong palagay, ano ang magiging uri ng inyong pamumuhay sa darating na 12 buwan? Masasabi ba ninyo na ito ay... [READ OUT]  
(In your opinion, what will be the quality of *your* life in the coming 12 months? Would it be ...)  
 MAS BUBUTI KAYSA NGAYON (Better than now) ..... 1  
 MAGIGING KAPAREHO DIN SA NGAYON (Same as now)..... 2  
 MAS SASAMA KAYSA NGAYON (Worse than now)..... 3

D. STATE OF THE NATION

9. Kung ikukumpara ang uri ng pamumuhay ng karamihan ng Pilipino ngayon sa nakaraang 12 buwan, masasabi ba ninyo na ang uri ng pamumuhay ng karamihan ng Pilipino ay ... [READ OUT]?  
(If you compare the quality of life of most Filipinos now with that of the last 12 months, would you say that the quality of life now of most Filipinos is ...?)  
 MAS MABUTI NGAYON (Better now)..... 1  
 KAPAREHO DIN NG DATI (Same as then)..... 2  
 MAS MASAMA NGAYON (Worse now)..... 3
10. Sa inyong opinyon, ano ang magiging uri ng pamumuhay ng karamihan ng Pilipino sa darating na 12 buwan? Masasabi ba ninyo na ito ay... [READ OUT]  
(In your opinion, what will be the quality of life of most Filipinos in the coming 12 months? Would you say....)  
 MAS BUBUTI KAYSA NGAYON (Better than now) ..... 1  
 MAGIGING KAPAREHO DIN SA NGAYON (Same as now)..... 2  
 MAS SASAMA KAYSA NGAYON (Worse than now)..... 3

E. STATE OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

11. Kung ikukumpara ang kalagayan ng pambansang ekonomiya ngayon sa 2005 o tatlong taon ang nakaraan, masasabi ba ninyo na ang kalagayan ng pambansang ekonomiya ay...? [READ OUT]  
(If you compare the state of the national economy now with that in 2005 or three years ago, would you say that the state of the national economy is ...?)  
 MAS MABUTI NGAYON (Better now)..... 1 → CONTINUE  
 KAPAREHO DIN (Same) ..... 2 → SKIP TO NEXT SECTION  
 MAS MASAMA NGAYON (Worse now)..... 3 → SKIP TO Q12b
- 12a. Gaano ninyo naramdaman sa sariling ninyong buhay ang pag-unlad o pag-asenso ng pambansang ekonomiya? [READ OUT]  
(To what extent did you feel in your own life the growth of the national economy?)  
 DAMANG DAMA (Strongly felt)..... 1  
 MEDYO NARAMDAMAN (Felt somewhat) ..... 2  
 HINDI NARAMDAMAN (Did not feel)..... 3

SKIP TO Q13

- 12b. Gaano ninyo naramdaman sa sariling ninyong buhay ang pagsama ng pambansang ekonomiya? [READ OUT]  
(To what extent did you feel in your own life the deterioration of the national economy?)  
 DAMANG DAMA (Strongly felt)..... 1  
 MEDYO NARAMDAMAN (Felt somewhat) ..... 2  
 HINDI NARAMDAMAN (Did not feel)..... 3

F. MOST IMPORTANT PERSONAL ISSUES/CONCERNS

13. Sa mga sumusunod na kagustuhang personal, pakisabi ang mga gusto ninyong maisagawa nang pinakamabilis sa inyong buhay? Maaari kayong pumili ng hanggang tatlong kagustuhang personal. Alin po ang unang pinakamabilis na gusto ninyong maisagawa? Ang pangalawa? At pangatlo? (SHUFFLE CARDS)  
(Among the following personal objectives, please say which ones you would like to achieve soonest in your life? You may choose as many as three personal objectives. Which is the first you would like to achieve soonest, second? and third?)

(SHUFFLE CARDS)	FIRST	SECOND	THIRD
a. MAGKAROON NG ISANG MATATAG AT MAAYOS MAGBAYAD NA TRABAHO O PAGKAKAKITAAN (To have a secure and well-paying job or source of income)	01	01	01
b. MAKAIWAS NA MAGING BIKTIMA NG ANUMANG SERYOSONG KRIMEN (To avoid being a victim of any serious crime)	02	02	02
c. MAIWASAN ANG MGA NAGBEBENTA O GUMAGAMIT NG MGA ILEGAL NA GAMOT O DROGA SA AMING LUGAR (To avoid illegal drug pushers and users in our neighborhood)	03	03	03
d. MAKATAPOS AKO NG PAG-AARAL O MAKAPAGPAARAL NG AMING MGA ANAK (To finish schooling or to be able to provide schooling for our children)	04	04	04
e. MAKAIWAS SA MGA SAKIT O KARAMDAMAN AT MANATILING MALUSOG (To avoid illnesses and stay healthy)	05	05	05
f. MAGKAROON NG SARILING BAHAY AT LUPA (To have my own house and lot)	06	06	06
g. MAKAPAGBAYAD NG MGA UTANG NAMIN (To be able to pay our debts)	07	07	07
h. MAGKAROON MAN LANG NG SAPAT NA MAKAKAIN ARAW-ARAW (At least to be able to have enough to eat every day)	08	08	08
i. MAKAPAG-IMPOK O MAGKAROON NG "SAVINGS" (To be able to have some savings)	09	09	09
j. MAKAPUNTA SA IBANG BANSA PARA MAGTRABAHO O MAG-MIGRATE (To go abroad either to work or migrate)	10	10	10

G. MOST URGENT NATIONAL CONCERNS

14. 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)  
(Among the following national issues, which in your opinion are the three issues which the present administration must act on immediately? Which is the first, second and third?)

(SHUFFLE CARDS)	FIRST	SECOND	THIRD
a. PAGBABALIK-SIGLA NG PAMBANSANG EKONOMIYA (National economic recovery)	01	01	01
b. PAGLABAN SA KRIMINALIDAD (Fighting criminality)	02	02	02
c. PAGPAPASUNOD NG MGA BATAS SA LAHAT MAGING MAIMPLUWENSYA O ORDINARYONG TAO MAN (Enforcing the law to all, whether influential or ordinary people)	03	03	03
d. PAGTATAAS SA SWELDO NG MGA MANGGAGAWA (Improving/Increasing the pay of workers)	04	04	04
e. PAGKONTROL SA PAGTAAS NG PRESYO NG MGA BILIHIN O INFLATION (Controlling inflation)	05	05	05
f. PAGBAWAS SA KAHIRAPAN NG MARAMING FILIPINO (Reducing poverty of many Filipinos)	06	06	06
g. PAGPAPALAKAS NG TIWALA NG MGA MAMAMAYAN SA PAMAHALAAN AT MGA OPISYAL NITO (Strengthening the people's trust in the government and its officials)	07	07	07
h. PAGPAPATIGIL SA PANINIRA AT ABUSO NG ATING KAPALIGIRAN (Stopping the destruction and abuse of our environment)	08	08	08
i. PAGPAPALAGANAP NG KAPAYAPAAN SA BANSA (Increasing peace in the country)	09	09	09
j. PAGHAHANDA UPANG HARAPIN ANG ANUMANG KLASÉ NG TERORISMO (Preparing to successfully face any kind of terrorism)	10	10	10
k. PAGLABAN SA KATIWALIAN, PAGNANAKAW AT PANGUNGURAKOT SA PAMAHALAAN (Fighting graft and corruption in government)	11	11	11
l. PAGESASAAAYOS NG PANANALAPI NG GOBYERNO PARA MAIWASAN ANG MALALAKING DEFICIT AT PANGANGAILANGANG MANGUTANG (Putting into order the government's finances to avoid big deficits and the need to borrow)	12	12	12

H. STATE-OF- THE- NATION-ADDRESS (SONA) PROBES

[STATEMENT CARD]

TAUN-TAON AY NAGBIBIGAY NG ULAT SA BAYAN –ANG TINATAWAG NA STATE OF THE NATION ADDRESS O SONA -- ANG PRESIDENTE TUNGKOL SA PANGKALAHATANG KALAGAYAN NG ATING BANSA, ANG KONDISYON NG ATING EKONOMIYA, PULITIKA AT IBA PANG MGA ISYUNG PANLIPUNAN. DITO SA ULAT NA ITO AY IPINAAALAM DIN NG PRESIDENTE ANG MGA NAISAGAWA NG KANYANG ADMINISTRASYON SA NAGDAANG TAON AT ANG ISASAGAWA PA NITO SA MGA DARATING NA PANAHON.

*(Every year, the President delivers a State of the Nation Address or SONA that presents the overall situation of the country, the condition of our economy, politics and other social concerns. In this report, the President also informs the public about the achievements of her administration in the past year and what it will try to do in the coming years.)*

15. Kayo ba ay nakarinig na o nakabasa na sa anumang nakaraang Ulat sa Bayan o SONA ni Presidente Arroyo?

*(Have you heard or read anything about any of the past State of the Nation Address or SONA by President Arroyo?)*

- OO (Yes)..... 1 → CONTINUE
- WALA PA (No) ..... 2 → GO TO Q18

16. Sa inyong palagay, ang mga nakaraang Ulat sa Bayan o SONA ni Presidente Arroyo ay ...?

*(In your opinion, have President Arroyo's past SONA's been ...?) [SHOWCARD]*

- MAKATOTOHANAN (Truthful)..... 5
- LAMANG SA KATOTOHANAN (Mostly Truthful)..... 4
- MAAARING MAKATOTOHANAN AT MAAARING HINDI MAKATOTOHANAN  
*(May be Truthful and May be Not Truthful)*..... 3
- LAMANG SA HINDI MAKATOTOHANAN (Mostly Not Truthful)..... 2
- HINDI MAKATOTOHANAN (Not Truthful) ..... 1

17. Sa inyong palagay, ang darating bang 2008 Ulat sa Bayan o SONA ni Presidente Arroyo ay malamang na maging ...?

*(In your opinion, would you say the forthcoming 2008 SONA of President Arroyo is probably going to be...?) [SHOWCARD]*

- MAKATOTOHANAN (Truthful)..... 5
- LAMANG SA KATOTOHANAN (Mostly Truthful)..... 4
- MAAARING MAKATOTOHANAN AT MAAARING HINDI MAKATOTOHANAN  
*(May be Truthful and May be Not Truthful)*..... 3
- LAMANG SA HINDI MAKATOTOHANAN (Mostly Not Truthful)..... 2
- HINDI MAKATOTOHANAN (Not Truthful) ..... 1

**I. RATING THE PERFORMANCE OF SELECTED NATIONAL AGENCIES**

Mayroon ako ritong mga pangalan ng mga ahensiya o opisina. Pakisabi ninyo ang inyong opinyon tungkol sa pagganap nila ng kanilang tungkulin. Sa pamamagitan po ng board na ito (SHOW RATING BOARD), kayo ba ay TALAGANG APROBADO, APROBADO, MAAARING APROBADO AT MAAARING HINDI APROBADO, HINDI APROBADO, o TALAGANG HINDI APROBADO sa kanilang pagganap sa mga tungkulin ng (AHENSIYA/ OPISINA) o wala pa kayong nabasa o narinig na kahit na ano tungkol sa kanila kahit na kailan?

*(I have here names of different agencies/offices. Using this board (SHOW RATING BOARD), could you tell us your opinion regarding their performance? Do you TRULY APPROVE, APPROVE, MAY APPROVE AND MAY DISAPPROVE, DISAPPROVE or TRULY DISAPPROVE of the performance of (AGENCY/OFFICE) of its duties or you have never read or heard anything about it?)*

SHUFFLE CARDS – RATING BOARD 1		TA	A	MA/ MD	D	TD	NK	R	NOT AWARE
AHENSIYA/OPISINA									
18.	MATAAS NA KAPULUNGAN NG KONGRESO O SENADO <i>(Upper House of Congress or Senate)</i>	5	4	3	2	1	8	9	7
19.	MABABANG KAPULUNGAN NG KONGRESO <i>(House of Representatives)</i>	5	4	3	2	1	8	9	7
20.	KORTE SUPREMA <i>(Supreme Court)</i>	5	4	3	2	1	8	9	7
21.	KAGAWARAN NG AGRIKULTURA O DA <i>(Department of Agriculture or DA)</i>	5	4	3	2	1	6	9	7
22.	KAGAWARAN NG EDUKASYON O DepEd <i>(Department of Education or DepEd)</i>	5	4	3	2	1	6	9	7
23.	KAGAWARAN NG ENERHIYA O DOE <i>(Department of Energy or DOE)</i>	5	4	3	2	1	6	9	7
24.	KAGAWARAN NG KALUSUGAN O DOH <i>(Department of Health or DOH)</i>	5	4	3	2	1	6	9	7
25.	KAGAWARAN NG TANGGULANG PAMBANSA O DND <i>(Department of National Defense or DND)</i>	5	4	3	2	1	6	9	7
26.	KAGAWARAN NG PANLIPUNANG KAGALINGAN AT KAUNLARAN O DSWD <i>(Department of Social Welfare and Development or DSWD)</i>	5	4	3	2	1	8	9	7
27.	KAGAWARAN NG TURISMO O DOT <i>(Department of Tourism or DOT)</i>	5	4	3	2	1	8	9	7
28.	SANDATAHANG LAKAS NG PILIPINAS O AFP <i>(Armed Forces of the Philippines or AFP)</i>	5	4	3	2	1	8	9	7
29.	NATIONAL POWER CORPORATION O NAPOCOR	5	4	3	2	1	8	9	7
30.	ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION O ERC	5	4	3	2	1	8	9	7
31.	NATIONAL FOOD AUTHORITY O NFA	5	4	3	2	1	8	9	7
32.	METROPOLITAN MANILA DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY O MMDA	5	4	3	2	1	8	9	7
33.	GOVERNMENT SERVICE INSURANCE SYSTEM o GSIS	5	4	3	2	1	8	9	7
34.	SOCIAL SECURITY SYSTEM o SSS	5	4	3	2	1	8	9	7
35.	SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION o SEC	5	4	3	2	1	8	9	7
36.	UNIBERSIDAD NG PILIPINAS o UP <i>(University of the Philippines or UP)</i>	5	4	3	2	1	8	9	7
37.	PHILIPPINE NATIONAL POLICE O PNP	5	4	3	2	1	8	9	7

J. RATING THE PERFORMANCE OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

Mayroon ako ritong mga pangalan ng ilang mga opisyal ng ating pamahalaan. Pakisabi ninyo ang inyong opinyon tungkol sa pagganap nila ng kanilang tungkulin nitong huling tatlong buwan ng kanilang panunungkulan. Sa pamamagitan po ng board na ito (SHOW RATING BOARD), kayo ba ay TALAGANG APROBADO, APROBADO, MAAARING APROBADO AT MAAARING HINDI APROBADO, HINDI APROBADO, o TALAGANG HINDI APROBADO kay (NAME) sa kanyang pagganap bilang (POSITION) o wala pa kayong nabasa o narinig na kahit na ano tungkol sa kanya kahit na kailan?

*(I have here names of some of our government officials. Using this board (SHOW RATING BOARD), could you tell us your opinion regarding their performance in their last three months in office. Do you TRULY APPROVE, APPROVE, MAY APPROVE AND MAY DISAPPROVE, DISAPPROVE or TRULY DISAPPROVE of the performance of (NAME) of his/her duties as (POSITION) or you have never read or heard anything about him/her?)*

SHUFFLE CARDS – RATING BOARD 1		TA	A	MA/ MD	D	ID	NK	R	NOT AWARE
<b>MGA PANGUNAHING PAMBANSANG OPISYAL</b>									
38.	GLORIA "GMA" MACAPAGAL-ARROYO, Presidente (President)	5	4	3	2	1	8	9	7
39.	NOLI "KABAYAN" L. DE CASTRO, Bise-Presidente (Vice-President)	5	4	3	2	1	8	9	7
40.	MANUEL "MANNY" B. VILLAR, JR., Presidente ng Senado (Senate President)	5	4	3	2	1	8	9	7
41.	PROSPERO C. NOGRALES, Tagapagsalita ng Kapulungan ng mga Kinatawan (Speaker of the House of Representatives)	5	4	3	2	1	8	9	7
42.	REYNATO S. PUNO, Punong Hukom ng Korte Suprema (Supreme Court Chief Justice)	5	4	3	2	1	8	9	7
43.	ESPERANZA "ESPIE" I. CABRAL, Kalihim ng Kagawaran ng Panlipunang Kagalingan at Kaunlaran o DSWD (Secretary of the Department of Social Welfare and Development or DSWD)	5	4	3	2	1	8	9	7
44.	JOSEPH ACE H. DURANO, Kalihim ng Kagawaran ng Turismo o DOT (Secretary of the Department of Tourism or DOT)	5	4	3	2	1	8	9	7
45.	EDUARDO R. ERMITA, Executive Secretary	5	4	3	2	1	8	9	7
46.	JESLI A. LAPUS, Kalihim ng Kagawaran ng Edukasyon o DepEd (Secretary of the Department of Education or DepEd)	5	4	3	2	1	8	9	7
47.	ANGELO "ANGIE" T. REYES, Kalihim ng Kagawaran ng Enerhiya o DOE (Secretary of the Department of Energy or DOE)	5	4	3	2	1	8	9	7
48.	GILBERT C. TEODORO, Kalihim ng Kagawaran ng Tanggulang Pambansa o DND (Secretary of the Department of National Defense or DND)	5	4	3	2	1	8	9	7
49.	MARGARITO "GARY" V. TEVES, Kalihim ng Kagawaran ng Pananalapi (Secretary of the Department of Finance)	5	4	3	2	1	8	9	7
50.	ARTHUR C. YAP, Kalihim ng Kagawaran ng Agrikultura (Secretary of the Department of Agriculture or DA)	5	4	3	2	1	8	9	7
<b>MGA IBA PANG OPISYAL</b>									
51.	BAYANI "BF" F. FERNANDO, Chairperson ng Metropolitan Manila Development Authority o MMDA (Chairperson, Metropolitan Manila Development Authority or MMDA)	5	4	3	2	1	8	9	7
52.	RODOLFO B. ALBANO, JR., Chairperson ng Energy Regulatory Commission o ERC (Chairperson, Energy Regulatory Commission or ERC)	5	4	3	2	1	8	9	7
53.	JESSUP P. NAVARRO, Administrator ng National Food Authority o NFA (Administrator, National Food Authority or NFA)	5	4	3	2	1	8	9	7
54.	WINSTON F. GARCIA, Presidente at General Manager ng Government Service Insurance System (President and General Manager, Government Service Insurance System or GSIS)	5	4	3	2	1	8	9	7
55.	JEJOMAR "JOJO" C. BINAY, Makati City Mayor	5	4	3	2	1	8	9	7
56.	RODRIGO "RUDY" R. DUTERTE, Davao City Mayor	5	4	3	2	1	8	9	7
57.	FELICIANO "SONNY" R. BELMONTE, JR., Quezon City Mayor	5	4	3	2	1	8	9	7

J. RATING THE PERFORMANCE OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS (cont'd)

SHUFFLE CARDS – RATING BOARD 1		TA	A	MA/ MD	D	TD	NK	R	NOT AWARE
MGA SENADOR									
58.	EDGARDO "ED" J. ANGARA, Senador ( <i>Senator</i> )	5	4	3	2	1	8	9	7
59.	BENIGNO "NOYNOY" C. AQUINO III, Senador ( <i>Senator</i> )	5	4	3	2	1	8	9	7
60.	JOKER P. ARROYO, Senador ( <i>Senator</i> )	5	4	3	2	1	8	9	7
61.	RODOLFO "PONG" G. BIAZON, Senador ( <i>Senator</i> )	5	4	3	2	1	8	9	7
62.	ALAN PETER S. CAYETANO, Senador ( <i>Senator</i> )	5	4	3	2	1	8	9	7
63.	PIA S. CAYETANO, Senador ( <i>Senator</i> )	5	4	3	2	1	8	9	7
64.	JUAN "JOHNNY" PONCE ENRILE, Senador ( <i>Senator</i> )	5	4	3	2	1	8	9	7
65.	FRANCIS JOSEPH "CHIZ" G. ESCUDERO, Senador ( <i>Senator</i> )	5	4	3	2	1	8	9	7
66.	JINGGOY ESTRADA, Senador ( <i>Senator</i> )	5	4	3	2	1	8	9	7
67.	RICHARD "DICK" J. GORDON, Senador ( <i>Senator</i> )	5	4	3	2	1	8	9	7
68.	GREGORIO "GRINGO" B. HONASAN, Senador ( <i>Senator</i> )	5	4	3	2	1	8	9	7
69.	PANFILO "PING" M. LACSON, Senador ( <i>Senator</i> )	5	4	3	2	1	8	9	7
70.	MANUEL "LITO" M. LAPID, Senador ( <i>Senator</i> )	5	4	3	2	1	8	9	7
71.	LOREN LEGARDA, Senador ( <i>Senator</i> )	5	4	3	2	1	8	9	7
72.	JAMBY A.S. MADRIGAL, Senador ( <i>Senator</i> )	5	4	3	2	1	8	9	7
73.	FRANCIS "KIKO" N. PANGILINAN, Senador ( <i>Senator</i> )	5	4	3	2	1	8	9	7
74.	AQUILINO "NENE" Q. PIMENTEL JR., Senador ( <i>Senator</i> )	5	4	3	2	1	8	9	7
75.	RAMON "BONG" REVILLA, JR. , Senador ( <i>Senator</i> )	5	4	3	2	1	8	9	7
76.	MANUEL "MAR" A. ROXAS II, Senador ( <i>Senator</i> )	5	4	3	2	1	8	9	7
77.	MIRIAM DEFENSOR-SANTIAGO, Senador ( <i>Senator</i> )	5	4	3	2	1	8	9	7
78.	ANTONIO "SONNY" F. TRILLANES IV, Senador ( <i>Senator</i> )	5	4	3	2	1	8	9	7
79.	JUAN MIGUEL "MIGZ" F. ZUBIRI, Senador ( <i>Senator</i> )	5	4	3	2	1	8	9	7

K. RATING THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION ON A RANGE OF NATIONAL ISSUES[STATEMENT CARD]

ANG PAMBANSANG ADMINISTRASYON AY BINUBUO NG LAHAT NG MGA OPISYAL NG GABINETE NG PRESIDENTE, MGA IBA PANG OPISYAL NG PAMAHALAAN NA KASAMA SA KANYANG PARTIDO PAMPULITIKA AT MAAASAHANG SUMUPORTA SA KANYANG MGA PROGRAMA AT MGA IBA PANG OPISYAL NA PINILI NG PRESIDENTE NA MAMUNO SA IBA'T-IBANG AHENSYA. ANG LAHAT NG MGA OPISYAL NA ITO AY SIYANG TINATAWAG NA PAMBANSANG ADMINISTRASYON DAHIL SILA ANG KATULONG NG PRESIDENTE SA PAGPAPATAKBO NG PAMAHALAAN AT NG MGA PROGRAMA NITO.

*(The national administration is comprised by all officials of the President's cabinet, other government officials who are with her in her political party and may be relied on to support her programs and those officials she appointed to head various government agencies. All of these officials are usually referred to as the National Administration because they are those who assist the President in managing government and implementing its programs.)*

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?

*(We would like to know your opinion regarding the Arroyo administration's performance of its duties in confronting the following national issues. On each issue mentioned, using this board (SHOW RATING BOARD), could you tell us whether you **TRULY APPROVE, APPROVE, MAY APPROVE AND MAY DISAPPROVE, DISAPPROVE OR TRULY DISAPPROVE** of the national administration's performance of its duties regarding these issues?)*

<u>[SHUFFLE CARDS - RATING BOARD 2]</u>		<u>TA</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>M/MD</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>TD</u>
80.	PAGPAPABALIK-SIGLA NG PAMBANSANG EKONOMIYA <i>(National economic recovery)</i>	5	4	3	2	1
81.	PAGLABAN SA KRIMINALIDAD <i>(Fighting criminality)</i>	5	4	3	2	1
82.	PAGTATAAS SA SWELDO NG MGA MANGGAGAWA <i>(Improving/Increasing the pay of workers)</i>	5	4	3	2	1
83.	PAGKONTROL SA PATULOY NA PAGTAAS NG PRESYO NG MGA BILIHIN O INFLATION <i>(Controlling inflation)</i>	5	4	3	2	1
84.	PAGBAWAS SA KAHIRAPAN NG MARAMING PILIPINO <i>(Reducing the poverty of many Filipinos)</i>	5	4	3	2	1
85.	PAGBABALIK NG TIWALA NG MGA MAMAMAYAN SA PAMAHALAAN AT MGA OPISYAL NITO <i>(Restoring the people's trust in the government and its officials)</i>	5	4	3	2	1
86.	PAGPAPATIGIL SA PANINIRA AT ABUSO NG ATING KAPALIGIRAN <i>(Stopping the destruction and abuse of our environment)</i>	5	4	3	2	1
87.	PAGPAPALAGANAP NG KAPAYAPAAN SA BANSA <i>(Increasing peace in the country)</i>	5	4	3	2	1
88.	PAGLABAN SA MGA KATIWALIAN, PAGNANAKAW AT PANGUNGURAKOT SA PAMAHALAAN <i>(Fighting graft and corruption in government)</i>	5	4	3	2	1
89.	PAGTULONG AT PAGTATAGUYOD SA MGA BAGONG NAMUMUHUNAN O INVESTMENTS UPANG PARAMIHIN ANG TRABAHO <i>(Encouraging new investments to provide more jobs)</i>	5	4	3	2	1
90.	PAGLALAAAN NG KURYENTENG ABOT-KAYA ANG HALAGA AT REGULAR O MAAASAHAN <i>(Providing access to affordable and dependable electric power)</i>	5	4	3	2	1
91.	PAGSUGPO SA MGA PAGPATAY O PAMAMASLANG PAMPULITIKA O "POLITICAL KILLINGS" <i>(Eradicating political killings)</i>	5	4	3	2	1

L. TRUST RATINGS OF PERSONALITIES

NAIS SANA NAMING TANUNGIN KAYO TUNGKOL SA PAGTITIWALA NINYONG SA ILANG MGA TAO SA ATING LIPUNAN. Sa pamamagitan po ng board na ito (SHOW RATING BOARD), maaari bang pakisabi ninyo kung gaano kalaki o kaliit ang inyong pagtitiwala kay PERSONALITY? Masasabi ba ninyo na ito ay MALAKING-MALAKI, MALAKI, MAAARING MALAKI AT MAAARING MALIIT, MALIIT, o MALIIT NA MALIIT/WALA?  
(We would like to ask you about your trust in some personalities in our society. Using this board (SHOW RATING BOARD), could you tell us how big or how little your trust is in PERSONALITY? Would you say this is **VERY BIG, BIG, MAY BE BIG AND MAY BE SMALL, SMALL, or VERY SMALL/NONE?**)

**\*\*FOR NAMES WITH "\*\*", CHECK AWARENESS CONSISTENCY AGAINST SECTION J, PAGE 7 – 8.**

SHUFFLE CARDS – RATING BOARD 3		VB	B	MB/ MS	S	VS/ NONE	NK	R	NOT AWARE
92.**	GLORIA "GMA" MACAPAGAL-ARROYO <i>Presidente (President)</i>	5	4	3	2	1	8	9	7
93.**	NOLI "KABAYAN" L. DE CASTRO, Bise- <i>Presidente (Vice-President)</i>	5	4	3	2	1	8	9	7
94.**	MANUEL "MANNY" B. VILLAR, JR., <i>Presidente ng Senado (Senate President)</i>	5	4	3	2	1	8	9	7
95.**	PROSPERO C. NOGRALES <i>Tagapagsalita ng Kapulungan ng mga Kinatawan (Speaker of the House of Representatives)</i>	5	4	3	2	1	8	9	7
96.	JOSE "JOE" C. DE VENECIA, JR. <i>Dating Tagapagsalita ng Kapulungan ng mga Kinatawan (Former Speaker of the House of Representatives)</i>	5	4	3	2	1	8	9	7
97.	JOSEPH "ERAP" E. ESTRADA, <i>Dating Presidente (Former President)</i>	5	4	3	2	1	8	9	7
98.**	MANUEL "MAR" A. ROXAS II, <i>Senador (Senator)</i>	5	4	3	2	1	8	9	7
99.**	JAMBY MADRIGAL, <i>Senador (Senator)</i>	5	4	3	2	1	8	9	7
100.**	PANFILO "PING" M. LACSON, <i>Senador (Senator)</i>	5	4	3	2	1	8	9	7
101.**	LOREN LEGARDA, <i>Senador (Senator)</i>	5	4	3	2	1	8	9	7
102.**	FRANCIS "CHIZ" G. ESCUDERO, <i>Senador (Senator)</i>	5	4	3	2	1	8	9	7
103.	LT. GEN. ALEXANDER YANO <i>Bagong AFP Chief of Staff (New AFP Chief of Staff)</i>	5	4	3	2	1	8	9	7
104.**	ARTHUR C. YAP, <i>Kalihim ng Kagawaran ng Agrikultura (Secretary of the Department of Agriculture or DA)</i>	5	4	3	2	1	8	9	7
105.**	WINSTON F. GARCIA, <i>Presidente at General Manager ng Government Service Insurance System o GSIS (President and General Manager, Government Service Insurance System or GSIS)</i>	5	4	3	2	1	8	9	7
106.**	JEJOMAR "JOJO" C. BINAY, <i>Makati City Mayor</i>	5	4	3	2	1	8	9	7
107.	RODOLFO "JUN" LOZADA, JR., <i>Dating Chairman ng Philippine Forest Corporation (Former Chairman of Philippine Forest Corporation)</i>	5	4	3	2	1	8	9	7
108.	PROSPERO "CONG. BUTCH" A. PICHAY JR. <i>Dating Kinatawan ng Unang Distrito ng Surigao del Sur (Former 1<sup>st</sup> District of Surigao del Sur Congressman)</i>	5	4	3	2	1	8	9	7
109.	EMBARGOED ITEM	5	4	3	2	1	8	9	7
110.	EMBARGOED ITEM	5	4	3	2	1	8	9	7

**M. TRUST RATINGS OF INSTITUTIONS**

NAIS SANA NAMING TANUNGIN KAYO TUNGKOL SA PAGTITIWALA NINYO SA ILANG MGA GRUPO SA ATING LIPUNAN. Sa pamamagitan po ng board na ito (SHOW RATING BOARD), maaari bang pakisabi ninyo kung gaano kalaki o kaliit ang inyong pagtitiwala sa [GROUP]? Masasabi ba ninyo na ito ay MALAKING-MALAKI, MALAKI, MAAARING MALAKI AT MAAARING MALIIT, MALIIT, o MALIIT NA MALIIT/WALA?

*(We would like to ask you about your trust in some personalities and electoral groups in our society. Using this board (SHOW RATING BOARD), could you tell us how big or how little your trust is in [GROUP]? Would you say this is VERY BIG, BIG, MAY BE BIG AND MAY BE SMALL, SMALL, or VERY SMALL/NONE?)*

**\*\*FOR INSTITUTIONS WITH "\*\*", CHECK AWARENESS CONSISTENCY AGAINST SECTION I, PAGE 6.**

SHUFFLE CARDS – RATING BOARD 3		VB	B	MB/ MS	S	VS/ NONE	NK	R	NOT AWARE
111.**	MATAAS NA KAPULUNGAN NG KONGRESO O SENADO <i>(Upper House of Congress or Senate)</i>	5	4	3	2	1	8	9	7
112.**	MABABANG KAPULUNGAN NG KONGRESO <i>(House of Representatives)</i>	5	4	3	2	1	8	9	7
113.**	KORTE SUPREMA <i>(Supreme Court)</i>	5	4	3	2	1	8	9	7
114.**	PHILIPPINE NATIONAL POLICE O PNP	5	4	3	2	1	8	9	7
115.	LOPEZ GROUP OF COMPANIES	5	4	3	2	1	8	9	7
116.	AYALA GROUP OF COMPANIES	5	4	3	2	1	8	9	7
117.	PHILIPPINE ATMOSPHERIC, GEOPHYSICAL AND ASTRONOMICAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION (PAGASA)	5	4	3	2	1	8	9	7
118.	MANILA ELECTRIC COMPANY O MERALCO	5	4	3	2	1	8	9	7
119.	BANTAY BATA FOUNDATION	5	4	3	2	1	8	9	7

**N. 2010 ELECTIONS**

NGAYONG TAPOS NA ANG ELEKSYON NG MAYO 2007, ANG ATENSYON NG PUBLIKO AY NABABALING NAMAN SA ELEKSYONG PANG-PRESIDENTE AT BISE-PRESIDENTE NG MAYO 2010.  
*(With the May 2007 elections now over, public attention is now shifting to the presidential and vice-presidential election of May 2010.)*

120. Sa mga taong nasa listahang ito, sino ang inyong iboboto bilang PRESIDENTE NG PILIPINAS kung ang eleksyon ng 2010 ay gaganapin ngayon at sila ay mga kandidato sa pagkapresidente? (ONE ANSWER ONLY) (SHOW LIST)  
*(Of the people on this list, whom would you vote for as PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES if the elections of 2010 were held today and they were presidential candidates?)*

**NOTE TO FI: IF NONE IN Q120, SKIP TO Q122**

121. Kung sakali namang si (ANSWER IN Q120) ay hindi tatakbo/hindi kakandidato, sino naman ang inyong iboboto bilang PRESIDENTE NG PILIPINAS kung ang eleksyon ay gaganapin ngayon at kandidato bilang presidente ang mga iba pang nasa listahang ito? (ONE ANSWER ONLY) (SHOW LIST)  
*(If [ANSWER IN Q120] is not running/not a candidate, whom will you vote for as PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES if the elections were held today and the rest on the list were presidential candidates?)*

SHOWCARD	Q120	Q121
BINAY, JEJOMAR "JOJO".....	01	01
DE CASTRO, NOLI "KABAYAN" L. ....	02	02
ESCUDERO, FRANCIS "CHIZ" G. ....	03	03
ESTRADA, JOSEPH "ERAP" .....	04	04
FERNANDO, BAYANI "BF".....	05	05
LACSON, PANFILO "PING" M. ....	06	06
LEGARDA, LOREN .....	07	07
PUNO, RONALDO "RONNIE" V.....	08	08
ROXAS, MANUEL "MR. PALENGKE/MAR" A. II.....	09	09
VILLAR, MANUEL "MANNY/MR. SIPAG AT TIYAGA" JR. ....	10	10
NONE .....	99	99
Others: Specify .....	( )	( )

N. 2010 ELECTIONS (cont'd)

122 – Ngayon ay mayroon akong ipapakita sa inyo na iba't-ibang listahan. Kung ang mga sumusunod ang siyang mga maging kandidato sa pagka-presidente ng Pilipinas, sino ang inyong iboboto kung ang pambansang eleksyon ng 2010 ay gaganapin ngayon? (ONE ANSWER ONLY) (SHUFFLE SETS)

*(Now I am going to show you several lists. If the following are the ones who became candidates for president, who would you vote for if the national elections of 2010 were held today?)*

<b>122. SET A</b>	
BINAY, JEJOMAR "JOJO".....	1
DE CASTRO, NOLI "KABAYAN" L. ....	2
ESCUDERO, FRANCIS "CHIZ" G. ....	3
FERNANDO, BAYANI "BF" .....	4
LACSON, PANFILO "PING" M. ....	5
LEGARDA, LOREN .....	6
ROXAS, MANUEL "MR. PALENGKE/MAR" A. II.....	7
VILLAR, MANUEL "MANNY/MR. SIPAG AT TIYAGA" JR.....	8

<b>123. SET B</b>	
DE CASTRO, NOLI "KABAYAN" L. ....	1
LACSON, PANFILO "PING" M. ....	2
LEGARDA, LOREN .....	3
ROXAS, MANUEL "MR. PALENGKE/MAR" A. II.....	4
VILLAR, MANUEL "MANNY/MR. SIPAG AT TIYAGA" JR.....	5

<b>124. SET C</b>	
EMBARGOED ITEM	

<b>125. SET D</b>	
EMBARGOED ITEM	

- 126. EMBARGOED ITEM
- 127. EMBARGOED ITEM
- 128. EMBARGOED ITEM

129. Maaari bang pakisabi ninyo kung ang rehiyon o region na inaangkin ng isang kandidato na kanyang pinanggalingan ay may positibo o negatibong epekto sa pagpili ninyo ng magiging Presidente sa taong 2010? (SHOWCARD)  
*(Would you kindly say how the region that a candidate claims to identify with would have a positive or negative effect on your choice of candidate for President in 2010?*

POSITIBO ANG EPEKTO ( <i>Positive effect</i> ).....	1
NEGATIBO ANG EPEKTO ( <i>Negative effect</i> ).....	2
WALANG EPEKTO ( <i>No effect</i> ).....	3

- 130. EMBARGOED ITEM
- 131. EMBARGOED ITEM
- 132. EMBARGOED ITEM
- 133. EMBARGOED ITEM

**N. 2010 ELECTIONS (CONT'D)**

134-138. Kung ang mga kandidato sa eleksyon ng 2010 ay may mga pangunahing katangian tulad ng sumusunod, ano ang posibilidad na sila ay inyong iboboto? Ang posibilidad po bang iboboto ninyo and mga sumusunod na kandidato ay...? (SHOW RATING BOARD)  
*(If the candidates for the 2010 elections have a chief characteristic such as the following, what is the possibility that you will vote for them? Is this possibility...?)*

SHUFFLE CARDS – RATING BOARD 4		VB	B	MB/ MS	S	VS/ NONE	NK	R
134.	MGA ARTISTA O DATIHANG ARTISTA <i>(Actors, former actors)</i>	5	4	3	2	1	8	9
135.	MGA DATIHANG MILITAR O PULIS <i>(Former members of the military or police)</i>	5	4	3	2	1	8	9
136.	MGA TAONG SIMBAHAN TULAD NG MGA DATIHAN O KASALUKUYANG PARI O MINISTRO <i>(Church people like former or current priests or religious ministers)</i>	5	4	3	2	1	8	9
137.	MGA MIYEMBRO O MALALAPIT NA KAMAG-ANAK NG ISANG KILALANG PAMILYA SA PULITIKA <i>(Members or close relatives of a family well known in politics)</i>	5	4	3	2	1	8	9
138.	MGA NAGSASALITA NG WIKANG KADALASANG GINAGAMIT NINYO AT NG INYONG PAMILYA <i>(Speakers of the language mostly used by you and your family)</i>	5	4	3	2	1	8	9

139. Sa mga taong nasa listahang ito, sino ang inyong iboboto bilang BISE-PRESIDENTE NG PILIPINAS kung ang eleksyon ay gaganapin ngayon at sila ay mga kandidato sa pagka bise-presidente? (ONE ANSWER ONLY) (SHOW LIST)  
*(Of the people on this list, whom would you vote for as VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES if the elections were held today and they were vice-presidential candidates?)*

NOTE TO FI: IF NONE IN Q139, SKIP TO Q141

140. Kung sakali namang si (ANSWER IN Q139) ay hindi tatakbo/hindi kakandidato, sino naman ang inyong iboboto bilang BISE-PRESIDENTE NG PILIPINAS kung ang eleksyon ay gaganapin ngayon at kandidato bilang bise-presidente ang mga iba pang nasa listahang ito? (ONE ANSWER ONLY) (SHOW LIST)  
*(If [ANSWER IN Q139] is not running/not a candidate, whom will you vote for as VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES if the elections were held today and the rest on the list were vice-presidential candidates?)*

SHOWCARD	Q139	Q140
BINAY, JEJOMAR "JOJO" .....	1	1
ESCUDERO, FRANCIS "CHIZ" G. ....	2	2
ESTRADA, JINGGOY .....	3	3
GORDON, RICHARD "DICK" .....	4	4
LEGARDA, LOREN .....	5	5
OSMENA, SERGIO "SERGE" III .....	6	6
PANGILINAN, FRANCIS "KIKO" .....	7	7
REVILLA, RAMON "BONG" JR.....	8	8
SANTOS, VILMA "ATE VI" .....	9	9
ZUBIRI, JUAN MIGUEL "MIGZ" F. ....	10	10
NONE .....	99	99
OTHERS: Specify _____ ( ) .....	( )	( )

141. EMBARGOED ITEM  
142. EMBARGOED ITEM

N. 2010 ELECTIONS (CONT'D)

143. Kung ang nasabing halalan sa 2010 ay isasagawa ngayon, sinu-sino sa mga sumusunod na personalidad ang inyong iboboto kung sakaling sila ay kakandidato sa pagka-senador? Puwede kayong pumili ng hanggang 12 pangalan. (SHOWLIST)  
*(If the said 2010 elections were to be held today, which of the following personalities will you vote for in case they ran for senator? You may choose as many as 12 names.)*
144. May nabasa o narinig na ba kayo ng kahit na ano tungkol sa mga sumusunod kahit na kailan? (SHUFFLE CARDS)  
*(Have you ever read or heard anything about the following?)*

SHOW LIST

	Q143	Q144		Q143	Q144
ARROYO, JUAN MIGUEL "MIKEY" M.	01	01	LUISTRO, ARMIN	32	32
AUMENTADO, ERICO B.	02	02	MACEDA, ERNESTO	33	33
AVENTAJADO, ROBERT	03	03	MADRIGAL, JAMBY	34	
BARBERS, ROBERT ACE	04	04	MAGSAYSAY, RAMON B. JR. "JUN"	35	35
BELMONTE, FELICIANO "SONNY/SB"	05		MANZANO, EDU	36	36
BERNAS, JOAQUIN	06	06	MITRA, ABRAHAM KAHLIL "BAHAM" B.	37	37
BIAZON, ROZZANO RUFINO "RUFFY"	07	07	MONSOD, CHRISTIAN	38	38
BINAY, JEJOMAR "JOJO"	08		MUSLIM, MACAPADO	39	39
CAYETANO, PIA "COMPAÑERA PIA" S.	09		NOGRALES, PROSPERO C. "BOY"	40	
DATUMANONG, SIMEON A.	10	10	OCAMPO, SATUR	41	41
DE VENEZIA, JOSE "JOE"	11		OSMENA, SERGIO "SERGE" III	42	42
DEFENSOR, MICHAEL "TOL" T.	12	12	PANGANDAMAN, DATU NASSER C.	43	43
DEFENSOR-SANTIAGO, MIRIAM	13		PICHAY, PROSPERO "BUTCH" JR. A.	44	
DRILON, FRANKLIN "FRANK" M.	14	14	PIMENTEL, AQUILINO "KOKO" L.	45	45
DUQUE, FRANCISCO III	15		RECTO, RALPH "KORECTO" G.	46	46
DURANO, JOSEPH ACE H.	16		REMULLA, JESUS CRISPIN "BOYING"	47	47
ENRILE, JUAN PONCE "JOHNNY"	17		REVILLA, RAMON "BONG" JR.	48	
ERMITA, EDUARDO R.	18		REVILLAME, WILLIE	49	49
ESTRADA, JINGGOY	19		ROXAS, MANUEL "MAR/MR.PALENGKE"	50	
FAILON, TED	20	20	SALCEDA, JOEY S.	51	51
FERNANDO, BAYANI "BF"	21	21	SOTTO, VICENTE "TITO" III C	52	52
GOLEZ, ROILO "ROY"	22	22	SUPLICO, ROLEX	53	53
GONZALES, NEPTALI M. II	23	23	TAMANO, ADEL "SPOKESMAN"	54	54
GORDON, RICHARD "DICK"	24		TAÑADA, LORENZO "ERIN" III	55	55
GUINGONA, TEOFISTO "TG" III	25	25	TEODORO, GILBERT C.	56	
JAVIER, EMIL	26	26	VELARDE, MIKE	57	57
LAPID, MANUEL "LITO LAPID" M.	27		VILLANUEVA, EDDIE	58	58
LAPUS, JESLI A.	28		YAP, ARTHUR	59	
LAGMAN, EDCEL C.	29	29	ZAMORA, RONALDO "RONNIE"	60	60
LOCSIN, TEODORO "TEDDY BOY" JR. L.	30	30			
LOZADA, RODOLFO "JUN"	31		NONE	99	

Q143 Number of Names given:

O. **ADVERTISEMENTS**

145. Nitong nakaraang tatlong buwan, may nakita, narinig, o nabasa na ba kayong patalastas sa radio, telebisyon, pahayagan, posters o billboard ng mga sumusunod na pulitiko na maaaring kumakandidato para sa eleksyon ng 2010?  
*(In the last three months, have you seen, heard or read any radio, TV, newspaper, posters/billboard advertisements of the following politicians who might be candidates for the 2010 elections?)*

	SHUFFLE CARDS	MAYROON (Yes)	WALA (None)
a.	CAYETANO, PIA	2	1
b.	DE CASTRO, NOLI "KABAYAN"	2	1
c.	DURANO, JOSEPH ACE	2	1
d.	ESCUDERO, FRANCIS "CHIZ"	2	1
e.	FERNANDO, BAYANI "BF"	2	1
f.	GORDON, RICHARD "DICK"	2	1
g.	LACSON, PANFILO "PING" M.	2	1
h.	LEGARDA, LOREN B.	2	1
i.	ROXAS, MANUEL "MAR/MR. PALENGKE"	2	1
j.	VILLAR, MANUEL "MANNY/MR. SIPAG AT TIYAGA" B. JR.	2	1
k.	IBA PA, PAKITUKOY _____	2	1

146. EMBARGOED ITEM  
147. EMBARGOED ITEM  
148. EMBARGOED ITEM

149. Tama ba o hindi tama na ang isang pulitiko na maaaring kumandidato sa darating na eleksyon ay lumabas sa patalastas bago nang opisyal na panahon ng eleksyon?  
*(Is it right or not right for a politician who might be a candidate in the coming elections to appear in an advertisement before the official election period?)*

TAMA (Right) ..... 2  
HINDI TAMA (Not right) ..... 1  
DON'T KNOW / REFUSED ..... 9

150. Nakakatulong ba sa inyo ang mga ganitong patalastas sa pagpili ng iboboto para sa darating na eleksyon?  
*(Are these advertisements helpful to you in choosing candidates for the coming elections?)*

NAKATUTULONG (Able to help) ..... 3  
HINDI NAKATUTULONG (Not able to help) ..... 2  
MAAARING NAKATUTULONG, MAAARING HINDI NAKATUTULONG  
*(It may help, it may not help)* ..... 1  
DON'T KNOW / REFUSED ..... 9

P. **MEDIA CREDIBILITY**

Sa pamamagitan po ng board na ito (SHOW RATING BOARD), sa inyong palagay, ang mga sumusunod bang network ng telebisyon ay (LAGI/HALOS LAGING KAPANIPANIWALA, KADALASANG KAPANIPANIWALA, MAAARING KAPANIPANIWALA/MAAARING HINDI KAPANIPANIWALA, KADALASANG HINDI KAPANIPANIWALA, LAGI/HALOS LAGING HINDI KAPANIPANIWALA) sa kaniyang News and Public Affairs Programs o wala pa kayong nabasa o narinig na kahit na ano tungkol sa kanila kahit na kailan?

*(Using this board (SHOW RATING BOARD), in your opinion, are the following television networks (ALWAYS/ALMOST ALWAYS CREDIBLE, MOSTLY CREDIBLE, MAY BE CREDIBLE AND MAY NOT BE CREDIBLE, MOSTLY NOT CREDIBLE, ALWAYS/ALMOST ALWAYS NOT CREDIBLE) in their News and Public Affairs Programs or have you never read or heard anything about it?)*

SHUFFLE CARDS – RATING BOARD 5		A/AC	MC	MC/ MNC	MNC	A/ANC	NK	R	NOT AWARE
151.	ABS-CBN	5	4	3	2	1	8	9	7
152.	ABC-5	5	4	3	2	1	8	9	7
153.	GMA NETWORK	5	4	3	2	1	8	9	7

- 154. EMBARGOED ITEM
- 155. EMBARGOED ITEM
- 156. EMBARGOED ITEM
  
- 157. EMBARGOED ITEM
- 158. EMBARGOED ITEM
- 159. EMBARGOED ITEM

S. ENVIRONMENT MODULE

Ngayon naman po, pag-usapan naman po natin ang tungkol sa kapaligiran.  
(Now, let us talk about the environment.)

STATEMENT CARD

ANG PAGBABAGO SA KLIMA O CLIMATE CHANGE AY KAHIT NA ANONG PANGMATAGALAN AT MAHALAGANG PAGBABAGO SA KARANIWANG KLIMA NA NARARANASAN NG ISANG LUGAR O REHIYON SA MUNDO. ANG CLIMATE CHANGE AY MAAARING DULOT NG MGA NATURAL NA PROSESO SA MUNDO, PAGBABAGO SA TINDI NG INIT NG ARAW, AT NITONG MGA HULING DAANG TAON MGA GAWAIN NG MGA TAO TULAD NG PAGKAKALBO NG GUBAT AT TEKNOLOHIYA AT INDUSTRIYA.  
(Climate change is any long-term significant change in the "average weather" that a given region experiences. Climate change can be caused by dynamic processes on earth, variations in sunlight intensity, and in the past hundreds of years by human activities such as clearing of forests, technology and industry.)

160. Paano ninyo ilalarawan ang inyong kaalaman tungkol sa isyu ng pagbabago ng klima o climate change? (SHOWCARD)  
(How would you describe your knowledge about climate change?)
- MALAWAK ANG KAALAMAN (Wide knowledge).....1
  - DI-MALAWAK NGUNIT SAPAT ANG KAALAMAN (Not wide but sufficient knowledge) .....2
  - KAUNTING KAALAMAN (Little knowledge).....3
  - HALOS WALANG KAALAMAN/WALA (Almost no knowledge/None) .....4
161. Sa inyong pananaw, gaano kalaki o kaliit ang pagbabago ng klima o climate change sa inyong lugar nitong nakaraang tatlong taon? (SHOWCARD)  
(In your opinion, how big or little is the climate change in your place in the past three years?)
- MALAKING-MALAKI (Very big) .....5
  - MALAKI (Big) .....4
  - HINDI ALAM KUNG MALAKI O MALIIT (Not know if big or small).....3
  - MALIIT (Small) .....2
  - MALIIT NA MALIIT (Very small).....1
162. Sa inyong pananaw, ang pagbabago ng klima o climate change ba ay... (SHOWCARD) para sa kapaligiran?  
(In your view, is climate change... for the environment?)
- TALAGANG HINDI MAPANGANIB (Not very dangerous).....5
  - HINDI MAPANGANIB (Not dangerous) .....4
  - HINDI MASABI KUNG MAPANGANIB O HINDI MAPANGANIB (Cannot say if dangerous or not dangerous).....3
  - MAPANGANIB (Dangerous).....2
  - TALAGANG MAPANGANIB (Very dangerous).....1
163. Sa inyong pananaw, ang pagbabago ng klima o climate change ba ay... (SHOWCARD) para sa inyo at sa inyong pamilya?  
(In your view, is climate change... for you and your family?)
- TALAGANG HINDI MAPANGANIB (Not very dangerous).....5
  - HINDI MAPANGANIB (Not dangerous) .....4
  - HINDI MASABI KUNG MAPANGANIB O HINDI MAPANGANIB (Cannot say if dangerous or not dangerous).....3
  - MAPANGANIB (Dangerous).....2
  - TALAGANG MAPANGANIB (Very dangerous).....1
164. Nitong mga nakaraang buwan, ang Pilipinas at iba pang mga bansa ay nakaranas ng iba't ibang kalamidad tulad ng pagbago, pagbaha, pagguho ng lupa, at paglindol. Ang mga kalamidad na ito ay nagresulta sa pagkasira ng mga ari-arian at pagkamatay ng mga tao. Sa inyong pananaw, ang mga kalamidad bang ito ay pangunahing dahil sa ...? (SHOWCARD)  
(In recent months, the Philippines and other countries experienced various calamities such as typhoons, flooding, landslides, at earthquakes. These calamities resulted in the destruction of properties and the loss of lives. In your view, are these calamities primarily caused by ...?)
- MGA LIKAS O NATURAL NA PROSESONG REGULAR NA NAGAGANAP SA BUONG MUNDO .....1  
(Natural processes that regularly occurs worldwide)
  - MGA BABALA O PARUSA NG DIYOS SA MGA BANSANG NABUBUYO SA KASAMAAN .....2  
(God's warning or punishment to nations turning to evil ways)
  - MGA MAPANIRANG GAWAIN NG MGA TAONG KARANIWANG INAABUSO ANG KAPALIGIRAN .....3  
(Destructive ways of people who regularly abuse the environment)
  - HINDI MASABI (Cannot say).....4
  - IBA PA, PAKITUKOY ..... ( )

T. OIL PRICE INCREASES

Lumipat naman po tayo sa isa pang usaping napakahalaga sa bansa, ang isyu ng langis at ang presyo nito.  
(Let us transfer to another vital issue for the country, the issue of oil and oil pricing.)

(STATEMENT CARD)

ANG LANGIS (GASOLINA, DIESEL, GAAS, LPG, ATBP.) AY ISA SA MGA PINAKAIMPORTANTENG ANGKATIN O "IMPORT" NG PILIPINAS UPANG ANG EKONOMIYANG PAMBANSA AY TULUY-TULOY NA LUMAGO. NITONG MGA NAKARAANG BUWAN, HALOS LINGGO-LINGGO ANG PAGTAAS NG PRESYO NG GASOLINA AT PATULOY RIN ANG PAGTAAS NG PRESYO NG GAAS AT LPG NG MGA LOKAL NA KUMpanya NG LANGIS.  
(Oil, i.e. gasoline, diesel, kerosene, LPG, etc., is one of the most important imports of the Philippines so the national economy continues to grow. These past months, local oil companies have raised the price of gasoline almost every week and they also continue to increase the price of kerosene and LPG.)

165. Sa apat na pananaw na ito, alin ang higit na malapit sa sarili ninyong pananaw? (SHOWCARD)  
(Of these four views, which one comes closest to your own belief?)

- WALANG MAGAGAWA ANG PAMAHALAAN NG PILIPINAS SA PAGTAAS NG PRESYO NG LANGIS SAPAGKAT ITO AY BATAY SA PRESYO NG PANDAIGDIGANG PAMILIHAN .....1  
(The Philippine government cannot do anything about the increase in oil prices because it is based on world market prices.)
- MAY MAGAGAWA ANG PAMAHALAAN NG PILIPINAS UPANG HINDI MABILIS O MASYADONG TUMAAS ANG PRESYO NG LANGIS KUNG IBABALIK SA KONTROL NG GOBYERNO ANG REGULASYON NG PAGTAAS NG PRESYO NG LANGIS.....2  
(The Philippine government can do something so the price of oil does not increase too fast nor too much if oil price regulation will be returned to the control of the government)
- MAY MAGAGAWA ANG PAMAHALAAN NG PILIPINAS UPANG HINDI MABILIS O MASYADONG TUMAAS ANG PRESYO NG LANGIS KUNG BABAWASAN NITO ANG KINOKOLEKTANG BUWIS SA MGA PRODUKTONG LANGIS .....3  
(The Philippine government can do something so the price of oil does not increase too fast nor too much if it reduces the taxes collected on oil products)
- MAY MAGAGAWA ANG PAMAHALAAN NG PILIPINAS UPANG HINDI MABILIS O MASYADONG TUMAAS ANG PRESYO NG LANGIS KUNG SERYOSONG ISASAKATUPARAN ANG MGA KAUKULANG PROGRAMA NG INSENTIBO SA MGA SEKTOR NA MANGANGALAP O MAGPRO-PRODUCE" NG LIKAS O ALTERNATIBONG PAGKUKUNAN NG ENERHIYA O "FUEL" TULAD NG NATURAL GAS, BIO-DIESEL/FUEL, ATBP.....4  
(The Philippine government can do something so the price of oil does not increase too fast nor too much if it will seriously implement the relevant programs or give incentives to the sectors that produce natural or alternative sources of energy or fuel as natural gas, bio-diesel/fuel, etc.)
- Don't Know.....8

U. ENERGY CRISIS

166. Patuloy din na tumataas ang singil sa kuryente nitong mga nakaraang buwan. Alin po sa sumusunod ang ipinapalagay ninyong pangunahing pinagmumulan ng pagtaas ng singil sa kuryente? (SHOWCARD)  
(Electricity charges have also been increasing in the last few months. Which of the following do you think is the primary source of the increase in electricity charges?)

- PAGTAAS NG SINGIL NG NAPOCOR (Increase in the charges of NAPOCOR).....1 SA
- PAGTAAS NG SINGIL NG MERALCO AT NG MGA ELECTRICAL COOPERATIVE O LOKAL NA KUMpanyang NAMAMAHAGI NG KURYENTE .....2  
(Increase in the charges of MERALCO and electrical cooperatives or local companies providing electricity)
- PAGPAPATAW NG BUWIS NG GOBYERNO (Taxation by the government) .....3
- PAGTAAS NG SINGIL NG MGA IPP O MGA PRIBADONG PLANTANG NAGBEBENTA NG KURYENTE SA NAPOCOR, MERALCO AT ELECTRIC COOPERATIVES .....4  
(Increase in the charges of IPPs or private power plants that sell electricity to NAPOCOR, MERALCO and electric cooperatives)

U. **ENERGY CRISIS (CONT'D)**

**[STATEMENT CARD]**

BILANG TUGON SA PATULOY NA PAGTAAS NG PRESYO NG MGA PRODUKTONG PETROLYO AT NG ELEKTRISIDAD, NAPAG-UUSAPAN ANG POSIBILIDAD NA ANG PAMAHALAAN AY MAGDEKLARA NG "NATIONAL STATE OF EMERGENCY" KUNG SAAN ISASAILALIM SA PAMAHALAAN ANG PAMAMAHALA AT PAGPAPATAKBO NG ILANG MGA PANGUNAHING INDUSTRIYA NA PRIBADONG PAG-AARI SA NGAYON, KASAMA ANG MGA KUMPANYA NG ELEKTRISIDAD GAYA NG MERALCO, PRIBADONG PLANTANG NAGBEBENTA NG ELEKTRISIDAD O IPP, MAGING ANG MGA "OIL REFINERIES" AT MGA KUMPANYANG NAMAMAHAGI NG LANGIS. *(In response to the continuous increase in prices of petroleum products and of electricity, there are talks of the possibility of government declaring a national emergency and taking over and running some major industries that are now privately owned, including the electricity firms like MERALCO, independent power producers, as well as the oil refining and distribution companies.)*

167. Sa mga pananaw na ito, alin ang higit na malapit sa sarili ninyong pananaw? (SHOWCARD)  
*(Of these views, which one comes closest to your own belief?)*

- SA MGA PANAHONG TULAD NITO, NA MATAAS ANG PRESYO NG LANGIS, DAPAT LANG NA SUMAILALIM SA GOBYERNO ANG PAMAMAHALA NG MGA GANITONG INDUSTRIYA UPANG MAPABAGAL ANG PAGTAAS NG PRESYO NG MGA PRODUKTONG PETROLYO AT ELEKTRISIDAD. ....1  
*(In times like these when the price of oil is high, it is only right that government manage industries like these in order to slow down the increase in price of petroleum products and the electricity.)*
- MAAARING HINDI PA NGAYON, PERO DAPAT DING MAGHANDA KUNG SAKA-SAKALING KUNIN NG GOBYERNO ANG PAMAMAHALA NG GANITONG MGA INDUSTRIYA KUNG KINAKAILANGAN. ....2  
*(This may not be the time but we should be ready in the event that the government takes over the management of these industries if necessary.)*
- ANG GOBYERNO AY HINDI MAAASAHANG MAGPATAKBO NG ANUMANG NEGOSYO NANG MAHUSAY, SIGURADO LANG ITONG MALULUGI O DI MAGIGING EPEKTIBO. ....3  
*(The government cannot be relied on to run any business efficiently, it is sure to lose money or will not be effective.)*
- MAAASAHAN ANG GOBYERNO NA MAGPATAKBO NG ANUMANG NEGOSYO NANG MAHUSAY, SIGURADONG LALAGO AT UUNLAD ANG NEGOSYO. ....4  
*(The government can be relied on to run any business efficiently, it is sure to prosper and earn money.)*
- MAYROONG MALAKING PANGANIB NA GAMITIN NG GOBYERNO ANG 'NATIONAL STATE OF EMERGENCY' AT GAMITIN ITO PARA HABULIN ANG MGA KALABAN SA PULITIKA. ....5  
*(There's a big danger that government uses a national state of emergency and make it a tool to go after its political opponents.)*

- 168. EMBARGOED ITEM
- 169a. EMBARGOED ITEM
- 169b. EMBARGOED ITEM

V. POVERTY MODULE

170. Nitong nakaraang tatlong buwan, aling bilihin na pinagkagastusan ng inyong pamilya ang sa palagay ninyo ang pinakamalaki ang itinaas ng presyo? Pumili ng isa lamang.  
(In the past three months, for which item among the following household expenditures, in your opinion, was the increase in price the greatest? Choose one answer only.)
171. Alin sa mga sumusunod na pinagkagastusan ang binawasan ninyo ang pagkonsumo o pagbayad nitong nakaraang tatlong buwan? Pumili ng hanggang tatlo lamang.  
(Which of the following did you consume less of or pay less for in the past three months? Choose up to three.)

SHUFFLE CARDS	<u>Q170</u> <u>SA</u>	<u>Q171</u> <u>MA</u>
a1. BIGAS (Rice)	1	1
a2. IBA PANG PAGKAIN BUKOD SA BIGAS (Other foods aside from rice)	2	2
b. UPA SA BAHAY (House Rental)	3	3
c. EDUKASYON/PAG-AARAL (Education)	4	4
d. KURYENTE (Electricity)	5	5
e. TRANSPORTASYON/GASOLINA/KRUDO O DIESEL (Transportation/Gasoline/Diesel)	6	6
f. LPG	7	7
g. GAMOT AT MGA PANGANGAILANGANG PANGKALUSUGAN (Medicine and other health needs)	8	8
h. TUBIG (Water)	9	9
i. LOAD SA CELLPHONE (Cellphone load)	10	10
j. MGA GASTOS "PANG-OUTING" TULAD NG LIBANGAN, PASYALAN, PANONOOD NG SINE, BAKASYON O PAGKAIN SA LABAS (Expenses for outings like recreation, promenading, watching movies, vacations or eating out)	11	11
k. IBA PA, PAKITUKOY (Others, please specify) _____	( )	( )
l. WALA (None)	99	99

MAIN EFFECT OF THE INCREASE IN PRICES OF COMMODITIES AND SERVICES ON THE FAMILY

172. Ano ang naging pangunahing epekto ng pagtaas ng halaga ng mga bilihin o serbisyo sa inyong pamilya? Pumili ng isa lamang. (SHOWCARD)  
(What was the main effect of the increase in prices of these commodities or services on your family? Choose one answer only.)

NAGBAWAS KAMI NG KONSUMO NG PAGKAIN (We reduced our food consumption).....	<u>SA</u> 1
NAGBAWAS KAMI NG KONSUMO NG IBANG PRODUKTO O SERBISYO BUKOD SA PAGKAIN AT EDUKASYON..... (We reduced our consumption of other products or services apart from food and education.)	2
NABAWASAN ANG AMING INIIPON (Our savings was reduced).....	3
NANGUTANG KAMI UPANG MAPUNUAN ANG GASTOS NG PAMILYA..... (We borrowed money to meet the family's expenses)	4
NAGSANLA O NAGBENTA KAMI NG GAMIT UPANG MAPUNUAN ANG GASTOS NG PAMILYA..... (We pawned or sold things to meet the family's expenses)	5
HUMINGI KAMI NG TULONG SA MGA KAMAG-ANAK, KAIBIGAN O KAPITBAHAY..... (We asked for help from relatives, friends, or neighbors)	6
NAGHANAP KAMI NG KARAGDAGANG PAGKAKAKITAAN..... (We looked for an additional source of income)	7
PINAHINTO NAMIN NG PAG-AARAL ANG ISA O HIGIT PA SA ISANG MIYEMBRO NG PAMILYA NA BATA..... (We had one or more children who are members of the family stop schooling)	8
WALANG GAANONG EPEKTO DAHIL KAYA NAMAN NG KITA NAMIN ANG ITINAAS NG PRESYO..... (Not much effect because our income could handle the increase in prices)	9
INILIPAT NAMIN ANG ISA O HIGIT SA ISANG MIYEMBRO NG AMING PAMILYA NA NAG-AARAL MULA SA PRIBADO PATUNGO SA PAMPUBLIKONG PAARALAN..... (We transferred one or more of our children who are studying from a private to a public school)	10
OTHERS (PLS. SPECIFY _____)	( )

V. POVERTY MODULE (CONT'D)

173. Nitong nakaraang buwan, kayo ba o sinumang miyembro ng inyong pamilya ay nakaranas hindi kumain ng anuman sa buong araw?  
(*This past month, did you or any member of your family experience not eating anything the whole day?*)

- OO (Yes)..... 1 → CONTINUE
- HINDI (No)..... 2 → GO TO Q176
- AYAW O HINDI SUMAGOT (*Refused/Did not answer*) ..... 3 → GO TO Q176

174. [SA MGA SUMAGOT NG OO] Nitong nakaraang buwan, ilang beses po kayo o sinumang miyembro ng inyong pamilya ang nakaranas na hindi kumain ng anuman sa buong araw?  
(*This past month, how many times did you or any member of your family experience not eating anything the whole day?*)

- MINSAN (*Once*) ..... 1
- DALAWA HANGGANG TATLONG BESES (*Two or three times*) 2
- HIGIT PA SA TATLONG BESES (*More than three times*)..... 3

175. [SA MGA SUMAGOT NG OO] Ano po ang pangunahing dahilan kung bakit kayo o sinumang miyembro ng inyong pamilya ay hindi kumain ng anuman sa buong araw? (SHOWCARD)  
(*What is the main reason why you or any member of your family did not eat anything the whole day?*)

- WALANG PAMBILI NG PAGKAIN (*There was no money for buying food*) ..... 1
- MAYROONG PAMBILI PERO NAG-DIDIYETA O MAY DINARAMDAM KAYA HINDI KUMAIN ..... 2  
(*There was money for buying food but I/the family member was on a diet or was not feeling well and so did not eat*)
- MAYROONG PAMBILI PERO WALANG MABILING PAGKAIN SA AMING LUGAR ..... 3  
(*There was money for buying food but no food could be bought in our place*)
- IBA PA, PAKITUKOY (*Others, please specify*)..... ( )

176. Masasabi ba ninyo na ang PAGKAIN ng inyong pamilya nitong nakaraang tatlong buwan ay... (SHOWCARD)  
(*Would you say that the FOOD of your family in the past three months is ...*)

177. Masasabi ba ninyo na ang PANGGASTOS PARA SA GAMOT na kinailangan ng inyong pamilya nitong nakaraang tatlong buwan ay... (SHOWCARD)  
(*Would you say that the MONEY FOR MEDICINES that was needed by your family in the past three months is ...*)

178. Masasabi ba ninyo na ang PANGGASTOS PARA SA PAGPAPAARAL NG MGA BATA sa pamilya nitong nakaraang tatlong buwan ay... (SHOWCARD)  
(*Would you say that the MONEY FOR SCHOOLING OF CHILDREN in the family in the past three months is ...*)

	176. PAGKAIN (Food)	177. GAMOT (Medicines)	178. PANGGASTOS PARA SA PAGPAPAARAL (Money for school)
HINDI SAPAT PARA SA PANGANGAILANGAN NG INYONG PAMILYA ( <i>Not adequate for your family's needs</i> )	1	1	1
SAPAT PARA SA PANGANGAILANGAN NG INYONG PAMILYA ( <i>Adequate for your family's needs</i> )	2	2	2
HIGIT SA PANGANGAILANGAN NG INYONG PAMILYA ( <i>More than adequate for your family's needs</i> )	3	3	3
HINDI NANGAILANGAN NG KARAGDAGANG GAMOT NITONG NAKARAANG TATLONG BUWAN ( <i>Did not need additional medicine in the past three months</i> )		4	
WALANG MIYEMBRO NG PAMILYA NA NAG-AARAL ( <i>No family members in school</i> )			5

179. EMBARGOED ITEM

180. EMBARGOED ITEM

W. RICE CRISIS

181. Mayroon bang binentang NFA Rice sa inyong lugar nitong nakaraang tatlong buwan? KUNG OO: Magkano po ito itinitinda sa inyong lugar?  
*(Was there NFA rice sold in your place in the last three months? IF YES: How much are they selling it in your place?)*

- OO, MAYROON *(Yes, there was)*..... 1
- SA HALAGANG ₱18.25 *(At ₱18.25)*..... 2
- SA HALAGANG ₱25.00 *(At ₱25.00)*..... 3
- SA HALAGANG ₱35.00 *(At ₱35.00)*..... 4
- HINDI KO ALAM ANG PRESYO *(I don't know the price)*..... 5
- WALANG BINEBENTA NA NFA RICE SA AMING LUGAR  
*(No NFA rice was sold in our place)*..... 6
- HINDI ALAM / HINDI MASABI *(Don't Know / Refused)*..... 9

182. Gusto ba ninyong makabili ng NFA Rice?  
*(Do you want to be able to buy NFA rice?)*

- OO *(Yes)*..... 1
- SA HALAGANG ₱18.25 *(At ₱18.25)*..... 2
- SA HALAGANG ₱25.00 *(At ₱25.00)*..... 3
- SA HALAGANG ₱35.00 *(At ₱35.00)*..... 4
- HINDI *(No)*..... 7
- HINDI ALAM / HINDI MASABI *(Don't Know / Refused)*..... 9

- 183. EMBARGOED ITEM
- 184. EMBARGOED ITEM
- 185. EMBARGOED ITEM
- 186. EMBARGOED ITEM

X. GOVERNMENT SUBSIDY

[STATEMENT CARD]

ANG PAMBANSANG ADMINISTRASYON AY KASALUKUYANG NAGPAPATUPAD NG ILANG MGA PROGRAMA PARA SA MGA MAHIHIRAP NA PILIPINO. ILAN DITO AY ANG: (1) ISANG BESES NA ₱500 NA SUBSIDIYA PARA SA MGA KLIYENTE NG MERALCO NA KUMUKUNSUMO NG HINDI HIGIT SA 100-KILOWATT HOURS NOONG MAYO; (2) PAGBEBENTA NG NFA NG BIGAS SA HALAGANG ₱18.25 KADA KILO; (3) ANG ₱1,500 NA SUBSIDIYA SA MGA MAGSASAKA PARA PAMBILI NG PATABA; AT (4) ANG "FOOD FOR SCHOOL" NA PROGRAMA KUNG SAAN ANG MGA BATA SA MGA PAMPUBLIKONG PAARALAN SA ELEMENTARYA AY BINIBIGYAN NG ISANG KILONG BIGAS TUWING SILA AY PAPASOK SA PAARALAN.  
*(The national administration is currently implementing several programs for poor Filipinos. Among these are: (1) one-time ₱500 subsidy to MERALCO clients who consumed not more than 100-kilowatt hours in May; (2) selling of NFA rice at ₱18.25 per kilo; (3) ₱1,500 subsidy to farmers for them to purchase fertilizer; and (4) the "Food for School" program wherein children in public elementary schools are given 1 kilo of rice every time they go to school.*

187. Sa inyong palagay, ano ang pangunahing dahilan kung bakit ito ay isinasagawa ng kasalukuyang pambansang administrasyon?  
(SHOWCARD)  
*(In your opinion, what is the primary reason why being done by the national administration?)*

SA

- PARA MAKATULONG SA MAHIHIRAP LALO NA SA PANAHON NGAYONG NAPAKAHIRAP  
*(To help the poor especially during difficult times)*..... 1
- ITO AY BAHAGI NG PAMUMULITIKA NG ADMINISTRASYON TUNGO SA 2010  
*(This is part of the administration's politicking for 2010)*..... 2
- TUNGKULIN NG PAMAHALAAN ANG MAGBIGAY NG MGA TULONG NA KATULAD NG MGA ITO SA MAHIHIRAP  
*(It is the responsibility of the government to give assistance such as these to the poor)*..... 3
- PARA MAIWASAN ANG MAAARING KAGULUHAN SA BANSA NA DALA NG MAIGTING NA KAHIRAPAN  
*(To avoid any possible conflicts in the country brought about by severe poverty)*..... 4

188. Alin sa mga sumusunod na galing sa pambansang administrasyon ang natanggap ng inyong pamilya mismo nitong nakaraang tatlong buwan? (SHOWCARD)  
*(Which of the following from the national administration did your family receive in the past three months?)*

MA

- ISANG BESES NA ₱500 NA SUBSIDIYA PARA SA MGA KLIYENTE NG MERALCO ..... 1  
*(One-time ₱500 subsidy to MERALCO clients)*
- PAGBEBENTA NG NFA NG BIGAS SA HALAGANG ₱18.25 KADA KILO ..... 2  
*(Selling of NFA rice at ₱18.25 per kilo)*
- ANG ₱1,500 NA SUBSIDIYA SA MGA MAGSASAKA PARA PAMBILI NG PATABA ..... 3  
*(₱1,500 subsidy to farmers to purchase fertilizer)*
- FOOD-FOR-SCHOOL PROGRAM..... 4
- WALA *(None)*..... 5
- HINDI ALAM / HINDI MASABI *(Don't Know / Refused)*..... 9

Y. MISCELLANEOUS (Agree-Disagree) PROBES

BABASAHIN NAMIN NGAYON SA INYO ANG ILANG MGA PANGUNGUSAP. MAAARI BANG SA BAWAT ISA SA MGA PANGUNGUSAP NA ITO, SA PAMAMAGITAN PO NG BOARD NA ITO (SHOW RATING BOARD), PAKISABI LAMANG KUNG KAYO AY LUBOS NA SUMASANG-AYON, SUMASANG-AYON, MAAARING SUMASANG-AYON AT MAAARING HINDI SUMASANG-AYON, HINDI SUMASANG-AYON O LUBOS NA HINDI SUMASANG-AYON? *(We will now read some statements to you. To each of these statements, using this board (SHOW RATING BOARD), would you please say whether you VERY MUCH AGREE, AGREE, MAY AGREE AND MAY DISAGREE, DISAGREE OR VERY MUCH DISAGREE.)*

<u>(SHUFFLE CARDS – RATING BOARD 6)</u>		VMA	A	MA/ MD	D	VMD	NK	REF
<u>POLITICAL EFFICACY</u>								
189.	ANG ATING BANSA AY PINAPALAKAD NG IILANG TAO NA MAKAPANGYARIHAN; WALANG MAGAWA TUNGKOL DITO ANG MGA ORDINARYONG MAMAMAYAN. <i>(The nation is run by a powerful few; ordinary citizens cannot do anything about it.)</i>	5	4	3	2	1	8	9
190.	<u>MARTIAL LAW</u> SA TOTOO LANG, MAAARING KAILANGAN NGAYON NA MAGKAROON NG BATAS MILITAR O MARTIAL LAW PARA MALUTAS ANG MARAMING KRISIS NG BANSA. <i>(Candidly speaking, it may be necessary now to have martial law to solve the many crisis of the nation.)</i>	5	4	3	2	1	8	9
<u>HOPELESSNESS AND INTENTION TO MIGRATE</u>								
191.	WALA NG PAG-ASA ANG BANSANG ITO. <i>(This country is hopeless.)</i>	5	4	3	2	1	8	9
192.	KUNG MAAARI LANG AY MAGMA-MIGRATE AKO AT DOON NA SA IBANG BANSA MANINIRAHAN. <i>(If it were only possible, I would migrate to another country and live there.)</i>	5	4	3	2	1	8	9

GO TO SOCIO-DEMO

MARAMING-MARAMING SALAMAT SA INYONG PAGBIBIGAY NG PANAHONG MA-INTERBYU NAMIN KAYO. MALAKI ANG INYONG NAITULONG SA PAG-AARAL NA ITO NG MGA OPINYON NG MGA KAPWA NATIN PILIPINO. MARAMING SALAMAT MULI.  
*(THANK YOU VERY, VERY MUCH FOR GIVING US TIME TO INTERVIEW YOU. YOU HAVE HELPED US A LOT IN THIS STUDY OF THE OPINIONS OF FELLOW FILIPINOS. AGAIN, THANK YOU VERY MUCH.)*