

RESEARCH REPORT

The Opinions of Metro Manila's Working Class on the Appropriate Penalty for Heinous Crimes

JAMES GERARD M. BAELO
AND RICARDO M. ZARCO

INTRODUCTION

On February 5, 1999, a 38 year-old house painter was executed for raping his then 10 year-old stepdaughter. During the period surrounding the execution, almost the entire Filipino nation—from the highest official of the land to the lowliest man on the street—was engaged in intense public discussion on the appropriateness of the imposition of the death penalty on heinous crimes. The intensity of the public discussion might be attributed to the intensive and extensive mass media coverage. It could equally be attributed to the many “firsts” of the execution. It was the first execution in 23 years (the first since Martial Rule). It was also the first execution by lethal injection. In addition, it was the first time that the Roman Catholic clergy had publicly objected to the death penalty. And perhaps, it was the first time that some groups had objected to it at all.

Unfortunately, despite the intensity of the public discussion, there were dimensions that were largely ignored. Those that were discussed focused mainly on questions of morality, functionality (deterrence), and vendetta. Almost completely ignored was what we refer to as the social dimension. This paper, then, is a modest attempt to extend the public discussion further by including

the social dimension in the discussion of the opinions on the death penalty. It seeks to provide tentative and preliminary answers to the following questions: How many are in favor of the death penalty? How many are against it? What are the characteristics of those who favor, in contrast to those who oppose, the death penalty? What makes them more likely to favor or oppose it?

OBJECTIVES AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The study aims to profile the opinions of Metro Manila's working class (D and E households) on the type of penalty that should be imposed on convicted offenders of heinous crimes. The study also aims to identify the possible psychological, sociological, and demographic factors that are statistically associated with specific types of opinion.

The social significance of the study rests on the intensive and extensive media coverage generated by the execution from the print and electronic sectors of mass media. Two weeks before and weeks after the execution of convicted rapist Leo Echegaray, media led the public to discuss the multiple facets of the death penalty, the timing of which this study

took advantage of. Data collection started a week after the execution when most of the views on the topic were expressed and opinions on the death penalty were assumed to have been fully formed.

METHODOLOGY

A nonprobability quota sampling technique was used. Two hundred respondents composed of 100 male and 100 female lower-class adults comprised the sample. The size was determined by resource limitations. The respondents were contacted in the streets, their places of work, eateries and other public places, and in their homes until the 200 limit was reached. Approximately 250 individuals were encouraged to participate in the study. Fifty of them (20 percent), however, refused to participate for various reasons.

A structured interview administered in Filipino was used in data collection. The main question for the dependent variable was phrased: What should the government do to individuals guilty of committing heinous crimes? The alternative opinions supplied by the interviewer were: (1) torture then execute, (2) execute (without torture), (3) imprison for life without release or parole, and (4) rehabilitate (reform the convicts by teaching them values and providing them training for an occupation, then release them). The opinions or responses were the categories of the dependent variable of the study. The interviewer further asked for psycho-socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents which were the independent variables of the study. (Refer to Appendix 4)

Responses to the 17 questions in the structured interview were readily provided by

all of the respondents. Nonresponse was nil. This might be attributed to the nature of the questions (easy to answer), the language used in survey administration (Filipino), or the timing of the survey. (Conducted during the period of intense public discussion, respondents were well aware of the topic of research and their views were about fully formed.)

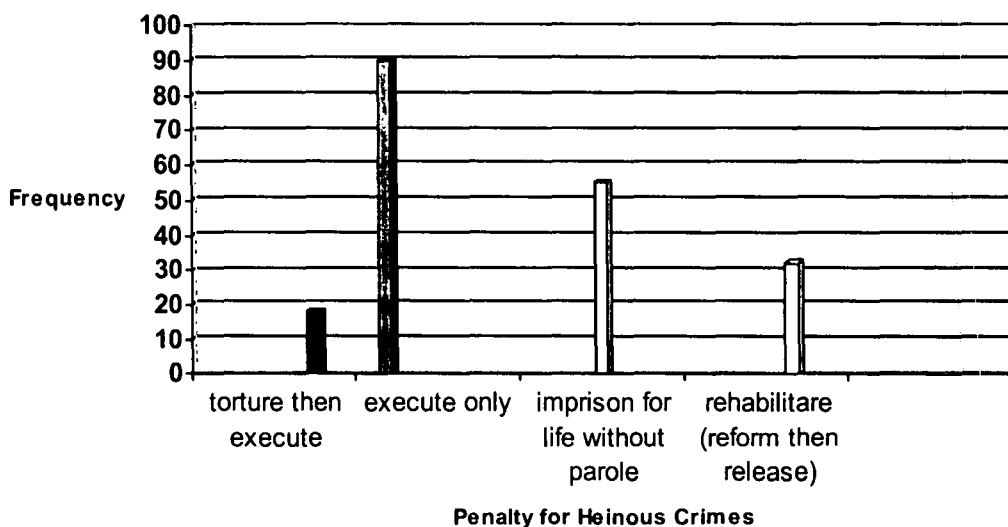
A series of bivariate statistical tests were conducted to test the association between the dependent and independent variables. (Refer to Appendices 2 and 3)

FINDINGS

Among the four opinions considered in the study, simple execution emerged as the most favored penalty for heinous crimes with a plurality of the respondents (46 percent or 92 of 200) favoring it. Life imprisonment without release or parole was the second most favored penalty with a 27.5 percent (55 of 200) approval rating, followed by rehabilitation (reform then release) with 16.5 percent (33 of 200). Torture in combination with execution was the least favored among the alternatives, with only one in every ten respondents (20 of 200) favoring it. Variations among the opinions were statistically significant at 5 percent. (Refer to Appendix 1)

Based on these findings, it could be asserted that R.A. 7659, the law imposing capital punishment on heinous crimes, enjoyed popular support among the respondents, i.e., most of the respondents preferred this penalty to the other alternatives. Rehabilitation, the penological position formerly upheld by the state as mandated in the 1987 Constitution, was favored by only a little less than one-fifth of the respondents (16.5

The Profile of Lower Class Opinions on the Appropriate Penalty Imposed on Heinous Crimes, N=200, February 9-20, 1999, Metro Manila



With 3 df, Chi Square(d) = 59.56, significant at 0.05

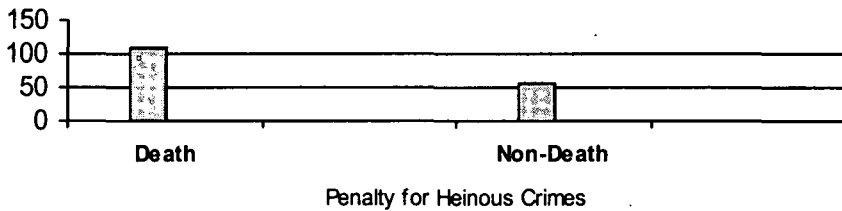
percent). A large majority of the respondents preferred punitive justice to rehabilitative justice with 83.5 percent of them favoring death, torture before death, or imprisonment without release or parole. Among those in favor of death, more favored simple execution than torture in combination with execution.

Due to certain analytical prerequisites of the bivariate technique used in the study, the four categories of the dependent variable were collapsed so that more factors could be subjected to statistical tests and analyses. Simple execution and torture in combination with execution were combined and grouped as "pro-death." Imprisonment without release or parole, and rehabilitation were combined and grouped as "anti-death." Based on this classification, 56 percent (112

of 200) of the respondents were pro-death while 44 percent (88 of 200) of them were anti-death. However, variations between the two were not statistically significant at 5 percent. (Refer to Appendix 1)

The study revealed that a majority of the respondents (56 percent) favored the death penalty. This finding coincided with that of four studies conducted in 1991, 1992, 1993 and 1998 by the Social Weather Stations (SWS) which indicated that an increasing majority of Filipinos favored the death penalty. However, the percentage of approval for the death penalty obtained from the study was considerably lower than the figures obtained from the latter's studies. SWS's national study conducted in 1998, for instance, revealed that 81 percent of Filipinos favored the death penalty.

**Artificial Reduction of Opinions into Two General Types, N=200,
February 1999, Metro Manila**



With 1 df, Chi Square(d) = 2.88, not significant at 0.05

Only 2 of the 16 factors were found to be statistically associated with the dependent variable (significant at 5 percent). They were sex and interest in crime news reported in newspapers. Majority of males favored death while a majority of females were anti-death. More individuals who claimed to be interested in crime news reported in newspapers were in favor of death than those who claimed to be uninterested in them. However, the studies previously conducted by the Social Weather Stations indicated that sex was not associated with the dependent variable.

The other factors examined found to be not statistically associated with the dependent variable were: (1) educational attainment, (2) place of residence during first ten years of life, (3) perception of crime situation during the last two years, (4) interest in crime news reported on television, (5) reaction to crime news, (6) exposure to an actual violent battery or assault, (7) exposure to an actual homicide, (8) exposure to an actual heinous crime victim or victims lying dead, (9) having a relative or friend who was killed, (10) having a relative or friend who was raped, (11) having a relative or friend who was a

victim of kidnapping for ransom, (12) having a relative or friend who was tortured, (13) having a relative or friend who has been a drug abuser, and (14) victimization.

SELF-CRITICISMS

Discrepancies in the figures obtained from the study and those obtained from the studies conducted by the SWS could be attributed to the difference in the research designs, especially the sampling techniques used in these studies. The former used non-probability sampling while the latter used probability sampling with a sampling error of plus or minus three. Could the use of probability sampling instead of non-probability sampling have provided a more accurate profile of opinions?

The inability of the study to yield a considerable number of factors that were statistically associated with specific opinions could likewise be attributed to the research design. Perhaps the use of a static group comparison of "known groups" instead of a survey could have yielded more factors that were statistically associated with the dependent variable.

All we can state at this time is that it was difficult to meet the twin objectives of the study with one design. Instead, a survey using probability sampling should have been used to meet the first objective (profile opinions) while a static group comparison of known groups should have been used to meet the second objective (yield factors). The experience, however, was instrumental in learning the limitations of various techniques of social research.

CONCLUSIONS

The study revealed that a plurality of Metro Manila's working class favored simple execution as penalty for heinous crimes. Also, Metro Manila's working class favored the following alternatives (in order of decreasing approval): life imprisonment without release or parole, rehabilitation (reform then release), and torture in combination with execution (significant at 5 percent).

Likewise, the study revealed that a majority of Metro Manila's working class was prodeath (not significant at 5 percent). This coincided with the findings of studies previously conducted by the SWS. However, the percentage of approval for the death penalty obtained from the study was considerably lower than those obtained from the latter's studies.

Only two factors were found to be statistically associated with the dependent variable (significant at 5 percent). They were sex and interest in crime news reported in newspapers. More males favored death than females. More individuals who claimed to be interested in crime news reported in newspapers favored death than those who claimed otherwise. However, the studies previously conducted by the SWS indicated that sex was not associated with the dependent variable.

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Appendix 1

The Profile of Lower Class Opinions on the Appropriate Penalty for Heinous Crimes,
N=200, February 1999, Metro Manila

Penalty	Frequency	Percentage
Torture then Execution	20	10.0
Execution	92	46.0
Life imprisonment Without Parole	55	27.5
Rehabilitation	33	16.5
Total	200	100.0

With 3 df, Chi Square(d) = 59.56, significant at 0.05.

Artificial Reduction of Opinions into Two General Types, N=200, February 1999,
Metro Manila

Penalty	Frequency	Percentage
Death	112	56.0
Nondeath	88	44.0
Total	200	100.0

With 1 df, Chi Square(d) = 2.88, not significant at 0.05.

Appendix 2

Legend:
Frequency
(Row Percentage)

Table 1. Cross-tabulation of Penalty for Heinous Crimes and Sex Membership

	Torture then Execution	Execution	Life Imprisonment Without Parole	Rehabilitation	Total
Females	17 (17.0)	31 (31.0)	32 (32.0)	20 (20.0)	100 (100.0)
Males	3 (3.0)	61 (61.0)	23 (23.0)	13 (13.0)	100 (100.0)
Total	20 (10.0)	92 (46.0)	55 (27.5)	33 (16.5)	200 (100.0)

With 1 df, Chi Square(d) = 22.54, significant at 0.05.

Table 2. Cross-tabulation of Penalty for Heinous Crimes and Educational Attainment

	Torture then Execution	Execution	Life Imprisonment Without Parole	Rehabilitation	Total
Low	4 (9.5)	17 (40.5)	12 (28.6)	9 (21.4)	42 (100.0)
Moderate	12 (10.9)	53 (48.2)	32 (29.1)	13 (11.8)	110 (100.0)
High	4 (8.3)	22 (45.8)	11 (22.9)	11 (22.9)	48 (99.9)
Total	20 (10.0)	92 (46.0)	55 (27.5)	33 (16.5)	200 (100.0)

Table 3. Cross-tabulation of Penalty for Heinous Crimes and Place of Residence during First Ten Years of Life

	Torture then Execution	Execution	Life Imprisonment Without Parole	Rehabilitation	Total
In Metro Manila	3 (3.6)	39 (47.0)	28 (33.7)	13 (15.7)	83 (100.0)
Outside Metro Manila	17 (14.5)	53 (45.3)	27 (23.1)	20 (17.1)	117 (100.0)
Total	20 (10.0)	92 (46.0)	55 (27.5)	33 (16.5)	200 (100.0)

With 3 df, Chi Square(d) = 7.89, significant at 0.05.

Table 4. Cross-tabulation of Penalty for Heinous Crimes and Perception of Crime Situation during the Last Two Years

	Torture then Execution	Execution	Life Imprisonment Without Parole	Rehabilitation	Total
Worse	18 (11.5)	66 (42.0)	45 (28.7)	28 (17.8)	157 (100.0)
Similar	2 (12.5)	12 (75.0)	1 (6.2)	1 (6.2)	16 (99.9)
Better	0 (0.0)	14 (51.9)	9 (33.3)	4 (14.8)	27 (100.0)
Total	20 (10.0)	92 (46.0)	55 (27.5)	33 (16.5)	200 (100.0)

Table 5. Cross-tabulation of Penalty for Heinous Crimes and Interest in Crime News Reported on Television

	Torture then Execution	Execution	Life Imprisonment Without Parole	Rehabilitation	Total
Interested	17 (9.8)	80 (46.0)	47 (27.0)	30 (17.2)	174 (100.0)
Not Interested	3 (11.5)	12 (46.2)	8 (30.8)	3 (11.5)	26 (100.0)
Total	20 (10.0)	92 (46.0)	55 (27.5)	33 (16.5)	200 (100.0)

Table 6. Cross-tabulation of Penalty for Heinous Crimes and Interest in Crime News Reported on Newspapers

	Torture then Execution	Execution	Life Imprisonment Without Parole	Rehabilitation	Total
Interested	17 (9.8)	87 (50.3)	45 (26.0)	24 (13.9)	173 (100.0)
Not Interested	3 (11.1)	5 (18.5)	10 (37.0)	9 (33.3)	27 (99.9)
Total	20 (10.0)	92 (46.0)	55 (27.5)	33 (16.5)	200 (100.0)

Table 7. Cross-tabulation of Penalty for Heinous Crimes and Reaction to Crime News

	Torture then Execution	Execution	Life Imprisonment Without Parole	Rehabilitation	Total
Outraged	19 (10.4)	85 (46.7)	49 (26.9)	29 (15.9)	182 (99.9)
Not Outraged	1 (5.6)	7 (38.9)	6 (33.3)	4 (22.2)	18 (100.0)
Total	20 (10.0)	92 (46.0)	55 (27.5)	33 (16.5)	200 (100.0)

Table 8. Cross-tabulation of Penalty for Heinous Crimes and Exposure to an Actual Violent Assault

	Torture then Execution	Execution	Life Imprisonment Without Parole	Rehabilitation	Total
Have Witnessed	10 (6.8)	75 (51.0)	37 (25.2)	25 (17.0)	147 (100.0)
Have Not Witnessed	10 (18.9)	17 (32.1)	18 (34.0)	8 (15.1)	53 (100.1)
Total	20 (10.0)	92 (46.0)	55 (27.5)	33 (16.5)	200 (100.0)

With 3 df, Chi Square(d) = 9.88, significant at 0.05.

Table 9. Cross-tabulation of Penalty for Heinous Crimes and Exposure to an Actual Homicide

	Torture then Execution	Execution	Life Imprisonment Without Parole	Rehabilitation	Total
Have Witnessed	4 (7.8)	28 (54.9)	10 (19.6)	9 (17.6)	51 (99.9)
Have Not Witnessed	16 (10.7)	64 (43.0)	45 (30.2)	24 (16.1)	149 (100.0)
Total	20 (10.0)	92 (46.0)	55 (27.5)	33 (16.5)	200 (100.0)

With 3 df, Chi Square(d) = 3.09, not significant at 0.05.

Table 10. Cross-tabulation of Penalty for Heinous Crimes and Exposure to an Actual Heinous Crime Victim(s) Lying Dead

	Torture then Execution	Execution	Life Imprisonment Without Parole	Rehabilitation	Total
Have Seen	12 (7.9)	75 (49.7)	45 (29.8)	19 (12.6)	151 (100.0)
Have Not Seen	8 (16.3)	17 (34.7)	10 (20.4)	14 (28.6)	49 (100.0)
Total	20 (10.0)	92 (46.6)	55 (27.5)	33 (16.5)	200 (100.0)

Table 11. Cross-tabulation of Penalty for Heinous Crimes and Having a Relative or Friend who was Killed

	Torture then Execution	Execution	Life Imprisonment Without Parole	Rehabilitation	Total
Have	8 (7.4)	57 (52.8)	27 (25.0)	16 (14.8)	108 (100.0)
Don't Have	12 (13.0)	35 (38.0)	28 (30.4)	17 (18.5)	92 (99.9)
Total	20 (10.0)	92 (46.0)	55 (27.5)	33 (16.5)	200 (100.0)

With 3 df, Chi Square(d) = 4.88, not significant at 0.05.

Table 12. Cross-tabulation of Penalty for Heinous Crimes and Having a Relative or Friend who was Raped

	Torture then Execution	Execution	Life Imprisonment Without Parole	Rehabilitation	Total
Have	2 (8.7)	8 (34.8)	9 (39.1)	4 (17.4)	23 (100.0)
Don't Have	18 (10.2)	84 (47.5)	46 (26.0)	29 (16.4)	177 (100.1)
Total	20 (10.0)	92 (46.0)	55 (27.5)	33 (16.5)	200 (100.0)

Table 13. Cross-tabulation of Penalty for Heinous Crimes and Having a Relative or Friend who was a Victim of Kidnapping for Ransom

	Torture then Execution	Execution	Life Imprisonment Without Parole	Rehabilitation	Total
Have	0 (0.0)	1 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (100.0)
Don't Have	20 (10.1)	91 (45.7)	55 (27.6)	33 (16.6)	199 (100.0)
Total	20 (10.0)	92 (46.0)	55 (27.5)	33 (16.5)	200 (100.0)

Table 14. Cross-tabulation of Penalty for Heinous Crimes and Having a Relative or Friend who was Tortured

	Torture then Execution	Execution	Life Imprisonment Without Parole	Rehabilitation	Total
Have	1 (3.2)	16 (51.6)	10 (32.3)	4 (12.9)	31 (100.0)
Don't Have	19 (11.2)	76 (45.0)	45 (26.6)	29 (17.2)	169 (100.0)
Total	20 (10.0)	92 (46.0)	55 (27.5)	33 (16.5)	200 (100.0)

Table 15. Cross-tabulation of Penalty for Heinous Crimes and Having a Relative or Friend who has been a Drug Abuser

	Torture then Execution	Execution	Life Imprisonment Without Parole	Rehabilitation	Total
Have	6 (6.3)	53 (55.8)	22 (23.2)	14 (14.7)	95 (100.0)
Don't Have	14 (13.3)	39 (37.1)	33 (31.4)	19 (18.1)	105 (99.9)
Total	20 (10.0)	92 (46.0)	55 (27.5)	33 (16.5)	200 (100.0)

With 3 df, Chi-Square(d) = 7.81, not significant at 0.05.

Table 16. Cross-tabulation of Penalty for Heinous Crimes and Victimization

	Torture then Execution	Execution	Life Imprisonment Without Parole	Rehabilitation	Total
Victim	0 (0.0)	3 (60.0)	2 (40.0)	0 (0.0)	5 (100.0)
Non-Victim	20 (10.3)	89 (45.6)	53 (27.2)	33 (16.9)	195 (100.0)
Total	20 (10.0)	92 (46.0)	55 (27.5)	33 (16.5)	200 (100.0)

Appendix 3

Legend:
 Frequency
 (Row Percentage)

Table 1. Cross-tabulation of Penalty for Heinous Crimes and Sex Membership

	Death	Non-Death	Total
Females	48 (48.0)	52 (52.0)	100 (100.0)
Males	64 (64.0)	36 (36.0)	100 (100.0)
Total	112 (56.0)	88 (44.0)	200 (100.0)

With 1 df, Chi Square(d) = 5.21, Yate's Correction applied, significant at 0.05.

Table 2. Cross-tabulation of Penalty for Heinous Crimes and Educational Attainment

	Death	Non-Death	Total
Low	21 (50.0)	21 (50.0)	42 (100.0)
Moderate	65 (59.1)	45 (40.9)	110 (100.0)
High	26 (54.2)	22 (45.8)	48 (100.0)
Total	112 (56.0)	88 (44.0)	200 (100.0)

With 2 df, Chi Square(d) = 1.11, not significant at 0.05.

Table 3. Cross-tabulation of Penalty for Heinous Crimes and Place of Residence during First Ten Years of Life

	Death	Non-Death	Total
In Metro Manila	42 (50.6)	41 (49.4)	83 (100.0)
Outside Metro Manila	70 (59.8)	47 (40.2)	117 (100.0)
Total	112 (56.0)	88 (44.0)	200 (100.0)

With 1 df, Chi Square(d) = 1.68, Yate's Correction applied, not significant at 0.05.

Table 4. Cross-tabulation of Penalty for Heinous Crimes and Perception of Crime Situation during the Last Two Years

	Death	Non-Death	Total
Worse	84 (53.5)	73 (46.5)	157 (100.0)
Similar	14 (87.5)	2 (12.5)	16 (100.0)
Better	14 (51.9)	13 (48.1)	27 (100.0)
Total	112 (56.0)	88 (44.0)	200 (100.0)

Table 5. Cross-tabulation of Penalty for Heinous Crimes and Interest in Crime News Reported on Television

	Death	Non-Death	Total
Interested	97 (55.7)	77 (44.3)	174 (100.0)
Not interested	15 (57.7)	11 (42.3)	26 (100.0)
Total	112 (56.0)	88 (44.0)	200 (100.0)

With 1 df, Chi Square(d) = 0.09, Yate's Correction applied, not significant at 0.05.

Table 6. Cross-tabulation of Penalty for Heinous Crimes and Interest in Crime News Reported on Newspapers

	Death	Non-Death	Total
Interested	104 (60.1)	69 (39.9)	173 (100.0)
Not Interested	8 (29.6)	19 (70.4)	27 (100.0)
Total	112 (56.0)	88 (44.0)	200 (100.0)

With 1 df, Chi Square(d) = 8.74, Yate's Correction applied, significant at 0.05.

Table 7. Cross-tabulation of Penalty for Heinous Crimes and Reaction to Crime News

	Death	Non-Death	Total
Outraged	104 (57.1)	78 (42.9)	182 (100.0)
Not Outraged	8 (44.4)	10 (55.6)	18 (100.0)
Total	112 (56.0)	88 (44.0)	200 (100.0)

Table 8. Cross-tabulation of Penalty for Heinous Crimes and Exposure to an Actual Violent Assault

	Death	Non-Death	Total
Have Witnessed	85 (57.8)	62 (42.2)	147 (100.0)
Have Not Witnessed	27 (50.9)	26 (49.1)	53 (100.0)
Total	112 (56.0)	88 (44.0)	200 (100.0)

With 1 df, Chi Square(d) = 0.76, Yate's Correction applied, not significant at 0.05.

Table 9. Cross-tabulation of Penalty for Heinous Crimes and Exposure to an Actual Homicide

	Death	Non-Death	Total
Have Witnessed	32 (62.7)	19 (37.3)	51 (100.0)
Have Not Witnessed	80 (53.7)	69 (46.3)	149 (100.0)
Total	112 (56.0)	88 (44.0)	200 (100.0)

With 1 df, Chi Square(d) = 1.31, Yate's Correction applied, not significant at 0.05.

Table 10. Cross-tabulation of Penalty for Heinous Crimes and to an Actual Heinous Crime Victim(s) Lying Dead

	Death	Non-Death	Total
Have Seen	87 (57.6)	64 (42.4)	151 (100.0)
Have Not Seen	25 (51.0)	24 (49.0)	49 (100.0)
Total	112 (56.0)	88 (44.0)	200 (100.0)

With 1 df, Chi Square(d) = 0.65, Yate's Correction applied, not significant at 0.05.

Table 11. Cross-tabulation of Penalty for Heinous Crimes and Having a Relative or Friend who was Killed

	Death	Non-Death	Total
Have	65 (60.2)	43 (39.8)	108 (100.0)
Don't Have	47 (51.1)	45 (48.9)	92 (100.0)
Total	112 (56.0)	88 (44.0)	200 (100.0)

With 1 df, Chi Square(d) = 1.69, Yate's Correction applied, not significant at 0.05.

Table 12. Cross-tabulation of Penalty for Heinous Crimes and Having a Relative or Friend who was Raped

	Death	Non-Death	Total
Have	10 (43.5)	13 (56.5)	23 (100.0)
Don't Have	102 (57.6)	75 (42.4)	177 (100.0)
Total	112 (56.0)	88 (44.0)	200 (100.0)

With 1 df, Chi Square(d) = 1.66, Yate's Correction applied, not significant at 0.05.

Table 13. Cross-tabulation of Penalty for Heinous Crimes and Having a Relative or Friend who was a Victim of Kidnapping for Ransom

	Death	Non-Death	Total
Have	1 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (100.0)
Don't Have	111 (55.8)	88 (44.2)	199 (100.0)
Total	112 (56.0)	88 (44.0)	200 (100.0)

Table 14. Cross-tabulation of Penalty for Heinous Crimes and Having a Relative or Friend who was Tortured

	Death	Non-Death	Total
Have	17 (54.8)	14 (45.2)	31 (100.0)
Don't Have	95 (56.2)	74 (43.8)	169 (100.0)
Total	112 (56.0)	88 (44.0)	200 (100.0)

With 1 df, Chi Square(d) = 0.05, Yate's Correction applied, not significant at 0.05.

Table 15. Cross-tabulation of Penalty for Heinous Crimes and Having a Relative or Friend who has been a Drug Abuser

	Death	Non-Death	Total
Have	59 (62.1)	36 (37.9)	95 (100.0)
Don't Have	53 (50.5)	52 (49.5)	105 (100.0)
Total	112 (56.0)	88 (44.0)	200 (100.0)

With 1 df, Chi Square(d) = 2.77, Yate's Correction applied, not significant at 0.05.

Table 16. Cross-tabulation of Penalty for Heinous Crimes and Victimization

	Death	Non-Death	Total
Have	3 (60.0)	2 (40.0)	5 (100.0)
Don't Have	109 (55.9)	86 (44.1)	195 (100.0)
Total	112 (56.0)	88 (44.0)	200 (100.0)

Appendix 4

Survey Questions

1. (OBSERVED)
Kayo ba ay lalake o babae?
Are you male or female?
2. Ano ang inyong natapos sa pag-aaral?
What educational level have you attained?
3. Saan kayo nakatira noong unang sampung taon ng inyong buhay?
Where did you live during the first ten years of your life?
4. Ang kriminalidad ba sa Kamaynilaan ay bumubuti o lumalala kung ihahambing sa kriminalidad noong nakalipas na dalawang taon?
Is the crime situation in Metro Manila getting better or getting worse compared to what it was two years ago?
5. Kayo ba ay interesado sa mga balitang krimen na ipinalalabas sa telebisyon?
Are you interested in crime news reported on newspapers?
6. Kayo ba ay interesado sa mga balitang krimen na lumalabas sa dyaryo?
Are you interested in crime news reported on newspapers?
7. Kayo ba ay nagagalit kapag nakakapanood sa telebisyon o nakakabasa sa mga dyaryo ng mga balitang krimen lalo na yung ukol sa karumal-dumal na krimen?
Do crime news especially heinous crimes you see on television or read on newspapers leave you angry or outraged?
8. Ano ang dapat gawin ng pamahalaan sa mga taong napatunayang gumawa ng mga karumal-dumal na krimen?
What should the government do to individuals who are guilty of committing heinous crimes?
9. Sa totoong buhay, nakakita na ba kayo ng isang taong walang-awang sinasaktan ng ibang tao?
In real life, have you ever seen a person being brutally assaulted by another or others?
10. Sa totoong buhay, nakakita na ba kayo ng isang marahas at walang-awang pagpatay sa isa o higit pang mga tao ng isa o higit pang mga salarin?
In real life, have you ever seen a violent and brutal killing of a person or persons by another or others?
11. Sa totoong buhay, nakakita na ba kayo ng isang patay na bata, babae o taong walang kalaban-laban na nakabulagta iniwan ng salarin o mga salarin?
In real life, have you ever seen a helpless child, woman or person lying dead, left by the killer or killers?
12. Mayroon ba kayong kamag-anak o kaibigan na pinatay?
Do you have a relative or friend who was killed?

13. Mayroon ba kayong kamag-anak o kaibigan na ginahasa?
Do you have a relative or friend who was raped?
14. Mayroon ba kayong kamag-anak o kaibigan na biktima ng kidnapping for ransom?
Do you have a relative or friend who was a victim of kidnapping for ransom?
15. Maryoon ba kayong kamag-anak o kaibigan na tinortyur o pinahirapan?
Do you have a relative or friend who was tortured?
16. Maryoon ba kayong kamag-anak o kaibigan na naging adik o talamak sa bawal na gamot?
Do you have a relative or friend who has been a drug abuser?
17. Hindi n'yo na kailangang ipaliwanag ang inyong sagot. Naging biktima na ba kayo ng karumal-dumal na krimen?
You don't need to explain your answer. Have you ever been a victim of a heinous crime?