

A Study of the Effects of Overseas Contract Work on Ethnic Prejudice

by

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THESIS

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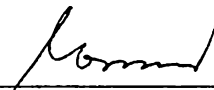
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APPROVAL SHEET

In partial fulfillment of the course requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Arts in Social Sciences, major in Behavioral Studies, this thesis, entitled “A STUDY OF THE EFFECTS OF OVERSEAS CONTRACT WORK ON ETHNIC PREJUDICE”, has been prepared and submitted by **Maria Sheila M. Rosario**.



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ABSTRACT

The hypothesis that overseas contract work leads to less ethnic attitudes (A form of the Contact Hypothesis) was tested in this study. A social distance scale was constructed to measure ethnic prejudice and administered to two types of sample groups -- Overseas Contract Workers (Contact Group) and the Philippine Local Working Public (No-Contact Group). Each set of samples consisted of 150 respondents each.

The findings of the study demonstrate a lack of consistency in the Contact Hypothesis. A significant t-Test computation was arrived at when the Grand Total Mean Social Distance Scores of the Contact (4.19) and No-Contact Groups (4.52) were compared ($t = -2.30$, $\alpha = .05$). This manifests a confirmation of the hypothesis on an overall level for all foreigners. However, both significant and insignificant t-Test figures were found for the individual nationalities. Levels of prejudice of those who have gone abroad to work (Contact Group) and those who have never been abroad (No-Contact) were significantly different for only half of the nationalities represented in the scale. Opinions for the other half did not substantially differ.

In addition to testing the Contact Hypothesis, a comparative analysis was made of the levels of prejudice between those who have worked abroad and those who have never been abroad. The results of the study indicate very similar trends in both the Contact and No-Contact Groups. First, only a moderate degree of prejudice is possessed by the two sets of samples (4.19 & 4.52, respectively). Second, similar levels of prejudice are found for the Middle East nationals ($F_{\text{COMPUED}} = 0.37$, $F_{\text{COMPUED}} = 0.25$, $F_{\text{IABULAR}} = 2.22$) and, inversely, for the Asians ($F_{\text{COMPUED}} = 2.70$, $F_{\text{COMPUED}} = 5.11$, $F_{\text{IABULAR}} = 2.22$). Finally, a high preference for Asians over Middle East nationals, as individual nationality groups and as a world region, is manifested by both sample groups ($t = -2.97$ and $t = -3.09$).

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DEDICATION

Although not very many researchers include a section such as this in their thesis, I have done so for a very special reason. During the course of my thesis, my father died. As with all loved ones left behind, it was very difficult and painful for me. Probably one of the hardest part of my father's death was not having him see me complete my thesis and walk up the stage to receive my college diploma.

Numerous times, when my father was alive, he would ask me when I would finish my thesis. Numerous times I would tell him, "Soon, Dad! Soon.". I'm now through. I'm glad, but at the same time sad... glad it's finally over, but sad that I can't tell my dad, "Hey Dad! I'm through!!!".

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE PAGE	i
APPROVAL SHEET	ii
ABSTRACT	iii
ACKNOWLEDGMENT	iv-v
DEDICATION	vi
TABLE OF CONTENTS	vii-viii
LIST OF TABLES	ix-xii
LIST OF CHARTS	xiii-xiv
I. INTRODUCTION	1-5
A. Brief history of Philippine labor outmigration	1-2
B. Reasons for labor outmigrations	2
C. Benefits of labor outmigrations	4
D. Shift in Society's Interest on the Effects of Labor Outmigrations ...	4-5
II. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY	5-6
III. OBJECTIVES	6-8
IV. HYPOTHESIS	9
V. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE	9-18
A. Studies made on Filipino labor outmigration	9-10
B. Studies made on Filipino ethnic prejudice	10-11
C. Theoretical Framework	11-15
D. Conceptual Framework	15-18

VI. METHODOLOGY	18-23
A. Social Distance Scale Construction.....	18-20
B. Ethnic Group Representation on Scale	20-21
C. Social Distance Scale/Survey Administration.....	21-22
D. Subjects.....	22-23
VII. DATA PROCESSING & ANALYSIS	23-26
A. Computer Application.....	23
B. Results of Social Distance Scale Construction.....	23-24
C. Scoring of the Social Distance Scale.....	24-25
D. Social Distance Score Analysis	25
E. Statistical Application & Analysis	25-26
VIII. STUDY RESULTS	27-67
IX. DISCUSSION OF RESULTS	68-72
A. Prejudice of Those who have been abroad to work and Those who have never been abroad.....	68-69
B. Responses to the Social Distance Situations of the Social Distance Scale	69-70
C. Contact Hypothesis.....	70-72
X. CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATIONS.....	73-74
XI. APPENDICES	75-82
A. Respondent Profile (Appendix A).....	75-76
B. Fifty Statements Used in the Construction of the Study's Social Distance Scale (Appendix B).....	77-78
C. Survey/Social Distance Scale (Appendix C).....	79-81
D. The Flor Contemplacion Case (Appendix D).....	82
XII. BIBLIOGRAPHY	83-84

LIST OF TABLES

Section: Introduction - Data Processing & Analysis

	Page
Table 1. Total Number of OCW Destinations by World Region (1994 only).....	3
Table 2. Yearly Total Number of Deployed Landbased OCWs by World Region.....	3
Table 3. Top Fifteen Countries in terms of Landbased Deployment (1994).....	21
Table 4. The Seven Items on the Study's Social Distance Scale	24

Section: Study Results

	Page
Table 1. Significance of Differences in the Total Mean Social Distance Scores of the Contact and No-Contact Groups By Nationality.....	27
Table 2. Rank Order of Nationalities According to Total Mean Social Distance Scores	29
Table 3a. Analysis of Variance Between Total Mean Social Distance Scores of Nationalities by World Region (Contact Group Only).....	31
Table 3b. Analysis of Variance Between Total Mean Social Distance Scores of Nationalities by World Region (No-Contact Group Only).....	31
Table 4a. Significance of Differences Between World Region Total Mean Social Distance Scores (Contact Group Only).....	33

Table 4b.	
Significance of Differences Between World Region	
Total Mean Social Distance Scores (No-Contact Group Only)	33
Table 5.	
Significance of Differences Between the Contact and No-Contact Group	
Total Mean Social Distance Scores of the Asian & Middle East World Regions	34
Table 6.	
Significance of Differences in Total Mean Social Distance Scores	
by Nationality According to Countries of Actual Contact (Contact Group Only).....	35
Table 7.	
Significance of Differences in Total Mean Social Distance Scores	
by Nationality According to Countries of Actual Contact	
(Contact 'Yes' Group & Total No-Contact Group).....	37
Table 8.	
Correlational Test of Number of Countries Gone to for Work and	
Total Mean Social Distance Score (Contact Group Only)	39
Table 9.	
Significance of Differences Between Total Contact Group and No-Contact Group	
on the Separate Items of the Social Distance Scale (All Nationality Groups).....	40
Table 10.	
Significance of Differences Between Total Contact Group and No-Contact Group	
on the Separate Items of the Social Distance Scale (Americans)	41
Table 11.	
Significance of Differences Between Total Contact Group and No-Contact Group	
on the Separate Items of the Social Distance Scale (Bahrain).....	42
Table 12.	
Significance of Differences Between Total Contact Group and No-Contact Group	
on the Separate Items of the Social Distance Scale (Bruneians)	43
Table 13.	
Significance of Differences Between Total Contact Group and No-Contact Group	
on the Separate Items of the Social Distance Scale (Hongkong Chinese).....	44
Table 14.	
Significance of Differences Between Total Contact Group and No-Contact Group	
on the Separate Items of the Social Distance Scale (Italians).....	45

Table 15. Significance of Differences Between Total Contact Group and No-Contact Group on the Separate Items of the Social Distance Scale (Japanese).....	46
Table 16. Significance of Differences Between Total Contact Group and No-Contact Group on the Separate Items of the Social Distance Scale (Kuwaitis).....	47
Table 17. Significance of Differences Between Total Contact Group and No-Contact Group on the Separate Items of the Social Distance Scale (Libyans).....	48
Table 18. Significance of Differences Between Total Contact Group and No-Contact Group on the Separate Items of the Social Distance Scale (Malaysians).....	49
Table 19. Significance of Differences Between Total Contact Group and No-Contact Group on the Separate Items of the Social Distance Scale (Qataris).....	50
Table 20. Significance of Differences Between Total Contact Group and No-Contact Group on the Separate Items of the Social Distance Scale (Saipan)	51
Table 21. Significance of Differences Between Total Contact Group and No-Contact Group on the Separate Items of the Social Distance Scale (Saudi Arabians).....	52
Table 22. Significance of Differences Between Total Contact Group and No-Contact Group on the Separate Items of the Social Distance Scale (Singaporeans).....	53
Table 23. Significance of Differences Between Total Contact Group and No-Contact Group on the Separate Items of the Social Distance Scale (Taiwanese).....	54
Table 24. Significance of Differences Between Total Contact Group and No-Contact Group on the Separate Items of the Social Distance Scale (United Arab Emirates).....	55
Table 25. Analysis of Variance Between Contact Group & No-Contact Group Total Mean Social Distance Scores According to Gender Type.....	63

Table 26.
Analysis of Variance Between Contact Group & No-Contact Group
Total Mean Social Distance Scores According to Age Category.....64

Table 27.
Analysis of Variance Between Contact Group & No-Contact Group
Total Mean Social Distance Scores According to Education.....65

Table 28.
Analysis of Variance Between Contact Group & No-Contact Group
Total Mean Social Distance Scores According to Income Level.....66

Section: Respondent Profile

Page

Table 1.
Number of Respondents per Sample Group75

Table 2.
Number of Respondents by Gender Type.....75

Table 3.
Number of Respondents by Age Category.....75

Table 4.
Number of Respondents by Income Level75

Table 5.
Number of Respondents by Educational Level.....76

Table 6.
Number of Respondents by Contact Country (Contact Group Only).....76

LIST OF CHARTS

Section: Study Results

	Page
Chart 1. Percent Response by Nationality Social Distance Situation: “Would allow to Marry”	56
Chart 2. Percent Response by Nationality Social Distance Situation: “Would go on a one-on-one Date with”	56
Chart 3. Percent Response by Nationality Social Distance Situation: “Would allow to occupy a seat in the Philippine Gov’t”	57
Chart 4. Percent Response by Nationality Social Distance Situation: “Would have as a Co-worker with the same rank”	57
Chart 5. Percent Response by Nationality Social Distance Situation: “Would allow to become a resident of the Philippines, but without citizenship rights”	58
Chart 6. Percent Response by Nationality Social Distance Situation: “Would be against the setting-up of a business in the Philippines”	58
Chart 7. Percent Response by Nationality Social Distance Situation: “Would not allow to enter the Philippines either as tourist or citizens	59
Chart 8a. Percent Response to Each Social Distance Situation for All Nationalities (Contact Group Only).....	60
Chart 8b. Percent Response to Each Social Distance Situation for All Nationalities (No-Contact Group Only)	60

Chart 9a.
Percent Response to Each Social Distance Situation
for the Asian World Region (Contact Group Only).....61

Chart 9b.
Percent Response to Each Social Distance Situation
for the Asian World Region (No-Contact Group Only).....61

Chart 10a.
Percent Response to Each Social Distance Situation
for the Middle East World Region (Contact Group Only).....62

Chart 10b.
Percent Response to Each Social Distance Situation
for the Middle East World Region (No-Contact Group Only)62

I. INTRODUCTION

If there is any people in the world who have consistently come in contact with other people of other lands, the Filipinos would be one to top the list. From being a people laid bare to a variety of foreigners -- Spanish, Americans, Japanese, & British -- by means of colonization, Filipinos have come to be exposed to other foreigners by means of labor outmigration.

A. Brief History of Philippine Labor Outmigration

Outmigration of Filipino workers began as early as the start of the 1900's when Hawaii experienced a severe shortage in manpower. In need of people to till their lands, Filipinos were recruited to do the job. By the 1920's, from an initial number of 200, Filipinos came to comprise almost 70% of Hawaii's plantation labor force.¹

As years progressed, similar waves of Filipinos left for other countries in search of better employment opportunities. World events & conditions cultivated the need for more manpower worldwide. World War II which brought destruction to US military stations called for Filipinos to go to countries like Guam, Okinawa and the Wake Islands to work as constructors & laborers for the rehabilitation of these stations. The abundance of oil in various Middle East countries likewise beckoned yet another cluster of Filipino overseas workers, both skilled and unskilled, to work in the region. The economic boom of Asian neighbors, such as Japan & Hongkong, and the so-called NICs (newly

¹ Philippine Overseas Employment Agency, Overseas Contract Work Infokit, Manila, p. 1.

industrialized countries), such as Singapore & Taiwan, rendered great needs for additional manpower supplies which Filipinos workers sufficed.

Today, Filipinos, particularly Filipino workers, can now be found in over a hundred fifty countries all over the world (See Table 1). At present, an estimated 4.7 million Filipino workers² (excluding the 1.79 undocumented OCWs) have gone abroad, as year after year, more and more transcend national boundaries looking for jobs (See Table 2).

B. Reasons for labor outmigrations

For years, financial need has been cited by many writers as being the main reason for Filipino outmigrations. This is still very true, however, present studies have revealed that other reasons are behind this phenomenon. Dr. Samonte, a professor of the University of the Philippines, Diliman discovered in a study made that the desire to rejoin family members who are already working abroad is an important impetus for many Filipinos to go to foreign lands.³ Other studies found that the desire for adventure or seeing new places served as an incentive. Similarly, the desire of experiencing a new life in another environment enticed some Filipinos. Finally, the desire to enhance one's career was noted to be another driving force.⁴

² Philippine Overseas Employment Agency, Overseas Employment Statistical Compendium (1982-1993), Manila, 1995.

³ Gemma Tampus, "Overseas Workers Stay Despite Maltreatment," Manila Chronicle, 7 September 1992, p. 1.

⁴ Manolo I. Abella, Export of Filipino Manpower, (Manila: Institute of Labor and Manpower Studies, Ministry of Labor, 1979), p. 45.

**Table 1. Total Number of OCW Destinations
by World Region (1994 only)**

WORLD REGION	# OF COUNTRIES
Africa	33
Americas	30
Asia	21
Europe	30
Middle East	15
Oceania	5
Trust Territories	18
TOTAL	152

Source: Policies and Programs Division, Planning Branch of the Philippine Overseas Employment Agency.

**Table 2. Yearly Total Number of Deployed Landbased OCWs by World Region
(1984 - 1994)**

Yearly	Africa	Asia	Americas	Europe	Middle East	Oceania	Trust Territories	Total
1984	1,843	38,817	2,515	3,683	250,210	913	2,397	300,378
1985	1,977	52,838	3,744	4,067	253,867	953	3,048	320,494
1986	1,847	72,536	4,035	3,693	236,434	1,080	3,892	323,517
1987	1,856	90,434	5,614	5,643	272,038	1,271	5,373	382,229
1988	1,958	92,648	7,902	7,614	267,035	1,397	6,563	385,117
1989	1,741	86,196	9,962	7,830	241,081	1,247	7,289	355,346
1990	1,273	90,768	9,557	6,853	218,110	942	7,380	334,883
1991	1,964	132,592	13,373	13,156	302,825	1,374	11,409	476,693
1992	2,510	134,776	12,319	14,590	340,604	1,669	11,164	517,632
1993	2,425	168,205	12,228	13,423	302,975	1,507	8,890	509,653
1994	3,255	194,120	12,603	11,513	286,387	1,295	8,489	517,662

Source: Philippine Overseas Employment Agency, Overseas Employment Statistical Compendium (1982-1993), Manila, 1995.

C. Benefits of labor outmigrations

The benefits from labor export in the Philippines has reached such a great number that it has become an integral part of Filipino life. The amount of foreign exchange remittances, alone, brought in by the OCW sector is so large that it comprises a yearly average of 2.5% of the country's GNP,⁵ and is partially depended upon by the government for the country's external debt servicing.⁶ Furthermore, the contribution of overseas contract work in the lowering of the country's unemployment rate is clearly demonstrated by the number of Filipinos being deployed on a yearly basis (refer to Table 2).⁷

On the more micro-level, labor outmigration has given broader and greater employment opportunities for individual Filipinos, which in many cases, are not available for them here at home. In totality, outmigration has given the Filipino a greater purchasing power that has enabled him to obtain a better quality of life through the acquisition of basic necessities, education, and even some luxury items.

D. Shift in Society's Interest on the Effects of Labor Outmigrations

Sparked by the Flor Contemplacion case⁸ and other similar cases that followed, society's interest in overseas employment has shifted to its adverse effects. Despite the

⁵ Philippine Overseas Employment Agency, Annual Report 1994, Manila, 1995, p.12.

⁶ Solita Monsod, et. al, An Analysis of the Philippine Economic Crisis, (Quezon City: UP Press, 1984), p. 51.

⁷ _____. "Trends in Asian Labor Migration, 1992", Asian Migrant, vol. 6, no. 1, January - March, 1993, pp. 11-12.

⁸ See Appendices - "The Flor Contemplacion Case".

numerous benefits reaped by the Filipino people here at home from Philippine manpower export, recent events in the arena of Philippine labor outmigrations have seemingly overshadowed these benefits.

Today, much attention is being given to determining if overseas work is really more advantageous or more detrimental to the Filipino worker. The myriad of stories told about the abuses of Filipino workers abroad by their foreign hosts have initiated debates of whether overseas deployment should be kept as is, decreased or stopped all-together. Pro-ban advocates support the idea that much prejudice arises from the contact of Filipinos with other foreigners through working abroad. Anti-ban proponents, on the other hand, contend that working abroad helps Filipinos gain a better understanding of the different foreign ethnic groups found beyond the boundaries of the Philippines.

II. Significance of the Study

This study's relevance and use lie in its applicability on improving human relations. As mentioned above, much scuttlebutt is being made on whether overseas work helps to enhance or destroy Filipino international relations. By offering measurements of Filipino OCW prejudices against those of the local working public, concrete evidence is given towards knowing if whether overseas work really contributes to the destruction of Filipino interethnic relations or not.

Furthermore, in the Philippines where OCWs are a source that is extremely precious to both the government and the millions of people here they directly and indirectly

support, it is vital to know, not only the physical and economic impacts of overseas work, but also those that involve socio-psychological ones. This study gives a deeper insight on the effect of overseas contract work on the Filipinos' thinking and consciousness instead of the common economic effects measured by many studies on OCWs.

III. Objectives

The general objectives of this study are the following:

1. To determine and compare the degree of ethnic prejudice possessed by those who have been abroad to work (Contact Group) and those who have never been abroad (No-Contact Group).
2. To prove that contact, by means of overseas contract work, helps to decrease ethnic prejudice.

More specifically, the study aims to answer the following questions:

1. How prejudiced are those who have worked abroad (Contact Group)?
 - a. What is the overall level of prejudice of those who have worked abroad?
 - b. What is the level of prejudice held for the individual nationalities of those who have worked abroad?
 - c. Are there significant differences in the level of prejudice held among the fifteen nationalities by those who have worked abroad?

- d. Are there significant differences in the level of prejudice held between the nationalities belonging to the Asian World Region? To the Middle East World Region?
 - e. On an overall level, is there a significant difference between the degree of prejudice held for the Asian and Middle East World Regions by those who have worked abroad?
2. How prejudiced are those who have never been abroad (No-Contact Group)?
- a. What is the overall level of prejudice of those who have never been abroad?
 - b. What is the level of prejudice held for the individual nationalities of those who have never been abroad?
 - c. Are there significant differences in the level of prejudice held among the fifteen nationalities by those who have never been abroad?
 - d. Are there significant differences in the level of prejudice held between the nationalities belonging to the Asian World Region? To the Middle East World Region?
 - e. On an overall level, is there a significant difference between the degree of prejudice held for the Asian and Middle East World Regions by those who have never been abroad?
3. Are there significant differences in the level of prejudice held by the Contact and No-Contact Groups for each nationality?

- a. For each of the nationalities, who are more prejudiced -- those who have been abroad to work or those who have never been abroad?
4. On an overall level, is there a significant difference between the degree of prejudice held for the Asian and Middle East World Regions, respectively, by the Contact and No-Contact Group?
5. How different is the level of prejudice of those who have actually worked at the country being investigated and:
 - a. those who have gone abroad, but have worked at other countries other than that being investigated?
 - b. those who have never been abroad?
6. What is the order of preference of the Contact and No-Contact Groups for the fifteen nationalities?
7. Does working in more countries result to the lowering of ethnic prejudice?
8. With regards to the separate items on the scale, are there significant differences between the two sample groups for each of the fifteen nationalities?
 - a. Which social distance situation(s) contributes to the lowering or to the increase in ethnic prejudice in each ethnic group?

IV. Hypothesis

The following is hypothesized by the researcher:

1. Contact leads to more positive ethnic attitudes. To put it more specifically, those who have gone abroad to work are less prejudiced than those who have never gone abroad. (A test of the Contact Hypothesis).

V. Review of Literature

A. Studies made on Filipino labor migration

Very noticeably, a large majority of studies made on the effects of Filipino labor migration has focused mainly on the more general and quantifiable socio-economic consequences of labor export. Studies made by individual researchers, such as Manolo Abella, for example, dealt more with the issues such as brain & brawn drain, de-skilling, and the like.⁹ Others, such as that entitled “Working Abroad: The Socio-economic Consequences of Contract Labor Migration in the Philippines”, only included a study of the amount and frequency of workers’ remittances, among other economic measurements.¹⁰

Attempts to study the socio-psychological effects of labor migration are mostly limited to identifying and describing the living and working conditions of OCWs in their host countries, the problems or personal difficulties encountered by OCWs and the families

⁹ Manolo I. Abella, Export of Filipino Manpower, (Manila: Institute of Labor and Manpower Studies, Ministry of Labor, 1979).

¹⁰ Cited in Joseline Naui’s “Images of the Filipino Overseas Workers: An Interdisciplinary Study”, (Philippine Overseas Employment Agency, 1994), p. 4.

left behind, and the coping mechanisms employed. Actual investigation and analysis of the change in thinking, world view, and values of OCWs, as a result of overseas work, have been given very limited attention. Of the few who came close to this kind of analysis would be that done by Joseline Naui who included a survey of the different perceptions or stereotypes Filipino OCWs developed towards different foreign nationalities after working abroad.¹¹

B. Studies made on Filipino Ethnic Prejudice

Literature on Filipino ethnic prejudice has centered mainly on the study of attitudes towards the different nationalities that colonized the Philippines -- the Spaniards, Americans, Japanese and English -- and the predominant foreign groups that have settled in the country -- the Chinese and the Indians. Interestingly, all of the literature surveyed which used such foreign nationals had strikingly similar findings. It was repeatedly manifested in previous studies that Filipinos rated most favorably nationals who had a Caucasoid physical appearance (Macaraig, 1933; Catapusan, 1954; Weightman, 1955; Hunt, 1956). In addition and contrastingly, animosity towards the Chinese was demonstrated in almost all the studies reviewed (Catapusan; Hunt; Kanwar).

Unlike the present study which investigates contact as a possible influence to Filipino ethnic prejudice, studies reviewed made no attempt to explore such variable. Instead, historical, economic and socio-cultural factors were cited to explain Filipino ethnic prejudice.

¹¹ Joseline Naui, "Images of the Filipino Overseas Workers: An Interdisciplinary Study", (Philippine Overseas Employment Agency, 1994).

An example of a researcher who used the historical approach was Chester Hunt, a pioneer in the study of Filipino ethnic prejudice, who noted that feelings of ambivalence of Filipinos toward Americans are rooted in the latter's aid in their revolt against the Spaniards.¹²

On the other hand, a researcher who used economic indicators to explain Filipino prejudice was Benicio Catapusan, another pioneer in the study of Filipino ethnic prejudice, who stated that the animosity towards the Chinese is a result of the latter's economic competition with and superiority over local entrepreneurs in Philippine society.¹³

Weightman, who was very critical of other studies because of their lack of taking into account particular aspects of Philippine culture, looked into the values kept by the Filipinos to account for the degree of prejudice kept.

C. Theoretical Framework

Ethnic prejudice is a complex social phenomenon which is not produced by any single factor. Apparently, multiple causations are at work. Numerous studies have been conducted to investigate and explain this phenomenon. Consequently, a wide variety of theories have been formulated and presented by various schools-of-thought.

¹² Chester Hunt and Luis Lacar, "Social Distance and American Policy in the Philippines," Sociology & Social Research, vol. 57, no. 4, 1973, p. 495-497.

¹³ Benicio T. Catapusan, "Patterns of Social Relationships in the Philippines," Philippine Social Sciences and Humanities Review, vol. 19, no. 1, 1954, p. 5.

Below is the researcher's theoretical framework that is used to support her proposition. Many studies are cited to validate the researcher's hypotheses that contact, in contrast to no contact, helps to produce less ethnic prejudice.

Although two totally contradicting contact hypotheses have been formulated -- one which suggests that contact leads to less prejudice and another which suggests that contact leads to greater prejudice -- a number of studies validate the former assumption.¹⁴ One such study was that performed by Goldberg and Kirschenbaum. Using a modified Bogardus Social Distance Scale in investigating the effects of contact on social distance, these two researchers discovered that exposure of the Israeli public to Black Ethiopian newcomers, whether through institutional or more personal social meetings, was more apt to produce lower social distance scores. Out of the six types of contact situations listed in their study, all but two -- "saw on television or in the newspaper" and "met in the army" -- proved significant in relation to social distance, when measured through chi-square.¹⁵

O'Driscoll, Haque and Ohsako, three researchers from three different nations -- namely, Australia, Pakistan, and Japan, respectively -- were another set of researchers who found the same effect of contact on ethnic prejudice. Working together to study the effect of contact, as one of their independent variables, on social distance, these researchers obtained results that bent towards the support of the first contact hypothesis. Their data manifested that contact worked to lessen social distance between Australian and Japanese

¹⁴ John J. Ray, "Racial Attitudes and the Contact Hypothesis," Journal of Social Psychology, vol. 119, 1983, pp. 3-10.

¹⁵ A. Golderberg & A. Kirschenbaum, "Black Newcomers to Israel: Contact Situations and Social Distance," Sociology & Social Research, vol. 74, no. 1, (October, 1989), pp. 52-57.

samples who both had relatively high contact and information of each other. Samples who did not have any, or had very little contact and information of the other target nationals, such as the Pakistanis whose difference in contact and information scores of both Japanese and Australian samples were insignificant, subsequently had high social distance scores.¹⁶

Another researcher who furthered the plausibility of the first contention was Mann. Administering the Berkeley E-scale for measuring prejudice before and after three weeks of meetings among 78 persons (consisting of men/women, blacks/whites, and Southerners/Northerners), Mann discovered that contact significantly reduced E-scores.¹⁷

Jeffries and Ransford, two researchers who conducted a study on the Watts Riot which occurred in the United States between Negroes and Whites, revealed that contact with Negroes before the riot was a relevant predictor of white attitudes towards the chaos. The researchers found that “those lacking contact were more fearful of Negroes, cited more outside agitator explanations, evidenced more feelings of increased social distance, and voiced more punitive responses than those having contact.”¹⁸

The Harris Survey, a remarkably similar study to that done by Jeffries and Ransford, adds more credence to the hypotheses that contact leads to lesser prejudice. In a cross-tabulation of degree-of-contact results and fear of violence, respondents with high

¹⁶ O'Driscoll, *et. al.*, “Effects of Contact and Perceived Attitude Differences on Social Distance Among Australian, Japanese, and Pakistani Students,” *Journal of Social Psychology*, vol. 120, 1983, pp. 163-168.

¹⁷ J.M. Yinger & G.E. Simpson, “Techniques for Reducing Prejudice: Changing the Prejudiced Person,” 1973, p. 121.

¹⁸ J.M. Yinger & G.E. Simpson, p. 122

contact expressed least worries about racial trouble while those with medium and little contact showed increasing degrees of worries.¹⁹

Furthermore, Wilner, et. al., in a study entitled "Residential Proximity and Intergroup Relations in Public Projects", found that whites residing near blacks were more likely to hold more favorable attitudes towards blacks than those living farther away.²⁰

Using abroad experience to denote contact, Sell (1987) was able to prove that persons who have been abroad were more likely to be less prejudice than those who have never had such experience. By calculating for the mean social distance score of those who have lived abroad for at least six months and those who have never been abroad, Sell arrived at a 3.38 mean score for the former group and a 4.22 mean score for the latter group.²¹

The study entitled "Change in Attitude Towards Other Nations as a Function of the Type of International Contact" was another study which also used the experience of going abroad as a form and means of contact. In this study, a 7-point positivity scale (4 being neutral and 7 being the most positive) was used to measure attitudes towards the host nationals with whom the samples worked with. The mean value of 5.31, given by the work samples towards the local people they worked with, indicated a positive attitude and, hence, a positive effect of working abroad on ethnic prejudice.

¹⁹ J.M. Yinger & G.E. Simpson, p. 120.

²⁰ A. Wilner, et. al., "Residential Proximity and Intergroup Relations in Public Projects," Journal of Social Issues, vol. 8, pp. 45-59.

²¹ Ralph R. Sell, "International Social Distances of Students at Egyptian Elite Universities," Sociology & Social Research, vol. 72, no.1, (October, 1987), pp. 62-66.

Finally, a myriad of studies done on the effect of interracial housing projects on ethnic prejudice in the US found that those who had closer contact with members of the other ethnic group felt that the difference between the races were smaller (Gray & Thompson, 1953; Segal, 1965, Yarrow et. al, 1958).²²

To conclude, although much has been said about the negative consequences of contact, such as what is contained in the popular saying “Familiarity breeds contempt”, it has been proven by a substantial number of studies that one of the most basic ways people can know and understand others is for them to gain information of each other through contact. After extensively reviewing literature on the effects of contact on prejudice, the researcher utmostly agrees with Williams who concluded that “...in all the surveys in all communities and for all groups, majority and minorities, the greater the frequency of interaction, the lower the prevalence of ethnic prejudice,”²³ and with Amir who concluded that contact “tends to produce favorable changes,” and when contacts are established “the in-group member no longer perceives the member of the outgroup in a stereotyped way...”²⁴

D. Conceptual Framework

The concepts concentrated on in this study are Contact and Ethnic Prejudice (measured in the form of Social Distance).

²² Y. Amir, “Contact Hypothesis on Ethnic Relations,” Psychological Bulletin, vol. 71, 1969, pp. 332-333.

²³ J. Yinger and G. Simpson, p. 118.

²⁴ Y. Amir, p. 334.

Contact, as used in this study, pertains to contacts that are made with foreign nationals in their respective countries. Despite the fact that contact can be made here in the Philippines with foreigners, the researcher believes that the probability of foreign nationals displaying less pretentious and more spontaneous attitudes and behavior are far greater in “their own turf”. (This is compared to if one were in an alien country that is governed by a different socio-cultural system.)

In addition, this study is limited with the use of contacts made by Filipino overseas contract workers. Contact with foreigners could also be made with Filipino tourists in their country of destination, however, the types of contacts made between the two are different. Tourists, in general, being visitors to their country, are greeted and treated more hospitably by their host nationals. Overseas workers, especially contract workers, rarely, if not don't, receive the same kind and level of treatment by their host nationals.

Finally, being the case that this study deals with contact made by Filipino OCWs with foreigners found beyond the boundaries of the Philippines, the concept of contact is used in this study in conjunction with the experience of working abroad. Since working abroad entails a direct, physical contact between Filipinos and foreigners, the latter is used to pertain to contact.

Ethnic Prejudice is used in this study rather than the more popular concept of racial prejudice. Whilst very similar in meaning, their differences lie in the reference to which they are made.²⁵

Racial prejudice, the more general concept, encompasses differentiation of persons based on the color of their skin and other characteristic physical appearances (size and shape of eyes, nose, etc.). It is used to refer to biases or beliefs about a person according to what race, i.e., Caucasoid (White), Negroid (Black), Mongoloid (Yellow), or Malayan (Brown), he or she belongs.

Ethnic prejudice, on the other hand, shuns away from these types of physical and color-meaning attributions. Instead, it embraces differentiation of persons based more on nationality and culture. To put it another way, ethnic prejudice is used to pertain to biases or beliefs about people according to what country they belong to and what culture they practice, regardless of race.

Being a relatively abstract term, the concept of **Social Distance** (used interchangeably with ethnic prejudice) is used in this study to put ethnic prejudice into more quantifiable, and therefore, more measurable terms. Defined by Dr. Emory S. Bogardus as being “the level of sympathetic understanding that exists between two person or between a person and a group”, social distance is a concept that is used to measure how intimately a person would allow him or herself to get associated with members of

²⁵ C. Felicidad & I. Panopio, General Sociology: Focus on the Philippines, (Ken, Incorporated: Quezon City, 1969), p. 236.

particular ethnic groups.²⁶ A small amount of social distance (social closeness), for example, implies a great deal of sympathetic understanding, and hence, less ethnic prejudice. On the flip side, a great deal of social distance (social farness) implies little or no sympathetic understanding, and therefore, greater ethnic prejudice.²⁷

In addition, social distance is used in this study to pertain to the behavioral component of attitudes, in this case, prejudicial attitudes. It is viewed that attitudes, apart from manifesting feelings (affective component) and beliefs (cognitive component), also display behavioral patterns or at least intentions to behave in certain ways.²⁸

VI. Methodology

A. Social Distance Scale Construction

Due to the relative unsuitability of the seven social situations used in the Bogardus Social Distance Scale to Filipino ways and ethnic prejudice, a new and adapted social distance scale was constructed by the researcher using the same technique used in the construction of the Bogardus Scale.²⁹

²⁶ E.S. Bogardus, "A Social Distance Scale," Sociology & Social Research, vol.17, 1933, p. 268.

²⁷ E.S. Bogardus, "Social Distance & its Implications," Sociology & Social Research, vol. 22, 1938, p. 462.

²⁸ R. Baron & D. Byrne, Social Psychology: Understanding Human Interaction, 5th ed., (Allyn & Bacon, Inc.: USA, 1987), p. 145.

²⁹ Exactly the same technique was used as that used by Emory Bogardus in the construction of his social distance scale (E. Bogardus, "A Social Distance Scale," Sociology & Social Research, vol. 17, 1933, pp. 265-271).

Fifty statements of social distance was first formulated (See Appendix B). Each statement represented various types of social situations or social relationships -- family, neighborhood, business, occupational, political, etc. -- existing in Filipino daily life. To remove any language barrier, statements were expressed in both Tagalog and English.

Fifty Filipino judges who have had the opportunity to go abroad for any purpose were invited to participate. Each judge, who worked independently, was instructed to objectively rate the statements according to the amount of social distance each represents. Application of any personal feelings was asked to be avoided in judging the statements.

Social distance was defined for each judge as the degree of sympathetic understanding that exists between two persons, specifically (for the purpose of this study), between a Filipino and a foreigner. To facilitate scaling, each judge was asked to distribute the statements -- typewritten on 1 X 4 inch cards -- into seven piles representing seven different degrees of social distance. The first pile represented social closeness or the least social distance. Each succeeding pile, thereafter, represented increasing degrees of social distance, with the last or seventh pile representing social farness or the greatest degree of social distance.

After all of the statements were placed into a pile, each judge was asked to study the cards in each pile and reclassify any which they thought could be rated more accurately. Although no rule was given on an even distribution, it was requested that each pile contained at least one statement. In cases wherein more than 25% of the total

statements were found or placed in one pile, it was concluded that sufficient discrimination was not practiced and the work of the judge was discarded.³⁰

The rating -- from one to seven -- given to each statement by each of the fifty judges was added and the arithmetic mean taken. Statements which had means equal to or closest to the values 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00 and 7.00 were selected and used to constitute the series of seven nearly equi-distant social distance situations in the scale.

B. Ethnic Group Representation on Scale

Nationalities that were listed on the constructed social distance scale were those that come from the top fifteen countries of landbased deployment as of the year 1994 (refer to Table 3). These nationalities were chosen by the researcher due to the following reasons: (1) Contemporary international relationships of Filipinos are now not only confined to the nationals that once colonized the Philippines. Filipinos, as stated in the introduction, have come into contact with various other nationals, as a consequence of labor outmigration, (2) five out of the seven major world groups -- Asia, Americas, Europe, Middle East, Trust Territories (excluded are Africa & Oceania) -- are represented by at least one of the top fifteen countries of deployment, (3) due to time constraints, the use of the top fifteen countries of deployment will ensure better chances of finding respondents who have worked in these countries (compared to if other countries to where a small number of OCWs go to are used), and (4) it would be very tedious on the part of the respondent if a larger number of nationalities were listed on the scale.

³⁰ Thurnstone & Chave, The Measurement of Attitude, (University of Chicago Press, 1929).

Table 3. Top Fifteen Countries in terms of Landbased Deployment (1994)

	Country	World Group	Total Deployed
1	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	Middle East	215,361
2	Hongkong	Asia	62,161
3	Japan	Asia	54,879
4	Taiwan	Asia	34,387
5	United Arab Emirates	Middle East	27,713
6	Malaysia	Asia	11,674
7	Kuwait	Middle East	11,486
8	Singapore	Asia	11,324
9	Brunei	Asia	9,731
10	Qatar	Middle East	8,811
11	Italy	Europe	7,421
12	United States of America	Americas	7,035
13	Libya	Middle East	6,908
14	Saipan	Trust Territories	6,888
15	Bahrain	Middle East	6,127

Source: Policies and Programs Division, Planning Branch of the Philippine Overseas Employment Agency.

C. Social Distance Scale/Survey Administration

In administering the scale, respondents were asked to indicate their social distance to the fifteen countries listed on Table 3.³¹ They were asked to do this by putting a check under any social distance situation(s) they felt they would be willing to do with the listed ethnic groups. Although no time constraint was given, respondents were asked to

³¹ In some cases, names of countries were used instead of ethnic group names. This was done to facilitate recall of nationalities which have ethnic group names totally, or even slightly, different from the names of their country. To illustrate, the country name 'Saipan' was used instead of their ethnic group name 'Chamorro'. The same was also done with ethnic groups belonging to Bahrain, Brunei and all other countries with which Filipinos are more familiar with the use of the country name, instead of the ethnic name, to denote nationality.

give only their first feeling reactions. Furthermore, respondents were asked to give their reactions to each nationality as a group, and not as individual members with whom they have had the best or worst encounter with.

Apart from the scale, the survey also included demographic data questions and a close-ended background question which asked what country(s), from those listed, have they been to for work (for Contact Group respondents only). In addition, before the survey was administered, screener questions were asked to determine the eligibility & the sample group -- Contact or No-Contact -- of the respondent.

D. Subjects

Two sample groups were used in this study to determine the effect of contact on social distance: Those who have gone abroad to work (in any of the fifteen countries listed on Table 3), but have not gone abroad to tour (called the Contact Group) and those who have never been abroad to work or tour (called the No-Contact Group). The Contact Group is composed of Filipino overseas contract workers (OCWs) while the No-Contact Group is composed of the locally-based general working public or, in other words, Filipinos working in the Philippines. The latter sample group, the No-Contact Group, was used to control for the effects of going and working abroad.

Stratified random sampling was used to obtain Contact Group subjects for the study. This sampling technique was implemented to give each of the fifteen nationalities listed on Table 3 a chance to be represented. Subjects for this group were found and surveyed at the Balik-Manggagawa Section of the Philippine Overseas Employment

Agency. On the other hand, simple random sampling of working Filipinos was used to obtain No-Contact group subjects for the study.

A total of 150 respondents was collected for each of the sample groups. Using the above-mentioned sampling technique for the Contact Group, ten respondents were surveyed for each of the fifteen countries listed on Table 3.

VII. Data Processing and Analysis

A. Computer Application

Data processing, both in the scale construction and actual administration, was done with the aid of the computer. Borland's Reflex™ (a database software application) was first used for data entry. After importing the raw data from Reflex™, social distance scores and other statistical computations and figures were accomplished using both Excel™ (a spreadsheet software application) and Microstat™ (a statistical software application).

B. Results of Social Distance Scale Construction

The seven almost equi-distant social distance situations or relationships derived from the rating of 50 judges are the following:

Table 4. The Seven Items on the Study's Social Distance Scale

Social Distance Situation	Scale Value
Would allow to <i>marry</i>	1
Would allow to go on a one-on-one <i>date</i> with	2
Would allow to occupy a <i>seat in the Philippine Government</i>	3
Would allow to have as a <i>co-worker with the same rank</i>	4
Would allow to become a <i>resident of the Philippines, but without Citizenship rights</i>	5
Would be <u>against</u> the setting up of a <i>business in the Philippines</i>	6
Would <u>not</u> allow to <i>enter the Philippines</i> as tourists or citizens.	7

C. Scoring of the Social Distance Scale

If a respondent chooses more than one social distance situation on the scale for a particular ethnic group, the scale value of the left-most column checked or the left-most social distance situation chosen is computed to be the social distance score given by the respondent for that particular ethnic group.³² In this light, the Total Mean Social Distance Score of a particular ethnic group given by a sample group is taken to be the sum of the values of the left-most column checked for the particular ethnic group divided by the total number of respondents (150 each for both Contact & No-Contact Groups). In the same

³² The left-most column checked is used to gauge a respondent's social distance or ethnic prejudice because the left-most column represents the closest or least social distance the respondent is willing to put him or herself with the ethnic group listed.

way, the Total Mean Social Distance Score of a respondent is taken to be the sum of the values of the left-most column checked for each ethnic group divided by the number of ethnic groups (15). Finally, the Grand Total Mean Social Distance Score of a sample group is taken to be the sum of the Total Mean Social Distance Scores of each respondent divided by the total number of respondents (150) or the sum of the Total Mean Social Distance Scores of each ethnic group divided by the total number of ethnic groups (15).

D. Social Distance Score Analysis

As mentioned, seven equi-distant social situations are given as choices in the scale. Social Distance scores ranging from 1.00 - 3.99 indicate social closeness, hence low social distance or little ethnic prejudice. Conversely, scores ranging from 5.00 - 7.00 indicate social farness, hence high social distance or great ethnic prejudice. Finally, a score of 4.00-4.99 indicates moderate social distance or ethnic prejudice.

E. Statistical Application & Analysis

t-Tests of Total Mean Social Distance Scores, including Grand Total Mean Social Distance Scores, of the Contact and No-Contact Groups for each nationality were performed to determine the significance of differences of the sample groups. In the same way, t-Tests were also executed to check the significance of differences between the Total Mean Social Distance Scores of each world region within each sample group, as well as, between sample groups. Finally, t-Tests were used to know the influence of the separate items of the social distance scale on the Total Mean Social Distance Scores of the nationalities.

In order to determine if the levels of prejudice for the individual nationalities were significantly different from each other, in terms of Total Mean Social Distance Scores, analysis of variance (ANOVA) were computed for. This was also done to determine levels of significance of prejudices for the nationalities as world regions (i.e., Asian or Middle East). Finally, ANOVA was calculated using the Total Mean Social Distance Scores of the respondents based on their demographic data.

Lastly, correlational tests were done to ascertain whether there were any significant association between number of countries gone to for work and social distance scores.

VIII. STUDY RESULTS

Table 1.
Significance of Differences in the
Total Mean Social Distance Scores of the Contact and No-Contact Groups
by Nationality

NATIONALITY	CONTACT GROUP N = 150		NO-CONTACT GROUP N = 150		SIGNIFICANCE OF DIFFERENCE		
	Mean	Stdev	Mean	Stdev	Difference	Critical Ratio (t)	$\alpha = (.05)$
American	3.21	1.73	3.14	1.86	0.07	0.34	n.s.
Bahrain	4.54	1.54	4.92	1.62	0.38	-2.08	
Bruneian	4.07	1.64	4.35	1.69	0.28	-1.46	n.s.
Hongkong Chinese	3.93	1.63	3.95	1.71	0.02	-0.10	n.s.
Italian	3.55	1.64	4.05	1.89	0.51	-2.45	
Japanese	3.67	1.69	4.11	1.92	0.45	-2.11	
Kuwaiti	4.74	1.63	4.92	1.54	0.18	-0.98	n.s.
Libyan	4.64	1.61	4.91	1.61	0.27	-1.45	n.s.
Malaysian	4.11	1.69	4.47	1.67	0.35	-1.86	n.s.
Qatari	4.53	1.53	5.05	1.61	0.53	-2.87*	
Saipan	4.12	1.48	4.60	1.58	0.48	-2.72*	
Saudi Arabian	4.62	1.56	4.99	1.62	0.37	-2.01	
Singaporean	4.33	1.85	4.88	1.78	0.55	-2.62*	
Taiwanese	4.16	1.65	4.44	1.65	0.28	-1.47	n.s.
U.A. Emirates	4.58	1.57	5.05	1.69	0.47	-2.50	
GRAND MEAN	4.19	1.24	4.52	1.24	0.34	-2.30	

* Significant at $\alpha = .01$

Table 1.

The Contact Group garnered a 4.19 Grand Total Mean Social Distance Score while the No-Contact Group received a much higher score of 4.52. t-Test computations of this two Grand Total Mean Social Distance Scores reveal a -2.30 t-Test figure which is

significant at the 95% level. The significant difference between the two scores proves that, on an overall level, those who have been abroad to work are less ethnically prejudiced than those who have never been abroad. However, both falling within the range of the social distance value of 4, both groups are just moderately prejudice (according to the coding system used in the study).

As for the individual nationalities, the Americans were the only nationality to receive a higher social distance score from those who have worked abroad (3.21 compared to 3.14). Nonetheless, the difference between the two scores for the Americans remain highly insignificant. Significance at the 95% level in Total Mean Social Distance Scores of the Contact and No-Contact samples is found in only five nationalities, namely, Bahrain nationals ($t = -2.08, \alpha = .05$), Italians ($t = -2.45, \alpha = .05$), Japanese ($t = -2.11, \alpha = .05$), Saudi Arabians ($t = -2.01, \alpha = .05$) and United Arab Emirates ($t = -2.50, \alpha = .05$). High significance, alternately, is found in only three nationalities, namely, Qataris ($t = -2.87, \alpha = .01$), Saipan nationals ($t = -2.72, \alpha = .01$), and Singaporeans ($t = -2.62, \alpha = .01$).

Table 2.
RANK ORDER OF NATIONALITIES
ACCORDING TO TOTAL MEAN SOCIAL DISTANCE SCORES

CONTACT GROUP N = 150			NO-CONTACT GROUP N = 150		
Rank #	NATIONALITY	Mean	Rank #	NATIONALITY	Mean
1	American	3.21	1	American	3.14
2	Italian	3.55	2	Hongkong Chinese	3.95
3	Japanese	3.67	3	Italian	4.05
4	Hongkong Chinese	3.93	4	Japanese	4.11
5	Bruneian	4.07	5	Bruneian	4.35
6	Malaysian	4.11	6	Taiwanese	4.44
7	Saipan	4.12	7	Malaysian	4.47
8	Taiwanese	4.16	8	Saipan	4.60
9	Singaporean	4.33	9	Singaporean	4.88
10	Qatari	4.53	10	Libyan	4.91
11	Bahrain	4.54	11	Kuwaiti	4.92
12	U.A. Emirates	4.58	12	Bahrain	4.92
13	Saudi Arabian	4.62	13	Saudi Arabian	4.99
14	Libyan	4.64	14	U.A. Emirates	5.05
15	Kuwaiti	4.74	15	Qatari	5.05

Table 2.

Like Table 1, Table 2 shows the various Total Mean Social Distance Scores of the fifteen nationalities used in the study. However, Table 2 ranks the nationalities based on the Total Mean Social Distance Score given to them by each of the sample groups. As can be seen, strikingly similar patterns are found in both the Contact and No-Contact Groups. First of all, the light-colored skin nationalities -- Americans and Italians -- are those that occupy the top positions of the ranks of both samples. Moreover, except for the 'intervention' of Saipan, nationalities are all clustered together according to

the world region they belong to. Apart from this pattern, the clustered Asian nationalities are found at the mid-section of both ranks, while the Middle Eastern nationalities are found at the lower ends.

An interesting contrast between the sample groups is the way the Middle East nationality groups are arranged. In the Contact Group, the Qataris are the most-favored Middle East nationals. However, they are the least-liked (along with the United Arab Emirates) in the No-Contact Group. On the other hand, the Libyans, which are the most-liked among the Middle East nationals in the No-Contact Group, are the second to the least-liked in the Contact Group.

As for the Asian World Group, only two particular patterns are found. First, the Hongkong Chinese and Japanese seem to be the two most preferred Asians of the Contact and No-Contact respondents. Second, the Bruneians and Singaporeans occupy the same rank order in the two samples.

Table 3a.
Analysis of Variance
Between Total Mean Social Distance Scores
of Nationalities by World Region
(Contact Group Only)

WORLD REGION	F_{TABULAR}	F_{COMPUTED}	$\alpha = (.05)$
Asian Nationalities	$F_{\text{TABULAR}}(5, 894) = 2.22$	2.70	
Middle East Nationalities	$F_{\text{TABULAR}}(5, 894) = 2.22$	0.37	n.s.
All Nationalities	$F_{\text{TABULAR}}(14, 2235) = 1.70$	11.48	

Table 3b.
Analysis of Variance
Between Total Mean Social Distance Scores
of Nationalities by World Region
(No-Contact Group Only)

WORLD REGION	F_{TABULAR}	F_{COMPUTED}	$\alpha = (.05)$
Asian Nationalities	$F_{\text{TABULAR}}(5, 894) = 2.22$	5.11	
Middle East Nationalities	$F_{\text{TABULAR}}(5, 894) = 2.22$	0.25	n.s.
All Nationalities	$F_{\text{TABULAR}}(14, 2235) = 1.70$	14.99	

Tables 3a. & 3b.

The differences in the Total Mean Social Distance Scores of the nationalities belonging to the Middle East World Region prove insignificant for both sample groups. Having a computed F-ratio of only 0.37 and 0.25, respectively, as against a tabular F of 2.22, Contact and No-Contact samples each possess largely similar levels of prejudice for the different Middle East nationalities.

Conversely, the two sample groups, separately, differed much in opinion regarding the individual nationalities of the Asian World Region. The computed F-ratio of 2.70 for the Contact Group manifests the relevantly different degrees of prejudice held by the sample for Asians. The computed F-ratio of 5.11 of the No-Contact Group, on the other hand, shows an almost double degree in difference of opinion for each Asian nationality, as compared to the Contact Group.

Looking at all of the fifteen nationalities, an extremely high significance of difference in Total Mean Social Distance Scores is drawn from the computations of ANOVA in both cases. The tabular F of 1.70 is greatly exceeded by the computed F of the Contact Group (11.48) and No-Contact Group (14.99). These results exhibit the fact that the Contact Group, as well as the No-Contact Group, differed substantially in their levels of prejudice for the individual nationalities used in the study.

Table 4a. Significance of Differences Between World Region Total Mean Social Distance Scores (Contact Group Only)						
WORLD REGION				Significance of Differences		
Asia		Middle East				
Mean	Stdev	Mean	Stdev	Difference	Critical Ratio (t)	$\alpha = (.05)$
4.05	1.69	4.61	1.57	-0.56	-2.97	

Table 4b. Significance of Differences Between World Region Total Mean Social Distance Scores (No-Contact Group Only)						
WORLD REGION				Significance of Differences		
Asia		Middle East				
Mean	Stdev	Mean	Stdev	Difference	Critical Ratio (t)	$\alpha = (.05)$
4.37	1.74	4.97	1.62	-0.60	-3.09	

Tables 4a & 4b.

Evidently, those who have gone abroad to work, as with those who have never been abroad, highly prefer nationalities of the Asian World Region over nationalities of the Middle East World Region ($t = -2.97, \alpha = .01$ and $t = -3.09, \alpha = .01$).

Table 5. Significance of Differences Between the Contact and No-Contact Group Total Mean Social Distance Scores of the Asian & Middle East World Regions							
WORLD REGION	CONTACT GROUP N = 150		NO-CONTACT GROUP N = 150		SIGNIFICANCE OF DIFFERENCE		
	Mean	Stdev	Mean	Stdev	Difference	Critical Ratio (t)	$\alpha = (.05)$
Asia	4.05	1.69	4.37	1.74	-0.32	-1.62	n.s.
Middle East	4.61	1.57	4.97	1.62	-0.37	-1.99	

Table 5.

When the Total Mean Social Distance Scores of the Asian World Region between samples are compared, an insignificant difference is unveiled by t-Test computations ($t = -1.62$). This means that Contact and No-Contact samples are relatively similar in their opinion over Asian nationals. On the other hand, a significant difference was discovered between the Total Mean Social Distance Scores of the Middle East Region ($t = -1.99$, $\alpha = .05$). On a substantial level, those who have gone abroad to work are better understanding of nationals belonging to the Middle East Region than those who have not transversed the boundaries of the Philippines.

Table 6.
Significance of Differences in Total Mean Social Distance Scores
by Nationality
According to Countries of Actual Contact
(Contact Group Only)

COUNTRY	YES			NO			SIGNIFICANCE OF DIFFERENCE	
	N	Mean	Stdev	N	Mean	Stdev	Critical Ratio (t)	$\alpha = (.05)$
United States	16	2.13	1.36	134	3.34	1.73	-3.26*	
Bahrain	12	4.17	1.34	138	4.57	1.55	-0.98	n.s.
Brunei	14	3.43	1.55	136	4.13	1.64	-1.60	n.s.
Hongkong	19	2.47	1.58	131	4.15	1.53	-4.35*	
Italy	14	2.14	1.41	136	3.69	1.60	-3.86*	
Japan	14	2.79	1.81	136	3.76	1.65	-1.92	n.s.
Kuwait	14	3.36	2.02	136	4.88	1.52	-2.74*	
Libya	14	4.36	1.74	136	4.67	1.60	-0.64	n.s.
Malaysia	23	2.83	1.50	127	4.35	1.62	-4.42*	
Qatar	12	3.25	2.01	138	4.64	1.43	-2.34	
Saipan	12	3.67	1.23	138	4.16	1.50	-1.30	n.s.
Saudi Arabian	27	4.59	1.62	123	4.63	1.55	-0.12	n.s.
Singapore	28	3.21	1.79	122	4.59	1.77	-3.69*	
Taiwan	14	3.36	1.69	136	4.24	1.63	-1.86	n.s.
U.A. Emirates	17	3.76	1.82	133	4.68	1.51	-2.00	

* Also significant at $\alpha = .01$

Note: Yes Group - Ss in the Contact Group who said that they have actually worked at the country.

No Group - Ss in the Contact Group who have not worked at the country listed, but have gone to other countries to work.

Tables 6 .

Similar to Table 1, opinions for only eight nationalities are significant when the Total Mean Social Distance Scores of those who have actually worked at a country are compared with those who have worked at other countries other than that being investigated.

However, half of these countries which are significantly divergent in the present comparison, are different from those in Table 1. Among those that are significantly different in Table 1 are Italy, Qatar, Singapore, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Japan, Saipan, and Saudi Arabia. In Table 6, Italy, Qatar, Singapore and the United Arab Emirates remained significant, but Bahrain, Japan, Saipan and Saudi Arabia became insignificant in the present calculations. The United States, Hongkong, Kuwait and Malaysia took the place of those which turned insignificant.

A probable reason behind the changes could be that the simple experience of going abroad does not alter a person's opinion concerning the latter four countries. It seems that a person must actually work at these countries to spark any relevant change in attitude. As for the four other countries which became insignificant and as for Brunei, Libya, and Taiwan which remained insignificant, this type of trend indicates that actually working in these countries do not make much of a difference in the creation of more positive attitudes.

Table 7.
Significance of Differences in Total Mean Social Distance Scores
by Nationality
According to Countries of Actual Contact
(Contact 'Yes' Group & Total No-Contact Group)

COUNTRY	CONTACT 'YES' GROUP			NO-CONTACT GROUP N = 150		SIGNIFICANCE OF DIFFERENCE	
	N	Mean	Stdev	Mean	Stdev	Critical Ratio (t)	$\alpha =$ (.05)
United States	16	2.13	1.36	3.14	1.86	-2.71*	
Bahrain	12	4.17	1.34	4.92	1.62	-1.83	n.s.
Brunei	14	3.43	1.55	4.35	1.69	-2.11	
Hongkong	19	2.47	1.58	3.95	1.71	-3.81*	
Italy	14	2.14	1.41	4.05	1.89	-4.69*	
Japan	14	2.79	1.81	4.11	1.92	-2.60*	
Kuwait	14	3.36	2.02	4.92	1.54	-2.81*	
Libya	14	4.36	1.74	4.91	1.61	-1.14	n.s.
Malaysia	23	2.83	1.50	4.47	1.67	-4.81*	
Qatar	12	3.25	2.01	5.05	1.61	-3.03*	
Saipan	12	3.67	1.23	4.60	1.58	-2.46	
Saudi Arabian	27	4.59	1.62	4.99	1.62	-1.18	n.s.
Singapore	28	3.21	1.79	4.88	1.78	-4.54*	
Taiwan	14	3.36	1.69	4.44	1.65	-2.29	
U.A. Emirates	17	3.76	1.82	5.05	1.69	-2.79*	

* Also significant at $\alpha = .01$

Note: Contact 'Yes' Group - Ss in the Contact Group who said that they have actually worked at the country.
 No-Contact Group - Those who have never been abroad (All Ss).

Table 7.

Comparing the samples from the Contact Group who have actually worked at the country listed with the samples of the No-Contact Group, it is not surprising to find that opinions for more countries, this time, are relevantly different in favor of the Contact

Hypothesis. The results of the t-Tests computations in Table 7, although not totally consistent, manifest the great difference actual contact, or more specifically, actually working in a country, makes in improving attitudes. For the countries that stayed insignificant -- Bahrain, Libya, and Saudi Arabia -- even after comparisons were made with those who have never been abroad, another and stronger factor could be the reason behind why those who have been in these countries keep the same level prejudice as those who have never been there.

Table 8. CORRELATIONAL TEST OF # OF COUNTRIES GONE TO FOR WORK & TOTAL MEAN SOCIAL DISTANCE SCORE (Contact Group Only)		
Sample Size	# of Countries Gone to for Work	Mean Social Distance Score
82	1	4.35
39	2	4.07
8	3	4.51
14	4	3.95
2	5	1.54
3	6	3.89
1	7	1.67
1	8	1.40
CORRELATION (r)		-0.79

Table 8.

Table 8 displays the correlational relationship between the number of countries a respondent has gone to for work and his/her Total Mean Social Distance Score. Having a -0.79 correlational figure, the two abovementioned factors are significantly correlated. In addition, the negative correlation proves that as the number of countries a person goes to for work increases, his or her Total Mean Social Distance Score or ethnic prejudice decreases.

Table 9.
Significance of Differences Between
Total Contact Group and Total No-Contact Group
on the Separate Items of the Social Distance Scale
Nationality Group: ALL NATIONALITY GROUPS (FOREIGNERS)

Social Distance Items:	CONTACT N = 150			NO-CONTACT N = 150			t
	%	Mean	Stdev	%	Mean	Stdev	
"Would allow to Marry"	5.33%	0.223	0.066	4.00%	0.1808	0.058	1.28
"Would go on a one-on-one Date with"	9.33%	0.391	0.116	5.33%	0.2411	0.066	3.87
"Would allow to occupy a seat in the Philippine Government"	17.33%	0.726	0.215	17.33%	0.7835	0.017	-1.35
"Would have as co-worker with the same rank"	42.00%	1.76	0.521	34.00%	1.5368	0.372	2.66
"Would allow to become a resident in the Philippines, but without Citizenship rights"	18.67%	0.782	0.231	28.67%	1.2957	0.174	-10.04
"Would be against the setting-up of a business in the Philippines"	6.67%	0.279	0.083	10.00%	0.452	0.215	-2.81
"Would not allow to Enter the Philippines either as tourists or citizens"	0.67%	0.028	0.008	0.67%	0.0301	0.339	-0.01
GRAND TOTAL MEAN SOCIAL DISTANCE SCORE	100%	4.19	1.24	100%	4.52	1.24	-2.30

Table 9.

Looking at the separate items for all foreigners alike, regardless of nationality, it can be seen that four items on the social distance scale largely contributed to the significant difference between the Grand Total Mean Social Distance Scores of the Contact and No-Contact Groups. These include the items on dating ($t = 3.87$, $\alpha = .01$), having as co-worker with the same rank ($t = 2.66$, $\alpha = .01$), allowing to become Philippine residents, but without citizenship rights ($t = -10.04$, $\alpha = .01$), and being against the setting-up of a business in the Philippines ($t = -2.81$, $\alpha = .01$). The first and, especially, third mentioned item, however, contributed the most in lowering the Contact Group Grand Total Mean Social Distance Score. Having significantly more samples preferring to date a foreigner and having significantly less indicating their willingness to have a foreigner live in the Philippines, but without citizenship rights, the Grand Total Mean Social Distance Score of those who have worked abroad was significantly brought down.

Table 10.
Significance of Differences Between
Total Contact Group and Total No-Contact Group
on the Separate Items of the Social Distance Scale
Nationality Group: Americans

Social Distance Items:	CONTACT N = 150			NO-CONTACT N = 150			t
	%	Mean	Stdev	%	Mean	Stdev	
"Would allow to Marry"	25.33%	0.813	0.438	31.33%	0.9839	0.583	-1.54
"Would go on a one-on-one Date with"	16.00%	0.514	0.277	12.67%	0.3977	0.236	1.48
"Would allow to occupy a seat in the Philippine Government"	4.67%	0.15	0.081	8.00%	0.2512	0.149	-1.92
"Would have as co-worker with the same rank"	32.00%	1.027	0.554	21.33%	0.6699	0.397	3.36
"Would allow to become a resident in the Philippines, but without Citizenship rights"	14.00%	0.449	0.242	15.33%	0.4815	0.285	-0.40
"Would be against the setting-up of a business in the Philippines"	4.67%	0.15	0.081	8.00%	0.2512	0.149	-1.92
"Would not allow to Enter the Philippines either as tourists or citizens"	3.33%	0.107	0.058	3.33%	0.1047	0.062	0.06
TOTAL MEAN SOCIAL DISTANCE SCORE	100%	3.21	1.73	100%	3.14	1.86	0.34

Table 10.

As mentioned earlier, the Americans are the only ethnic group used in the study that gained a higher social distance score from the Contact Group respondents. This is contributed to the fact that an almost significantly greater percentage of samples from the No-Contact Group, compared to the Contact Group, indicated their desire to marry an American ($t = -1.54$) and allow this national group to be involved in Philippine Government ($t = -1.92$). Moreover, although relatively less Contact Group respondents were willing to ban the Americans from putting up a business in the Philippines ($t = -1.92$), this was proportionally counteracted by those in the sample who were against allowing them to occupy a seat in the Philippine Government ($t = -1.92$).

In addition, the highly insignificant difference in Total Mean Social Distance Scores was caused by having only one significantly different item on the scale -- "Would have as co-worker with the same rank" ($t = 3.36$, $\alpha = .01$). Although highly significant, this item was not enough to merit a significant difference in the ethnic group's Total Mean Social Distance Score.

Table 11.
Significance of Differences Between
Total Contact Group and Total No-Contact Group
on the Separate Items of the Social Distance Scale
Nationality Group: Bahrain

Social Distance Items:	CONTACT N = 150			NO-CONTACT N = 150			t
	%	Mean	Stdev	%	Mean	Stdev	
"Would allow to Marry"	5.33%	0.242	0.082	3.33%	0.164	0.054	2.07
"Would go on a one-on-one Date with"	6.67%	0.303	0.103	8.00%	0.3936	0.13	-1.84
"Would allow to occupy a seat in the Philippine Government"	2.00%	0.091	0.031	1.33%	0.0656	0.022	1.08
"Would have as co-worker with the same rank"	39.33%	1.786	0.606	28.67%	1.4104	0.464	3.54
"Would allow to become a resident in the Philippines, but without Citizenship rights"	20.00%	0.908	0.308	19.33%	0.9512	0.313	-0.53
"Would be against the setting-up of a business in the Philippines"	14.67%	0.666	0.226	18.00%	0.8856	0.292	-2.97
"Would not allow to Enter the Philippines either as tourists or citizens"	12.00%	0.545	0.185	21.33%	1.0495	0.346	-6.73
TOTAL MEAN SOCIAL DISTANCE SCORE	100%	4.54	1.54	100%	4.92	1.62	-2.08

Table 11.

Significant differences among four individual items for Bahrain nationals led to the significance of difference in the Total Mean Social Distance Scores. These are "Would allow to marry" ($t = 2.07, \alpha = .05$), "Would have as a co-worker with the same rank" ($t = 3.54, \alpha = .01$), "Would be against the setting-up of a business in the Philippines" ($t = -2.97, \alpha = .01$) and "Would not allow to enter the Philippines either as citizens or tourists" ($t = -6.73, \alpha = .01$).

Table 12.
Significance of Differences Between
Total Contact Group and Total No-Contact Group
on the Separate Items of the Social Distance Scale
Nationality Group: Bruneians

Social Distance Items:	CONTACT N = 150			NO-CONTACT N = 150			t
	%	Mean	Stdev	%	Mean	Stdev	
"Would allow to Marry"	10.67%	0.434	0.175	8.00%	0.348	0.135	1.47
"Would go on a one-on-one Date with"	9.33%	0.38	0.153	10.00%	0.435	0.169	-0.92
"Would allow to occupy a seat in the Philippine Government"	4.67%	0.19	0.077	2.00%	0.087	0.034	2.95
"Would have as co-worker with the same rank"	40.00%	1.628	0.656	36.00%	1.566	0.608	0.52
"Would allow to become a resident in the Philippines, but without Citizenship rights"	15.33%	0.624	0.251	20.67%	0.899	0.349	-3.36
"Would be against the setting-up of a business in the Philippines"	13.33%	0.543	0.219	10.00%	0.435	0.169	1.64
"Would not allow to Enter the Philippines either as tourists or citizens"	6.67%	0.271	0.109	13.33%	0.58	0.225	-5.05
TOTAL MEAN SOCIAL DISTANCE SCORE	100%	4.07	1.64	100%	4.35	1.69	-1.46

Table 12.

Just as with the Libyans ($t = 0.35$) and the Taiwanese ($t = 0.16$), the large insignificance of the item "Would have as co-worker with the same rank" ($t = 0.52$), countervailed the production of a significant difference in the Total Mean Scores of the sample groups. To add, the opposite responses to and the counteracting of the items on dating ($t = -0.92$) and setting up a business in the Philippines ($t = 1.64$) also served to reduce the difference between the Total Scores.

Table 13.
Significance of Differences Between
Total Contact Group and Total No-Contact Group
on the Separate Items of the Social Distance Scale
Nationality Group: Hongkong Chinese

Social Distance Items:	CONTACT N = 150			NO-CONTACT N = 150			t
	%	Mean	Stdev	%	Mean	Stdev	
"Would allow to Marry"	12.00%	0.472	0.272	12.67%	0.5003	0.217	-0.35
"Would go on a one-on-one Date with"	10.00%	0.393	0.196	12.67%	0.5003	0.217	-1.51
"Would allow to occupy a seat in the Philippine Government"	6.00%	0.236	0.109	3.33%	0.1317	0.057	2.35
"Would have as co-worker with the same rank"	41.33%	1.624	0.565	32.67%	1.2903	0.559	3.11
"Would allow to become a resident in the Philippines, but without Citizenship rights"	9.33%	0.367	0.261	22.67%	0.8953	0.388	-5.49
"Would be against the setting-up of a business in the Philippines"	18.00%	0.707	0.174	8.67%	0.3423	0.148	6.89
"Would not allow to Enter the Philippines either as tourists or citizens"	3.33%	0.131	0.054	7.33%	0.2897	0.125	-3.53
TOTAL MEAN SOCIAL DISTANCE SCORE	100%	3.93	1.63	100%	3.95	1.71	-0.10

Table 13.

Nonetheless differences in opinion for five out of the seven social distance situations are (highly) significant for Hongkong Chinese nationals, the Total Mean Social Distance Scores of the sample groups remain at very close range. One reason behind this is the opposite (in relation to the Contact Hypothesis) and almost identical distribution of responses for the top two items of the scale in both sample groups. Another is the offsetting of the responses for the set of items found at the upper, as well as, the lower end of the scale. To illustrate, responses towards willingness to marry ($t = -0.35$) and date ($t = -1.51$) were contradictingly greater for the No-Contact Group, yet responses towards willingness to allow a Hongkong Chinese to occupy a seat in the Philippine Government was significantly greater for the Contact samples ($t = 2.35$, $\alpha = .05$). If it had not been for the latter's significance, those who have worked abroad would be more prejudice. The same goes for the items at the other end of the scale. If it had not been for the significant difference of responses for items 5 and 7, then Contact Group samples would also be made more prejudiced of Hongkong Chinese nationals by the contradictingly greater response of the latter sample for item 6.

Table 14.
Significance of Differences Between
Total Contact Group and Total No-Contact Group
on the Separate Items of the Social Distance Scale
Nationality Group: Italians

Social Distance Items:	CONTACT N = 150			NO-CONTACT N = 150			t
	%	Mean	Stdev	%	Mean	Stdev	
"Would allow to Marry"	17.33%	0.615	0.284	14.00%	0.567	0.265	0.60
"Would go on a one-on-one Date with"	13.33%	0.473	0.219	14.67%	0.594	0.277	-1.57
"Would allow to occupy a seat in the Philippine Government"	6.00%	0.213	0.098	1.33%	0.054	0.025	4.26
"Would have as co-worker with the same rank"	38.00%	1.349	0.623	26.00%	1.053	0.491	2.60
"Would allow to become a resident in the Philippines, but without Citizenship rights"	14.67%	0.521	0.241	21.33%	0.864	0.403	-3.91
"Would be against the setting-up of a business in the Philippines"	7.33%	0.26	0.12	11.33%	0.459	0.214	-3.14
"Would not allow to Enter the Philippines either as tourists or citizens"	3.33%	0.118	0.055	11.33%	0.459	0.214	-5.93
TOTAL MEAN SOCIAL DISTANCE SCORE	100%	3.55	1.64	100%	4.05	1.89	-2.45

Table 14.

Contrasted to the Hongkong Chinese, the highly significant differences of five out the seven items on the scale contributed to the significantly higher Total Mean Social Distance Score of the Contact Group for the Italians. Unlike the responses for the Hongkong Chinese, more uniformity was found with responses for the last three items of the scale. In support of the Contact Hypothesis, those who have worked abroad were significantly less willing to ban the Italians from becoming Filipino citizens ($t = -3.91$, $\alpha = .01$), from putting-up a business in the Philippines ($t = -3.14$, $\alpha = .01$), or from entering the Philippines ($t = -5.93$, $\alpha = .01$).

Table 15.
Significance of Differences Between
Total Contact Group and Total No-Contact Group
on the Separate Items of the Social Distance Scale
Nationality Group: Japanese

Social Distance Items:	CONTACT N = 150			NO-CONTACT N = 150			t
	%	Mean	Stdev	%	Mean	Stdev	
"Would allow to Marry"	16.67%	0.612	0.282	12.67%	0.5206	0.243	1.15
"Would go on a one-on-one Date with"	12.00%	0.44	0.203	15.33%	0.6302	0.294	-2.44
"Would allow to occupy a seat in the Philippine Government"	6.67%	0.245	0.113	2.00%	0.0822	0.038	3.87
"Would have as co-worker with the same rank"	34.67%	1.272	0.586	27.33%	1.1234	0.525	1.29
"Would allow to become a resident in the Philippines, but without Citizenship rights"	16.00%	0.587	0.27	18.00%	0.7398	0.346	-1.77
"Would be against the setting-up of a business in the Philippines"	10.67%	0.391	0.18	10.00%	0.411	0.192	-0.29
"Would not allow to Enter the Philippines either as tourists or citizens"	3.33%	0.122	0.056	14.67%	0.6028	0.282	-7.38
TOTAL MEAN SOCIAL DISTANCE SCORE	100%	3.67	1.69	100%	4.11	1.92	-2.11

Table 15.

The highly significant differences in opinion over the item "Would allow to occupy a seat in the Philippine Government" ($t = 3.87$, $\alpha = .01$), and chiefly, "Would not allow to enter the Philippines either as tourists or citizens" ($t = -7.38$, $\alpha = .01$), consequently gave way to a significant difference in the Total Mean Social Distance Scores for the Japanese. Although the significant difference in the item "Would go on a one-on-one date with" was in favor of the No-Contact Group ($t = -2.44$, $\alpha = .05$), or in other words, there was a significantly greater number of responses for this item from the No-Contact Group, this was not enough to affect the Total Mean Social Distance Scores, as compared to the two aforementioned items.

Table 16.
Significance of Differences Between
Total Contact Group and Total No-Contact Group
on the Separate Items of the Social Distance Scale
Nationality Group: Kuwaitis

Social Distance Items:	CONTACT N = 150			NO-CONTACT N = 150			t
	%	Mean	Stdev	%	Mean	Stdev	
"Would allow to Marry"	4.67%	0.221	0.076	2.67%	0.1312	0.041	2.55
"Would go on a one-on-one Date with"	7.33%	0.348	0.12	6.00%	0.2952	0.092	1.11
"Would allow to occupy a seat in the Philippine Government"	2.00%	0.095	0.033	4.67%	0.2296	0.072	-4.08
"Would have as co-worker with the same rank"	34.67%	1.643	0.565	27.33%	1.3448	0.421	2.92
"Would allow to become a resident in the Philippines, but without Citizenship rights"	14.67%	0.695	0.239	20.00%	0.984	0.308	-3.81
"Would be against the setting-up of a business in the Philippines"	20.00%	0.948	0.326	21.33%	1.0496	0.329	-1.22
"Would not allow to Enter the Philippines either as tourists or citizens"	16.67%	0.79	0.272	18.00%	0.8856	0.277	-1.26
TOTAL MEAN SOCIAL DISTANCE SCORE	100%	4.74	1.63	100%	4.92	1.54	-0.98

Table 16.

The insignificant difference between the two Total Mean Social Distance Scores for the Kuwaitis is largely due to the highly significant difference, in favor of the No-Contact Group, of the item "Would allow to occupy a seat in the Philippine Government" ($t = -4.08$, $\alpha = .01$). Instead of contributing to a greater distance between the two Total Mean Scores, this item conversely served to decrease the gap between the two scores, and hence, contribute to an insignificant t-Test computation.

Table 17.
Significance of Differences Between
Total Contact Group and Total No-Contact Group
on the Separate Items of the Social Distance Scale
Nationality Group: Libyans

Social Distance Items:	CONTACT N = 150			NO-CONTACT N = 150			t
	%	Mean	Stdev	%	Mean	Stdev	
"Would allow to Marry"	4.00%	0.186	0.064	3.33%	0.1637	0.054	0.62
"Would go on a one-on-one Date with"	9.33%	0.433	0.15	6.67%	0.3273	0.107	2.01
"Would allow to occupy a seat in the Philippine Government"	2.67%	0.124	0.043	2.00%	0.0982	0.032	0.90
"Would have as co-worker with the same rank:"	34.67%	1.609	0.558	32.00%	1.5712	0.515	0.35
"Would allow to become a resident in the Philippines, but without Citizenship rights"	15.33%	0.711	0.247	16.67%	0.8183	0.268	-1.44
"Would be against the setting-up of a business in the Philippines"	20.00%	0.928	0.322	18.00%	0.8838	0.29	0.55
"Would not allow to Enter the Philippines either as tourists or citizens"	14.00%	0.65	0.225	21.33%	1.0475	0.343	-5.09
TOTAL MEAN SOCIAL DISTANCE SCORE	100%	4.64	1.61	100%	4.91	1.61	-1.45

Table 17.

Although the significance of difference of opinion of the sample groups concerning the item "Would not allow to enter the Philippines either as tourists or citizens" ($t = -5.09$, $\alpha = .01$) is large, this was not enough to affect the Total Mean Social Distance Scores. Even with the help of the item "Would go on a one-on-one date with" ($t = 2.01$, $\alpha = .05$), which was, likewise, significant, an insignificant difference was still arrived at between the Total Mean Scores of the sample groups. A reason behind this is the nearly parallel distribution of the responses in both samples for the other remaining items.

Table 18.
Significance of Differences Between
Total Contact Group and Total No-Contact Group
on the Separate Items of the Social Distance Scale
Nationality Group: Malaysians

Social Distance Items:	CONTACT N = 150			NO-CONTACT N = 150			t
	%	Mean	Stdev	%	Mean	Stdev	
"Would allow to Marry"	11.33%	0.466	0.192	6.00%	0.2682	0.1	3.45
"Would go on a one-on-one Date with"	9.33%	0.384	0.158	11.33%	0.5066	0.189	-1.97
"Would allow to occupy a seat in the Philippine Government"	2.67%	0.11	0.045	2.00%	0.0894	0.033	0.68
"Would have as co-worker with the same rank"	40.00%	1.644	0.676	31.33%	1.4006	0.523	2.10
"Would allow to become a resident in the Philippines, but without Citizenship rights"	14.67%	0.603	0.248	22.67%	1.0132	0.379	-4.90
"Would be against the setting-up of a business in the Philippines"	14.00%	0.575	0.237	13.33%	0.596	0.223	-0.29
"Would not allow to Enter the Philippines either as tourists or citizens"	8.00%	0.329	0.135	13.33%	0.596	0.223	-4.22
TOTAL MEAN SOCIAL DISTANCE SCORE	100%	4.11	1.69	100%	4.47	1.67	-1.86

Table 18.

Looking at the table, it would seem that a significant difference would be found between the Total Mean Social Distance Scores. However, this was missed by just a few points ($t = -1.86$). Despite the fact that five items were significantly different between the sample groups for the Malaysians, not all worked positively in bringing about a significant difference in the Total Scores. The item "Would go on a one-on-one date with" ($t = -1.97$, $\alpha = .05$), though significant at the 95% level, was significant in favor of the No-Contact Group. As a result, instead of contributing to an increase and decrease in the Total Scores of the No-Contact and Contact Groups, respectively, and a concomitant, Total Score significance, the opposite occurred.

Table 19.
Significance of Differences Between
Total Contact Group and Total No-Contact Group
on the Separate Items of the Social Distance Scale
Nationality Group: Qataris

Social Distance Items:	CONTACT N = 150			NO-CONTACT N = 150			t
	%	Mean	Stdev	%	Mean	Stdev	
"Would allow to Marry"	6.00%	0.272	0.092	4.00%	0.202	0.064	1.73
"Would go on a one-on-one Date with"	5.33%	0.242	0.082	4.67%	0.2357	0.075	0.15
"Would allow to occupy a seat in the Philippine Government"	4.67%	0.211	0.071	1.33%	0.0673	0.021	4.65
"Would have as co-worker with the same rank"	36.00%	1.631	0.551	29.33%	1.4813	0.472	1.45
"Would allow to become a resident in the Philippines, but without Citizenship rights"	18.67%	0.846	0.286	18.67%	0.9427	0.301	-1.24
"Would be against the setting-up of a business in the Philippines"	20.67%	0.936	0.316	16.67%	0.8417	0.268	1.21
"Would not allow to Enter the Philippines either as tourists or citizens"	8.67%	0.393	0.133	25.33%	1.2793	0.408	-11.71
TOTAL MEAN SOCIAL DISTANCE SCORE	100%	4.53	1.53	100%	5.05	1.61	-2.87

Table 19.

Respondents in the two sample groups substantially differed in only two separate items for the Qataris -- "Would allow to occupy a seat in the Philippine Government" ($t = 4.65$, $\alpha = .01$) and "Would not allow to enter the Philippines either as tourists or citizens" ($t = -11.71$, $\alpha = .01$). Nevertheless, both, especially the latter item, were significant enough to bring about the highest significant difference in the Total Mean Social Distance Scores among the fifteen nationalities ($t = -2.87$, $\alpha = .01$).

Table 20.
Significance of Differences Between
Total Contact Group and Total No-Contact Group
on the Separate Items of the Social Distance Scale
Nationality Group: Saipan

Social Distance Items:	CONTACT N = 150			NO-CONTACT N = 150			t
	%	Mean	Stdev	%	Mean	Stdev	
"Would allow to Marry"	7.33%	0.302	0.109	4.67%	0.2147	0.074	2.03
"Would go on a one-on-one Date with"	8.67%	0.357	0.128	8.00%	0.368	0.126	-0.21
"Would allow to occupy a seat in the Philippine Government"	4.67%	0.192	0.069	2.67%	0.1227	0.042	2.07
"Would have as co-worker with the same rank"	45.33%	1.868	0.671	34.67%	1.5947	0.548	2.45
"Would allow to become a resident in the Philippines, but without Citizenship rights"	18.67%	0.769	0.276	22.67%	1.0427	0.358	-3.39
"Would be against the setting-up of a business in the Philippines"	8.67%	0.357	0.128	12.00%	0.552	0.19	-3.41
"Would not allow to Enter the Philippines either as tourists or citizens"	6.67%	0.275	0.099	15.33%	0.7053	0.242	-7.25
TOTAL MEAN SOCIAL DISTANCE SCORE	100%	4.12	1.48	100%	4.60	1.58	-2.72

Table 20.

Out of the fifteen nationality groups, Saipan nationals garnered the second to the highest difference in Total Mean Social Distance Scores ($t = -2.72$, $\alpha = .01$) -- next to the Qataris ($t = -2.87$, $\alpha = .01$) -- from the Contact and No-Contact Groups. This is largely due to the fact that only one item received an insignificant t-Test computation. Furthermore, all of the six items, which were significantly different, contributed positively to the lowering of the Total Mean Social Distance Score of the Contact Group, and conversely, to the heightening of the Total Mean Score of the No-Contact Group.

Table 21.
Significance of Differences Between
Total Contact Group and Total No-Contact Group
on the Separate Items of the Social Distance Scale
Nationality Group: Saudi Arabians

Social Distance Items:	CONTACT N = 150			NO-CONTACT N = 150			t
	%	Mean	Stdev	%	Mean	Stdev	
"Would allow to Marry"	4.00%	0.185	0.062	5.33%	0.2661	0.086	-2.04
"Would go on a one-on-one Date with"	6.00%	0.277	0.094	4.00%	0.1996	0.065	1.90
"Would allow to occupy a seat in the Philippine Government"	4.67%	0.216	0.073	0.67%	0.0333	0.011	6.17
"Would have as co-worker with the same rank"	40.67%	1.879	0.634	30.67%	1.5303	0.497	3.19
"Would allow to become a resident in the Philippines, but without Citizenship rights"	14.67%	0.678	0.229	16.00%	0.7984	0.259	-1.68
"Would be against the setting-up of a business in the Philippines"	14.00%	0.647	0.218	22.00%	1.0978	0.356	-5.76
"Would not allow to Enter the Philippines either as tourists or citizens"	16.00%	0.739	0.25	21.33%	1.0645	0.346	-4.09
TOTAL MEAN SOCIAL DISTANCE SCORE	100%	4.62	1.56	100%	4.99	1.62	-2.01

Table 21.

The significant difference in Total Mean Social Distance Scores for the Saudi Arabians is caused by the highly significant difference of the items that are in favor of the Contact Group. Although the significant difference of item one "Would allow to marry" favored the No-Contact Group ($t = -2.04$, $\alpha = .05$), this was "neutralized" by the other items on the scale, particularly the significant ones, which were all in favor of the Contact Group.

Table 21.
Significance of Differences Between
Total Contact Group and Total No-Contact Group
on the Separate Items of the Social Distance Scale
Nationality Group: Saudi Arabians

Social Distance Items:	CONTACT N = 150			NO-CONTACT N = 150			t
	%	Mean	Stdev	%	Mean	Stdev	
"Would allow to Marry"	4.00%	0.185	0.062	5.33%	0.2661	0.086	-2.04
"Would go on a one-on-one Date with"	6.00%	0.277	0.094	4.00%	0.1996	0.065	1.90
"Would allow to occupy a seat in the Philippine Government"	4.67%	0.216	0.073	0.67%	0.0333	0.011	6.17
"Would have as co-worker with the same rank"	40.67%	1.879	0.634	30.67%	1.5303	0.497	3.19
"Would allow to become a resident in the Philippines, but without Citizenship rights"	14.67%	0.678	0.229	16.00%	0.7984	0.259	-1.68
"Would be against the setting-up of a business in the Philippines"	14.00%	0.647	0.218	22.00%	1.0978	0.356	-5.76
"Would not allow to Enter the Philippines either as tourists or citizens"	16.00%	0.739	0.25	21.33%	1.0645	0.346	-4.09
TOTAL MEAN SOCIAL DISTANCE SCORE	100%	4.62	1.56	100%	4.99	1.62	-2.01

Table 21.

The significant difference in Total Mean Social Distance Scores for the Saudi Arabians is caused by the highly significant difference of the items that are in favor of the Contact Group. Although the significant difference of item one "Would allow to marry" favored the No-Contact Group ($t = -2.04$, $\alpha = .05$), this was "neutralized" by the other items on the scale, particularly the significant ones, which were all in favor of the Contact Group.

Table 22.
Significance of Differences Between
Total Contact Group and Total No-Contact Group
on the Separate Items of the Social Distance Scale
Nationality Group: Singaporeans

Social Distance Items:	CONTACT N = 150			NO-CONTACT N = 150			t
	%	Mean	Stdev	%	Mean	Stdev	
"Would allow to Marry"	10.00%	0.433	0.185	4.67%	0.2277	0.083	3.59
"Would go on a one-on-one Date with"	10.00%	0.433	0.185	10.00%	0.488	0.178	-0.83
"Would allow to occupy a seat in the Philippine Government"	7.33%	0.318	0.136	3.33%	0.1627	0.059	3.18
"Would have as co-worker with the same rank"	28.00%	1.212	0.518	24.67%	1.2037	0.439	0.08
"Would allow to become a resident in the Philippines, but without Citizenship rights"	13.33%	0.577	0.247	12.00%	0.5856	0.214	-0.11
"Would be against the setting-up of a business in the Philippines"	16.67%	0.722	0.308	22.67%	1.1061	0.403	-4.15
"Would not allow to Enter the Philippines either as tourists or citizens"	14.67%	0.635	0.271	22.67%	1.1061	0.403	-5.22
TOTAL MEAN SOCIAL DISTANCE SCORE	100%	4.33	1.85	100%	4.88	1.78	-2.62

Table 22.

The fact that respondents in the Contact and No-Contact Groups substantially and positively differed at the 99% level with the items at the extreme ends of the scale -- "Would allow to marry" ($t = 3.59$, $\alpha = .01$) and "Would not allow to enter the Philippines either as tourists or citizens" ($t = -5.22$, $\alpha = .01$) -- as well as with items 3 and 6, a highly significant difference in Total Mean Social Distance Scores was also produced.

Table 23.
Significance of Differences Between
Total Contact Group and Total No-Contact Group
on the Separate Items of the Social Distance Scale
Nationality Group: Taiwanese

Social Distance Items:	CONTACT N = 150			NO-CONTACT N = 150			t
	%	Mean	Stdev	%	Mean	Stdev	
"Would allow to Marry"	10.00%	0.416	0.165	6.67%	0.296	0.11	2.18
"Would go on a one-on-one Date with"	9.33%	0.388	0.154	8.67%	0.3848	0.143	0.06
"Would allow to occupy a seat in the Philippine Government"	4.67%	0.194	0.077	4.67%	0.2072	0.077	-0.32
"Would have as co-worker with the same rank"	36.00%	1.498	0.594	33.33%	1.48	0.55	0.16
"Would allow to become a resident in the Philippines, but without Citizenship rights"	17.33%	0.721	0.286	20.67%	0.9176	0.341	-2.37
"Would be against the setting-up of a business in the Philippines"	16.00%	0.666	0.264	12.67%	0.5624	0.209	1.43
"Would not allow to Enter the Philippines either as tourists or citizens"	6.67%	0.277	0.11	13.33%	0.592	0.22	-5.22
TOTAL MEAN SOCIAL DISTANCE SCORE	100%	4.16	1.65	100%	4.44	1.65	-1.47

Table 23.

The highly insignificant differences of certain items on the scale for the Taiwanese affected the Total Mean Social Distance Scores of the sample group in a sizable way. In spite of the significant differences of the items regarding marriage ($t = 2.18$, $\alpha = .05$) and citizenship rights ($t = -2.37$, $\alpha = .05$), and the highly significant difference of the item regarding entry into the Philippines ($t = -5.22$, $\alpha = .01$), these were pertinently counteracted by the items on dating ($t = .06$), allowing to become a Philippine Government official ($t = -0.32$) and allowing to become an equally ranked co-worker ($t = 0.16$).

Table 24.
Significance of Differences Between
Total Contact Group and Total No-Contact Group
on the Separate Items of the Social Distance Scale
Nationality Group: United Arab Emirates

Social Distance Items:	CONTACT N = 150			NO-CONTACT N = 150			t
	%	Mean	Stdev	%	Mean	Stdev	
"Would allow to Marry"	4.67%	0.214	0.073	4.67%	0.2357	0.079	-0.54
"Would go on a one-on-one Date with"	6.67%	0.305	0.105	5.33%	0.2693	0.09	0.78
"Would allow to occupy a seat in the Philippine Government"	4.67%	0.214	0.073	1.33%	0.0673	0.023	4.58
"Would have as co-worker with the same rank"	37.33%	1.71	0.586	30.00%	1.515	0.507	1.79
"Would allow to become a resident in the Philippines, but without Citizenship rights"	17.33%	0.794	0.272	14.00%	0.707	0.237	1.17
"Would be against the setting-up of a business in the Philippines"	15.33%	0.702	0.241	17.33%	0.8753	0.293	-2.27
"Would not allow to Enter the Philippines either as tourists or citizens"	14.00%	0.641	0.22	27.33%	1.3803	0.462	-8.53
TOTAL MEAN SOCIAL DISTANCE SCORE	100%	4.58	1.57	100%	5.05	1.69	-2.50

Table 24.

The significant difference in the Total Mean Scores of the Contact and No-Contact Groups for the Emirates is a result of the significant difference of the item "Would be against the setting-up of a business in the Philippines" ($t = -2.27$, $\alpha = .05$), and mainly, the highly significant difference of the items "Would have occupy a seat in the Philippine Government" ($t = 4.58$, $\alpha = .01$) and "Would not allow to enter the Philippines either as tourists or citizens" ($t = -8.53$, $\alpha = .01$). In addition, though not significant, the item "Would have as co-worker with same rank" ($t = 1.79$) could be said to have a slight contribution to the difference in the Total Scores since it almost reached significance at the 95% level.

Chart 1.
Percent Response By Nationality
 Social Distance Situation: "Would allow to Marry"

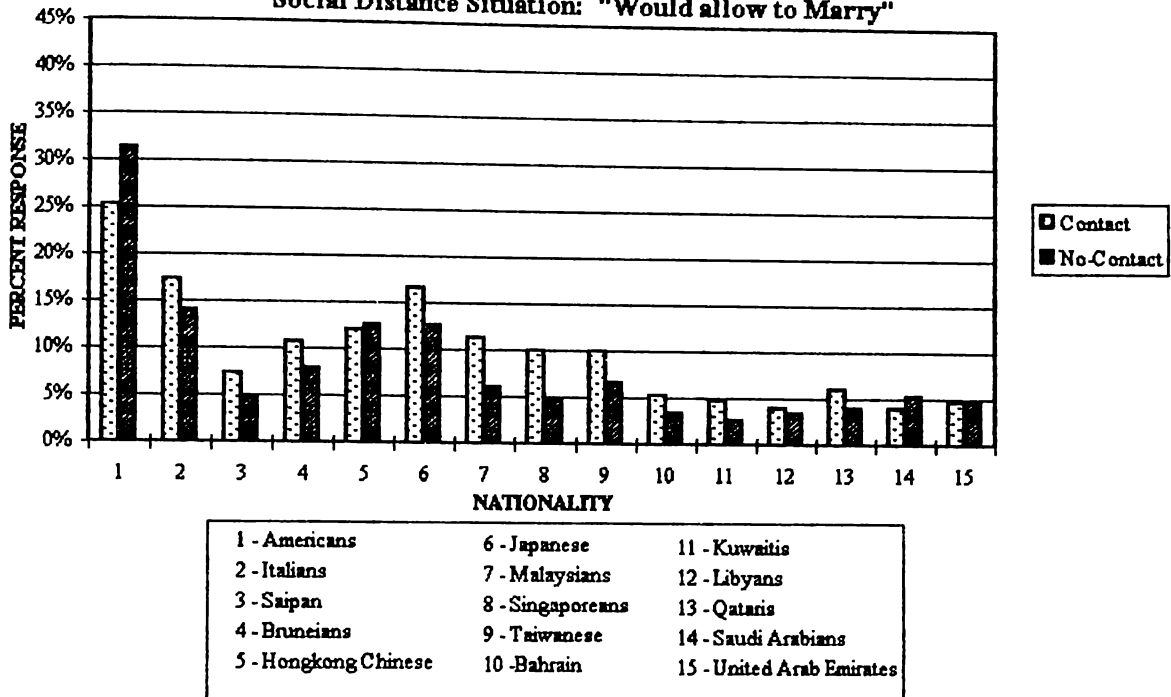


Chart 2.
Percent Response By Nationality
 Social Distance Situation: "Would go on a one-one-one Date with"

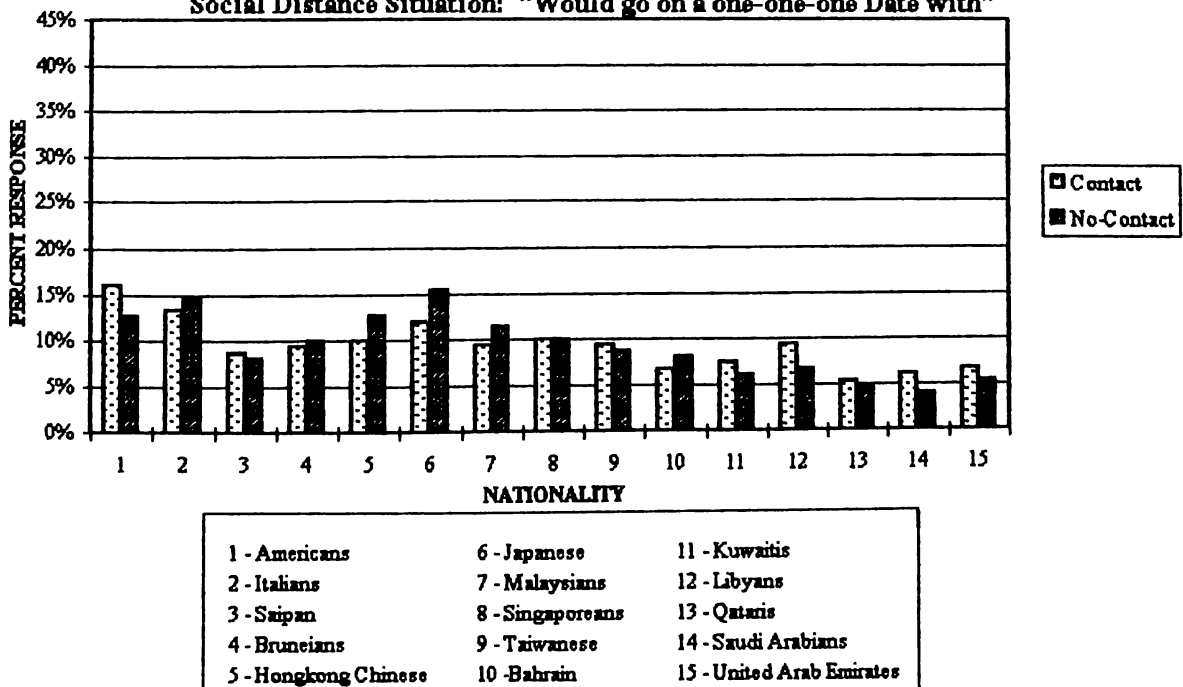
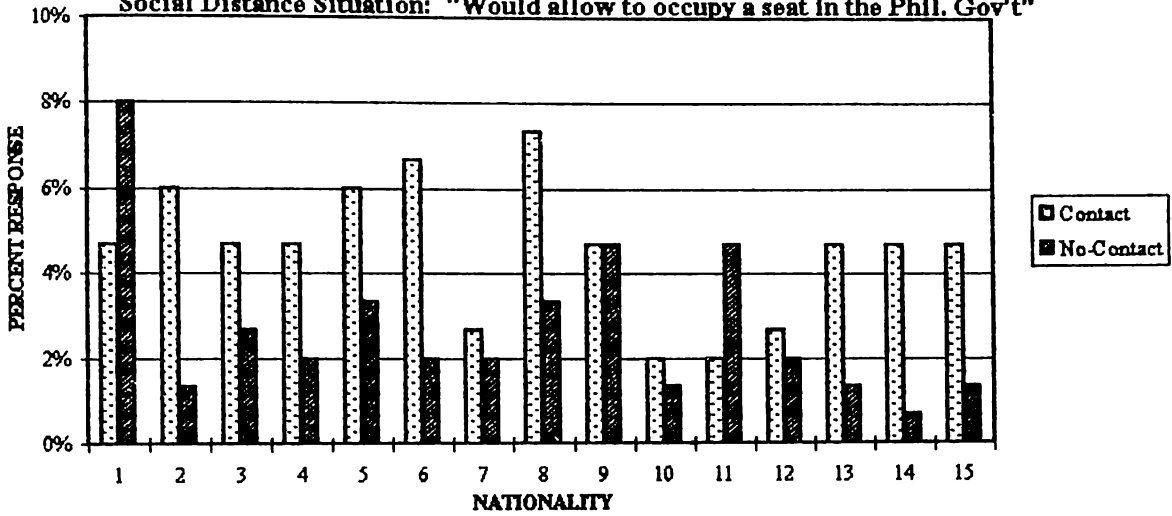


Chart 3.

Percent Response By Nationality

Social Distance Situation: "Would allow to occupy a seat in the Phil. Gov't"

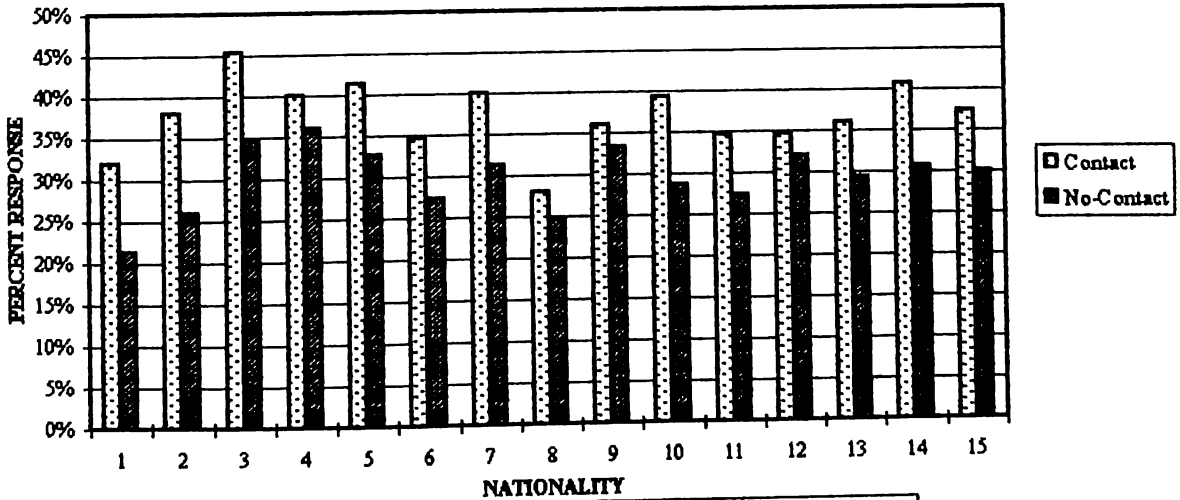


- | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 - Americans | 6 - Japanese | 11 - Kuwaitis |
| 2 - Italians | 7 - Malaysians | 12 - Libyans |
| 3 - Saipan | 8 - Singaporeans | 13 - Qataris |
| 4 - Bruneians | 9 - Taiwanese | 14 - Saudi Arabians |
| 5 - Hongkong Chinese | 10 - Bahrain | 15 - United Arab Emirates |

Chart 4.

Percent Response By Nationality

Social Distance Situation: "Would have as a Co-worker with the same rank"



- | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 - Americans | 6 - Japanese | 11 - Kuwaitis |
| 2 - Italians | 7 - Malaysians | 12 - Libyans |
| 3 - Saipan | 8 - Singaporeans | 13 - Qataris |
| 4 - Bruneians | 9 - Taiwanese | 14 - Saudi Arabians |
| 5 - Hongkong Chinese | 10 - Bahrain | 15 - United Arab Emirates |

Chart 5.
Percent Response By Nationality
 Social Distance Situation: "Would allow to become a Resident of the Philippines, but without Citizenship Rights"

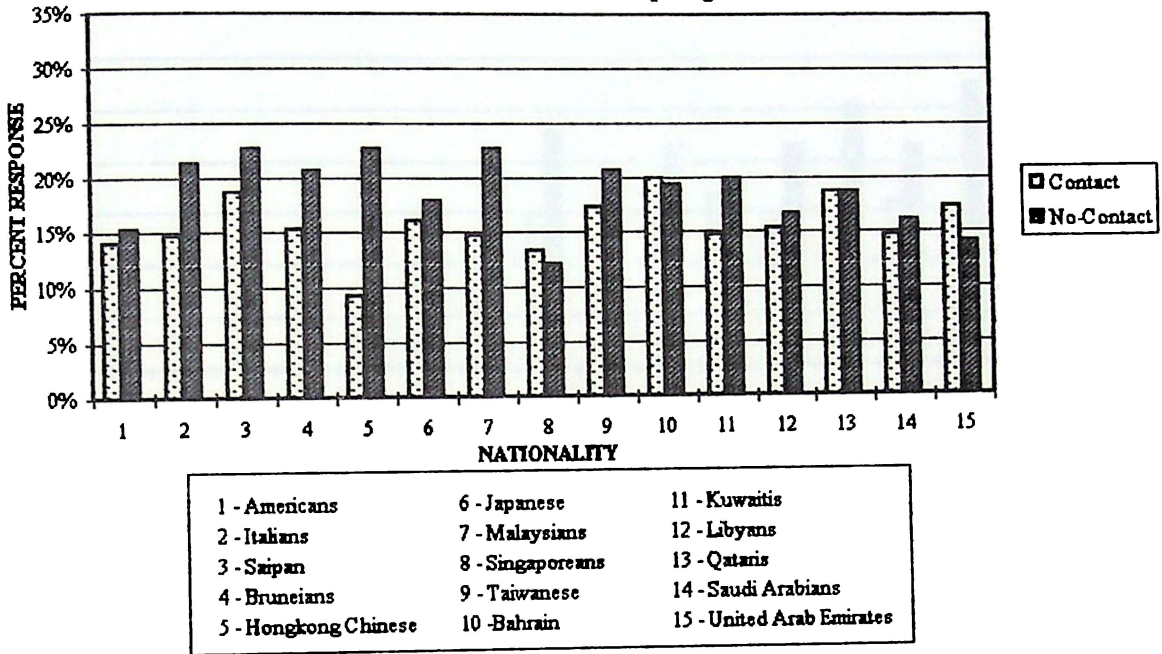


Chart 6.
Percent Response By Nationality
 Social Distance Situation: "Would not allow to set-up a Business in the Philippines"

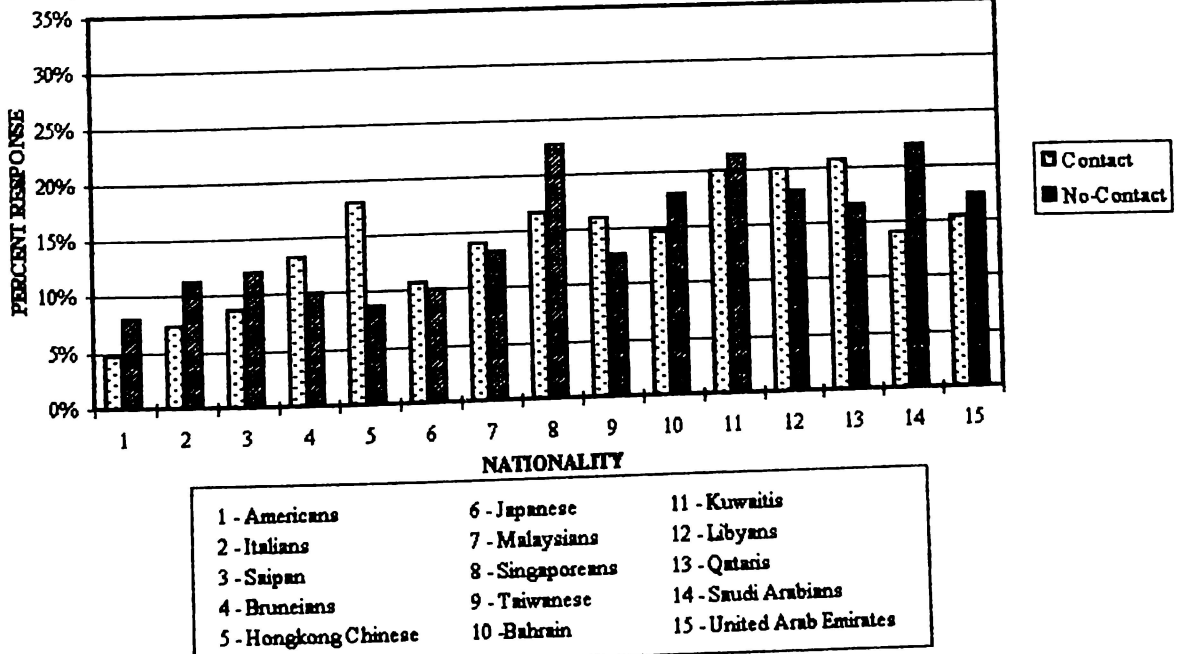
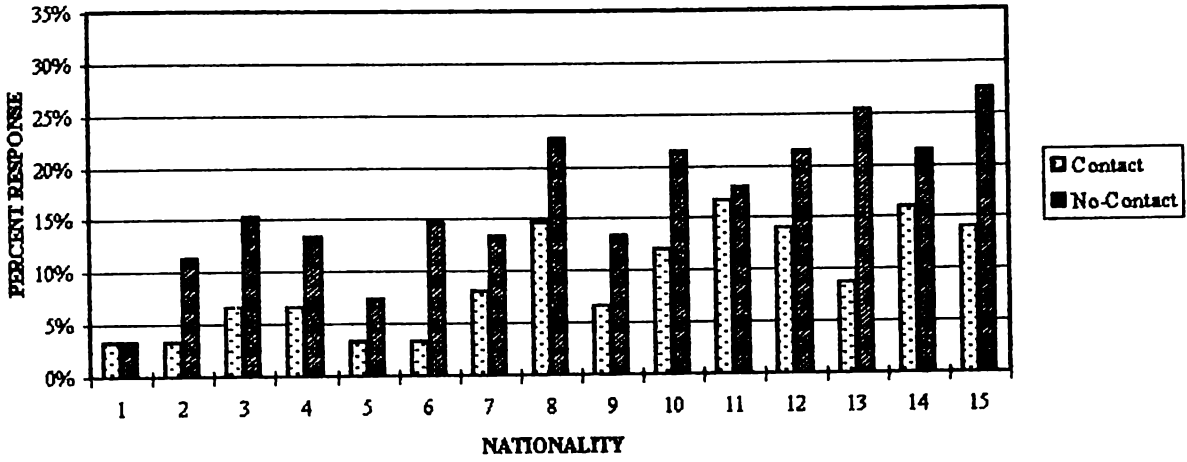


Chart 7.

Percent Response By Nationality

Social Distance Situation: "Would not allow to Enter the Philippines either as citizens or tourists"



1 - Americans	6 - Japanese	11 - Kuwaitis
2 - Italians	7 - Malaysians	12 - Libyans
3 - Saipan	8 - Singaporeans	13 - Qataris
4 - Bruneians	9 - Taiwanese	14 - Saudi Arabians
5 - Hongkong Chinese	10 - Bahrain	15 - United Arab Emirates

Chart 8a.
 Percent Response to Each Social Distance Situation for All Nationalities
 (Contact Group Only)

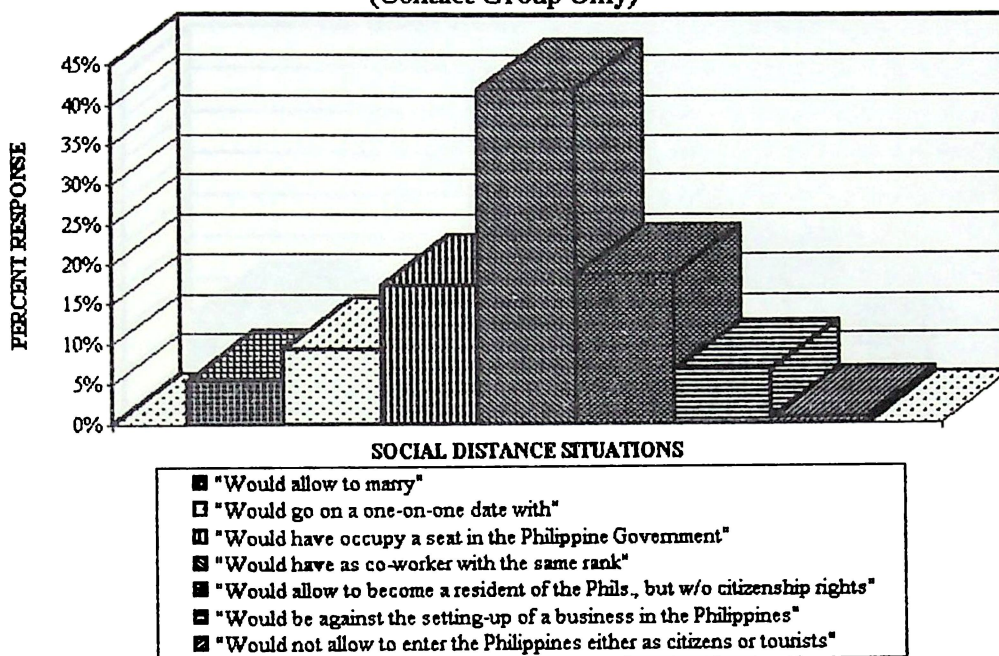


Chart 8b.
 Percent Response to Each Social Distance Situation for All Nationalities
 (No-Contact Group Only)

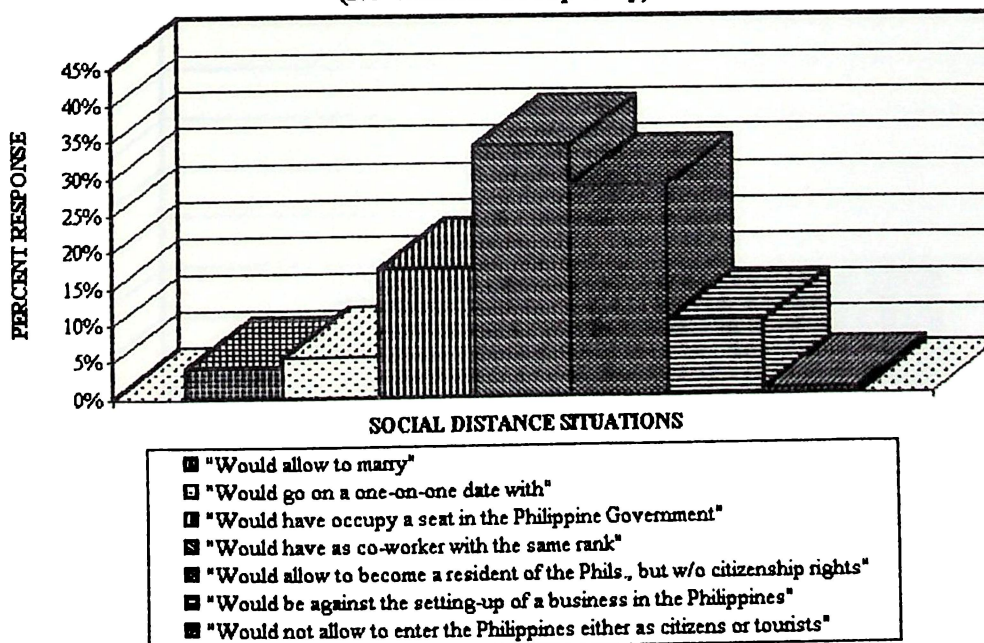
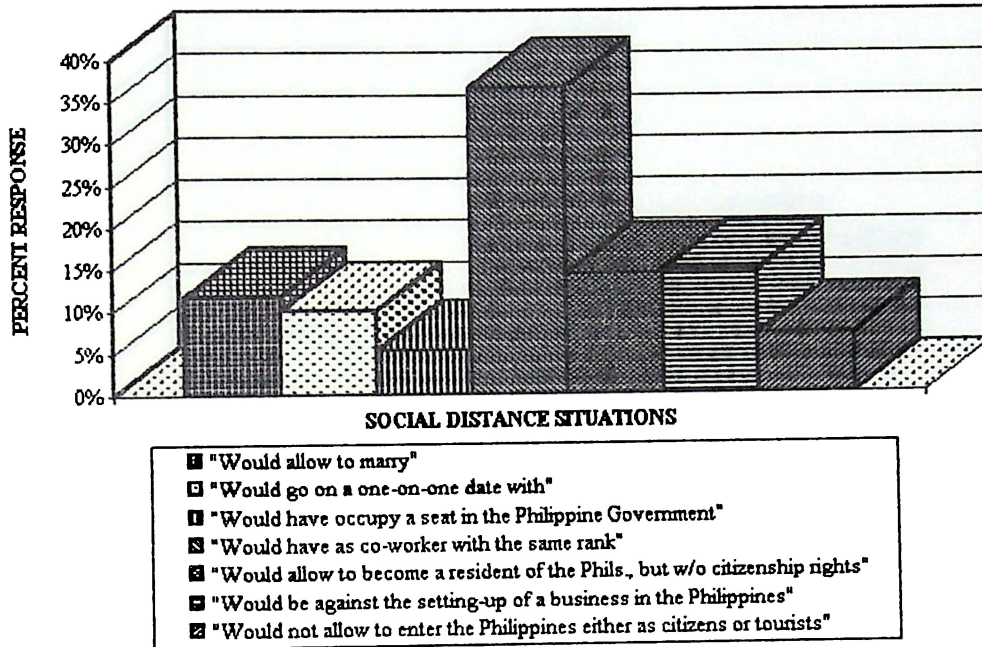
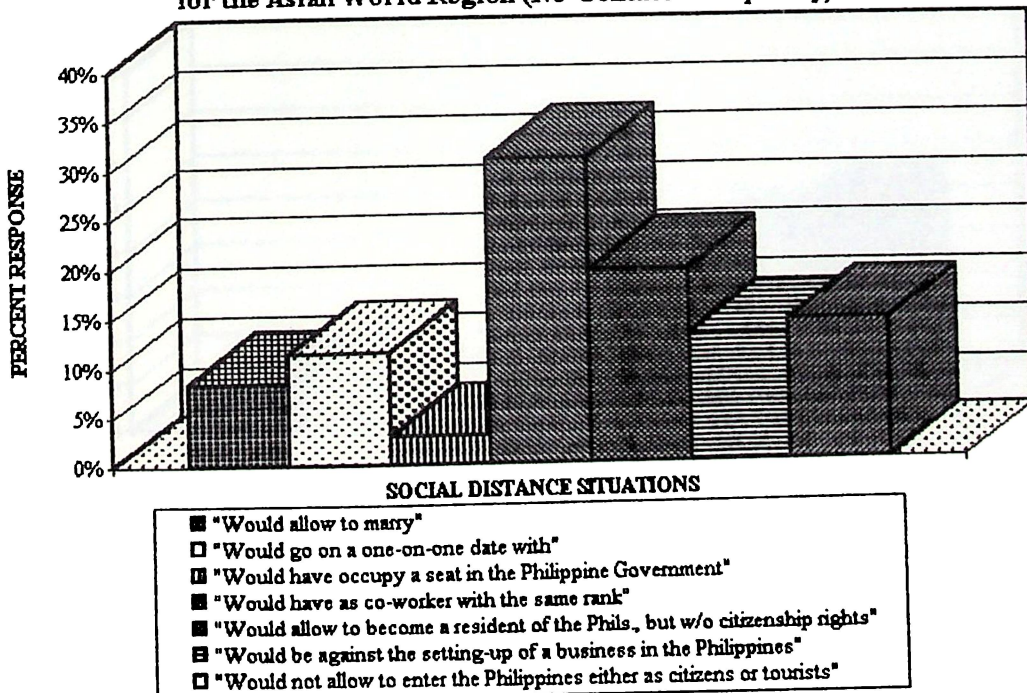


Chart 9a.
 Percent Response to Each Social Distance Situation
 for the Asian World Region (Contact Group Only)



- "Would allow to marry"
- "Would go on a one-on-one date with"
- ▣ "Would have occupy a seat in the Philippine Government"
- ▤ "Would have as co-worker with the same rank"
- ▥ "Would allow to become a resident of the Phils., but w/o citizenship rights"
- ▦ "Would be against the setting-up of a business in the Philippines"
- ▧ "Would not allow to enter the Philippines either as citizens or tourists"

Chart 9b.
 Percent Response to Each Social Distance Situation
 for the Asian World Region (No-Contact Group Only)



- "Would allow to marry"
- "Would go on a one-on-one date with"
- ▣ "Would have occupy a seat in the Philippine Government"
- ▤ "Would have as co-worker with the same rank"
- ▥ "Would allow to become a resident of the Phils., but w/o citizenship rights"
- ▦ "Would be against the setting-up of a business in the Philippines"
- ▧ "Would not allow to enter the Philippines either as citizens or tourists"

Chart 10a.
**Percent Response to Each Social Distance Situation
 for the Middle East World Region (Contact Group Only)**

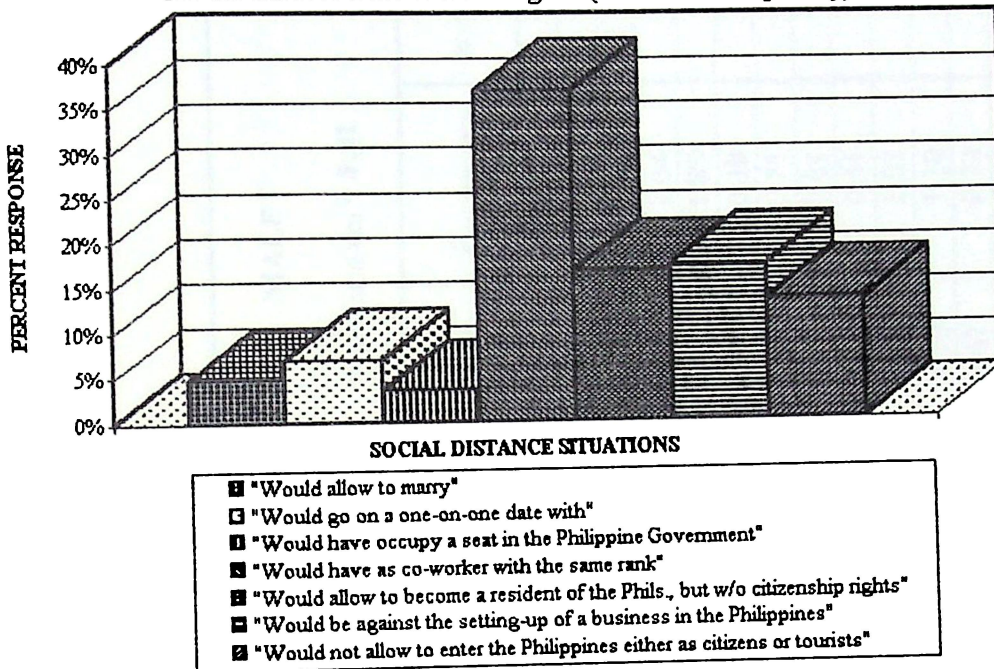


Chart 10b.
**Percent Response to Each Social Distance Situation
 for the Middle East Region (No-Contact Group Only)**

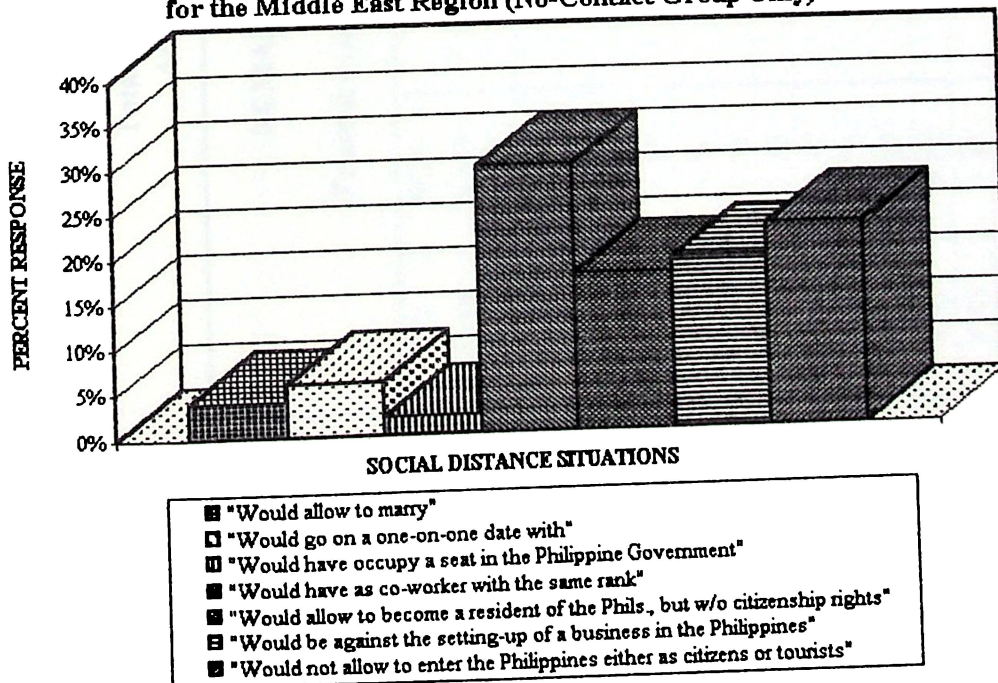


Table 25.
Analysis of Variance
Between Contact Group (CG) & No-Contact Group (NCG)
Total Mean Social Distance Scores
According to Gender Type

NATIONALITY	FEMALE					MALE				
	CG Mean N = 75	NCG Mean N = 81	F _{COMPUTED}	$\alpha = (.05)$	F _{COMPUTED}	CG Mean N = 75	NCG Mean N = 69	F _{COMPUTED}	$\alpha = (.05)$	F _{COMPUTED}
American	3.25	3.44	0.43	n.s.	0.43	3.21	2.78	1.69	n.s.	1.69
Bahrain	4.85	5.35	5.51		5.51	4.54	4.42	0.44	n.s.	0.44
Bruneian	4.27	4.80	5.04		5.04	4.07	3.81	0.04	n.s.	0.04
Hongkong Chinese	4.20	4.46	1.21	n.s.	1.21	3.93	3.36	1.04	n.s.	1.04
Italian	3.84	4.40	3.92		3.92	3.55	3.65	1.89	n.s.	1.89
Japanese	3.84	4.48	5.29		5.29	3.67	3.68	0.38	n.s.	0.38
Kuwaiti	5.07	5.33	1.45	n.s.	1.45	4.74	4.44	0.77	n.s.	0.77
Libyan	4.88	5.32	3.97		3.97	4.64	4.44	0.01	n.s.	0.01
Malaysian	4.35	4.78	3.45	n.s.	3.45	4.11	4.10	0.51	n.s.	0.51
Qatari	4.67	5.37	10.40		10.40	4.53	4.68	1.03	n.s.	1.03
Saipan	4.33	5.04	11.29		11.29	4.12	4.70	1.10	n.s.	1.10
Saudi Arabian	4.83	5.27	4.06		4.06	4.62	4.67	0.74	n.s.	0.74
Singaporean	4.64	5.25	5.81		5.81	4.33	4.45	1.63	n.s.	1.63
Taiwanese	4.45	4.75	1.68	n.s.	1.68	4.16	4.07	0.47	n.s.	0.47
U.A. Emirates	4.75	5.46	9.87		9.87	4.58	4.57	0.26	n.s.	0.26
TOTAL	4.41	4.89	8.78		8.78	4.19	4.09	0.32	n.s.	0.32

Table 26.
Analysis of Variance
Between Contact Group (CG) & No-Contact Group (NCG)
Total Mean Social Distance Scores
According to Age Category

NATIONALITY	20 - 29 Years Old $F_{\text{TABLE}}(0.137) = 3.91$					30 - 39 Years Old $F_{\text{TABLE}}(0.169) = 3.93$					40 - 49 Years Old $F_{\text{TABLE}}(0.16) = 4.04$				
	CG Mean N = 51	NCG Mean N = 88	F_{COMPUTED}	$\alpha =$ (.05)		CG Mean N = 60	NCG Mean N = 51	F_{COMPUTED}	$\alpha =$ (.05)		CG Mean N = 39	NCG Mean N = 11	F_{COMPUTED}	$\alpha =$ (.05)	
	American	3.08	3.14	0.03	n.s.		3.18	3.14	0.02	n.s.		3.41	3.18	0.15	n.s.
Bahrain	4.47	5.16	6.58			4.63	4.65	1.98	n.s.		4.49	4.27	0.70	n.s.	
Bruneian	3.90	4.40	2.82	n.s.		4.18	4.26	0.05	n.s.		4.10	4.36	0.64	n.s.	
Hongkong Chinese	3.82	4.19	1.67	n.s.		3.83	3.61	0.49	n.s.		4.23	4.64	0.32	n.s.	
Italian	3.49	4.02	2.68	n.s.		3.63	4.18	2.52	n.s.		3.49	3.73	0.65	n.s.	
Japanese	3.59	4.39	5.83			3.62	3.84	0.45	n.s.		3.85	3.18	0.23	n.s.	
Kuwaiti	4.57	5.13	4.17			4.77	4.69	0.07	n.s.		4.92	4.36	0.31	n.s.	
Libyan	4.43	5.08	5.72			4.83	4.71	0.16	n.s.		4.62	4.55	0.90	n.s.	
Malaysian	3.85	4.56	6.39			4.23	4.41	0.27	n.s.		4.26	4.00	0.64	n.s.	
Qatari	4.37	5.26	11.46			4.68	4.88	0.43	n.s.		4.49	4.18	0.60	n.s.	
Saipan	3.98	4.64	5.82			4.20	4.61	1.84	n.s.		4.18	4.27	0.85	n.s.	
Saudi Arabian	4.67	5.11	2.60	n.s.		4.73	4.96	0.54	n.s.		4.38	4.18	0.70	n.s.	
Singaporean	4.22	5.10	8.04			4.33	4.73	1.19	n.s.		4.49	3.82	0.26	n.s.	
Taiwanese	4.27	4.64	1.59	n.s.		4.00	4.31	0.98	n.s.		4.26	3.46	0.16	n.s.	
U.A. Emirates	4.43	5.26	8.43			4.72	4.88	0.27	n.s.		4.56	4.09	0.37	n.s.	
TOTAL	4.08	4.67	8.42			4.24	4.39	0.37	n.s.		4.25	3.95	0.50	n.s.	

Table 27.
Analysis of Variance
Between Contact Group (CG) & No-Contact Group (NCG)
Total Mean Social Distance Scores
According to Education

NATIONALITY	ELEMENTARY GRADUATE						HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE						COLLEGE/MASTERAL GRADUATE					
	F _{TABULAR} (0,20) = 4.35						F _{TABULAR} (0,146) = 3.91						F _{TABULAR} (0,126) = 3.92					
	CG Mean N = 13	NCG Mean N = 9	F _{COMPUTED}	α = (.05)	CG Mean N = 62	NCG Mean N = 86	F _{COMPUTED}	α = (.05)	CG Mean N = 75	NCG Mean N = 55	F _{COMPUTED}	α = (.05)	CG Mean N = 75	NCG Mean N = 55	F _{COMPUTED}	α = (.05)		
American	4.31	3.00	2.10	n.s.	3.34	3.05	0.97	n.s.	2.91	3.31	1.71	n.s.	2.91	3.31	1.71	n.s.		
Bahrain	4.23	4.67	0.23	n.s.	4.68	4.81	0.22	n.s.	4.48	5.15	6.48	n.s.	4.48	5.15	6.48	n.s.		
Bruneian	3.54	4.11	0.50	n.s.	4.31	4.16	0.29	n.s.	3.96	4.67	5.78	n.s.	3.96	4.67	5.78	n.s.		
Hongkong Chinese	3.54	3.67	0.04	n.s.	4.21	3.72	3.36	n.s.	3.77	4.36	3.63	n.s.	3.77	4.36	3.63	n.s.		
Italian	3.85	4.11	0.10	n.s.	3.76	4.02	0.90	n.s.	3.32	4.07	5.50	n.s.	3.32	4.07	5.50	n.s.		
Japanese	3.46	3.78	0.12	n.s.	3.92	4.13	0.50	n.s.	3.49	4.15	4.16	n.s.	3.49	4.15	4.16	n.s.		
Kuwaiti	4.31	5.00	0.57	n.s.	4.95	4.66	1.17	n.s.	4.64	5.31	6.91	n.s.	4.64	5.31	6.91	n.s.		
Libyan	4.00	5.56	3.56	n.s.	4.84	4.64	0.61	n.s.	4.59	5.24	5.23	n.s.	4.59	5.24	5.23	n.s.		
Malaysian	3.77	4.67	1.02	n.s.	4.44	4.28	0.34	n.s.	3.91	4.73	7.61	n.s.	3.91	4.73	7.61	n.s.		
Qatari	3.77	4.89	2.18	n.s.	4.63	5.00	1.94	n.s.	4.57	5.16	4.85	n.s.	4.57	5.16	4.85	n.s.		
Saipan	3.46	4.44	1.62	n.s.	4.27	4.45	0.53	n.s.	4.11	4.86	7.52	n.s.	4.11	4.86	7.52	n.s.		
Saudi Arabian	4.00	4.67	0.68	n.s.	4.95	4.87	0.09	n.s.	4.45	5.24	8.75	n.s.	4.45	5.24	8.75	n.s.		
Singaporean	4.15	4.89	0.81	n.s.	4.87	4.78	0.11	n.s.	3.92	5.04	11.21	n.s.	3.92	5.04	11.21	n.s.		
Taiwanese	3.77	4.11	0.16	n.s.	4.32	4.29	0.02	n.s.	4.09	4.73	4.57	n.s.	4.09	4.73	4.57	n.s.		
U.A. Emirates	4.08	4.56	0.29	n.s.	4.69	4.92	0.65	n.s.	4.57	5.33	8.06	n.s.	4.57	5.33	8.06	n.s.		
TOTAL MEAN	3.88	4.41	6.54	n.s.	4.41	4.39	0.02	n.s.	4.05	4.76	10.07	n.s.	4.05	4.76	10.07	n.s.		

Table 28.
Analysis of Variance
Between Contact Group (CG) & No-Contact Group (NCG)
Total Mean Social Distance Scores
According to Income Level

NATIONALITY	LESS THAN P12,000 $F_{\text{TABULAR (0.15)}} = 3.90$						P12,001-P25,000 $F_{\text{TABULAR (0.69)}} = 3.98$						ABOVE P25,000 $F_{\text{TABULAR (1.59)}} = 4.03$					
	CG Mean N = 70	NCG Mean N = 107	F_{COMPUTED}	$\alpha =$ (.05)	CG Mean N = 42	NCG Mean N = 29	F_{COMPUTED}	$\alpha =$ (.05)	CG Mean N = 38	NCG Mean N = 14	F_{COMPUTED}	$\alpha =$ (.05)	CG Mean N = 38	NCG Mean N = 14	F_{COMPUTED}	$\alpha =$ (.05)		
	American	3.46	3.28	0.42	n.s.	3.07	2.72	0.57	n.s.	2.89	2.93	0.11	n.s.	2.89	2.93	0.11	n.s.	
Bahrain	4.47	4.88	0.10	n.s.	4.67	5.10	1.41	n.s.	4.53	4.86	0.39	n.s.	4.53	4.86	0.39	n.s.		
Bruneian	4.16	4.45	0.22	n.s.	4.00	4.07	0.02	n.s.	3.97	4.14	0.09	n.s.	3.97	4.14	0.09	n.s.		
Hongkong Chinese	3.90	3.82	0.75	n.s.	4.29	4.21	0.04	n.s.	3.61	4.43	1.94	n.s.	3.61	4.43	1.94	n.s.		
Italian	3.79	4.07	0.28	n.s.	3.57	4.03	0.98	n.s.	3.08	4.00	2.60	n.s.	3.08	4.00	2.60	n.s.		
Japanese	3.79	4.11	0.25	n.s.	3.67	4.24	1.79	n.s.	3.45	3.86	0.55	n.s.	3.45	3.86	0.55	n.s.		
Kuwaiti	4.66	4.80	0.54	n.s.	4.71	5.21	1.58	n.s.	4.92	5.21	0.32	n.s.	4.92	5.21	0.32	n.s.		
Libyan	4.63	4.77	0.56	n.s.	4.69	5.35	2.82	n.s.	4.61	5.14	0.92	n.s.	4.61	5.14	0.92	n.s.		
Malaysian	4.29	4.48	0.44	n.s.	4.24	4.38	0.11	n.s.	3.66	4.57	2.51	n.s.	3.66	4.57	2.51	n.s.		
Qatari	4.44	5.00	0.02	n.s.	4.67	5.41	3.44	n.s.	4.53	4.71	0.15	n.s.	4.53	4.71	0.15	n.s.		
Saipan	4.10	4.61	0.03	n.s.	4.26	4.66	1.23	n.s.	4.00	4.43	0.62	n.s.	4.00	4.43	0.62	n.s.		
Saudi Arabian	4.59	5.02	0.08	n.s.	4.57	4.97	1.15	n.s.	4.74	4.86	0.05	n.s.	4.74	4.86	0.05	n.s.		
Singaporean	4.59	4.79	0.44	n.s.	4.40	5.17	3.03	n.s.	3.79	4.93	3.30	n.s.	3.79	4.93	3.30	n.s.		
Taiwanese	4.14	4.37	0.35	n.s.	4.43	4.90	1.34	n.s.	3.89	4.00	0.04	n.s.	3.89	4.00	0.04	n.s.		
U.A. Emirates	4.61	5.07	0.08	n.s.	4.43	5.07	2.99	n.s.	4.68	4.86	0.11	n.s.	4.68	4.86	0.11	n.s.		
TOTAL MEAN	4.24	4.50	0.15	n.s.	4.24	4.63	1.52	n.s.	4.02	4.46	1.03	n.s.	4.02	4.46	1.03	n.s.		

Table 25.

On an overall level, women who have worked abroad are significantly less prejudiced than those who have never been abroad (Table 25). Contrastingly, the men in both sample groups did not differ in opinion. This may be because Filipina women are generally accepted and treated better by foreigners. The insignificant difference in opinion of women who have worked in Hongkong, Kuwait, Malaysia and Taiwan could be attributed to the kind of treatment received in these countries. As for the Americans, the general positive attitude already held by the Filipinos for this nationality could have been kept by those who have worked in the country.

Table 26.

Only the younger samples, aged 20-29, in both sample groups differed significantly, on an overall level, from one another. This could be attributed to fact that the young are more open to new information. Hence, those who have worked abroad could have gained more and better information of their foreign hosts (and, consequently, foreigners in general) for them to have become significantly less ethnically prejudiced.

Table 27.

As expected, only those who have worked abroad and had higher education -- College and/or Masteral Degrees -- were significantly less prejudiced than those with the same educational level. As with the young, having more education usually leads to a more open mind and a consequent better understanding of foreigners.

Table 28.

No income category proved significant.

IX. Discussion of Results

A. Prejudice of Those who have been abroad to work and Those who have never been abroad.

Very similar trends or patterns are found between the ethnic prejudice of those who have been abroad to work and those who have never been abroad. First and foremost, both sample groups are just moderately prejudice of foreigners. Having Grand Mean Total Social Distance Scores of 4.19 for the Contact Group and 4.52 for the No-Contact Group, both sample groups possess neither high nor low overall levels of prejudice (according to the coding system used in the study).

Secondly, both sets of samples show a great preference for Asians over Middle East nationals. This is not only demonstrated by Tables 4a and 4b, but also by Table 2. Besides the highly significant ($t = -2.97$ and $t = -3.09$) and lower mean social distance scores of the Contact and No-Contact Groups for the Asian World Region as displayed on Tables 4a and 4b, Table 2 exhibits partiality for Asians by the lower scores and, concomitantly, higher positions occupied by all the Asian nationalities over the Middle East nationalities. (The results on Table 2 illustrate not only a better liking for Asians as individual ethnic groups, but also as a world region.)

In connection, levels of prejudice for the individual Middle East nationals are all similarly alike for the separate sets of samples (Table 3a & 3b). These results, as well as that on Table 2, could be said to reveal a certain form of negative stereotyping for members of the Middle East region. Since all the Middle East nationals are found at the

lower ends of the ranks (Table 2) and insignificant F-ratios were found on Tables 3a & 3b, a certain form of perception of Middle East nationals could be possessed by the samples.

Finally, Contact and No-Contact samples are relatively similar in their overall levels of prejudices for Asians ($t = -1.62$, Table 5). Although each sample group holds significantly different levels of prejudice for the individual Asian nationalities (Table 3a & 3b), the two sample groups in the study, when compared, insignificantly differ in opinion when it comes to Asians.

B. Responses to the Social Distance Situations of the Social Distance Scale

Very apparently, the greater majority of respondents from the two sample groups (42% and 34%, Chart 8a & 8b) opting to have foreigners as co-workers with the same rank, contributed greatly to the moderate overall degree of ethnic prejudice among the samples. Quite expectedly, the preference of this social distance situation over the others on the scale by a greater portion of samples used in this study is due to the fact that samples come from the working population of the Philippines. Consequently, the experience of most of the samples in the workplace worked to confine their answers within the social distance situation of the workplace.

The difference of 0.34 in the Grand Total Mean Social Distance Scores of the two samples, hence, mostly lay in the choice of the rest of the samples for the other social distance situations on the scale. Although a significant difference is also found between the number of responses to the above-mentioned social situation (which could be expected since samples from the Contact Group, being OCWs, have had this experience), this mainly

served to lay the foundation for the overall level of prejudice for both groups. The variance, thus, is due, principally, to the larger number of respondents from the No-Contact Group who were not willing to honor foreigners with a Filipino citizenship (18.67%), as compared to the Contact Group (28.67%). The significant difference between the answers for this category immensely advanced the ethnic prejudice of those who have never been abroad. In addition, the nationalistic choice of more No-Contact samples to ban foreigners from putting up a business in the Philippines (10% as against 6.67% from the Contact Group) also provided to heighten the group's prejudice. On the flip side, the indication of willingness of more samples from the Contact Group to date a foreigner (9.33% compared to 5.33%) reduced the group's overall prejudice.

C. Contact Hypothesis

At an overall or general level, results of this study support the Contact Hypothesis or, in other words, the researcher's proposition that overseas work leads to lower ethnic prejudice. This is primarily manifested by Table 1 that shows a significantly lower Grand Total Mean Social Distance Score (4.19, $t = -2.30$, $\alpha = .05$) for those who have worked abroad. In addition, the increase in the number of significant differences in the levels of prejudice for the different nationalities in Table 7 (as compared to Table 1 and Table 6) indicates that the actual contact of a Filipino OCW with their foreign hosts (to add to a general experience of working abroad) produces more positive attitudes for the particular nationality.

The significant correlation of -0.79 found in Table 8 also adds credence to the Contact Hypothesis on a general level. The negatively significant association between number of countries gone to for work and social distance scores reveals that contact with an increasing number of foreign nationals abroad serves to bring down ethnic prejudice.

General levels of prejudice for nationalities as a world region likewise produced figures partly in support of the Contact Hypothesis. Although Contact and No-Contact samples did not differ significantly regarding the Asian World Region, opinions for the Middle East region were relevantly variant ($t = -1.99, \alpha = .05$).

On the flip side, the study's hypothesis could be rejected when the individual nationalities are taken into consideration. On the most basic level, more favorable attitudes were not registered for all of the fifteen nationalities by those who have worked abroad. Contrastingly, the Total Mean Score for the Americans was higher in the Contact Group (3.21) than in the No-Contact Group (3.14) (Table 1). Despite the fact that the difference was insignificant, this opposite trend totally defies the very essence of the Contact Hypothesis -- that those who have had contact should have lower social distance scores.

Furthermore, although more nationalities -- twelve out of the fifteen -- were significantly different in Table 7, it still does not suffice to make an absolute conclusion on the effect of contact on ethnic prejudice. The fact that levels of prejudices for Bahrain nationals, Libyans and Saudi Arabians constantly remained insignificant when scores were compared between Contact Group samples who have worked and have not worked at these

countries, as well as, with those who have totally not gone abroad, points to the direction that contact was not enough to create a significantly favorable change in attitudes.

Concludingly, only a tentative support can be given to the Contact Hypothesis. The results of this study do not give solid evidences to make a definite conclusion about the effects of contact on ethnic prejudice. If overseas work truly and absolutely contributes to the lowering of ethnic prejudice among the Filipinos, then it should be expected that all of the fifteen nationalities represented in the survey (or any nationality for that matter) should have, first and foremost, received lower social distance scores from those who have worked abroad. Secondly, all of the lower social distance scores should have been significantly lower from those who have never been abroad.

X. Conclusion and Recommendations

The lack of consistency of the results of this study in support of its hypothesis should not be a source of contention by the sectors seeking a ban or dissolution of overseas contract work. Although samples who have worked abroad did not differ in all of the fifteen nationalities, there still remains eight nationalities with which significant differences were found. In addition, although not significant in all cases, the measurements of social distance of the OCW samples were lower than those who have never been abroad (except for the Americans). This should indicate that overseas contract work can serve as an initial stepping stone for, or a start of, the decrease in ethnic prejudice among the Filipino people towards foreigner nationals.

Furthermore, in the three tables -- Table 1, 6 and 7 -- the United Arab Emirates and even Singapore were among the countries with which levels of prejudices remained significantly different. This goes to prove that those who have worked abroad, or more specifically, who have actually worked there do not share the same kind of sentiments as those who have never been to these countries or have never worked there. To put it another way, what these results show is that those who have actually worked in Singapore and in the United Arab Emirates maintain a more cordial relationship than what is believed by those who have never been to these countries.³³

³³ The Sarah Balabagan and Flor Contemplacion cases have triggered beliefs among the local people in the Philippines that a greater majority of Filipino OCWs in the United Arab Emirates and Singapore are unhappy, do not have good relations with their foreign hosts, and thus, would like to be repatriated back home.

With regards to the nationalities with which insignificant differences were found between both sample groups, further study should be made or other variables should be included that may have led to such circumstances. Apparently, other variables, other than contact, could have negatively affected the levels of prejudice of those who have worked abroad for particular countries. Instead of squabbling, these variables, still unknown, should be dug out and analyzed. By doing this, new and underlying reasons could be unearthed which could have resulted to the minor positive changes in attitudes.

In conclusion, despite the fact that contact per se, in all cases, is not enough to produce more favorable attitudes, it is definitely what is needed to initiate any kind of change. Isolating the great majority of Filipino people from outside the world, who can not spare their meager savings to leave the country for pleasure and do not have any other reason to cross Philippine boundaries other than to look for better employment opportunities, would just be decreasing the chances for the formation of more favorable interethnic attitudes.

It is not enough to let the Filipino learn through books, newspapers and especially the television about his international neighbors. He should be given the opportunity or, more fundamentally, be allowed to leave the country, not only to financially uplift himself, but also to better educate himself about the different peoples of the world.

A final word... It must be remembered that for any true change to occur, contact -- the most basic ingredient -- must first be made.

XI. APPENDICES

Appendix A.
RESPONDENT PROFILE

The respondents for this study include representatives from two sample groups -- namely, landbased Filipino Overseas Contract Workers, designated as the Contact Group, and the local working public, designated as the No-Contact Group. The following tables show the specific number of respondents gathered per category:

Table 1. Number of Respondents per Sample Group

GROUP	TOTAL
Contact Group (OCW)	150
No-Contact Group (Local Working Public)	150

Table 2. Number of Respondents by Gender Type

Gender Type	Contact Group	No-Contact Group
Male	75	69
Female	75	81

Table 3. Number of Respondents by Age Category

Age Category	Contact Group	No-Contact Group
18-19	0	0
20-29	51	88
30-39	60	51
40-49	39	11
50 & above	0	0

Table 4. Number of Respondents by Income Level

Income Level	Contact Group	No-Contact Group
Below P12,000	70	107
P12,000-P25,000	42	29
Above P25,000	38	14

Table 5. Number of Respondents by Educational Level

Income Level	Contact Group	No-Contact Group
Completed Elementary	13	9
Completed High School	62	86
Completed College/Masteral	74	55

Table 6. Number of Respondents by Contact Country
(Contact Group Only)*

Country	Contact Country
United States of America	16
Bahrain	12
Brunei	14
Hongkong	19
Italy	14
Japan	14
Kuwait	14
Libya	14
Malaysia	23
Qatar	12
Saipan	12
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	27
Singapore	28
Taiwan	14
United Arab Emirates	17

*Country(s) OCW respondent has worked at.

Appendix B.
**THE FIFTY SOCIAL DISTANCE STATEMENTS USED IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF
 THE STUDY'S SOCIAL DISTANCE SCALE**

1. “Would allow to marry”
2. “Would allow my son or daughter marry”
3. “Would allow my brother or sister marry”
4. “Would allow a first degree relative marry”
5. “Would be willing to go on a one-on-one date with”
6. “Would be willing to have my son or daughter go on a one-on-one date with”
7. “Would be willing to have my brother or sister go on a one-on-one date with”
8. “Would be willing to have a first degree relative go on a one-on-one date with”
9. “Would have as my bestfriend”
10. “Would have as one of my *barkada*”
11. “Would have as a friend, but not as part of my *barkada*”
12. “Would decline to have as friends”
13. “Would have merely as speaking acquaintance only”
14. “Would decline to speak to”
15. “Would have as a member of my organization, club, or fraternity”
16. “Would debar from my organization, club, or fraternity”
17. “Would have as houseguests for more than a month”
18. “Would have as houseguests for a period of no more than one month”
19. “Would decline to have as houseguests”
20. “Would live surrounded by them in their neighborhood”
21. “Would have as next-door neighbors”
22. “Would have live within the same subdivision or *barangay*, but on a different street”
23. “Would debar from my neighborhood, subdivision, or *barangay*”
24. “Would take as my guest to church”
25. “Would have as members of my church”
26. “Would have as my priest or religious guide”
27. “Would decline to have as members of my church”
28. “Would have their children play with my children”
29. “Would forbid my children play with their children”
30. “Would play a sport with that involves bodily contact”
31. “Would play a sport with that involves no bodily contact”
32. “Would have ride in my car”
33. “Would ride in their car”
34. “Would sit beside in a public vehicle”
35. “Would decline to sit beside in a public vehicle”
36. “Would transact business with”
37. “Would decline to do business with”
38. “Would become business partners with”

39. "Would allow to set-up a business in the Philippines"
40. **"Would not allow to set-up a business in the Philippines"**
41. **"Would have occupy a seat in the Philippine Government"**
42. "Would work under the supervision of"
43. "Would decline to work for"
44. "Would decline to work under the supervision of"
45. "Would hire"
46. "Would be willing to supervise at work"
47. **"Would have as co-workers with the same rank"**
48. "Would allow to become citizens of the Philippines"
49. **"Would allow to reside in the Philippines, but without citizenship rights"**
50. **"Would debar from entering the Philippines either as tourists or citizens"**

Appendix C. Survey/Social Distance Scale

Q1. Nakarating ka na ba sa ibang bansa upang magtrabaho?

Oo 1 (*Tumaloy sa Q2.*)

Hindi 2 (*Lagtawan ang Q2.*)

Q2. Sa mga nakalistang bansa, anu-ano ang mga napuntahan mo na upang magtrabaho?
(*Bilugan ang lahat na nasasaad sa iyo.*)

Hongkong 1	Saudi Arabia..... 7	United States..... 13
Singapore 2	United Arab Emirates 8	Italy..... 14
Malaysia 3	Bahrain..... 9	Saipan..... 15
Brunei..... 4	Qatar..... 10	
Taiwan 5	Kuwait..... 11	
Japan 6	Libya..... 12	

☺ * ☺ * ☺ * ☺ * ☺ * ☺ * ☺ * ☺ * ☺ * ☺

Bilugan ang mga nasasaad sa iyo:

Kasarian: Lalake..... 1
Babae 2

Edad: 18 - 19 years old 1 40 - 49 years old 4
20 - 29 years old 2 Above 50 years old 5
30 - 39 years old 3

Antas ng kita ng pamilya bawat buwan: Below P12,000..... 1
P12,000-P25,000 2
Above P25,000 3

Pinakamataas na natapos sa Pag-aaral:

Nakatapos ng Elementarya 1
Nakatapos ng High School 2
Nakatapos ng Kolehiyo o Masterals..... 3

(Note: Not original size of scale. Stick to file page. Tagalog version)

Aru-anong mga relasyon o aktibidades ang maaring mong pasukin o gawain sa mga sumusunod na dayuhan? Sa bawat dayuhan na narinig mo na o may kaalaman ka, kaagad lagyan ng tsek yung mga aktibidades o relasyon (kahit ilan) na sa pakiramdam niyo ay sasang-ayon kayong gawain o pasukin. Ibigay lamang ang unang kutot, niyo sa bawat dayuhan. Iwasang mag-isip pa upang maging mas mahalaga ang iyong mga sagot.

AKTIBIDADES/RELASYON						
DAYUHAN	Papayag akong <u>magpakasal</u>	Papayag akong <u>makipag- "date"</u> na kaming <u>dalawa lamang</u>	Papayag akong <u>maging opisyal ng gobyerno ng Pilipinas</u>	Papayag akong <u>maging katrabaho sa parehong ranero</u>	Papayag akong <u>maging residente ng Pilipinas, ngunit walang karapatang maging mamamayan</u>	Hindi ako papayag <u>makapasok ng Pilipinas kahit bilang mamamayan o turista</u>
Hengkong Chinese						
Kuwaiti						
Malaysian						
Bahrain						
American						
Qatari						
Bruneian						
Taiwanese						
Singaporean						
Libyan						
Italian						
Saudi Arabian						
Japanese						
United Arab Emirates						
Saipan						

(Notes: Not original size of scale. Sized to fit page. English version)

Which of the following activities or relationships would you be willing to engage in with the following nationalities? Please put a check in as many of the seven columns that your feelings dictate for each nationality group that you have ever heard or known of? Remember to give your first feeling reactions for each group. The more you stop to think, the less valuable your answers will be.

ACTIVITIES/RELATIONSHIPS

NATIONALITY	I would be willing to MARRY	I would be willing to go on a one-on-one Date with	I would allow to occupy a seat in the Philippine Government	I would have as a Co-worker with the same rank	I would allow to become residents of the Philippines, but without citizenship rights	I would not allow to set-up a business in the Philippines	I would not allow to enter the Philippines either as citizens or tourists
Hongkong Chinese							
Kirwati							
Malaysian							
Bahrain							
American							
Qatari							
Bruneian							
Taiwanese							
Singaporean							
Libyan							
Italian							
Saudi Arabian							
Japanese							
United Arab Emirates							
Saipan							

Appendix D.
THE FLOR CONTEMPLACION CASE

On March of last year 1995, the Philippines engaged in a battle with Singapore to save the life of Flor Contemplacion, a Filipina OCW domestic helper in Singapore, sentenced to hang for the murder of Delia Maga, another Filipina OCW domestic helper, and the four-year old son of Maga's employer. For almost a week, the Filipino people took efforts to stay Flor's execution on the basis that the accused could not have performed the murderous act. President Fidel Ramos, himself, personally asked the government of Singapore to stay the execution. However, in spite of all the cries made, no further trial was granted, and Flor Contemplacion was hanged.

During this event and the months that followed, antipathy ran high among the Filipinos for the Singaporeans. The Singaporean flag was burnt and word-battles were made through media. Despite a third-party autopsy of the body of Delia Maga, performed in the United States to finally settle the issue, prejudices still remained.

XII. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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