

Mission Atlas Project

Philippines

Basic Facts

Name

The official name is the *Republika ñg Pilipinas* (Republic of the Philippines) or simply *Pilipinas* (Philippines). The term *Filipino(s)* refers to the residents of the Philippines.

Population

The estimated 2001 total population of 82,841,518 has an estimated growth rate of 2.03%. The age breakdown of the population is: 36.87% - 0/14 years; 59.45% - 15/64 years; 3.68% - 65+ years. The 2001 estimates for birth, death, and migration were 27.37 births/1000 population, 6.04 deaths/1000 population, -1.01 migrant(s)/1000 population. The estimated population density is 715 persons per square mile (279 persons per sq. km). The average family size is 5.4.

The Philippine Government has sought to restrict population growth over the years. In 1985, *Popcom*, the government agency given the task of limiting population growth in the Philippines, set a goal for reducing the growth to only one percent by the turn of the century. They recommended that women should wait until they are twenty-three to get married and that men should wait until they are twenty-five to get married. Furthermore, they suggested that the couples should have only two children with a three-year waiting period between the two.

Land Area

An archipelago located some 500 miles off the coast of Mainland Southeast Asia between the Philippine Sea and the South China Sea, the Philippines has a total land area of 115,874 square miles (300,000sq. km). While there are more than 7,100 islands, only about 1000 of them are populated and only about 2300 even have names, eleven of which make up 94 percent of the Philippine landmass. Ninety three percent of the islands have a landmass of one square mile or less. The largest islands are *Luzon* (40,420 sq mi), *Mindanao* (36,537 sq mi), and *Samar* (5,124 sq mi), yet the three main geographic regions are *Luzon*, *Visayas*, and *Mindanao*. The Philippine government is currently involved in a dispute over the *Spratly Islands* with China, Malaysia, Taiwan, Vietnam, and possibly Brunei.

Terrain

The islands are of volcanic origin and are all prone to earthquakes. The country has a mountainous terrain with the *Mount Apo* located on Mindanao being the highest point at 9,690 ft. There are many dormant and active volcanoes. The mountains lead to interior valleys and plains, leaving narrow plains along the coast. The largest plains are the Central Luzon, the *Cagayan Valley* and the *Agusan Basin*. The coastline of the

Philippian winds 22,500 miles around the many islands, one of the longest national coastlines in the world.

Climate

The climate is a hot and humid tropical marine. From March to May, the hottest months, it may get as hot as 100 °F (38 °C). However, during the rainy season from June to February, the temperature cools off, yet rarely below 70 °F (21 °C). The temperature varies not only from season to season, but also in relation to the terrain. The plains and valleys have the hotter and more humid climate that averages about 80°F (26.7°C), while the cooler mountainous regions average around 64°F (17.8°C).

The Philippines receive an average yearly rainfall of about 100 inches (250 centimeters). Some areas receiving almost double that (up to 180 inches), while the lowlands receive less because the mountains block the rain clouds from moving inland. There are two monsoon seasons, the northeast monsoon from November to April and the southwest monsoon from May to October, with the Philippines being hit by typhoons about five times annually. The Philippines were declared the most disaster-prone country in the world by a Brussels-based research center in 2000. This declaration was based mostly on the country's history of typhoons, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions and floods.

Economy

GDP US\$75.2 billion (2001 est.) with a GDP real growth rate of 3.9% and an inflation rate of 4.4%. The unemployment is at 10%, with a per capita income of \$1000 per head. Around 45% of the population works in agriculture, forestry and fishing, and about 40% work in the service industries. Only about 15% work in the industries of manufacturing, construction and mining, yet they have led to serious pollution problems within the Philippines. The unemployment rate is at 10% and 41% of the population is below the poverty line.

The growth rate in the Philippines was at 5% in 1995. However, following the Asian financial crisis and a stretch of bad weather, the growth dropped to -0.05% in 1998. In 1999, after some economic reform, the growth regained to 3%. As reforms continue, the economy continues to recover.

Government

The Philippine government is a republic. The government is divided up into three branches: executive, legislative and judicial. Within the executive branch, the president, which is elected by popular vote for one six-year term, is both the chief of state and the head of government. The vice president is elected separately. The president appoints the cabinet with the consent of the Commission of Appointments. It is noteworthy to add that the last elected president was declared by the Supreme Court unfit to rule the country after many government officials resigned. He was arraigned in July 2001 on the capital offense of economic plunder.

The legislature, which is also elected by popular vote, is divided between the 24-seat senate and the 204-seat house of representatives. The senate is elected to a maximum of two consecutive six-year terms, with one-half of the senate being elected three years apart. Members of the house of representatives may be elected to a maximum of three

consecutive three year terms. The president may also appoint members of the house of representatives, as long as, according to the constitution, the number does not exceed 250.

The Supreme Court heads the judicial branch. The justices of the Supreme Court are appointed on the recommendation of the Judicial and Bar Council. Members serve until their 70 years of age.

The Philippines are administratively divided up into 73 provinces and 61 chartered cities. Manila is the Philippine capital. The country is currently governed by a constitution that was accepted on the second of February in 1987. Their legal system based upon Spanish and Anglo-American law. The country celebrates two national holidays of independence: June 12, for the day they gained their independence from Spain in 1898, and July 4, for the day they gained their independence from the United States in 1946.

Society

The Philippines are considered a friendly, laid back, and safe place to be. Designated the Pearl of the Orient, the residents like the country to be known as the place where “Asia wears a smile.” The Philippines is a very diverse country, with a mixture of many different peoples, languages and religious beliefs. This people group as a whole is considered to be Malay, yet with a mixture of American, Arab, Chinese and Spanish blood. As a result, it is sometimes hard to distinguish between the smaller people groups’ appearance and culture because of the eastern and western blending.

Some of the traits noticeable in their lifestyle can be traced to their unique culture. It is believed that their Chinese heritage has resulted in the close family relationships. Their Spaniard heritage has resulted in piousness. And their native heritage is what has led to their spirit of kinship, referred to as *bayanihan*, and hospitality.

The Muslim people groups are about the only ones that seem to be affected by the mixture of Spanish and American influences. The diversity can be a major source of struggle, especially in recent history because of Muslim terrorists. Along with the other negative impacts on the country, drug exportation is a serious problem. Not only is marijuana and hashish produced in the country, but also heroin and crystal methamphetamines are regularly passed through the borders.

<http://palawan-puertoprincesa.freeyellow.com/mapphilippine.htm>

http://www.lonelyplanet.com/destinations/south_east_asia/philippines/culture.htm

Language

The two official languages of the Philippines are *Filipino* and English. More than half of the people speak Filipino, which is the national language and is based on the *Tagalog* dialect spoken by the people in the capital city of *Manila*. Tagalog was recognized as the national language in 1936, yet in 1973, the national language was changed to Filipino.

The *Ethnologue* lists 171 languages for the country with three being extinct. Other sources claim that the country has around seventy native dialects. The reason for the deference is possibly that the *Ethnologue* divides several of the larger dialects into a variety of smaller, more regional dialects. The eight major dialects are the *Tagalog*, *Cebuano*, *Ilocan*, *Hiligaynon* or *Ilonggo*, *Bicol*, *Waray*, *Pampango*, and *Pangasinense*.

Almost three fourths of Filipinos speak English, the language of both the commerce and politics, making it about the only English-proficient Asian country today. Some small minorities speak either Spanish or Chinese.

http://www.ethnologue.com/show_country.asp?name=Philippines

Urbanization

The latest statistics show that about 47% of the population lives in an urban setting, while the majority lives outside of the cities. The trend, however, has shown a constant flow of people moving into the urban regions, especially Manila. The 2000 est. population of *Metro Manila*, which includes *Quezon City*, *Caloocan* and *Pasay*, was 13, 450,000. Other large cities include *Cebu*, *Davao*, and *Zamboanga*. Because of the high percentage of population growth in the Philippines the amount of housing, schools and health facilities must be doubled every twenty-nine years in order to maintain a constant level.

Literacy

In the Philippines about 95% of the people over the age of 15 can read and write. Children are required by law to attend six years of school between the ages of 7 and 12 years old. While the students are taught in their own local dialect the first two years of school, classes are conducted in the rest of the time in English and Filipino, with English being the used in most private schools, high schools and universities. Higher education is important to the Filipinos, yet although 30% of the population attends college, there are not enough jobs within their country for all of the graduates.

Religion

Before Catholicism, the native Filipinos practiced many forms of polytheism. They offered sacrifices and incantations to spirits.

As a generalization, Filipinos are very religious. It is a predominately **Catholic** country with over 80% of the population identifying as such. It is the only Catholic country in Asia. There are also other Christian denominations and an extremely vocal Muslim community in the southern Philippines. A variety of cult-like religious groups are also popular.

Roman Catholic 83%, Protestant 9%, Muslim 5%, Buddhist and other 3% Buddhist, Daoist (or Taoist), or other religions

The Philippine Constitution guarantees freedom of worship. About 95 per cent of the people are Christians, more than in any other Asian country. About 85 per cent of the population is Roman Catholic. The nation also has many Protestants, Muslims, and members of the Philippine Independent Church and the Philippine Church of Christ. The Filipinos live mostly in the lowlands and constitute one of the largest Christian groups in Asia

Roman Catholicism is professed by over 80% of the population; 5% are *Aglipayans*, members of the Philippine Independent Church, a nationalistic offshoot of Catholicism (see [Aglipay, Gregorio](#)); 5% are *Muslims* (concentrated on Mindanao and the Sulu Archipelago; see [Moros](#)); and 4% are Protestants

<http://isis.csu Hayward.edu/cesmith/virtmus/Philippines/Overall/Religion.htm>
<http://isis.csu Hayward.edu/cesmith/virtmus/Philippines/Overall/Magic.htm>

Websites for further information:

<http://www.worldatlas.com/webimage/countrys/asia/phcia.htm>
<http://www.philippines.com>
<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/frd/cs/phtoc.html>
<http://www.ntm.org.ph/>
<http://www.odci.gov/cia/publications/factbook/index.html>
<http://www.ncca.gov.ph/phil%20profile/ncca-philglance.htm>
<http://www.infoplease.com/ce6/world/A0860349.html>
<http://www.tribo.org/history/index.html>
<http://palawan-puertoprincesa.freeyellow.com/mapphilippine.htm>
<http://www.bso.uiuc.edu/~pellis/philippines/>

Historical Aspects:

Brief Summary of Philippine History

The Philippines were ceded by Spain to the US in 1898 following the Spanish-American War. They attained their independence in 1946 after being occupied by the Japanese in World War II. The 21-year rule of *Ferdinand MARCOS* ended in 1986 when a widespread popular rebellion forced him into exile. In 1992, the US closed down its last military bases on the islands. The Philippines has had two electoral presidential transitions since Marcos' removal by "people power." In January 2001, the Supreme Court declared *Joseph ESTRADA* unable to rule in view of mass resignations from his government and administered the oath of office to Vice President *Gloria MACAPAGAL-ARROYO* as his constitutional successor. The government continues to struggle with ongoing Muslim insurgencies in the south.

<http://www.infoplease.com/ce6/world/A0860349.html>

<http://www.tribo.org/history/index.html>

Spanish explorers colonized the Philippines in the 1500's. They named the islands after King Philip II of Spain. The Spaniards converted most of the Filipinos to Christianity, but some tribes kept their own religion. Today, the Philippines has more who follow some form of Christianity than does any other nation of Asia.

In 1898, the Philippine leader *Emilio Aguinaldo* declared independence from Spain on June 12. In December, Spain signed a treaty passing control of the Philippines to the United States. The United States ruled the islands until the Philippines became a self-governing commonwealth in 1935. From 1942 to 1944, during World War II, Japanese forces controlled the islands. The United States regained control of the Philippines in 1945. The United States granted the Philippines independence on July 4, 1946. The new nation adopted a Constitution and economic system that were similar to those of the United States.

Fuller Philippine History

Early days

A tribe of Negritos called the *Aeta* was probably the first people who lived in the Philippines. Anthropologists believe they came to the islands from the Southeast Asian mainland more than 30,000 years ago. About 3000 B.C., groups of dark-haired, dark-skinned people dark-haired, dark-skinned people who spoke a language related to Malay, migrated from Indonesia and Malaysia and began to settle along the coasts of the islands. These peoples formed small communities throughout the islands and each group developed its own culture. As a result, the Philippines developed a wide variety of languages, customs, and ways of life.

As newcomers arrived, the earlier settlers moved inland and formed small communities. Each group continued in and maintained its own culture. The variations that accompanied this replacing and moving resulted in the tremendous diversity that is evident among the peoples of the Philippines.

Spanish settlement and rule

In 1521, a Spanish expedition led by *Ferdinand Magellan* arrived in the Philippines. Magellan was killed in a battle with native warriors several weeks after his arrival and his fleet subsequently departed for Spain. Another group of Spanish explorers, led by *General Miguel Lopez de Legazpi*, claimed the islands for Spain and established a settlement in the Philippines in 1565. The Spaniards ruled the Philippines under a strong central government. They divided the land among themselves and employed Filipinos as tenant farmers, laborers, and servants. Spanish priests converted most of the Filipinos to Roman Catholicism.

Revolt against the Spaniards

Spain opened the islands to foreign trade during the 1800's, and the Philippine economy grew rapidly. Wealthy Filipinos began sending their children to universities in Manila and Europe. After these young people returned home, they began to seek political and social freedom from Spain. An early leader in the freedom movement a physician, *Jose Rizal*, worked for reform until 1896, when the Spaniards executed him for his activities. In 1892, *Andres Bonifacio*, an office clerk, formed a secret revolutionary society called the *Katipunan*. This group tried to overthrow the government in 1896, and Bonifacio was killed in the revolt. *Emilio Aguinaldo*, a local chief of the *Katipunan*, became the leader of the revolutionary forces. The government promised political reforms if Aguinaldo ended the revolt and left the Philippines. Aguinaldo agreed and sailed to Hong Kong.

The Spanish-American War

The United States declared war on Spain in April 1898 (see SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR). On May 1, in the first important battle of the war, the U.S. fleet destroyed all the Spanish ships in Manila Bay. Two weeks later, Aguinaldo returned to the islands and formed an army. His forces helped the Americans fight the Spaniards, who had broken their promises to Aguinaldo. On *June 12*, 1898, Aguinaldo declared the Philippines independent from Spain. Philippine and American soldiers defeated the Spanish troops in August, and the war in the islands ended. The United States and Spain signed a peace treaty in December 1898. Under the treaty, the United States gained possession of the Philippines and paid Spain \$20 million for the islands.

Aguinaldo claimed that the United States had promised to make the Philippines independent immediately. He declared the establishment of the Philippine Republic on

Jan. 23, 1899, and his troops began fighting the Americans on February 4. The Americans captured Aguinaldo in March 1901, and the fighting ended about a year later.

American rule

In 1901, the United States set up a colonial government in the Philippines. *William Howard Taft*, a federal judge who later became President of the United States, served as the first civilian governor. During the period of American rule, the use of English spread rapidly throughout the islands. American businesses made large investments in the Philippines, and the economy became dependent on the United States.

During the early 1900's, the United States began to allow Filipinos to hold positions in the government. In 1935, the Philippines became a commonwealth with its own elected government and a Constitution modeled after that of the United States. *Manuel Quezon* became the first president of the new nation. The United States retained authority in such areas as foreign affairs and national defense of the Philippines.

Japanese control

On Dec. 7, 1941, Japanese planes bombed Pearl Harbor, a U.S. naval base in Hawaii. The United States entered World War II the next day. On December 10, Japanese troops invaded the Philippines. American and Philippine forces, led by *General Douglas MacArthur*, fought them until 1942. MacArthur then left the islands, and Lieutenant *General Jonathan M. Wainwright* took command of his troops. Large numbers of these troops surrendered to the Japanese in April, though Wainwright and a smaller group held out until May. Most of the American and Philippine soldiers were imprisoned. But others escaped to the mountains and continued to resist the Japanese throughout the war. MacArthur returned to the Philippines with additional troops in October 1944 and defeated the Japanese several months later. The war hurt the Philippine economy badly and destroyed most of Manila.

Independence

The United States granted the Philippines complete independence on *July 4, 1946*. The Republic of the Philippines was established, with Manuel Roxas as president and Manila the capital. In 1948, Quezon City became the official capital, but Manila remained the seat of the government.

During the late 1940's, political problems and poverty caused widespread discontent among the Philippine people. A Communist-led group called the *Hukbong Magpapalayang Bayan* (People's Liberation Army) tried to take over the government. Its members, known as *Huks*, demanded that the government divide the estates of the wealthy landowners into small lots and give the land to poor farmers. The Philippine Army began to fight the Huks in 1949 and defeated them in 1954.

The Philippines also faced economic problems after gaining independence. The United States sent economic aid, but the economy showed little growth. In 1950, the United States gave additional economic aid. In return, the Philippine government agreed to allow the United States to maintain an air force base--*Clark Air Base*--and a naval base--*Subic Bay Naval Station*--on Luzon. The economy began to improve as industries built new plants. Trade with other countries increased. Also, farmers began to use modern methods of agriculture.

The Philippines today

In 1965, *Ferdinand E. Marcos* became president of the Philippines. As president, Marcos sponsored a foreign investment law that encouraged foreign firms to establish factories in the Philippines. He was reelected president in 1969.

Philippine Communists renewed their antigovernment activities in the late 1960's and early 1970's. Young Filipinos organized the *New People's Army*, which attacked military installations. Many Muslims demanded independence for areas with predominantly Muslim populations. Muslim uprisings occurred on several southern islands. Marcos declared martial law in 1972. He restricted political parties, labor unions, and other groups that opposed the government.

In 1973, Marcos announced that a new Constitution had been approved. The Constitution gave him the powers of both president and prime minister for an unlimited term. In 1976, by presidential decree, Manila again became the nation's official capital. Marcos ended martial law in January 1981. In June, he was reelected president. A new prime minister was appointed.

In 1983, *Benigno S. Aquino, Jr.*, Marcos's leading political rival, was assassinated upon his return to the Philippines from self-exile in the United States. Military leaders said Aquino had been shot by a lone gunman hired by Communists. Followers of Aquino charged that the government played a role in the killing. Marcos appointed a commission to investigate Aquino's assassination.

The commission members reached two different conclusions on the details, but they all stated that the military had been involved in the assassination. A court tried the chief of staff of the armed forces, 24 other military men, and one civilian for Aquino's murder. In spite of evidence gathered by the commission, the court acquitted the accused men in 1985. The acquittal was overturned in 1986, and a new trial was held. In 1990, 16 military men were convicted and sentenced to life in prison.

The unrest due to political restrictions by Marcos's government and declining economic conditions forced Marcos to hold a presidential election in February 1986. *Corazon Aquino*, the widow of Benigno Aquino, became Marcos's chief election opponent. The National Assembly ruled that Marcos won the election. Large numbers of Filipinos, including bishops of the Roman Catholic Church, accused Marcos's supporters of election fraud. Many also believed Marcos had used his position to enrich himself and his associates.

Thousands of people in nearly every province demonstrated against Marcos. Marcos lost the support of key elements of the armed forces. The display of popular opposition left Marcos with no choice but to leave the country. He and his family and some supporters were airlifted out of the Philippines by the U.S. Air Force. Corazon Aquino took over as the country's president.

Aquino promised more democracy for the Philippines. In February 1987, the Filipinos voted to approve a new Constitution, which provided that Aquino serve as president until 1992.

The Marcos administration left behind serious economic problems. Officials charged that Marcos, who died in 1989, had stolen millions of dollars. In addition, the country owes billions of dollars to foreign banks.

Aquino faced opposition from Marcos supporters, from members of the military who objected to negotiations with Communist guerrillas, and from groups who opposed U.S. influence in the Philippines. Members of the military tried several times to overthrow

Aquino's government but failed to do so. In 1992, *Fidel V. Ramos*, who had served as deputy chief of staff of the armed forces under Marcos and as defense minister under Aquino, was elected president.

In 1991, *Mount Pinatubo*, a volcano on Luzon, erupted. The eruption and the deposits it left caused over 800 deaths. Clark Air Base was buried under ash and abandoned. The treaty that allowed the United States to occupy the air base and Subic Bay Naval Station expired in 1992. Many Filipinos opposed renewing the agreement, and the Philippine Senate voted against it. The United States withdrew from Subic Bay.

Some Muslim groups had been fighting for independence since the early 1970's. In 1996, the government and the largest such Muslim group signed an agreement to stop fighting and work to organize a region of self-rule in the southern Philippines. Despite agreements, fighting continued between the government and the Muslims.

In 1998, *Joseph Estrada* was elected president. A former movie actor, he had previously served as vice president. In 1999, the Marcos family agreed to pay \$150 million to nearly 10,000 victims of human rights abuses under the Marcos administration.

A frightening trend is being evinced in the Philippines. The number of women and children involved in the sex trade continues to increase at a staggering pace. According to one web sight nearly 600,000 women prostituted in the Philippines. It is estimated that 75,000 philipinas are in Japan as a direct result of the sex trade as dancers and commercial sex workers.

These women usually come down out of the mountainous areas looking for a way out of poverty and are recruited for the sex trade. The situation is worsening due to technology and the Internet. In 1986 it is estimated that 20,000 children were involved in the sex industry, 14 years later the number has grown to 100,000. Poverty and hopelessness leads many of the individuals to this life. Often parents or relatives force or encourage their involvement.

http://members.tripod.com/~gabriela_p/6-pressreles/990810_glob.html.

<http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/asia-pacific/1714948.stm>.

<http://www.oneworld.net/ips2/oct/childsex.html>.

People/People Groups

The great majority of the people of the Philippines belong to the Malay group and are known as *Filipinos*. Other groups include the *Negritos* (negroid pygmies), the *Dumagats* (similar to the Papuans of New Guinea), and a small *Chinese minority*.

Abaknon Sama

16,000 (JPII)

Their primary language is Abaknon and while the majority are Christian, 30% are Muslim. They live on the Capul Island northwest of Samar. Samar is located in the eastern coast in the middle of the Philippines. They have the Bible or portions of it.

Agta, Dupaninan

1,200 (JPII)

Their primary language is Agta, Dupaninan and is spoken by all. Name is meant to denote "little black one". It is also pronounced Ayta, Agta, Atta, Ati, and Ita. These are a mountain people with dark skin and dark eyes. Portions of the Bible were published in 1986. Currently do not have the complete Bible in their language. Located in Northeast

Luzon, below Divilacan Bay in the south to Palau Island in the north. The majority are animist. Unreached.

Agutaynon

10,384 (JP11)

They are located on Agutaya Island and five smaller surrounding islands, and the municipalities of Roxas, San Vicente, and Brooke's Point, Palawan. They speak Agutaynen. Parts of the Bible are available in Agutaynon, but the complete Bible has not been done. The language is spoken by 8,000 people. Unreached

Aklano, Aklan

394,545 (JP11)

Located on the western part of the central Visayan Islands, which are the middle section of islands located in the Philippines. The language used is Aklan. Portions of the Bible are available. There are still a few animists. Reached.

http://www.madnomad.com/gregg/rp_01.html

Alangan

6,000 (JP11)

Located in south Central Mindoro. 30% are animists. They have parts of the New Testament and some parts on audio tapes. Unreached.

Albay, Bicolano, Buhi

480,000 (JP11)

Located on the southeastern of Luzon, they speak Bicolano, Albay. They believe that specific rituals must be performed to ensure a successful journey into the next life. They have female shamans. Few animists. There are no parts of the Bible in their language but they do have the Jesus film. Unreached.

http://www.ncca.gov.ph/phil_culture/traditional_arts/lowland/lowland_bicolanos.htm

Ambala Sambal, Agta

1,657 (JP11)

Located in San Marcelino, Subic City in Luzon. Their language is Ayta, Ambala. Most are animist. Unreached.

Amganad Ifugao

27,000 (JP11)

Located in Ifugao province Luzon. Their language is Amganad Ifugao. They have the New Testament in their language, but they are unreached. The majority of the Amganad are Animists. They are no Christian broadcast but they do have the Gospel on audio cassette. The language is part of the Malay peoples.

Antipolo Ifugao

5,000 (JP11)

Napayo, Kiangnan Ifugao province, Luzon. They speak Kalanguya, Keley-I. They currently have the New Testament, which was published in 1975. reached.

Antique Ati, Aeta

350,000 (JP11)

Located in the Antique province of Luzon and they speak Kinaray-a. They are part of the negritos group. They have the Bible, Jesus film and Gospel audio recordings. Over 90% animists. Unreached.

Arab

21,000 (JP11)

Located mainly on the island of Basilan, traders. They speak standard and modern Arabic. They are Muslim and in 2001 and 2002 there were problems with some terrorist factions kidnapping Malaysians, Germans and French individuals and others out of Malaysia and transporting them to the Philippines to the island of Jolo in the Sulu Sea. The Muslim extremist group Abu Sayyaf was responsible. Abu Sayyaf is the smaller of two groups fighting for an independent Islamic state in Catholic Philippines. They are Unreached.

Arta

16 (JP11)

Located in the Quirino province in Luzon near the eastern coast. They are predominantly Animist and are unreached.

Babuyan Islands Ivatan **1,000 (JP11)**

Located in the Ifugao province in Luzon at the extreme northern end of the Philippines. Most of the people live along the coast, house are built with thick walls of mortar and stone. They live on sweet potatoes, yams, taro, banana's and citrus fruits. They have parts of the Bible and the Gospel on audio cassette. They speak Ibatan and the majority are Christian.

<http://isis.csuhayward.edu/cesmith/virtmus/Philippines/Peoples/Ivatan.htm>

http://www.ncca.gov.ph/phil_culture/traditional_arts/glimpses/peoples/ethnic-groups/ethnic_ivatan.htm

Bajau Kagayan **25,200 (JP11)**

Located in the Palawan Islands and are a maritime people. They speak Mapun and the majority are Muslim. They live in houses built on stilts with open porches and kitchens in the back. The male is the head of the house. Marriage is arranged by parents of through abduction. Divorce is common in the first couple of years with normally followed by remarriage. The frequency of divorce following the second marriage is considerably less. The Kagayan are Sunni Muslims with importance placed on piety. They are unreached.

http://www.bethany.com/profiles/p_code4/1582.html

Bajau, Badjao **52,000 (JP11)**

Indonesian Bajau speaking Muslims living in nomadic boat dwelling communities which are sometimes referred to as sea gypsies. They seem to be a sub-group of Sama. They can be found in the Sulu Archipelago which is a string of islands at the southwestern point of the Philippines. Some live on boats while others built house on stilts over shallow water.

<http://isis.csuhayward.edu/cesmith/virtmus/Philippines/Peoples/Sama.htm>

Balangao Bontoc **6,560 (JP11)**

Located in the central Cordillera mountains, eastern Bontoc province of Luzon near the central area and they speak Balangao. They grow rice and some root crops. The men and women live in separate housing. They have the Bible or portions of it and the Gospel on audio. The majority are animists with the remaining being Christian.

<http://isis.csuhayward.edu/cesmith/virtmus/Philippines/Peoples/Balangao.htm>

Banaue Ifugao **7,747 (JP11)**

Located in the Ifugao province of Luzon, which is centrally located in Luzon almost directly north of Manila. Home of world famous rice terraces. They have the Bible or portions of it and the Gospel on audio. The Banaue are animists and are unreached.

<http://www.stormpages.com/mysticwaters/banaue/banaue.html#i1>

<http://www.geocities.com/Tokyo/Temple/9845/banaue.htm>

Bantuanon, Banton **65,000 (JP11)**

Located in the Romblon province between Masbate and Mindoro and south of Manila. They speak Bantonon and over 70% are evangelical. They work in forestry and as fisherman. A very small percentage are animists. They have the Bible or portions of it and the Gospel on cassette. Reached.

Basque **7,000 (JP11)**

They came to the Philippines in the time of Magellan. There were at one time many Basque in the Philippines, but most notably after WWII many left with the increased independence of the islands to Australia, South America, America and Europe. Many who do stay send their children abroad to America or Europe to be educated. Some return, some do not. They are predominantly Catholic and still have a strong ethnic identity. They speak Basque. They have the Bible, Gospel audio and the Jesus Film. <http://basque.unr.edu/09/9.3/9.3.20t/9.3.20.04.philip.htm>

Bataan Sambal

572 (JP11)

Located in the Bataan province in Luzon and part of the Negritos. This is northwest of, and close to Manila. Although the majority are Animists, they are considered unreached. They speak Bataan Ayta, although some also speak Tagalog. They have the Gospel on audio cassettes.

Batangan, Tawbuid

10,500 (JP11)

Listed in World Christian Encyclopedia as Eastern Tawbuid Batangan. They speak Eastern Tawbuid and can be found in Central Mindoro. 15% are Animists. Reached.

Bazaar Malay Creole

1,049,000 (JP11)

Speak Sabah Malay and they are Islamic. No Bible, no Jesus film, no radio, no audiocassettes. Have a reputation as seafarers, but lately live in urban area. They harvest wet and dry rice, rubber, fruits and vegetables. Buddhist and Hindu's. Unreached.

Bikol Sorsogon, Southern

185,000 (JP11)

Located in the southern Sorsogon Province in Luzon. Bilingual in Tagalog. They speak Waray Sorsogon and some speak Tagalog. Reached.

Bolinao Sambal

50,000 (JP11)

Located in West Pangasinan province in Luzon. They speak Bolinao. They have the Bible or portions of it in Bolinao. A subgroup of Sambal which is a close relative of Tagalog. They have parts of the Bible in Bolinao and the majority are reached.

British

11,621 (JP11)

Most are expatriates from Britain. Anglican. They speak English

Brooke's Point Palawano

15,000 (JP11)

Located in Southeastern Palawan. They speak Brookes Point Palawano. They have portions of the Bible and the Gospel on audiocassette. They are Muslim and unreached.

Buhid, Bukil

8,000 (JP11)

Located in Southern Mindoro and are part of the Mangyan tribal group. They speak Buhid. They have portions of the Bible and the Gospel on audiocassette. The majority are animists and unreached.

Butuanon

34,547 (JP11)

Located in Agusan del Norte province. They speak Butuanon. Thought to be related to the Manobo people. They are involved in logging and live on rice, coconuts and fishing. The majority is reached.

<http://www.butuanon.org/>

<http://isis.csuhayward.edu/cesmith/virtmus/Philippines/Peoples/Butuanon.htm>

Caluyanhon

30,000 (JP11)

Located in the Caluya Islands, Antique province, central Philippines, off of the western side of Panay Island. They speak Caluyanun and are considered reached. They have parts of the Bible in Caluyanun and the Gospel on audiocassette.

Capisano

445,716 (JP11)

Located northeast Panay, central Philippines. Also known as Capiznon. They speak Capiznon. They are considered reached.

Cataelano Mandaya

19,000 (JP11)

Located on the Islands of Luzon and Mindanao. They speak Mandaya Cataelano and the majority are animists, they believe in a supreme being that inhabits the sky world. They have audio recordings of the Gospel available, but no Bible. Unreached.

Catanduanes Bikol, Sout

85,000 (JP11)

Located on the island paradise of the Catanduanes Island, opposite the Bicol region, southeast of Manila and north of Samar. They speak Central Bicolano. They are considered reached.

Central Bikol, Naga

2,500,000 (JP11)

Located in the southern Catanduanes, Northern Sorsogon, Luzon, and Naga city. They speak Central Bicolano. Reached.

Central Palawano

15,000 (JP11)

Located in Central Palawan, southeast of Manila. They speak Central Palawano. The majority are animists and they currently have no Bible. 85% are animist, 10% are Muslim and 1% are evangelicals.

http://litera1no4.tripod.com/palawan_frame.html

Central Sama

100,000 (JP11)

Located on the islands of Sulu Archipelago, which is a chain of islands at the most southwestern tip of the Philippines between Malaysia and the island of Mindanao. they speak Siasa Sama. They are a highly fragmented people that survive on fish with some farming. Some are animist but the majority is Muslim. They currently have the Bible, or portions of it, the Jesus film and the Gospel on audiocassette. Unreached

http://www.bethany.com/profiles/p_code4/1563.html

Central Subanen

80,000 (JP11)

Located in the Eastern Zamboango Peninsula, on the southwestern tip of the Philippines near the Sulu Archipelago. The majority are Animist although there are some Muslim. Subanen means people of the river. They speak Central Subanen. They currently have the Bible or portions of it and the Gospel on audiocassette. Unreached.

Chabakano Creole

292,630 (JP11)

Chavacano language in 60 of the 66 provinces. They have the Bible or portions of it, the Jesus film and the Gospel on audiocassette. Reached.

Cuyonon, Cuyonen

93,000 (JP11)

Spoken on Palawan and Panay areas. Agriculture is their main income source. They have the Bible or portions of it and the Gospel on Audio. Reached.

Davaweno

147,279 (JP11)

Located around Davao City on the island of Mindanao at the southern end of the Philippine island chain. They have the Gospel on audiocassette. Reached.

Dibagat-Kabugao Isneg

12,000 (JP11)

Located in the Northern Apayao in Luzon. They speak Isneg Talifugurip. Their alternate names are Isneg and Apayao. Form head hunters who know practice slash and burn farming planting wet rice. Women cook and plant while the men build and take extended hunting trips. The majority are animist. They have the Bible or portions of it and the Gospel on audiocassette. Unreached.

http://www.geocities.com/Tokyo/Pagoda/4820/igorot/ethnic_groups.html

- Dumaget, Alabat Is** **50 (JP11)**
 East of Quezon province, Luzon. Believe in nameless and faceless gods, the majority are animist. They speak Agats, Alabat island. They are hunters and rattan traders.
 Unreached.
- Dumagat, Casiguran** **1,000 (JP11)**
 Located in the Quezon province on the eastern side of Luzon. Part of the Negritos people cluser. They speak Casiguran Dumagat Agta. They believe in nameless and faceless gods. The majority is animists. The have the Bible or portions of it and the Gospel on audiocassette. Unreached.
- Dumagat, Central, Cagayan** **600 (JP11)**
 Located in northeast Luzon. They speak Central Cagayan Agta and are part of the Negritos. The majority are animists. They have the Bible or portions of it and the Gospel on audiocassette. Unreached.
- Dumagat, Ditaylin** **1,000 (JP11) 281 (WCE)**
 Located in Northern Alta, Quezon province, Luzon. They are Baler Negritos. They have portions of the Bible and the Gospel on audiocassette. The majority are animists.unreached.
- Dumagat, Eastern Cagay** **1,642 (JP11)**
 Located from Divilacan bay to Palaui island in Northeast Luzon. They speak Santa Ana-Gonzaga, Yaga. They are hunter-gatherers and animists. Unreached.
- Dumagat, Kabaloan** **1,518 (JP11)**
 They have the Bible or portions of it and the Gospel on audiocassette. Not much information available on them. They are animist and unreached.
- Dumagat, Umiray** **3,000 (JP11) 7,600 (WCE)**
 Located in the Quezon province on the island of Luzon. They speak Casiguran Dumagat , Agta. They are hunter-gatherers and are animist. They believe in nameless faceless gods. Unreached.
http://litera1no4.tripod.com/dumagat_frame.html
- Eastern/Southern Bontoc** **5,000 (JP11) 8,000 (WCE)**
 Located in the Central Mountain province on the island of Luzon. Several churches are tying to reach the Bontoc's including the Pentecostal church. The majority are animists. Unreached.
- Filipino Mestizo** **2,324,184 (JP11)**
 They are individuals of mixed race, Philippine and Spanish, from the 300 years of Spanish rule. These individuals hold a prominent statues in Manila society. They speak Tagalog and the majority are Christian. Reached.
http://www.seasite.niu.edu/Tagalog/Tagalog_Homepage99/impacts_of_spanish_rule_in_the_p.htm
- Filipino-Chinese Mestizo** **387,364 (JP11)**
 Located mostly in cities and speak Tagalog. They are a mix race between Chinese and Spanish. They hold a lower status than does the Filipino Mestizo. They have the Bible, Radio, the Gospel on audio cassette and the Jesus film. Reached.
http://www.seasite.niu.edu/Tagalog/Tagalog_Homepage99/impacts_of_spanish_rule_in_the_p.htm
- Ga'dang, Baliwon** **17,000 (JP11)**

Located in Paracelis foothills Mt. Province, Luzon. They are related to the Itawit. Their primary language is Gadang. They have portions of the Bible. They practice folk religions and 95% are animists. Unreached.

Gaddang, Cagayan

30,000 (JP11)

Located in Central Isabela on the Eastern coast of northern Luzon. Gaddang is a term that means burned by heat, probably attest more to the skin color than anything else. The majority are Christian while some animists. They speak Gaddang. Reached.

http://litera1no4.tripod.com/gaddang_frame.html

Giangan Bagobo, Gulang

17,000 (JP11)

Located in Davao City on the southeastern end of the island of Mindanao, which is located at the southeastern end of the Philippines. They speak Giangan. The Giangan are animists and they have the Gospel on audiocassette. Unreached.

Han Chinese

1,000,000 (JP11)

Immigrants from China, spread throughout mostly urban areas. They are business people. They speak Min Nan Chinese. They have the Bible, Christian radio, the Gospel on audio cassette and the Jesus film. Reached.

Han Chinese, Mandarin

500 (JP11)

Chinese businessmen from mainland China. The majority are Christian but 10%-20% are Buddhist. They speak Mandarin Chinese. Reached.

Han Chinese, Yue

6,000 (JP11)

Originally from Guangdong, they speak Yue Chinese. A small percentage is Buddhists/folk religionist while the majority are Christian. They have the Bible, Christian radio, the Gospel on audiocassette and the Jesus film. Reached.

Hanonoo

10,000 (JP11)

Alternate name is Hanunoo. They speak Wawan Hanunoo. They are located on the island of Mindoro in southern Mindoro in western central Philippines. They live on corn, rice, beans, sweet potatoes and sugar cane. They have their own written language and most can read and write. They live in villages near streams and they believe an evil spirit can attack a person and cause sickness and death. They have the Bible or portions of it and the Gospel on audiocassette. The majority of the Hanonoo are animists. Unreached.

<http://isis.csuhayward.edu/cesmith/virtmus/Philippines/Peoples/Hanonoo.htm>

http://www.bethany.com/profiles/p_code3/1118.html

Hiligaynon, Visaya

7,000,000 (JP11)

Located in the western part of the Visayas province on or near the island of Panay. They have their own creation story, they have a patriarchal society and public displays of affection are frowned upon. They speak Kawayan Hiligayon. They have the Bible or portions of it, the Gospel on audiocassette and the Jesus Film. the majority of the Hiligaynon are Christian. Reached.

Ibanag, Ybanag

500,00 (JP11)

Located in the Provinces of Cagayan, Nueva Vizcaya and Isabela on the north eastern side of the island of Luzon. They practice farming and those along the coast also fish. They are moderately educated. They speak Ibanag and South Ibanag. They have the Bible or portions of it, the Gospel on audiocassette and the Jesus film. Reached.

Ifugao, Batad

52,000 (JP11)

Located in Central Cordillera in the northern part of the island of Luzon. They speak Batad Ifugao. They practice folk religion and believe the cosmos is composed of six regions, 4 below above the earth, one being the earth and the last under the earth. They the Bible or portions of it and the Gospel on audiocassette. Unreached.

http://litera1no4.tripod.com/ifugao_frame.html

Igorot, Central Bontok

30,000 (JP11)

Located in the central mountain province on the island of Luzon at the northern most tip of the Philippines. They speak Sadanga and Central Bontok. They are part of the Igorot ethnic group. They central Bontok are part are subgroup of the larger Bontok. Many Bontok are reached, but the Central Bontok are unreached. They have the Bible or portions of it and the Gospel on audiocassette. Unreached.

http://www.geocities.com/Tokyo/Pagoda/4820/igorot/ethnic_groups.html

<http://isis.csuhayward.edu/cesmith/virtmus/Philippines/Peoples/Bontok.htm>

Igorot, Western Bontok

70,000 (JP11)/ 91,692 (WCE)

Located in the mountain province near southeastern Ilocos Sur on the island of Luzon. They are part of the Igorot ethnic group, they are a subgroup of the Bontok. They speak Northern Kankany. They have the Bible or portions of it. They are animists and considered unreached.

http://www.geocities.com/Tokyo/Pagoda/4820/igorot/ethnic_groups.html

Ilanun

282,000 (JP11)

Located in the province of Magindanao on the island of Mindanao along Illana bay on the west end of the lower Philippines. They speak Iranun. Also know as Iranun, Ilianon, Ilanun, Hilanoones, Ilanos. They are a marine people who live on rice and fishing. They have the Bible or portions of it, the Gospel on audiocassette and the Jesus film. They are a Muslim people. Unreached.

<http://isis.csuhayward.edu/cesmith/virtmus/Philippines/Peoples/Ilanun.htm>

Ilocano

8,000,000 (JP11)

Located on the island of Luzon in the northwest section. They are mostly in the provinces of Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur, Abra and La Union, but they are found throughout the Philippines. They speak Ilocana and it is sometimes referred to as the official language of the north. There are about 10,000,000 speakers in the world. They are part of the Austronesian language type spoken in the Philippines. They have the Bible, the Gospel on audiocassette and the Jesus Film. they are strong Christians. Reached.

http://litera1no4.tripod.com/ilokano_frame.html

Ilongot, Bukalot

50,786 (JP11)

Located in the provinces of Nueva Vizcays and Western Quirino on the island of Luzon which is located at the northern end of the Philippines. Speak Ilongot and Iyongut. The major religion is animist. They have the Bible or portions of it and the Gospel on audiocassette. Unreached.

http://litera1no4.tripod.com/ilonggot_frame.html

Indonesian

35,000 (JP11)

Located mainly in the southern Philippine islands. They are migrants from Indonesia. The majority are Muslim and they have the Bible, Christian radio, the Gospel on audiocassette and the Jesus film. Most of the information I was able to find indicated a connection between terrorism in the Philippines and the Indonesian people. While it

seems some may be involved in this area I would be comfortable in thinking that the majority are not, although this is only theory on my part. Unreached.

Indo-Pakistani **2,415 (JP11)**

They are usually traders and merchants. 50% are Hindu, 25% are Muslim and 24% are Baha'is. They have the Bible, Christian radio, the Gospel on audiocassette and the Jesus Film. Unreached.

Inibaloi, Nabaloi **111,449 (JP11)**

Located in the Central and Southern Province of Benguet on the island of Luzon in the northern part of the Philippines. Alternate names are; Ibaloy, Ibadoy, Inibaloi, Nabaloi, Bneguet-Igorot, Igorot. They are animist. unreached

Insinai, Isnay **5,524 (JP11)**

Located in the areas of Bambang, Dupax and Nueva Vizcaya on the island of Luzon in northern Philippines. They speak Isinai. They have the Gospel on audiocassette. 10% are animist. The majority are Christian adherents. Reached.

Iranum **145,000 (JP11)**

Not much could be found about the Iranum, (may also be spelled Iranun). Their language and their religion is unknown, but it is suspected that they are Muslim. It looks like a large number are in Malaysia. Alternate names include: Illanun, Illanoan, Illanoon, Iranon Maranao. Iranun, Lanoon, Ylanos, Lanun, Illanos. They are thought to be fishermen and agriculturalist. Unreached.

http://www.iiz-dvv.de/englisch/Publikationen/Ewb_ausgaben/56_2001/eng_smith.htm

Iraya, Alag-bako **10,000 (JP11)**

Located on the northern end of the island of Mindoro in the Southern Tagalog province. There are a number of dialects within the Iraya language; Abra-De-Ilog, Alag-Bako, Pagbahan, Palauan-Calavite, Pambuhan, and Santa Cruz. These speak Iraya, Santa Cruz. They have the Bible or portions of it and the Gospel on audiocassette. The majority are animist, but it seems over 1/3 are Christian adherents. Unreached.

<http://iloko.tripod.com/Iraya.htm>

Iriga Bicolano **180,000 (JP11)**

They can be found in *Iriga City, Baao, Nabua, Bato on the island of Luzon*. Reached.

Isarog Agta **1,000 (JP11)**

Located in the Bicol Province on the island of Luzon at the northern end of the Philippines. The population is low and the language is almost extinct. They speak Isarog Agta and Abanknon Sama. They are animists. They have the Bible or portions of it. Unreached.

http://www.haribon.org.ph/Packages/50_Mt_Isarog_National_Park/default.asp?PackageID=50&title=Mt.%20Isarog%20National%20Park

Isarog **8,600 (JP11)**

Located in the Bicol province on the island of Luzon. They are animist and they speak Isarog Agta. Unreached.

Itawit, Tawit **105,556 (JP11)**

Located in the Province of Southern Cagayan on the island of Luzon at the northern end of the Philippines. Speak Itawit Malaweg. Alternative names are; Itawis and Ibannag-Itawit. Their language and their culture are related to Ibanag. They live on rice, corn and cotton. They also grow tobacco as a cash crop. They have the Bible or portions of it, the Gospel on audiocassette and the Jesus film. The majority are Christian. Reached.

<http://isis.csuhayward.edu/cesmith/virtmus/Philippines/Peoples/Itawis.htm>

http://litera1no4.tripod.com/itawes_frame.html

Itneg, Adasen Tinguian 4,000 (JP11)

Located in the northeastern Abra province on the island of Luzon in the northern Philippines. Alternate names are Addasen Tinguian, Addasen, and Adasen Itneg. They speak Adasen and Western Addasen. They have the Bible or portions of it and the Gospel on audiocassette and they are animists. Unreached.

Itneg, Binongan Tinguian 7,000 (JP11)

Located in the Ba-ay Valley and Licuan Abra Province on the island of Luzon. They speak Binongan Itneg. They have the Bible or portions of it. They are animists. Unreached.

Itneg, Inlaod 14,000 (JP11)

Located in northern Luzon, an island at the northern tip of the Philippines. They are just southwest of the Binongan Itneg. They are farmers with the principle crops composing wet rice, maize and vegetables. Tobacco and coffee are grown as secondary crops. They speak Inlaod Itneg. The majority are animists and practice some form of folk religion. Unreached.

http://www.bethany.com/profiles/clusters/8_011.html

Itneg, Masadiit 7,500 (JP11)

Located in the areas of Sallapadan and Bucloc in the Abra province on the island of Luzon at the northern end of the Philippines. They speak Masadiit Itneg. The majority of the Masadiit are animists, but there are a handful of Christian adherents. Unreached.

Itneg, Southern 14,000 (JP11)

Located on the island of Luzon in the Abra province at the northern end of the Philippines. They are farmers who practice animism and folk religion. They speak Southern Itneg. Unreached.

Ivatan 35,000 (JP11)

Located in the Batanes islands which are the northern most tip of the Philippines. They are north of the big island of Luzon and south of Taiwan. They speak Ivatan and Southern Ivatan. They have the Bible or portions of it and the Gospel on audiocassette. The majority are Christian although 5% are animist. Reached.

<http://iloko.tripod.com/Ivatan.htm>

http://litera1no4.tripod.com/ivatan_frame.html

Iwaak 11,000 (JP11)

Located in the Nueva Biscaya province on the island of Luzon which is in northern Philippines. They live on dry taro, sweet potatoes and wet rice. They practice folk religion and animism. They have the Gospel on audiocassette. Unreached.

<http://isis.csuhayward.edu/cesmith/virtmus/Philippines/Peoples/I-Wak.htm>

Japanese 2898 (JP11)

Located throughout the Philippines, they are largely Buddhists although some are New-Religionist. They speak Japanese. They have the Bible, Christian radio, the Gospel on audiocassette and the Jesus film. Unreached.

Jews 1,000 (JP11)

The large section of them are located in Manila, which has a Synagogue, but they are dispersed throughout the Philippines. They speak Tagalog. They have the Bible, Christian radio, the Gospel on audiocassette and the Jesus film. Unreached.

- Kagayanen, Cagayan** **23,000 (JPII)**
 Located on Cagayan island between Negros and Palawan. They speak Kagayanen. They have the Bible or portions of it. Some are animist. Reached.
- Kalagan** **60,000 (JPII)**
 Located on the island of Mindanao in the southern Philippines. Speak Tumuaong Kalagan. They are farmers who meet almost all of their needs by their own labors. They grow rice, corn and sweet potatoes along with tomatoes, squash and beans.
http://www.bethany.com/profiles/p_code4/1568.html
- Kalagan** **60,000 (JPII)**
 They live on the island of Mindanao in the southern Philippines between the interior uplands and the western coast of the Davao Gulf. They are farmers. They speak Kalagan Tumuaong. Also known as; Tagakaolo, Dagan, Laoc, Saka, Caragan, Calagan, Kagan, Laoc, Saka, Mandaya, Mansaka. They live on rice, corn and many other crops. They have the Gospel on audiocassette. They are Muslim. Unreached.
<http://isis.csuhayward.edu/cesmith/virtmus/Philippines/Peoples/Kalagan.htm>
- Kalagan, Kaagan** **6000 (JPII) 9,177 (WCE)**
 Located in Davao City on the Island of Midanao. They speak Kagan Kalagan. They have the Bible or portions of it. They are strongly animist. Unreached.
- Kalagan, Tagakaulu** **37,830 (JPII) 67,519 (WCE)**
 Located in the province of South Cotabato on the island of Southern Mindanao. They speak Tagakaulu Kalagan. They are efficient farmers produces nearly all of their food, wet and dry rice, yams, tomatoes, squash and beans. Those near the water also catch fish. They raise goats and chickens. They are animist, although 20% are Muslim. According to Bethany World Prayer Center several groups are working among them, but they are unreceptive to the Gospel. At present only about 4% are Christians. Unreached.
http://www.bethany.com/profiles/p_code4/1547.html
- Kalibugan** **25,000 (JPII)**
 Located in Kalawti and Zamboanga del Norte province on the island of Mindanao in the Sulu Archipelago at the southwestern tip of the Philippines. They mainly live on lowland wet rice and fishing. Also known as Kolibugan, they are mostly Muslim and their language is unknown. Unreached
- Kalinga, Butbut** **4,000 (JPII)**
 Located in the areas Butbut and Tinglayan in the Lakinga-Apayao Province on the island of Luzon. Not much is known about the Kalinga's but they are animist and they speak Butbut Kalinga and they are unreached.
http://www.ncca.gov.ph/phil_culture/traditional_arts/northern/northern_kalinga.htm
- Kalinga, Lower Tanudan** **11,243 (JPII)**
 They are located in the Kalinga-Apayao Province on the island of Luzon. They speak Lower Tanudan Kalinga. Alternate name if Lower Tanudan. They have the Bible or portions of it. They are animist. Unreached.
http://www.ncca.gov.ph/phil_culture/traditional_arts/northern/northern_kalinga.htm
- Kalinga, Lubuagan** **40,000 (JPII)**
 Located in the Eastern Abra province in the Ilocos region and Kalinga-Apayao province in the Cagayan Valley region on the island of Luzon. They speak Lubuagan Kalinga. They have the Bible or portions of it. The majority is animist. Unreached.
http://www.ncca.gov.ph/phil_culture/traditional_arts/northern/northern_kalinga.htm

- Kalinga, Mabaka Valley** **7,000 (JP11)**
 Located in the Kalinga-Apayao province of the Cagayan region on the island of Luzon they speak Mabaka Valley Kalinga. They are animist and unreached.
http://www.ncca.gov.ph/phil_culture/traditional_arts/northern/northern_kalinga.htm
- Kalinga, Madukayang** **1,500 (JP11)**
 Located in the Southern Mountain province on the island of Luzon. They speak Madukayang Kalinga. They majority are animist. Little information could be found. Unreached.
http://www.ncca.gov.ph/phil_culture/traditional_arts/northern/northern_kalinga.htm
- Kalinga, Northern** **20,000 (JP11)**
 Located in the Kalinga-Apayao province on the Island of Luzon, they were known as headhunters in their early days. They speak Limos Kalinga. They have the Bible or portions of it. They are animist. Unreached.
http://www.ncca.gov.ph/phil_culture/traditional_arts/northern/northern_kalinga.htm
- Kalinga, Southern** **12,000 (JP11)**
 Located in the Kalinga-Apayao province in the Cagayan Region on the island of Luzon. They speak Southern Kalinga and Sumadel. They have the Bible or portions of it. The majority practice folk religion and animism. Unreached.
- Kalinga, Upper Tanudan** **3,000 (JP11)**
 Located in the Kalinga-Apayao province in the Cagayan Region on the island of Luzon. They speak Upper Tanudan Kalinga. They have the Gospel on audiocassette. The majority is animist. Unreached.
- Kamayo** **7,000 (JP11)**
 Located in the province of Surigao del Sur in the Southern Mindanao on the island of Mindanao. Speak Kamayo. They live on wet rice and other crops. The majority are Christian. Reached.
- Kankanaey, Kibungan** **437,000 (JP11) 178,309 (WCE)**
 Located in the Northern Benguet and Southwestern Mountain province on the island of Luzon. They speak Kankanaey Mankayan-buguias. They have the Bible or portions of it, the Gospel on audiocassette and the Jesus film. They are animist. Unreached.
- Kankanay, Northern** **70,000 (JP11)**
 Located in the Western Mountain province and Southeastern Ilocos Sur on the island of Luzon. They speak Kankanaey Mankayan-buguias. They are animist who believe in many male and female god figures that come under the main deity of Kabunian. They live by farming wet rice and maze. They have the Bible or portions of it. Unreached.
http://litera1no4.tripod.com/kankanay_frame.html
- Karaga Mandaya, Manda** **3,000 (JP11)**
 Located in the Lamiyawan area and Davao Oriental province in the region of Southern Mindanao on the island of Mindanao. They speak Mandaya Karaga. They are almost completely animists. They have the Gospel on audiocassette. Unreached.
- Karaw** **1,400 (JP11)**
 Alternate name is Karao. They speak Karao. They can be found in the areas of Karao and Ekip and Bokod in the Benguet province on the island of Luzon. They practice animism and folk religions. Unreached.
- Karolanos** **14,000 (JP11)**

Located mid-central on the island of Negros in central Philippines. They speak Karolanos. The Joshua Project shows 40% evangelical adherents and Barrett in World Christian Encyclopedia show that 20% are animists. Unreached.

Kasiguranin **10,000 (JPII) 17,845 (WCE)**

Located in the Quezon province on the eastern side of the island of Luzon. They speak Kasiguranin. Majority are Christian, although 20% are animists. Reached.

<http://isis.csuhayward.edu/cesmith/virtmus/Philippines/Islands/LuzonTopo.htm>

<http://isis.csuhayward.edu/cesmith/virtmus/Philippines/Islands/Luzon.htm>

Kayapa Kallahan, Kalkali **15,000 (JPII)**

Located in the western Nueva Vizcaya province and the Western Ifugao in the Cagayan region, and Pangasinan province in the Ilocos, all on the island of Luzon in northern Philippines. They majority are animists. Unreached.

Kiangan Ifugao, Gilipanes **25,000 (JPII)**

Located in the Ifugao province on the island of Luzon in the northern Philippines. They speak Tawali Ifugao and Lagawe Ifugao. They are animists. Unreached.

Korean **21,000 (JPII)**

Located mostly in and around metro-Manila, they are immigrants from Korea. They speak Korean. The majority are Shamanist, although 35% are evangelical adherents. They have the Bible, the Gospel on audiocassette, Christian radio and the Jesus film. Unreached.

Lapuyan Subanun **25,000 (JPII)**

Located in the Eastern Zamboango del Sur province in the Western Mindanao region on the island of Mindanao. They speak Lapuyan Subanun. Their religion is animism. They have the Bible or portions of it. Unreached.

Looknon **65,000 (JPII)**

Located in the Romblon province in the Southern Tagalog region on the island of Southern Tablas. The main religion is Christianity. Reached.

Magahat, Ata-man **7,597 (WCE)**

Located at the southwestern part of the island of Negros. Mt. Arniyo near Bayawan. Alternate names are; Bukidnon and Ata-Man. They have the Gospel on audiocassette. 60% are animists and 20% are evangelical adherents. Unreached.

Mag-Anchi Sambal **8,200 (JPII)**

Centrally located on the island of Luzon in the Botolan Sambal area. They speak Mag-anchi Ayta. They have the Bible or portions of it and the Gospel on audiocassette. While the majority are animists and practice folk religion, around 25% are evangelical. Unevangelized.

Magindanaw **1,590,000 (JPII)**

They are located on the island of Mindanao in the Cotabato and Zamboango provinces. They speak Magindanaon. They produce almost all of their food, they trap fish and gather other foods from the marshes. In the lowland areas they grow wet rice while in the upland areas they grow dry rice and corn. They eat yams, rice, tomatoes, squash, beans and goats, chickens and eggs. It is interesting that the highest-ranking officials are not to be found doing manual labor. Many are involved in weaving, basket making and designing ornaments. Their marriage practices encourage marriage between second cousins. Islamic law permits polygamy, although the majority is monogamous. They are

completely Muslim. They have the Bible or portions of it, the Gospel in audiocassette and the Jesus film. Unreached.

http://www.ksafe.com/profiles/p_code/1572.html

Mag-Indi Sambal

5,000 (JPII)

Located in the Zambales province in the Central Luzon region on the island of Luzon. They speak Mag-indi Ayta. About 15% are evangelical adherents with the balance practicing animism and folk religions. Unreached.

Malaueg

12,000 (JPII)

They are located around the city of Rizal in the province of Cagayan and also in the province of Kalinga-Apayao in the region of Cagayan Valley on the island of Luzon. They speak Malaweg. Also known as Malaweg, Malweg and Malagueg. They live lowland rice and corn and grow tobacco as a cash crop. They have the Bible or portions of it, the Gospel on audiocassette and the Jesus film.

<http://isis.csuhayward.edu/cesmith/virtmus/Philippines/Peoples/Malaweg.htm>

Malay, Melaju

140,000 (JPII)

Migrants from Malaysia. 100% Muslims.

Malaynon

8,500 (JPII)

Located in the Northwest Aklan province in the Western Visayas region on the island of Panay in Southwestern central Philippines. They speak Malaynon. 40% are animists and according to Joshua Project 60% are evangelical adherents. Unevangelized.

Manobo

The Manobo encompass sixteen different groups of people. All of them have their own language and practice ethnic and or folk religions, although there are some Muslims in the groupings. They live on the island of Mindanao. They are also known as Manuvu, (a subgroup of Manobo) which like Manobo means person or people. They are part of the proto-Austronesian people who migrated from South China many years ago. The first of these settles in Northern Mindanao, most live in the river valleys, hillsides, plateaus of Agusan, Bukidon, Cotabato, Davao, Misamis Oriental and Surigao Del Sur.

Around the end of WWII, the Philippine government decided to settle the area where the Manobo lived. They offer homesteaders 16 acres, farming materials, implements and a caribou. The elders forbid their own people from partaking of the governments order, but the younger educated Manobo took advantage of the opportunity. This action along with logging companies building roads helped further interaction between highland and lowland Manobo.

The Manobo are involved in farming, mostly rice, hunting and fishing. Many grow corn, sweet potatoes and cassava. They also engage in bee hunting and trapping. Some villages are permanent while others are nomadic. Bee hunting is quite interesting. Bees appear with the first tree blooms and hunters wait along streams to catch the bees. He then ties a bit of cotton to the bee and trails the bee to the hive. The other bees make such a fuss and noise that he is able to locate the hive and smoke out the bees and collect the honey. The Manobo are an unreached people group. Below are listed the various groups with population and language:

<http://isis.csuhayward.edu/cesmith/virtmus/Philippines/Peoples/Manobo.htm>

Manobo, Agusan

40,000 (JPII)

They speak Agusan Manobo and Umayam. They have the Bible or portions of it and the Gospel on audiocassette.

Manobo, Arumanen	44,000 (JP11)
Their language is unknown. They have the Bible or portions of it.	
Manobo, Ata	20,000 (JP11)
They speak Ata Manobo, they have the Bible or portions of it and they have the Gospel on audiocassette.	
Manobo, Binokid Budidno	100,000 (JP11)
They speak Binukid. They have the Bible or portions of it and the Gospel on audiocassette.	
Manobo, Blit	8,180 (JP11)
They language is Cotabato Manobo. They have the Bible or portions of it and the Gospel on audiocassette.	
Manobo, Cinamiguin	60,000 (JP11)
They speak Cinamiguin Maniguin. 20% are evangelical adherents.	
Manobo, Cotabato	15,000 (JP11)
Language: Cotabato Manobo and Tasaday. They have the Bible or portions of it and the Gospel on audiocassette.	
Manobo, Dibabawon	10,000 (JP11)
Language: Morigi and Dibabawon Manobo. They have the Bible or portions of it and the Gospel on audiocassette.	
Manobo, Higaonon	30,000 (JP11)
Language: Higaonon. They have the Bible or portions of it.	
Manobo, Ilianen	10,000 (JP11)
Language: Ilianen Manobo and Puleniyan. They have the Bible or portions of it.	
Manobo, Obo Kidapawan	20,000 (JP11)
Language: Obo Manobo. They have the Bible or portions of it.	
Manobo, Rajah Kabungsu	7,000 (JP11)
Language: Rajah Manobo and Kabunsuwa.	
Manobo, Sarangani	35,000 (JP11)
Language Sarangani Manobo. They have the Bible or portions of it and the Gospel on audiocassette.	
Manobo, Tagabawa Bago	40,000 (JP11)
Language: Tagabawa Manobo. They have the Bible or portions of it and the Gospel on audiocassette.	
Manobo, Tigwa-Mmatig-Salu	30,000 (JP11)
Language: Tigwa and Matigsalgu Manobo. They have the Bible or portions of it.	
Manobo, Western Bukido	10,000 (JP11)
Language: Western Bukido Manobo and Pulangiyan. They have the Bible or portions of it.	
http://isis.csuhayward.edu/cesmith/virtmus/Philippines/Peoples/Manobo.htm	
Mansaka Mandaya	30,000 (JP11)
Located in the Davao Oriental province in the Southern Mindanao region on the island of Mindanao. They speak Mansaka. They Mansaka's are those Mandaya that live in the mountain regions. They live on rice, tubers and bananas. Spanish missionaries came to convert the Mansaka, but the end result was blending of Christianity with folk religion. They have the Bible or portions of it. Considered unreached.	

http://litera1no4.tripod.com/mansaka_frame.html

<http://isis.csuhayward.edu/cesmith/virtmus/Philippines/Peoples/Mansaka.htm>

<http://isis.csuhayward.edu/cesmith/virtmus/Philippines/Peoples/Mandaya.htm>

Mapun Sama Jama Map **23,397 (JP11)**

A subgroup of the Sama. Cagayan de Sulu and Palawan islands. Live on fish and lowland rice. They are 100% Muslim. They have the Bible or portions of it. Unreached.

<http://isis.csuhayward.edu/cesmith/virtmus/Philippines/Peoples/Sama.htm>

Maranao, Lanao **776,000 (JP11)**

Located in the provinces of Lanao del Norte and Lanao de Sur in the Central Mindanao region on the island of Mindanao. They speak Maranao. They live on dry and wet rice, sweet potatoes, corn, cassava, coffee, peanuts and fish. 98% are Muslim. They have the Bible or portions of it, the Gospel on audiocassette and the Jesus film. Unreached.

<http://isis.csuhayward.edu/cesmith/virtmus/Philippines/Peoples/Maranao.htm>

Masbateno **600,000 (JP11)**

Located in the Masbate province in the Bicol region in central Philippines just east of the island of Samar. They speak Masbatenyo. They live on swidden agriculture and fishing. The majority are Christian and they have the Bible or portions of it and the Jesus film. Reached.

<http://isis.csuhayward.edu/cesmith/virtmus/Philippines/Peoples/Masbateno.htm>

Mayoyao Ifugao **40,000 (JP11)**

Located in the Ifugao province on the island of Luzon in the northern Philippines. They speak Mayoyao Ifugao. They are agriculturalists. The majority are animist, although 31% are evangelical adherents. They have the Bible or portions of it and the Gospel on audiocassette. Unreached.

Molbog **7,000 (JP11)**

They are concentrated on Balabak island and also along the coast of Palawan. They speak Molbog. They live on fish and coconut is their only cash crop. The main religion is Muslim. They have the Bible or portions of it. Unreached.

Mount Iraya Agta **200 (JP11)**

Located in Rugnot Hegritos in Bicol province. They speak Mt. Iraya Agta. Christian. Reached.

Negrito, Aburlin **6,850 (JP11)**

Located in the Zambales range on the island of Luzon. The majority is animist with 30% as evangelical adherents. Unreached.

Negrito, Aeta Zambal **31,500 (JP11)**

Located in Central Luzon in the Zambales province. Some speak Tagalog, but the official language is Botolan Sambal. They have the Bible or portions of it and the Gospel on audiocassette. They are animists. Unreached.

<http://isis.csuhayward.edu/cesmith/virtmus/Philippines/Peoples/Aeta.htm>

Negrito, Ati **6,300 (JP11)**

Located on Panay island. They speak Ati, although some speak Hiligaynon. The majority are animists. Unreached.

Negrito Mamanwa **28,000 (JP11)**

Located in the Agusan del Norte and Surigao provinces in the Northern and Southern Mindanao regions on the island of Mindanao. They speak Mamanwa. They have the Bible or portions of it and the Gospel on audiocassette. They are animists. Unreached.

- Negrigo, Mount Iriga** **1,500 (JP11)**
 Located in the Bicol province on the island of Luzon. Called negritos which is Spanish for little blacks. They speak Mt. Iriga Agta. They are Christian with 30% animists. Reached.
- Negrigo, Northern Cagay** **500 (JP11)**
 Located in Northwestern Cagayan on the island of Luzon. They speak Pamplana Atta. They are animists. They have the Bible or portions of it. Unreached
- Negrigo, Palawan Batak** **10,000 (JP11)**
 Located North Central on the island of Palawan. They speak Batak. They have the Bible or portions of it. They are animists. Unreached.
- North Camarines Agta** **200 (JP11)**
 Located in Santa Elena and Labo on the island of Luzon. They speak Norte Camarines Agta. They are animists. Unreached.
- Northern Alta** **240 (JP11)**
 They speak Northern Alta and little else is known about them.
- Northern Bikol Sorsogon** **85,000 (JP11)**
 Located in Casiguran and Juban in the Sorsogon province in the Bicol region on eastern side of central Philippines. They speak Masbate Sorsogon. They have the Gospel on audiocassette. They are Christian. Reached.
- Northern Catanduanes Bikol** **65,000 (JP11)**
 Located in North Catanduanes in the Region of east Bicol. They speak Northern Catand Bicolano. The majority are Christian. Reached.
- Northern Sinama, Sibuku** **60,000 (JP11)**
 Located in the Sulu Archipelago islands, which are on the western side at the most southern tip of the Philippines and on the Mindanao coast. They are a people with no political unity. They speak Balangingi Sama. They are a maritime people and fishing is their main economic activity. They are Sunni Muslims. Unreached.
- Palawano, Southwest** **3,000 (JP11)**
 Located in the Palawan island from Canipaan to Canduaga. They speak Southwest Palawano. The major religion is animist, although there are some Muslims with the group.
- Pampango, Pampaneno** **1,897,378 (JP11)**
 Located in the Pampanga, Tarlac and Bataan provinces in the Central Luzon region on the island of Luzon in the northern Philippines. They have the Bible or portions of it, the Gospel on audiocassette and the Jesus film. They are Christian. Reached.
- Pangasinense** **1,164,586 (JP11)**
 Located in the Pangasinan province in the Ilocos region on the island of Luzon in the northern end of the Philippines. They speak Pangasinan. They live on wet rice, fishing and crustaceans. They have the Bible or portions of it, the Gospel on audiocassette and the Jesus film. They are Christians. Reached.
<http://isis.csuhayward.edu/cesmith/virtmus/Philippines/Peoples/Pangasinan.htm>
- Pangutaran Sama** **20,000 (JP11)**
 Located in the Sulu Archipelago islands at the western edge of the southern tip of the Philippines. They speak Pangutaran and are a sub-group of the Sama. They engage in fishing and farming. They live in closely clustered homes, some built directly the water

and their families are close. They are Sunni Muslims. They have the Bible or portions of it. Unreached.

http://www.bethany.com/profiles/p_code3/1569.html

Paranan

14,220 (JPII)

Located on the east coast in the Isabela province on the island of Luzon. They speak Paranan. Also known as Palanan. Live on fish and rice. They have the Bible or portions of it and the Gospel on audiocassette. They are Christian. Reached.

<http://isis.csuhayward.edu/cesmith/virtmus/Philippines/Peoples/Palanan.htm>

Philipinos, English speaking

15,371 (JPII)

They speak English. They have the Bible or portions of it, the Gospel on audiocassette, Christian radio and the Jesus film. religion: assumed catholic but unknown.

Philipinos, Spanish-speaking

4,771 (JPII)

They speak Spanish. They have the Bible or portions of it, the Gospel on audiocassette, Christian radio and the Jesus film. religion: assumed Catholic but unknown.

Porohanon

23,000 (JPII)

Located in the Camotes islands close to Masbateno and Hilligaynon. They speak Porohanon. They are Christian. Reached.

Pudtol Atta

500 (JPII)

They are negritos in the area of Pudtol in the province of Kalinga-Apayao in the Cagayan Valley region on the island of Luzon. They speak Pudtol Atta. They are animists and practice folk religion. Unreached.

Punjabi

10,000 (JPII)

They speak Eastern Panjabi. They have the Bible or portions of it, the Gospel on radia and audiocassette and the Jesus film. Unreached.

Ratagnon

2,000 (JPII)

Located on the island of Mindoro at it's southern end. They speak Ratagnon. They are a subgroup of Mangyan. They live on corn, rice, sweet potatoes, beans, yams, and sugar cane. Their religious practices include Christianity and folk.

<http://isis.csuhayward.edu/cesmith/virtmus/Philippines/Peoples/Ratagnon.htm>

Remontado Agta

8,000 (JPII)

Located in Santa Inez in the Rizal province and General Nakar in the Quezon province both of which are on the island of Luzon which is at the northern end of the Philippines. They speak Remontado Agta. They are animists. Unreached.

Romblon

200,000 (JPII)

Located on Romblon island along with Visayas above Panay. They speak Sibuyan and Romblomanon. Coconuts are a major of income along with mining marble. They have the Gospel on audiocassette and the Jesus film. they practice ethnic religions. Unreached.

http://litera1no4.tripod.com/rombloanon_frame.html

<http://www.philippinedirectories.com/phildirinfo/history.php?p=ROMBLON>

Sama, Badjao

53,177 (JPII)

Came be found throughout the Sulu Archipelago with is located southwestern tip of the Philippines. their language is one of three major grouping of Sama. They are a sub-culture of Sama. The Badjao are known as sea gypsies. There is only one known evangelical church among the Badjao. The have the Bible or portions of it and the Gospel on audiocassette. They are Sunni Muslims with a small mixture of folk religion. Unreached.

<http://www.bangsamoro.org/docs/people.cfm>
<http://isis.csuhayward.edu/cesmith/virtmus/Philippines/Peoples/Sama.htm>
<http://www.tconline.org/news/lastfrontier/archive/Sama.html#religion>

Southern Sama **110,000 (JPII)**

They can be found in southwest Palawan from Canipaan to Canduaga. They speak Southern Sama. They have the Bible or portions of it and the Gospel on audiocassette. They are animists and unreached.

Sangab Mandaya **7,000 (JPII)**

Located as the head of the Carraga river, Banlalaysin, Davao del Norte on the island of Mindanao. They speak Sangab Mandaya. They are animists. Unreached.

Sangil, Sanggil **10,000 (JPII)**

The smallest Muslim Filipino group in the Philippines. They came from Indonesia. They can be found primarily on the islands of Balut and Sarangani southeast of Mindanao. Most are involved in fishing with some putting their hand to farming the hillsides near the water. They have the entire Bible in Sangil. The people are Muslim, although the influence of folk religion is still high. There is not one single Christian among the Sangil. Unreached.

<http://www.omf.org.uk/content.asp?idx=8571>

<http://isis.csuhayward.edu/cesmith/virtmus/Philippines/Peoples/Sangil.htm>

Sangirese, Sangihe **55,000 (JPII)**

Located in Balut, Sarangani Bay area. They speak Sangir and Taruna. They are 1% animist and 1% Muslim. The majority are Christian. They have the Bible or portions of it, the Gospel on audiocassette and the Jesus film. Reached.

Sarangani Bilaan **448,000 (JPII)**

Located on the Sarangani peninsula in the South Cotabato province off of the island of Mindanao. They speak Sarangani Blaang. Their majority are animist, although 25% are evangelical adherents.

http://litera1no4.tripod.com/bilaan_frame.html

<http://isis.csuhayward.edu/cesmith/virtmus/Philippines/Peoples/Blaan.htm>

Sindhi **20,000 (JPII)**

They speak Sindhi. They have the Bible or portions of it, Christian radio, the Gospel on audiocassette and the Jesus film. I assume they are Hindu. Unreached.

Sorsogon Ayta **40 (JPII)**

Located in Prieto Diaz in the Sorsogon province. Their language is Sorsogon and as you can denote from their population, the language is almost extinct. They are Christian. Reached.

Southern Atta, Faire Atta **400 (JPII)**

Located in the island of Luzon in the Cagayan province near Faire-Rizal, they are negritos. They speak Faire Atta. They are animists and practice folk religion. Unreached.

Spaniard **8,685 (JPII)**

They can be found mostly in Manila, expatriated from Spain. They speak Spanish and are Christian. They have the Bible, Gospel radio, the Gospel on audiocassette and the Jesus film. Reached.

Subanon, Calibugan **23,000 (JPII)**

Located on the island of Mindanao on the Zamboanga Peninsula in the southern Zamboanga del Norte and Zamboanga de Sur provinces. They speak Western Subanon and Western Kolibugan. They practice a polytheistic religion. They are farmers who practice slash and burn farming techniques, rice is their most important crop. They have the Bible or portions of it. Unreached.

Sulod **14,000 (JPII)**

Located on the island of Panay along the Panay river between Mt. Saya and Mt. Baloy. They are mountain people. They sustain themselves on rice, maize and sweet potatoes. Usually do not stay in one place more than two years. They speak Sulod. They practice ethnic/folk religions. Unreached.

<http://isis.csuhayward.edu/cesmith/virtmus/Philippines/Peoples/Sulod.htm>

http://litera1no4.tripod.com/sulod_frame.html

Surigaonon **344,974 (JPII)**

Located in the Northern Mindanao regions in the province of Surigao. They speak Surigaonon. They have the Gospel on audiocassette. They are Christian. Reached.

Tadyawan, Tadianan **3000 (JPII)**

Located in east central Mindoro. They speak Tadyawan. They are animists. They have the Gospel on audiocassette. Unreached.

Tagalog, Philipino **15,500,000 (JPII)**

They are concentrated in southern Luzon. They speak Tagalog and Tayabas. They have the Bible, Christian radio, the Gospel on audiocassette and the Jesus film. reached.

<http://isis.csuhayward.edu/cesmith/virtmus/Philippines/Peoples/Tagalog.htm>

http://litera1no4.tripod.com/tagalog_frame.html

Tagbanwa, Aborlan **129,000 (JPII)**

Located in the central areas on the island of Palawan. They speak Tagbanwa. A small number, 10%, are Muslim that live along the coast. They are animists. They have the Bible or portions of it. Unreached.

<http://isis.csuhayward.edu/cesmith/virtmus/Philippines/Peoples/Tagbanwa.htm>

http://litera1no4.tripod.com/tagbanua_frame.html

Tagbanwa, Central **2000 (JPII)**

They are located in northern Palawan, there as few as 235 families. They speak Central Tagbanwa. They are animist. unreached.

Tagbanwa, Kalamian Bara **8,472 (JPII)**

They speak Calamian Tagbanwa. They have the Bible or portions of it and the Gospel on audio cassette. Assume they are animists. Unreached.

Tausug, Moro Joloano **688,000 (JPII)**

Located on the northern part of Sulu province on the islands of Jolo, Pata, Marunggas, Tapul and Lugus. They speak Tausug. Their name is derived from a word meaning ocean current. They live on corn, rice, yams, cassava millet and sorgum. They have the Bible or portions of it, the Gospel on audiocassette and the Jesus film. They are very Muslim. Unreached.

<http://isis.csuhayward.edu/cesmith/virtmus/Philippines/Peoples/Tausug.htm>

Tiboli, Kiamba **80,000 (JPII)**

They live in South Cotabato on the island of Mindanao. They speak Tiboli. They have the Bible or portions of it, the Gospel on audiocassette and the Jesus film. they practice ethnic religious customs. Unreached.

<http://isis.csuhayward.edu/cesmith/virtmus/Philippines/Peoples/Tboli.htm>

Tina Sambal, Zambal

65,000 (JPII)

Located in the Northern Zambales province on the island of Luzon. They speak Tina Sambal. They have the Bible or portions of it and the Gospel on audiocassette. They are Christians, although 10% are animists. Reached

<http://isis.csuhayward.edu/cesmith/virtmus/Philippines/Peoples/Sambal.htm>

Tiruray, Teduray

190,000 (JPII)

Located in southwestern Mindanao, they are traditional hill people. They live in the upper portion of a river-drained area in the northwestern part of south Cotabato. They speak Tiruray. They live on rice, corn, sweet potatoes, sugar cane, cassava, taro and tobacco. They also hunt and fish. They are known for their basket weaving ability. They practice a combination of indigenous and Christian religion. They have the Bible or portions of it and the Gospel on audiocassette. unreached

<http://isis.csuhayward.edu/cesmith/virtmus/Philippines/Peoples/Tiruray.htm>

http://litera1no4.tripod.com/tiruray_frame.html

Tuboy Subanon

10,000 (JPII)

Located the mountainous interior of the Zamboanga on the island of Mindanao. they speak Northern Subanen and Tuboy Salog. Most are farmers who practice slash and burn techniques and rice is the most important crop. Their houses are on stilts with thatched roofs. They are animists with poly theistic ethnic religions. Less than 3% are Christian. Unreached.

<http://fga.com.my/missions/PrayerProfilePhilippines.htm#tuboy>

Ubu T'boli

12,344 (JPII)

Ubu is a dialect of T'boli, who are located in the south Cotabato. The language and religion is unknown.

USA White

27,975 (JPII)

Located in large cities. They speak English and the majority is Christian. Reached.

Villaviciosa Agta

14,000 (JPII)

Located in the Abra province on the island of Luzon in northern Philippines. They speak Villa Viciosa Agta. They are tribal in nature and are farmers who grow wet rice, maize and vegetables. They are animist. Unreached.

Visayan Bisayan

14,713,220 (JPII)

About 24% of the Philippines speak Visayan. It's alternate names are Sugbuhanon, Sugbuanon, Visayan Binisaya, Sebuano and Cebu. It's dialect include Cebu, Boholano, Leyte, Mindanao Visayan. They are Negros in the Visayas and parts of the island of Mindanao. They have the Bible, the Gospel on audiocassette and the Jesus film. They are Christian. Reached.

Waray-Waray, Binisaya

3,000,000 (JPII)

Located in the province of Leyte in the Eastern Visayas Region in the Visayan Islands. They are said to be fierce individuals when provoked. They speak Waray-Waray. They live on wet rice farming, copra and fishing. They have the Bible, the Gospel on audiocassette and the Jesus film. They are Christian. Reached

<http://isis.csuhayward.edu/cesmith/virtmus/Philippines/Peoples/Waray.htm>

Western Tawbuid

10,000 (JPII)

Located in Central Mindoro. They speak Western Tawbuid. They are Christian with 15% of the population practicing folk religion. They have the Bible, the Gospel on audiocassette and the Jesus film. They are Christian. Reached

Yakan, Yacan

106,000 (JP11)

They live in the central and southwestern mountainous interior of Mindanao. They speak Yakan. They live in settlements based on mosque affiliation. They have infused some animists beliefs into Islam. They practice folk Islam. They have the Bible, the Gospel on audiocassette and the Jesus film. Unreached.

Yogad

58,000 (JP11)

Occupy *Camarag Echague, Angadanan, Santiago and Jones, of the province of Isabela*, part of the Christianized Kalingas of Western Isabela. admixture of Negrito and Chinese blood. Tobacco is important crop and corn is an important food crop. Like music and dancing. They have the Gospel on audiocassette. 60% are evangelical adherents. Reached.

Barrett, David, *World Christian Encyclopedia* vol 2 second editions, (OXFORD, 2001) 188-190
Gall, Timothy, *Worldmark Encyclopedia of Cultures and Daily Life*, vol, (Gall, 1998)

<http://www.peopleteams.org/sptribal/page3.html>

Christianity in the Philippines

Protestant Churches

It was not until the United States annexed the Philippines in 1898 that the first Protestants entered the islands. In 1901 the famous *Silliman University* was founded by the Presbyterians who arrived in 1899.

Methodist

American Methodist burst upon the scene in 1899. Evidently some problems existed as division caused schisms in the church in 1905, 1909 and 1933. It seems the Filipino's desired independence. It elected its first Bishop in 1944 and all key administrative positions were held by nationals. They have a heavy focus in education, medicine, social service and agriculture. 1,100 congregations with 282,000 members.

American Baptist

Made their entrance in 1900 and worked on several of the islands. They translated the Bible into Panayan Visayan and started an institution which later became a university. A convention was organized in 1935 which today has over 1,000 churches.

Disciples of Christ

Missionaries from the Disciples of Christ church arrived in 1901 and started their work in Northern Luzon. The church went through some significant changes as seen in 1943 when it merged with United Brethren to form the Evangelical Church. Five years later in 1948 they joined the United Church of Christ.

Christian and Missionary Alliance

The CMA, which started in 1902, grew quickly and reached autonomy by 1947. It currently has a publishing center and has a hand in radio. It currently has around 2,300

congregations with over 140,000 members (*Operation World*) and preaches in 30 dialects. (*World Christian Encyclopedia* vol 2)

Seventh Day Adventist

The Seventh Day Adventist Church numbers 4,000 congregations with over 830,000 members (*Operation World*). The Church, which arrived in 1906, has emphasized building secondary schools and hospitals. This Church continues to grow.

Pentecostal

Includes both United Pentecostal and Assemblies of God. United Pentecostals have 2,700 congregations with 115,000 members while the Assembly of God has 3,100 congregations with 122,000 members. The church had its start with Filipino converts from the USA in the 1920's. (*Operation World*)

United Church of Christ

Came about in 1948 with the combining of four other churches—The United Evangelical Church, the Independent Philippine Methodist Church, and the Evangelical Church. These churches were created during the Japanese occupation. According to the *World Christian Encyclopedia* The Church has 2,486 congregations with 586,000 members.

Anglican Church

Missionaries from America with the Episcopal Church arrived in the Philippines in 1902. They focused on the unchurched in Manila, Northern Luzon, Mindanao, and Sula. The Mission poured resources in to elementary and secondary schools as well as hospitals and a seminary. Over 80% of the Philippine clergy are nationals and the first Filipino Bishop was consecrated in 1967. 118,000 adherents.

<http://episcopalphilippines.net/Directory%20EDNL.pdf>

(*World Christian Encyclopedia*)

Jesus Miracle Crusade

Currently has 2,000 congregation with 705,882. Best known for recent kidnappings of the pastor and several members of the Manila congregation who were taken hostage by Muslim extremists in October of 2000. .

<http://www.ninetyandnine.com/Archives/20000918/cover2.htm>.

<http://www.christianitytoday.com/ct/2000/014/22.25.html>.

United Church of Christ

Has 2,800 congregations with 280,000 members. The church came about from a combination of 3 protestant churches; the United Evangelical Church, the Evangelical Church Philippines and the Philippine Methodist Church. A couple of independent churches also joined the group. The church sees itself as an advocate for justice and peace in the Philippines; one places a high value on human rights. It has many hospitals and high schools with it's most prominent being Silliman University in Dumaguete City in Central Visayas. (*World Christian Encyclopedia*)

Listing of other Filipino Churches

	# of congregations	Members
Jesus is Lord Church	3,000	1,200,000
Seventh-Day Adventist	4,000	830,000
http://www.filipinoadventist.org/ .		http://www.geocities.com/kaunlaran_sda/history.htm .
Assemblies of God	3,100	122,000
United Methodist	1,300	252,747
http://www.philonline.com.ph/~punoumc/ .		

Christian and Missionary Alliance	2,300	140,383
http://www.cmalliance.org/ . http://www.crestmontchurch.org/the_cma.htm .		
Convention of Philippine Baptist:	710	110,00
http://www.abc-usa.org/resources/resol/philipp.htm . http://www.abc-usa.org/ .		
Philippine Baptist Convention:	1,784	102,120
Evangelical Methodist	380	68,000
http://www.emchurch.org/index.htm .		
United Pentecostal:	2,000	115,000
Church of God (Clev)	500	70,000
Foursquare Gospel	1,180	56,000
http://advance.foursquare.org/article.cfm?iss=383&art=5 .		
http://coastlands.org/Events/Philippines/hixson.html .		
Christ Church:	1,600	75,000
Good Shepherd:	315	50,000
Association of Fund Baptist:	1,250	49,000
Alliance of Bible Church	450	20,000
Cons Baptist Association	300	25,000
Baptist Bible Fellowship	1,400	28,000
Tribal Christians (NTM)	170	16,000
Wesleyan	310	35,000
http://www.wesleyan.org.au/about/missions.html .		
Baptist General Conf:	230	15,500

Marginal Christians

Roman Catholic

In 1521 Magellan stopped by the Philippines and left behind a Catholic Priest. In 1565 the first Augustinian missionary arrived. The Catholic Church holds education in high regard and the same goes for the church in the Philippines. The *University of St Thomas* was established in 1611 by the Dominicans and in 1695 the Jesuits started their first college in the country. During this time the Philippines were used as a base for missionary work in Japan. In the 19th century several national priests participated in revolutionary efforts which lead to three priests being shot in 1872. After the war was over in 1898, 500 priest were expelled from the country and the Church lost the favorite status it had enjoyed.

Tensions existed within the indigenous Catholics due to the lack of Philippine priests, leading to a rebellion by a group lead by *Gregorio Aglipay*. This rebellious group started the *Philippine Independent Church*. The first Filipino Bishop was ordained in 1905 , the first Filipino Archbishop in 1934, and the first Cardinal in 1960.

The Philippines has the highest percentage of Catholics in all the Asian countries. The Church has been criticized for its failure to completely eradicate some of the folk traditions that have infiltrated the church in the Philippines. During the late 1960's some of the priests found themselves involved in social action, even to the point that President Marcos stated that The Society of Jesus "foments violent revolution" in the country. Currently the Holy See has diplomatic relations with the Philippines and currently a nuncio resides in Manila.

Philippine Independent Religious Group

The Group has currently 10,204 congregations with 3,571,429 members. The church started as a body that separated itself from the Roman Catholic tradition in 1902 and rejected the authority of the Pope. Its founder, a Catholic priest named *Gregorio Aglipay*, led the group to become known as the *Aglipayan Church*. The Church has experienced several splits as one segment identified with American Unitarians and another, the Trinitarians, aligned with the Episcopal Church, a church which ordained their ministers after 1948. They formally united with the Episcopal Church in 1961. The Church continues to experience rapid growth.

<http://www.anglicancommunion.org/acns/archive/1958/1958-53.htm>.

<http://www.geocities.com/Athens/Aegean/3083/IFI.htm>.

Episcopal 570 118,362

<http://www.anglicancommunion.org/virtualtour/philippines.html>.

Non –Christian

Iglesia ni Cristo

Iglesia ni Cristo was founded in the Philippines in 1914 and currently has 8,600 congregations with about 1,500,000 members. It has more than 200 congregations in 67 countries outside of the Philippines. It is also expanding within the United States. The Church, like The Jehovah’s Witnesses, claims to be the True Church. Most of the members of *Iglesia ni Cristo* are Filipino. They publish two magazines, *Pasugo* and *God’s Message* which devote a majority of their space to condemning other Christian churches, mainly the Catholic.

<http://www.examineiglesianicristo.com/>. <http://www.letusreason.org/Onendir.htm>.

http://www.catholic.com/library/Iglesia_Ni_Cristo.asp.

Latter-day Saints (Mormon) 1,307 300,699

Mormons first sent missionaries to the Philippines in 1961.

<http://www.philippinesangeles.org/>. <http://www.lds.org/>.

Jehovah’s Witnesses 3,486 132,496

Started work in 1912 and had progression in 1929. 1970’s and 80’s saw growth.

<http://www.watchtower.org/>. <http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/asia-pacific/2209539.stm>.

Future Trends

Islam is expected to make inroads with growth to exceed 6.5% by 2025. Christianity as a percentage of the population is expected to drop to below 85% of the population in 2050. Traditional Religions are expected to remain at current percentage levels. Barrett, David, *World Christian Encyclopedia* (Oxford Press, 2001) 596

Missiological Implications

1. Evangelical Christians should aid the Philippine Churches to rid themselves of remnants of Traditional Religions that remain in the practices of the Churches and lives of the members. The country has a long history of animism, witchcraft, and indigenous superstitions. Members in all churches, Catholic and protestant, are still influenced by these beliefs and practices. (Pray that conversion will lead to complete regeneration with a fear for one to come near these practices. Not to fear them, but to fear any activity or thought that involves them.)
2. Evangelical Christians should join in the evangelization of the many Filipino groups who remain largely in Traditional Religions (Animism). The Manobo peoples, for example, are reported in at least 15 different peoples with a total population of over 300,000, most of whom remain Traditionalists.
3. The Catholic Church is losing its valued position in the country as more and more individuals are turning to other religions and denominations. Pray for a renewed spiritual sweep through the church and its parishes.
4. Evangelicals should strive to maintain the highest possible unity in the Philippines. Evangelicals are making great inroads in the country, but are plagued by disputes and divisions some of which have led to erroneous teachings.
5. The Evangelicals in the Philippines should place increased stress on discipleship. Although the Church has grown, it has been unable to keep up with discipleship. It also has to deal with poverty and the nominalism of the current generation. The Church showed tremendous growth in the 1980s, the second generation does not demonstrate great enthusiasm or vision for growth and service. The Philippine Christians need a new vision and dedication.
6. Evangelicals need to infuse the leadership training institutions with new life and passion for evangelism. While more than 100 seminaries serve in the country, many lack the vision and passion needed to teach new leaders. This situation may spring partly from the disunity and division within many of the evangelical denominations in the Philippines. The need is greatest in the rural areas and those who graduate are slow to go to these areas.
7. Evangelicals should increase the training of missionaries both for the Philippines and to other countries. The Philippines are becoming a missionary sending country. Through the *Asian Center For Missions* the Philippine Church has trained over 300 missionaries. The Christian community needs more training and training centers. Missions in the Philippines also need evangelists (both Filipinos and others) to continue to evangelize the country while the country develops the pattern of sending missionaries abroad.
8. Evangelicals should emphasize ministry and outreach among the youth. Over 33% of the population is under 15 years of age. This group constitutes a tremendous opportunity that can be used to bring the Gospel to every new generation. Various ministries work with the youth, but the need remains great. The youth of the Philippines and those who minister to them need support, prayer, and helping hands.
9. Evangelicals should seize the opportunity for evangelism in all of Asia that exists in the large numbers of Filipinos who reside in other countries to work. Around 6.5 million are in Asia, the Middle East, and Western countries. As Asians, these individuals can enter and serve in places denied to many Caucasians. If trained and motivated, these overseas Filipinos could become great witnesses for Christ.

10. Evangelicals need to project ministry to evangelize the Muslim populations of the Philippines. Of the 13 unreached people groups in the Philippines, 12 are Muslim. Political realities render this ministry most difficult but the need remains and some group should find an inroad to evangelizing these peoples.

Johnstone, Patrick and Mandryk, Jason, *Operation World* (Paternoster Lifestyle 2001)

Barrett, David, *World Christian Encyclopedia* (OXFORD, 2001)

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Gall, Timothy, *Worldmark Encyclopedia of Cultures and Daily Life*, vol 3, (Gall, 1998)