

MEDIA RELEASE

(April 04, 2023)

FROM: Ronald D. Holmes
President
Pulse Asia Research, Inc.

RE: Pulse Asia Research's March 2023 Nationwide Survey on Charter Change

Pulse Asia Research, Inc. is pleased to share with you some findings on Charter Change from the March 2023 *Ulat ng Bayan* national survey. We request you to assist us in informing the public by disseminating this information.

The survey fieldwork was conducted from **March 15 to 19, 2023** using face-to-face interviews. This nationwide survey is based on a sample of 1,200 representative adults 18 years old and above. It has a $\pm 2.8\%$ error margin at the 95% confidence level. Subnational estimates for the geographic areas covered in the survey have the following error margins at 95% confidence level: $\pm 5.7\%$ for Metro Manila, the rest of Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao. Those interested in further technical details may refer to our website (www.pulseasia.ph)

The following are some of the key developments that took place immediately before and during the conduct of the interviews for the present survey:

1. A national transport strike to protest the implementation of the Public Utility Vehicle Modernization Program (PUVMP) was originally schedule for 06 to 12 March 2023 but lasted only for two (2) days. The organizers called off the strike following a meeting with Presidential Communications Office (PCO) Secretary Cheloy Garafil and Office of the Executive Secretary Undersecretary Roy Cervantes on 07 March 2023. The original June 2023 deadline for the phaseout of jeepneys under the program was moved to December 2023 prior to the strike. During this extension period, the Land Transportation Franchising and Regulatory Board (LTFRB) and the Department of Transportation (DOTr) will conduct a thorough review of the PUVMP to address the concerns of the transport sector.

2. On 14 March 2023, the House of Representatives approved on third and final reading House Bill No. 7352 or the “Constitutional Convention Act of 2023” though a vote of 301 in favor, 7 against, and no abstention. The bill provides for changing the so-called restrictive economic provisions of the country’s charter through the creation of a hybrid constitutional convention, with some members being appointed while others are to be elected. For his part, Senate President Juan Miguel Zubiri said it is unlikely that the Upper House will support the charter change initiative since the President himself has stated that he does not consider it a priority at this time.
3. Negros Oriental Governor Roel Degamo was assassinated at his home on 04 March 2023, in an incident that also killed nine (9) other individuals and injured 17. Eventually, the Special Investigation Task Force Degamo identified Negros Oriental Representative Arnolfo Teves, Jr. as the mastermind behind the killing. Thereafter, the lawmaker filed a two-month leave of absence from the Lower House, a request that was denied by House Speaker Ferdinand Martin Romualdez, Jr. Instead, the latter urged the Negros Oriental Representative to return to the Philippines to face whatever case may be filed against him. In connection with another case, three (3) counts of murder were filed against the lawmaker and five (5) other individuals. These charges stem from killings that were allegedly perpetrated by Negros Oriental Representative Teves in 2019.
4. MT Princess Empress, an oil tanker carrying over 800,000 liters of industrial fuel, sank off Naujan, Oriental Mindoro on 28 February 2023. The resulting oil spill fuel has affected not only Oriental Mindoro but also the provinces of Antique, Batangas, and Palawan. During a Senate hearing on the incident, it was disclosed that the MT Princess Empress does not have a permit to operate. As such, the Philippine Coast Guard (PCG) said it may recommend the filing of appropriate charges against the vessel owner. Lawmakers also urged the local government units (LGUs) affected by the oil spill to compel the vessel owner, RDC Reield Marine Services, to pay for the damages to their communities.
5. The Office of the Solicitor General (OSG) filed an appeal on 13 March 2023 before the Appeals Chamber of the International Criminal Court (ICC) to reverse the authorization issued by its Pre-Trial Chamber to resume its prosecutors’ investigation into the Duterte administration’s “war on drugs”. In its appeal, the OSG reiterated that the ICC has no jurisdiction over the Philippines since the country has withdrawn from the ICC’s Rome Statute on 17 March 2018.

Prior to this, lawmakers from both chambers of Congress filed various resolutions defending former President Rodrigo R. Duterte and his campaign against illegal drugs against the ICC probe. Department of Justice (DOJ) Secretary Jesus Crispin Remulla said there is “no mechanism” allowing the ICC probe to proceed in the country. The latter also rejected the proposal to create an independent body that will investigate the extrajudicial killings related to the drug war.

6. The country observed the 37th anniversary of the EDSA People Power Revolution on 24 February 2023, the first under the new administration. A day before, Malacañang

released Executive Order No. 167 moving the celebration of the anniversary from 25 February 2023 (Saturday) to 24 February 2023 (Friday) so the public may “avail of the benefits of a longer weekend pursuant to the principle of holiday economics”. In his message to the nation, the President offered his “hand of reconciliation to those with different political persuasions”. However, various groups and personalities said there can be no genuine reconciliation until the President and his family finally admit that human rights abuses happened under the administration of his late father.

7. Following the increase in onion prices, both the Senate and the House of Representatives conducted their respective investigations to determine the root cause of the significant hike in the price of onion during the latter part of 2022. On 14 March 2023, Senator Cynthia Villar reported that recommendations of the Committee on Agriculture, Food, and Agrarian Reform, which includes, among others, classifying profiteering, hoarding, and smuggling as crimes involving economic sabotage, creating an Anti-Agricultural Smuggling Task Force, and ensuring that the entry of imported agricultural products does not compete with local production and harvest.
8. The Senate ratified the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) on 22 February 2023, a move that the President said is reflective of the Philippines’ “commitment to economic openness and a thriving business environment”. As a signatory to the world’s biggest free trade agreement, the Philippines is looking forward to the opportunities that the RCEP will bring to the country, specifically in agriculture, manufacturing, and micro-, small-, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs). The Philippines is the last signatory to the RCEP, which entered into force on 01 January 2022.
9. The Philippines and the United States (US) agreed to expand its military partnership by designating new sites under the Enhanced Defense Cooperation Agreement (EDCA). However, China warned that this development will bring more harm than good to the Philippines as it will benefit only the US, with the latter allegedly being focused only on securing its hegemony in the region. The expansion of the EDCA, according to the Chinese Embassy, is being used by the US “to encircle and contain China” by furthering its military alliance with the Philippines. Meanwhile, amidst the continuing tension in the West Philippine Sea (WPS), the President urged the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) to defend the country’s territory and its people, a mission that has become more important due to the “complex foreign situation” in the region.
10. A college student from the Adamson University was found dead on 28 February 2023 in Imus, Cavite, 10 days after he was reported missing. The cause of death of the victim is blunt force trauma to the lower extremities, a result of the initiation rites conducted by the Tau Gamma Phi fraternity. Criminal complaints were filed against several fraternity members for violating Republic Act No. 11053 or the “Anti-Hazing Act of 2018”. After its investigation, the DOJ found probable cause of indict seven (7) Tau Gamma Phi members involved in the initiation rites. The Senate also embarked on its own investigation into the matter, with the objective of amending the law to prevent incidents like this from happening again. Following the indictment of those involved

in the killing of the Adamson University student, Senate President Zubiri warned that those found to be involved in hazing rites will “face the full force of the law”.

This incident has renewed calls for the government not to pursue its plan to reinstate the mandatory Reserve Officers’ Training Corps (ROTC) program. The Alliance of Concerned Teachers (ACT) said that the ROTC program perpetuates the same “destructive hazing culture” of fraternities. Senators who are pushing for the return of the ROTC program countered by saying that the ROTC bill have safeguards “that will prevent abuses (like hazing) from happening”.

Pulse Asia Research’s pool of academic fellows takes full responsibility for the design and conduct of the survey, as well as for analyses it makes based on the survey data. In keeping with our academic nature, no religious, political, economic, or partisan group influenced any of these processes. Pulse Asia Research undertakes *Ulat ng Bayan* surveys on its own without any party singularly commissioning the research effort.

For any clarification or questions, kindly contact Ana Maria Tabunda, Research Director of Pulse Asia Research at 09189436816 or Ronald D. Holmes, Pulse Asia Research President via Telegram or WhatsApp at +639189335497 or at ronald.holmes@gmail.com (via email).

Pulse Asia Research's November 2022 *Ulat ng Bayan* Survey:
Media Release on Charter Change
04 April 2023

Prior awareness of proposals to change the 1987 Philippine Constitution is reported by less than half of the country's adult population (47%); awareness figures remain essentially unchanged between September 2022 and March 2023

Across geographic areas and socio-economic groupings, bare to sizeable majorities in Metro Manila (54%), Class ABC (63%), and Class E (51%) have prior knowledge of attempts to change the 1987 Philippine Constitution. In contrast, most of those in the rest of Luzon (53%), the Visayas (58%), Mindanao (51%), and Class D (55%) have not heard, read, or watched any charter change proposals beforehand. Between September 2022 and March 2023, the only notable change in awareness figures is recorded in Mindanao (+14 percentage points). (Please refer to Tables 1 to 2.)

Table 1
AWARENESS OF PROPOSALS TO CHANGE THE 1987 CONSTITUTION
March 15 - 19, 2023 / Philippines
(In Percent)

Base: Total Interviews, 100%								
Over the past few months, there have been proposals to change the Constitution.								
Have you heard, read or watched anything about the proposals to change the 1987 Constitution before this or only now?	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
Yes, before this	47	54	47	42	49	63	45	51
None, only now	53	46	53	58	51	37	55	49

NITONG MGA NAKARAANG BUWAN, MAYROONG MGA PANUKALA NA AMYENDAHAN O BAGUHING ANG KONSTITUSYON.

Q25. May narinig, nabasa, o napanood na ba kayo tungkol sa mga panukalang baguhin ang Konstitusyon ng 1987 bago nito o ngayon lang?

Table 2
AWARENESS OF PROPOSALS TO CHANGE THE 1987 CONSTITUTION
September 2022 and March 2023 / Philippines
(In Percent)

Base: Total Interviews									
Have you heard, read or watched anything about the proposals to change the 1987 Constitution before this or only now?		RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
			NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
Yes, before this	Mar '23	47	54	47	42	49	63	45	51
	Sep '22	47	57	51	46	35	55	47	41
	Change*	0	- 3	- 4	- 4	+14	+ 8	- 2	+10
None, only now	Mar '23	53	46	53	58	51	37	55	49
	Sep '22	53	43	49	54	65	45	53	59
	Change*	0	+ 3	+ 4	+ 4	-14	- 8	+ 2	-10

*Change = Figures of March 2023 minus Figures of September 2022.

Q. May narinig, nabasa, o napanood na ba kayo tungkol sa mga panukalang baguhin ang Konstitusyon ng 1987 bago nito o ngayon lang?

A big plurality of Filipino adults (44%) say they know little about the 1987 Philippine Constitution; levels of knowledge about the country's charter are basically constant between September 2022 and March 2023

As regards their knowledge of the 1987 Philippine Constitution, 44% of Filipino adults admit knowing little about it while 34% have almost or completely no knowledge about the charter. On the other hand, 19% say they know enough about the 1987 Philippine Constitution while only 2% report having a great deal of knowledge. In the different geographic and socio-economic subgroupings, big pluralities to near majorities in Metro Manila (49%), the Visayas (45%), and Class D (44%) know little about the country's charter. Meanwhile, in the rest of Luzon, Mindanao, and Class E, nearly the same percentages either know little about the 1987 Philippine Constitution (41% to 47%) or have almost or completely no knowledge about it (34% to 40%). In Class ABC, basically the same percentages either have a little knowledge regarding the charter (45%) or know enough about it (28%). (Please refer to Table 3.)

Table 3
KNOWLEDGE OF THE 1987 CONSTITUTION
March 15 - 19, 2023 / Philippines
(In Percent)

Base: Total Interviews, 100%								
How would you describe the amount of knowledge you have regarding the 1987 Constitution of the Philippines?	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
GREAT DEAL - SUFFICIENT	21	30	21	27	13	32	20	23
A great deal of knowledge	2	2	3	1	1	4	2	2
Not a great deal, but a sufficient amount of knowledge	19	28	18	26	12	28	18	21
LITTLE - NO KNOWLEDGE	79	70	79	73	87	68	80	77
A little knowledge	44	49	41	45	47	45	44	43
Almost none or no knowledge at all	34	21	38	28	40	23	36	34

Q26. Paano ninyo isasalarawan ang inyong kaalaman tungkol sa Konstitusyon ng 1987 ng Pilipinas?

Note: Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding off.

From September 2022 to March 2023, there is an increase in the percentage of Visayans (+18 percentage points) and those belonging to Class E (+14 percentage points) who know little about the country's charter. In the rest of Luzon, the percentage of those with almost or completely no knowledge about the 1987 Philippine Constitution goes up (+13 percentage points). In contrast, there is a decline in the percentage of Visayans with enough knowledge about the charter (-12 percentage points). (Please refer to Table 4.)

Table 4
KNOWLEDGE OF THE 1987 CONSTITUTION
September 2022 and March 2023 / Philippines
(In Percent)

Base: Total Interviews									
How would you describe the amount of knowledge you have regarding the 1987 Constitution of the Philippines?	RP	LOCATION				CLASS			
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E	
GREAT DEAL - SUFFICIENT	Mar '23	21	30	21	27	13	32	20	23
	Sep '22	27	27	27	40	15	31	25	31
	Change*	- 6	+ 3	- 6	- 13	- 2	+ 1	- 5	- 8
A great deal of knowledge	Mar '23	2	2	3	1	1	4	2	2
	Sep '22	3	5	3	2	2	4	3	1
	Change*	- 1	- 3	0	- 1	- 1	0	- 1	+ 1
Not a great deal, but a sufficient amount of knowledge	Mar '23	19	28	18	26	12	28	18	21
	Sep '22	24	22	24	38	13	28	22	30
	Change*	- 5	+ 6	- 6	- 12	- 1	0	- 4	- 9
LITTLE - NO KNOWLEDGE	Mar '23	79	70	79	73	87	68	80	77
	Sep '22	73	73	73	60	85	69	75	69
	Change*	+ 6	- 3	+ 6	+13	+ 2	- 1	+ 5	+ 8
A little knowledge	Mar '23	44	49	41	45	47	45	44	43
	Sep '22	42	47	48	27	41	45	45	29
	Change*	+ 2	+ 2	- 7	+18	+ 6	0	- 1	+14
Almost none or no knowledge at all	Mar '23	34	21	38	28	40	23	36	34
	Sep '22	31	26	25	33	45	24	30	40
	Change*	+ 3	- 5	+13	- 5	- 5	- 1	+ 6	- 6

*Change = Figures of March 2023 minus Figures of September 2022.

Q. Paano ninyo isasalarawan ang inyong kaalaman tungkol sa Konstitusyon ng 1987 ng Pilipinas?

Essentially the same percentages of Filipino adults are either opposed to (45%) or supportive of (41%) changing the 1987 Philippine Constitution now; public support for charter change becomes more pronounced between September 2022 and March 2023 (+10 percentage points)

While 45% of Filipino adults are against proposals to amend the 1987 Philippine Constitution now, 41% have a contrary opinion on the matter. In particular, 31% of Filipino adults do not see the need for charter change now nor at any other time in the future while 14% are against charter change now but are open to it sometime in the future. The rest of the country's adult population (14%) is ambivalent on the matter. (Please refer to Table 5.)

Table 5
WHETHER IT IS APPROPRIATE TO AMEND THE PRESENT
PHILIPPINE CONSTITUTION AT THIS TIME OR NOT

March 15 - 19, 2023 / Philippines
(Row Percent)

Base: Total Interviews, 100%								
In your opinion, should the 1987 Constitution be amended or not amended <u>at this time</u> ?	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
YES, the Constitution SHOULD BE amended now	41	27	41	55	37	47	41	38
NO, SHOULD NOT BE AMENDED NOW	45	59	39	40	51	37	44	52
NO, the Constitution SHOULD NOT BE amended now, but it may be amended sometime in the future	14	17	5	15	27	9	12	22
<i>Under the current administration</i>	8	9	3	10	15	5	7	17
<i>Under the next administration</i>	6	8	2	5	12	5	6	6
NO, the Constitution SHOULD NOT BE amended now nor any other time	31	41	34	25	24	27	32	30
Don't Know	14	14	19	5	12	16	15	10

Q27. Sa inyong palagay, dapat ba o hindi dapat baguhin ang Konstitusyon ng 1987 sa ngayon?

Across areas and classes, big pluralities to small majorities in the Visayas (55%) and all socio-economic groupings (38% to 47%) agree that the 1987 Philippine Constitution should be amended at this time. In contrast, a big plurality of Metro Manilans (41%) oppose charter change regardless of when it will be done. In the rest of Luzon, around the same percentages are either supportive of charter change now (41%) or are against it regardless of timing (34%). Among Mindanawons, basically the same percentages are either in favor of charter change now (37%) or do not see the need for it now but are open to constitutional changes in the future (27%).

Public support for charter change now becomes more notable between September 2022 and March 2023 at the national level (+10 percentage points) and in the Visayas (+28 percentage points), Class ABC (+18 percentage points), and Class D (+9 percentage points). Meanwhile, opposition to charter now nor at any other time eases in the Philippines as a whole (-7 percentage points) and in Mindanao (-20 percentage points). The level of ambivalence on the matter drops among Visayans (-14 percentage points). (Please refer to Table 6.)

Table 6
WHETHER IT IS APPROPRIATE TO AMEND THE PRESENT
PHILIPPINE CONSTITUTION AT THIS TIME OR NOT

September 2022 and March 2023 / Philippines
(In Percent)

Base: Total Interviews									
In your opinion, should the 1987 Constitution be amended or not amended <i>at this time</i> ?		RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
			NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
YES, the Constitution SHOULD BE amended now	Mar '23	41	27	41	55	37	47	41	38
	Sep '22	31	33	31	27	32	29	32	28
	Change*	+10	- 6	+10	+28	+ 5	+18	+ 9	+10
NO, SHOULD NOT BE AMENDED NOW	Mar '23	45	59	39	40	51	37	44	52
	Sep '22	56	54	55	54	60	63	54	60
	Change*	- 11	+ 5	- 16	- 14	- 9	- 26	- 10	- 8
NO, the Constitution SHOULD NOT BE amended now, but it may be amended sometime in the future	Mar '23	14	17	5	15	27	9	12	22
	Sep '22	18	13	19	19	16	24	16	20
	Change*	- 4	+ 4	- 14	- 4	+11	- 15	- 4	+ 2
NO, the Constitution SHOULD NOT BE amended now nor any other time	Mar '23	31	41	34	25	24	27	32	30
	Sep '22	38	41	36	35	44	39	38	40
	Change*	- 7	0	- 2	- 10	- 20	- 12	- 6	- 10
Don't Know	Mar '23	14	14	19	5	12	16	15	10
	Sep '22	13	13	13	19	9	8	15	12
	Change*	+ 1	+ 1	+ 6	- 14	+ 3	+ 8	0	- 2

Note: *Change = Figures of March 2023 minus Figures of September 2022.

Q. Sa inyong palagay, dapat ba o hindi dapat baguhin ang Konstitusyon ng 1987 sa ngayon?

Most Filipino adults (53% to 76%) are not in favor of seven (7) proposed changes to the 1987 Philippine Constitution

Opposition to seven (7) proposed amendments to the 1987 Philippine Constitution is expressed by small to huge majorities of Filipino adults – lifting the prohibition on foreign ownership of communications companies (53%), lifting the prohibition on foreign ownership of utilities like electricity (55%), extending the terms of office of national and local elective officials (56%), allowing foreign individuals and companies equal ownership in mass media and advertising (57%), removing limits on shares of stocks in Philippine corporations that may be owned by foreign individuals and companies (67%), allowing foreign individuals and companies to own residential and industrial lands (72%), and allowing foreign individuals and companies to utilize Philippine national resources (76%). (Please refer to Table 7.)

Nearly the same percentage points are either in favor or not in favor of two (2) charter change proposals – allowing foreign individuals and companies to practice their profession in the Philippines (40% versus 45%) and changing system of government to a federal one (38% versus 42%). Levels of indecision on the matter range from 8% on the utilization of the country's natural resources by foreign individuals and companies to 20% on the shift to a federal system of government.

Table 7
WHETHER IN FAVOR OR NOT IN FAVOR OF PRIOR AND CURRENT
PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION

March 15 - 19, 2023 / Philippines
(In Percent)

Base: Total Interviews, 100%			
<i>The following are some of the proposed changes or amendments to the Constitution. Are you in favor or not in favor of each one of them?</i>	IN FAVOR	NOT IN FAVOR	Don't know
Allowing foreign individuals and companies to practice their profession in the country	40	45	15
Changing the present unitary system of government and having a federal system of government for the country	38	42	20
Term extension for national and local elective officials, except for barangay officials	31	56	13
Lifting prohibition of foreign ownership of utilities like electricity	30	55	14
Lifting prohibition of foreign ownership of communications like cellphone and internet company	29	53	17
Allowing foreign individuals and companies to foreign equity in mass media and advertising	25	57	17
Removing limits on shares of stocks in Philippine corporations that may be owned by foreign individuals and companies	22	67	11
Allowing foreign individuals and companies to own residential and industrial lands	16	72	13
Allowing foreign individuals and companies to exploit our natural resources	15	76	8

Q28. Ilan sa mga panukalang pagbabago o amendments sa Konstitusyon ay ang mga sumusunod. Kayo po ba ay pabor o hindi pabor sa bawat isa sa kanila?

Most Filipino adults across areas and classes are not in favor of the following proposed amendments to the country's charter – lifting the prohibition on foreign ownership of utilities like electricity (51% to 65% and 54% to 62%, respectively), removing limits on shares of stocks in Philippine corporations that may be owned by foreign entities (63% to 73% and 65% to 73%, respectively), allowing foreign ownership of residential and industrial lands (63% to 83% and 70% to 72%, respectively), and allowing foreign entities to utilize Philippine natural resources (69% to 87% and 75% to 82%, respectively). (Please refer to Table 8.)

The majority sentiment in practically all areas and every socio-economic class is one of opposition to the proposals to lift the prohibition on foreign ownership of communications companies (54% to 62% and 52% to 64%, respectively) and to allow foreign entities to have equal ownership in mass media and advertising (57% to 78% and 51% to 61%, respectively). It is in the rest of Luzon where non-majority figures are recorded (47% and 48%, respectively).

As regards the terms of office of national and local elective officials, majorities in Metro Manila (67%), the Visayas (78%), and all classes (53% to 66%) are against the proposal to

extend term limits for such officials. This is the plurality opinion in the rest of Luzon (49%). In Mindanao, around the same percentages are either in favor (40%) or not in favor (47%) of lifting term limits.

On the matter of foreign entities being allowed to practice their profession in the Philippines, the prevailing opinion in Metro Manila (65%), the Visayas (53%), and Class ABC (53%) is one of opposition to such a proposal. Almost half of those in Class E (48%) share this view. Virtually the same percentages of those in the rest of Luzon, Mindanao, and Class D either support this proposal (38% to 50%) or are against it (39% to 44%).

A small majority of Mindanawons (52%) and a near majority of Visayans (49%) are in favor of shifting to a federal system of government. A contrary opinion is expressed by most Metro Manilans (60%) and those belonging to Class ABC (51%). In the rest of Luzon, Class D, and Class E, essentially the same percentages are either in favor (33% to 43%) or not in favor (33% to 43%) of changing the current unitary system of government to a federal one.

Table 8
WHETHER IN FAVOR OR NOT IN FAVOR OF PRIOR AND CURRENT
PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION

March 15 - 19, 2023 / Philippines
(Row Percent)

page 1 of 2

Base: Total Interviews, 100%								
The following are some of the proposed changes or amendments to the Constitution. Are you in favor or not in favor of each one of them?	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
Allowing foreign individuals and companies to practice their profession in the country								
In favor	40	27	38	41	50	26	42	40
Not in favor	45	65	39	53	41	53	44	48
Don't know	15	8	23	6	9	21	15	12
Changing the present unitary system of government and having a federal system of government for the country								
In favor	38	17	33	49	52	34	38	43
Not in favor	42	60	41	37	37	51	43	33
Don't know	20	23	25	15	10	15	19	24
Term extension for national and local elective officials, except for barangay officials								
In favor	31	20	34	20	40	28	32	24
Not in favor	56	67	49	78	47	64	53	66
Don't know	13	13	18	2	13	8	14	9
Lifting prohibition of foreign ownership of utilities like electricity								
In favor	30	29	33	33	23	23	33	21
Not in favor	55	55	51	56	65	62	54	58
Don't know	14	16	16	12	13	15	13	21
Lifting prohibition of foreign ownership of communications like cellphone and internet company								
In favor	29	26	30	36	25	30	31	22
Not in favor	53	58	47	54	62	52	52	64
Don't know	17	16	23	10	12	19	17	14

Q28. Ilan sa mga panukalang pagbabago o amendments sa Konstitusyon ay ang mga sumusunod. Kayo po ba ay pabor o hindi pabor sa bawat isa sa kanila?

Table 8
WHETHER IN FAVOR OR NOT IN FAVOR OF PRIOR AND CURRENT
PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION

March 15 - 19, 2023 / Philippines
(Row Percent)

page 2 of 2

Base: Total Interviews, 100%								
The following are some of the proposed changes or amendments to the Constitution. Are you in favor or not in favor of each one of them?	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
Allowing foreign individuals and companies to foreign equity in mass media and advertising								
In favor	25	13	26	31	27	17	25	31
Not in favor	57	78	48	57	63	61	58	51
Don't know	17	9	26	11	10	21	17	18
Removing limits on shares of stocks in Philippine corporations that may be owned by foreign individuals and companies								
In favor	22	16	22	25	22	20	23	17
Not in favor	67	73	63	70	68	67	65	73
Don't know	11	11	15	5	10	13	12	10
Allowing foreign individuals and companies to own residential and industrial lands								
In favor	16	7	14	26	14	13	16	17
Not in favor	72	83	68	63	78	70	72	70
Don't know	13	10	18	11	7	17	13	13
Allowing foreign individuals and companies to exploit our natural resources								
In favor	15	6	19	16	13	11	16	13
Not in favor	76	87	69	79	82	78	75	82
Don't know	8	7	12	5	5	11	8	6

Q28. Ilan sa mga panukalang pagbabago o amendments sa Konstitusyon ay ang mga sumusunod. Kayo po ba ay pabor o hindi pabor sa bawat isa sa kanila?

Filipinos are split regarding the creation of a constitutional convention to change the 1987 Philippine Constitution

A little over a third of Filipino adults (34%) agree with the creation of a constitutional convention for the purpose of amending the country's charter. A contrary opinion is held by nearly the same percentage of the adult population (30%). Indecision on the matter is expressed by 28% of Filipino adults while 8% admit they do not know enough about it to state an opinion on the matter. (Please refer to Table 9.)

The plurality sentiment in the Visayas (49%) and Mindanao (43%) is one of agreement with the creation of a constitutional convention. In Metro Manila, virtually the same percentages are either against the creation of a constitutional convention (36%) or ambivalent on the matter (34%) while in Class E, about the same percentages either agree or disagree with the creation of a constitutional convention (36% versus 37%).

Public opinion on the matter is split in the rest of Luzon, Class ABC, and Class D, with nearly the same percentages either agreeing (27% to 34%) with the formation of a constitutional convention to change the national charter, disagreeing with the same (29% to 38%), or being ambivalent on the matter (23% to 33%).

Table 9
WHETHER THEY AGREE OR DISAGREE WITH THE FORMATION OF CON-CON
TO CHANGE THE 1987 PHILIPPINE CONSTITUTION

March 15 - 19, 2023 / Philippines
(In Percent)

Base: Total Interviews, 100%								
<p>On March 6, 2023, the Lower House approved a resolution for the formation of a constitutional convention or con-con to amend the 1987 Philippine Constitution. The future members of the con-con will be the ones who will carry out changes in the contents of the constitution regarding the country's economy. There are estimates that the cost of building and operating the con-con until the conduct of the plebiscite for the approval of the new provisions of the constitution could reach PhP 10 billion. On the part of the proponents, the formation of the ConCon will ensure that its representatives are chosen and given a direct mandate by the voters.</p>								
Do you agree or disagree with the formation of con-con to change the 1987 Philippine Constitution?	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
AGREE	34	21	27	49	43	28	34	36
Strongly agree	9	3	5	17	12	4	9	12
Somewhat agree	25	18	21	31	31	24	25	24
CANNOT SAY IF AGREE OR DISAGREE	28	34	33	17	25	23	30	22
DISAGREE	30	36	29	34	27	38	28	37
Somewhat disagree	19	17	19	20	18	31	17	18
Strongly disagree	11	19	9	14	9	7	10	19
UNAIDED								
I don't have enough knowledge to give an opinion	8	9	12	1	5	11	8	5

NITONG MARSO 6, 2023 AY INAPRUBAHAN NG MABABANG KAPULUNGAN ANG ISANG RESOLUSYON PARA SA PAGBUO NG ISANG CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION O CON-CON PARA BAGUHIN ANG 1987 PHILIPPINE CONSTITUTION. ANG MGA MAGIGING MIYEMBRO NG CON-CON ANG SIYANG MAGSASAGAWA NG MGA PAGBABAGO SA MGA NILALAMAN NG SALIGANG BATAS TUNGKOL SA EKONOMIYA NG BANSA. MAY MGA PAGTATAYA NA ANG GASTUSIN SA PAGBUO AT PAGTATRABAHO NG CON-CON HANGGANG SA PAGSASAGAWA NG PLEBISITO PARA SA PAG-APROBA NG MGA BAGONG PROBIYON NG SALIGANG BATAS AY MAAARING ABUTIN NG PHP 10 BILYON. SA BAHAGI NG MGA NAGPANUKALA, ANG PAGBUO NG CONCON AY MAKAKAPANIGURO NA ANG MGA KINATAWAN NITO AY PIPILIN AT BIBIGYAN NG DIREKTANG MANDATO NG MGA BOTANTE.

Q30. Kayo po ba ay sumasang-ayon o di sumasang-ayon sa pagbuo ng con-con para baguhin ang 1987 Philippine Constitution?

Notes: (1) % AGREE = % Strongly agree plus % Somewhat agree; % DISAGREE= % Somewhat disagree plus % Strongly disagree

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