

## **MEDIA RELEASE**

(March 27, 2024)

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

**RE: Pulse Asia Research's March 2024 Nationwide Survey on Charter Change**

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Pulse Asia Research, Inc. is pleased to share some findings on Charter Change from the March 2024 *Ulat ng Bayan* national survey. We request that you assist us in informing the public by disseminating this information.

The survey fieldwork was conducted from **March 6 to 10, 2024** 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](http://www.pulseasia.ph))

The following are some of the critical developments that took place in the weeks leading up to and during the conduct of the interviews for the March 2024 *Ulat ng Bayan* survey:

1. The House of Representatives, constituted as a Committee on the Whole on 27 February 2024, approved the Resolution of Both Houses (RBH) No. 7 on 06 March 2024. The resolution lays out proposed changes to the so-called restrictive economic provisions of the 1987 Philippine Constitution. The hearings at the Senate began on 05 February 2024. The President has suggested that the plebiscite on the proposed constitutional amendments be held alongside the May 2025 elections.
2. Despite the Senate investigation into the alleged financial assistance given to those signing the people's initiative to push for charter change and the suspension by the Commission on Elections (COMELEC) of its acceptance of gathered signatures, the People's Initiative for Reform, Modernization, and Action (PIRMA) said it will continue its signature drive across the country. Due to complaints from some signatories that they were deceived into

signing the people's initiative petition, the COMELEC released forms that should be filled out by those intending to withdraw their signatures from the charter change petition. However, the COMELEC said they have not yet received any signed withdrawal forms.

3. The investigation of the Senate Women and Gender Equality Committee into allegations against the Kingdom of Jesus Christ founder Apollo Quiboloy continues, with the committee looking into the reported money laundering schemes within the organization. Committee Chairperson Senator Risa Hontiveros requested the Senate leadership to approve her pending motion to arrest Pastor Quiboloy after he was cited in contempt for refusing to appear and testify before the committee. Even the President has called on the latter to attend the congressional hearings to answer the allegations against him and his religious organization. On the other hand, Senators Christopher Go, Imee Marcos, Robin Padilla, and Cynthia Villar expressed their intent to overturn the contempt order against Pastor Quiboloy. The Department of Justice (DOJ) ordered the filing of sexual abuse and qualified human trafficking cases against the latter on 04 March 2024.
4. The tension in the West Philippine Sea (WPS) continues with the Philippine government asking China to immediately remove its vessels that are within the vicinity of Ayungin Shoal following the actions of the China Coast Guard on 05 March 2024 that injured four (4) crew members of a Filipino resupply mission and damaged a Philippine Coast Guard vessel. Despite expressing alarm over this recent development, the President feels it is not enough ground to invoke the Mutual Defense Treaty between the Philippines and the United States (US).
5. The Senate approved on third and final reading the bill mandating a national increase of ₱ 100 in the minimum wage of private sector workers. For its part, the leadership of the House of Representatives said it is exploring a higher legislated minimum wage increase, with proposals ranging from ₱ 150 to ₱ 350. However, employers' and business groups warn that this wage increase, which will affect only private sector employees in the formal sector, could result in job losses or reduced work hours while economists caution against the inflationary impact of such a wage adjustment.
6. The Presidential Communications Office (PCO) reported that the President was able to secure ₱ 86 billion in investments during the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)-Australia Special Summit in Melbourne held on 04-06 March 2024. Also during the summit, Australia and ASEAN members issued a joint declaration calling on "all countries to avoid unilateral actions that endanger peace, security, and stability" in the South China Sea. Prior to the summit, the President was in Canberra on 28-29 February 2024 for a state visit.
7. National Food Authority (NFA) Administrator Roderico Bioco and 138 other NFA officials and employees were placed under preventive suspension for six (6) months by the Office of the Ombudsman. This is in connection with the sale of the buffer stocks of milled rice to select traders at low prices without the necessary approval from the NFA Council.

8. A report released by the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) in March 2024 estimates the damage to the country's agriculture sector due to the El Niño phenomenon at a little over ₱ 1 billion. The Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical, and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA) declared the start of the El Niño phenomenon in July 2023 and projects that it will last until May 2024.
9. Although 25 February 2024 was not among the official holidays declared by Malacañang this year, Filipinos still observed the 38<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the EDSA People Power Revolution. A wreath-laying ceremony and commemorative rites organized by the National Historical Commission of the Philippines (NHCP) took place at the People Power Monument. The NHCP said, holiday or not, it will continue to commemorate the event as long as it remains part of its mandate.
10. According to the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA), the inflation rate went up from 2.8% in January 2024 to 3.4% in February 2024. This movement is due largely to the increase in food prices, particularly rice. According to the Department of Agriculture (DA), the retail price of local regular milled rice went up by 36% between 01 March 2023 and 01 March 2024. In contrast, the inflation rate went from year-on-year from 8.6% to 3.4%.

Pulse Asia Research's pool of academic fellows takes full responsibility for the design and conduct of the survey and 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 independently 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 March 2024 *Ulat ng Bayan* Survey:  
Media Release on Charter Change  
27 March 2024

**Prior knowledge of proposals to change the 1987 Philippine Constitution is reported by most Filipino adults (72%); awareness levels go up year-on-year at the national level as well as across geographic areas and socio-economic classes**

Small to huge majorities in the Philippines (72%) and in the different areas and classes (64% to 86% and 63% to 85%, respectively) have heard, read, and/or watched something about various proposals to amend the 1987 Philippine Constitution. Awareness is more pronounced in Metro Manila than in the other areas (86% versus 64% to 72%) and the best-off socio-economic grouping than the poorest one (85% versus 63%). From March 2023 to March 2024, awareness figures go up at the national level (+25 percentage points) and in every geographic area (+19 to +32 percentage points) as well as Classes ABC and D (+22 to +26 percentage points). (Please refer to Tables 1 to 2.)

**Table 1**  
**AWARENESS OF PROPOSALS TO CHANGE**  
**THE 1987 PHILIPPINE CONSTITUTION**  
March 6 - 10, 2024 / Philippines  
(In Percent)

<i>Base: Total Interviews, 100%</i>								
Over the past months, there have been proposals to change the Constitution.								
<i>Have you heard, read or watched anything about the proposals to change the 1987 Constitution before this or only now?</i>	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
	Yes, before this	72	86	72	64	68	85	71
None, only now	28	14	28	36	32	15	29	37

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

Q58. 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 PHILIPPINE CONSTITUTION**  
March 2023 and March 2024 / 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 '24	72	86	72	64	68
	Mar '23	47	54	47	42	49	63	45	51
	Change*	+25	+32	+25	+22	+19	+22	+26	+12
None, only now	Mar '24	28	14	28	36	32	15	29	37
	Mar '23	53	46	53	58	51	37	55	49
	Change*	- 25	- 32	- 25	- 22	- 19	- 22	- 26	- 12

Note: \*Change = Figures of UB March 2024 minus Figures of UB March 2023.

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

**Almost half of Filipino adults (48%) know little about the 1987 Philippine Constitution; the amount of knowledge about the country’s charter is essentially unchanged between March 2023 and March 2024**

In March 2024, a near majority of Filipino adults (48%) and near to small majorities in Metro Manila (62%), the rest of Luzon (50%), the Visayas (51%), Class ABC (48%), and Class D (48%) have little knowledge about the 1987 Philippine Constitution. Virtually the same percentages of those in Mindanao and Class E have either little knowledge or almost/completely no knowledge regarding the nation’s charter (33% to 45% versus 32% to 38%). Overall, 27% admit to having almost/completely no knowledge about the 1987 Philippine Constitution, 22% know enough about it, and 4% claim to know a great deal about the charter. (Please refer to Table 3.)

**Table 3**  
**KNOWLEDGE OF THE 1987 PHILIPPINE CONSTITUTION**  
March 6 - 10, 2024 / 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	25	25	25	23	29	33
A great deal of knowledge	4	1	5	2	4	5	3	3	
Not a great deal, but a sufficient amount of knowledge	22	23	20	21	25	28	21	21	
LITTLE - NO KNOWLEDGE	75	75	75	77	71	67	75	77	
A little knowledge	48	62	50	51	33	48	48	45	
Almost none or no knowledge at all	27	14	25	27	38	19	27	32	

Q59. 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.

Year-on-year, the percentage of those with almost/completely no knowledge about the 1987 Philippine Constitution decreases in the Philippines as a whole (-7 percentage points) and the rest of Luzon (-13 percentage points) and Class D (-9 percentage points). Meanwhile, the percentage of those with little knowledge about the country's charter goes up in Metro Manila (+13 percentage points) but drops in Mindanao (-14 percentage points). In terms of the percentage of those with enough knowledge about the 1987 Philippine Constitution, it increases in Mindanao (+13 percentage points). (Please refer to Table 4.)

**Table 4**  
**KNOWLEDGE OF THE 1987 PHILIPPINE CONSTITUTION**  
March 2023 and March 2024 / 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
<b>GREAT DEAL - SUFFICIENT</b>	Mar '24	25	25	25	23	29	33	25	23
	Mar '23	21	30	21	27	13	32	20	23
	Change*	+ 4	- 5	+ 4	- 4	+16	+ 1	+ 5	0
A great deal of knowledge	Mar '24	4	1	5	2	4	5	3	3
	Mar '23	2	2	3	1	1	4	2	2
	Change*	+ 2	- 1	+ 2	+ 1	+ 3	+ 1	+ 1	+ 1
Not a great deal, but a sufficient amount of knowledge	Mar '24	22	23	20	21	25	28	21	21
	Mar '23	19	28	18	26	12	28	18	21
	Change*	+ 3	- 5	+ 2	- 5	+13	0	+ 3	0
<b>LITTLE - NO KNOWLEDGE</b>	Mar '24	75	75	75	77	71	67	75	77
	Mar '23	79	70	79	73	87	68	80	77
	Change*	- 4	+ 5	- 4	+ 4	-16	- 1	- 5	0
A little knowledge	Mar '24	48	62	50	51	33	48	48	45
	Mar '23	44	49	41	45	47	45	44	43
	Change*	+ 4	+13	+ 9	+ 6	-14	+ 3	+ 4	+ 2
Almost none or no knowledge at all	Mar '24	27	14	25	27	38	19	27	32
	Mar '23	34	21	38	28	40	23	36	34
	Change*	- 7	- 7	-13	- 1	- 2	- 4	- 9	- 2

Note: \*Change = Figures of UB March 2024 minus Figures of UB March 2023.  
Q. Paano ninyo isasalarawan ang inyong kaalaman tungkol sa Konstitusyon ng 1987 ng Pilipinas?

**Opposition to charter change is the predominant sentiment among adults in the country (74%) and becomes more notable from March 2023 to March 2024 (+43 percentage points)**

Around three-fourths of the adult population (74%) do not see the need for charter change, regardless of timing. This opinion is echoed by small to big majorities in the various areas and classes (69% to 82% and 58% to 80%, respectively). The rest of Filipino adults think the 1987 Philippine Constitution should be amended now (8%), do not see the need for charter change now but are open to it under the next administration (8%), oppose constitutional amendments now but support it at some other time under the incumbent administration (6%), or are undecided on the matter (4%). (Please refer to Table 5.)

**Table 5**  
**WHETHER IT IS APPROPRIATE TO AMEND THE**  
**1987 PHILIPPINE CONSTITUTION AT THIS TIME**  
March 6 - 10, 2024 / 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
<b>YES, the Constitution SHOULD BE amended now</b>	8	14	4	15	8	7	9	5
<b>NO, SHOULD NOT BE AMENDED NOW</b>	88	81	89	85	91	82	87	93
NO, the Constitution SHOULD NOT BE amended now, but it may be amended sometime in the future	14	10	16	17	8	25	12	13
<i>Under the current administration</i>	6	4	6	11	1	6	5	7
<i>Under the next administration</i>	8	6	10	6	7	19	7	6
NO, the Constitution SHOULD NOT BE amended now nor any other time	74	72	73	69	82	58	75	80
<b>UNAIDED:</b>								
Don't Know	4	5	7	0	1	11	4	2

Q60. Sa inyong palagay, dapat ba o hindi dapat baguhin ang Konstitusyon ng 1987 sa ngayon?

Levels of opposition to charter change now or at any other time go up between March 2023 and March 2024. This observation holds at the national level (+43 percentage points) and in each area and class (+31 to +58 and +31 to +50 percentage points, respectively). In contrast, support for proposals to amend the 1987 Philippine Constitution now eases in the Philippines (-33 percentage points) and across geographic and socio-economic subgroupings (-13 to -40 and -32 to -40 percentage points, respectively). (Please refer to Table 6.)

Aside from these changes, the only other marked movements during the period March 2023 to March 2024 are the decline in the percentage of Mindanawons opposed to charter change now but are open to it sometime in the future (-19 percentage points) and the drop in levels of ambivalence in the national level (-10 percentage points), the rest of Luzon (-12 percentage points), and Class D (-11 percentage points).

**Table 6**  
**WHETHER IT IS APPROPRIATE TO AMEND THE**  
**1987 PHILIPPINE CONSTITUTION AT THIS TIME**  
March 2023 and March 2024 / 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 '24	8	14	4	15	8	7	9	5
	Mar '23	41	27	41	55	37	47	41	38
	Change*	- 33	- 13	- 37	- 40	- 29	- 40	- 32	- 33
NO, SHOULD NOT BE AMENDED NOW	Mar '24	88	81	89	85	91	82	87	93
	Mar '23	45	59	39	40	51	37	44	52
	Change*	+43	+22	+50	+45	+40	+45	+43	+41
NO, the Constitution SHOULD NOT BE amended now, but it may be amended sometime in the future	Mar '24	14	10	16	17	8	25	12	13
	Mar '23	14	17	5	15	27	9	12	22
	Change*	0	- 7	+11	+ 2	- 19	+16	0	- 9
NO, the Constitution SHOULD NOT BE amended now nor any other time	Mar '24	74	72	73	69	82	58	75	80
	Mar '23	31	41	34	25	24	27	32	30
	Change*	+43	+31	+39	+44	+58	+31	+43	+50
UNAIDED: Don't Know	Mar '24	4	5	7	0	1	11	4	2
	Mar '23	14	14	19	5	12	16	15	10
	Change*	- 10	- 9	- 12	- 5	- 11	- 5	- 11	- 8

Note: \*Change = Figures of UB March 2024 minus Figures of UB March 2023.

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

**Most Filipino adults are not in favor of 10 proposed amendments to the 1987 Philippine Constitutions (68% to 86%); opposition to seven (7) proposals becomes more marked between March 2023 and March 2024**

Considerable to big majorities are opposed to 10 selected proposed changes to the country's charter. These are: (1) allowing foreigners to own schools or universities (68%); (2) lifting the prohibition on foreign ownership of communications (71%); (3) changing the presidential system of government to a parliamentary one (71%); (4) allowing foreign individuals and companies to have foreign equity in mass media and advertising (71%); (5) changing the present unitary system of government to a federal system (71%); (6) extending the terms of office for national and local elective officials (73%); (7) shifting from a bicameral to a unicameral legislature (74%); (8) removing limits on shares of stocks in Philippine corporations that may be owned by foreign individuals and companies (78%); (9) allowing foreign individuals and companies to own residential and industrial lands (81%); and (10) allowing foreign individuals and companies to utilize Philippine natural resources (86%). (Please refer to Table 7.)



**Table 7**  
**WHETHER IN FAVOR OR NOT IN FAVOR OF PRIOR AND CURRENT**  
**PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE 1987 PHILIPPINE CONSTITUTION**

March 6 - 10, 2024 / Philippines

(In Percent)

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?	IN FAVOR	NOT IN FAVOR	UNAIDED	
			I don't have enough knowledge to give an opinion	Don't know
Allowing foreigners to own schools or universities	24	68	0.4	8
Allowing foreign individuals and companies to foreign equity in mass media and advertising	19	71	1	9
Lifting the prohibition of foreign ownership on communications like cellphone and internet company	19	71	1	9
Changing the present unitary system of government and having a federal system of government for the country	18	71	2	10
Term extension for national and local elective officials, except for barangay officials	18	73	1	8
Removing limits on shares of stocks in Philippine corporations that may be owned by foreign individuals and companies	14	78	1	7
Change the presidential system to a parliamentary system of government	14	71	5	9
Shift from bicameral to a unicameral legislature	12	74	3	11
Allowing foreign individuals and companies to own residential and industrial lands	10	81	1	8
Allowing foreign individuals and companies to exploit our natural resources	6	86	1	7

Q63. 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?

Comparative data for the period March 2023 to March 2024 are available for seven (7) charter change proposals probed in the *Ulat ng Bayan* survey. Findings show that opposition to all these proposals become more notable during this time and, consequently, support for the same proposals eases: (1) allowing foreign individuals and companies to own residential and industrial lands (+9 and -6 percentage points, respectively); (2) allowing foreign individuals and companies to utilize the country's natural resources (+10 and -9 percentage points, respectively); (3) removing limits on shares of stocks in Philippine corporations that may be owned by foreign entities (+11 and -8 percentage points, respectively); (4) allowing foreign individuals and companies to have foreign equity in mass media and advertising (+14 and -6 percentage points, respectively); (5) extending the terms of office of national and local elective officials (+17 and -13 percentage points, respectively); (6) lifting the prohibition on foreign ownership of communications (+18 and -10 percentage points, respectively); and (7) changing the unitary system of government to a federal one (+29 and -20 percentage points, respectively). (Please refer to Table 8.)

**Table 8**  
**WHETHER IN FAVOR OR NOT IN FAVOR OF PRIOR AND CURRENT**  
**PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE 1987 PHILIPPINE CONSTITUTION**

March 2023 and March 2024 / Philippines  
(In Percent)

<i>Base: Total Interviews</i>				
<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	NOT IN	UNAIDED
		FAVOR	FAVOR	Don't know
Allowing foreigners to own schools or universities	Mar '24	24	68	8
	Mar '23	--	--	--
	Change*	--	--	--
Allowing foreign individuals and companies to foreign equity in mass media and advertising	Mar '24	19	71	9
	Mar '23	25	57	17
	Change*	- 6	+14	- 8
Lifting the prohibition of foreign ownership on communications like cellphone and internet company	Mar '24	19	71	9
	Mar '23	29	53	17
	Change*	- 10	+18	- 8
Changing the present unitary system of government and having a federal system of government for the country	Mar '24	18	71	10
	Mar '23	38	42	20
	Change*	- 20	+29	- 10
Term extension for national and local elective officials, except for barangay officials	Mar '24	18	73	8
	Mar '23	31	56	13
	Change*	- 13	+17	- 5
Removing limits on shares of stocks in Philippine corporations that may be owned by foreign individuals and companies	Mar '24	14	78	7
	Mar '23	22	67	11
	Change*	- 8	+11	- 4
Change the presidential system to a parliamentary system of government	Mar '24	14	71	9
	Mar '23	--	--	--
	Change*	--	--	--
Shift from bicameral to a unicameral legislature	Mar '24	12	74	11
	Mar '23	--	--	--
	Change*	--	--	--
Allowing foreign individuals and companies to own residential and industrial lands	Mar '24	10	81	8
	Mar '23	16	72	13
	Change*	- 6	+ 9	- 5
Allowing foreign individuals and companies to exploit our natural resources	Mar '24	6	86	7
	Mar '23	15	76	8
	Change*	- 9	+10	- 1

Note: \*Change = Figures of UB March 2024 minus Figures of UB March 2023.

Q. 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?

In addition, the percentages of those who cannot say if they are in favor or not in favor of these charter change proposals decline from March 2023 to March 2024: (1) lifting the prohibitions on foreign ownership of communications (-8 percentage points); (2) allowing foreign individuals and companies to have foreign equity in mass media and advertising (-8 percentage points); and (3) changing the unitary system of government to a federal system (-10 percentage points).

In all geographic areas and socio-economic classes, small to overwhelming majorities are not in favor of each of the charter change proposals probed in the present survey:

- (1) extending the terms of office of national and local elective officials (63% to 83% and 65% to 80%, respectively);
- (2) allowing foreign individuals and companies to own residential and industrial lands (80% to 85% and 73% to 88%, respectively);
- (3) removing limits on shares of stocks in Philippine corporations that may be owned by foreign individuals and companies (76% to 81% and 76% to 86%, respectively);
- (4) lifting the prohibition on foreign ownership of communications (61% to 76% and 67% to 72%, respectively);
- (5) changing the presidential system of government to a parliamentary one (66% to 77% and 71%, respectively);
- (6) allowing foreign individuals and companies to use Philippine natural resources (85% to 88% and 84% to 91%, respectively);
- (7) allowing foreign individuals and companies to have foreign equity in mass media and advertising (67% to 75% and 66% to 73%, respectively);
- (8) allowing foreigners to own schools or universities (62% to 72% and 61% to 71%, respectively);
- (9) changing the unitary system of government to a federal system (66% to 74% and 60% to 73%, respectively); and
- (10) shifting from bicameral to a unicameral legislature (71% to 76% and 64% to 75%, respectively). *(Please refer to Table 9.)*

**Table 9**  
**WHETHER IN FAVOR OR NOT IN FAVOR OF PRIOR AND CURRENT**  
**PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE 1987 PHILIPPINE CONSTITUTION**

March 6 - 10, 2024 / 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
<b>Allowing foreigners to own schools or universities</b>								
In favor	24	19	18	36	28	16	22	35
Not in favor	68	72	72	62	63	71	69	61
<b>UNAIDED</b>								
I don't have enough knowledge to give an opinion	0.4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Don't know	8	8	10	2	8	13	8	4
<b>Allowing foreign individuals and companies to foreign equity in mass media and advertising</b>								
In favor	19	18	13	28	24	20	18	21
Not in favor	71	67	75	67	70	73	72	66
<b>UNAIDED</b>								
I don't have enough knowledge to give an opinion	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	1
Don't know	9	14	11	5	4	7	8	13
<b>Lifting the prohibition of foreign ownership on communications like cellphone and internet company</b>								
In favor	19	25	13	29	20	14	19	24
Not in favor	71	61	76	66	71	72	72	67
<b>UNAIDED</b>								
I don't have enough knowledge to give an opinion	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0
Don't know	9	13	10	5	9	14	8	9
<b>Changing the present unitary system of government and having a federal system of government for the country</b>								
In favor	18	22	11	24	24	22	17	16
Not in favor	71	66	74	70	66	60	72	73
<b>UNAIDED</b>								
I don't have enough knowledge to give an opinion	2	1	3	0	2	1	2	0
Don't know	10	11	12	6	7	17	9	10
<b>Term extension for national and local elective officials, except for barangay officials</b>								
In favor	18	12	22	15	15	28	18	10
Not in favor	73	83	63	82	81	65	73	80
<b>UNAIDED</b>								
I don't have enough knowledge to give an opinion	1	0	2	0	0	1	1	1
Don't know	8	5	13	4	4	7	8	9

Q63. 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 9**  
**WHETHER IN FAVOR OR NOT IN FAVOR OF PRIOR AND CURRENT**  
**PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE 1987 PHILIPPINE CONSTITUTION**

March 6 - 10, 2024 / 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
<b>Removing limits on shares of stocks in Philippine corporations that may be owned by foreign individuals and companies</b>								
In favor	14	10	11	20	18	6	16	9
Not in favor	78	81	78	79	76	86	76	81
<b>UNAIDED</b>								
I don't have enough knowledge to give an opinion	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
Don't know	7	9	9	2	5	7	6	9
<b>Change the presidential system to a parliamentary system of government</b>								
In favor	14	15	11	22	14	9	15	17
Not in favor	71	66	68	75	77	71	71	71
<b>UNAIDED</b>								
I don't have enough knowledge to give an opinion	5	1	9	1	2	7	5	3
Don't know	9	17	11	2	7	13	9	8
<b>Shift from bicameral to a unicameral legislature</b>								
In favor	12	15	7	23	11	21	10	14
Not in favor	74	71	76	71	72	64	75	74
<b>UNAIDED</b>								
I don't have enough knowledge to give an opinion	3	1	4	0	5	1	3	2
Don't know	11	12	13	6	13	15	11	10
<b>Allowing foreign individuals and companies to own residential and industrial lands</b>								
In favor	10	10	8	17	9	8	11	7
Not in favor	81	85	80	82	82	73	81	88
<b>UNAIDED</b>								
I don't have enough knowledge to give an opinion	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	3
Don't know	8	4	11	0	10	19	8	2
<b>Allowing foreign individuals and companies to exploit our natural resources</b>								
In favor	6	6	4	13	5	1	7	5
Not in favor	86	85	85	87	88	89	84	91
<b>UNAIDED</b>								
I don't have enough knowledge to give an opinion	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Don't know	7	7	10	0	6	9	8	2

Q63. 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?

**A considerable majority of adults (67%) know of efforts to amend the 1987 Philippine Constitution through the people's initiative mode; nearly all adults (93%) have not been given the people's initiative petition and among those who have received such petition, most did not affix their signature to the document (76%)**

Prior knowledge of charter change proposals via the people's initiative route is reported by most Filipino adults at the national level (67%) and across areas and classes (61% to 84% and 58% to 77%, respectively). Only 7% of adults say they were given the people's initiative petition to amend the 1987 Philippine Constitution. Single-digit figures are recorded in all areas and most classes (2% to 9% and 6%, respectively), with Class ABC being the exception (12%). (Please refer to Table 10.)

Among the few who were given the charter change petition, less than a quarter (24%) signed the document. Across areas and classes, a big majority of Metro Manilans (77%) signed the people’s initiative petition, while sizeable to huge majorities in the other areas and every class did the opposite (67% to 93% and 75% to 79%, respectively). A small majority of those who affixed their signature to the petition (55%) say they did not receive a token for signing the document. The same is reported by most, if not all, of those in the rest of Luzon (53%), the Visayas (70%), Mindanao (100%), and Class D (61%) who signed the petition. On the other hand, most signatories in Metro Manila (68%), Class ABC (51%), and Class E (71%) were given an incentive.

**Table 10**  
**PROBES REGARDING PEOPLE'S INITIATIVE**  
March 6 - 10, 2024 / Philippines  
(In Percent)

<i>Have you heard, read, or watched anything about the steps being taken to change the 1987 Constitution via people's initiative?</i> (Base: Total Interviews, 100%)	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
		Yes, before this	67	84	66	61	62	77
None, only now	33	16	34	39	38	23	33	42
<i>Have you been given the petition that proposes changes in selected provisions of the 1987 Constitution?</i> (Base: Total Interviews, 100%)								
Yes	7	2	7	9	6	12	6	6
No	93	98	93	91	94	88	94	94
<i>Did you sign the petition on people's initiative?</i> (Base: Those who were given the petition, 7%)								
Yes	24	77	33	10	7	21	25	24
No	76	23	67	90	93	79	75	76
<i>Were you given an incentive because you signed the petition?</i> (Base: Those who signed the petition, 24%)								
Yes	45	68	47	30	0	51	39	71
No	55	32	53	70	100	49	61	29

Q64. May narinig, nabasa, o napanood na ba kayo tungkol sa mga hakbang na isinasagawa upang baguhin ang Konstitusyon ng 1987 sa pamamagitan ng people's initiative?

Q65. Kayo po ba ay nakatanggap na ng petisyon na nagpapanukala ng pagbabago sa ilang mga probisyon ng Konstitusyon ng 1987 sa pamamagitan ng people's initiative?

Q66. Pumirma po ba kayo sa petisyon na people's initiative?

Q67. Binigyan po ba kayo ng pabuya dahil pumirma kayo sa petisyon?