

MEDIA RELEASE

(April 5, 2024)

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

RE: Pulse Asia Research's March 2024 Nationwide Survey on the Performance and Trustworthiness Ratings of the Top Philippine Government Officials and the Performance Ratings of the National Administration

Pulse Asia Research, Inc. is pleased to share some findings on *the Performance and Trustworthiness Ratings of the Top Philippine Government Officials and the Performance Ratings of the National Administration* 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)

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 38th 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 the Performance and Trustworthiness Ratings of the
Top Philippine Government Officials and the
Performance Ratings of the National Administration
05 April 2024

Most of the leading officials of the national government record majority approval ratings in March 2024; significant changes in these officials’ performance ratings occur between December 2023 and March 2024

Approval is the predominant sentiment toward the quarterly performance of the President (55%), the Vice-President (67%), and Senate President Juan Miguel F. Zubiri (52%). A big plurality of Filipino adults (44%) cannot say if they approve or disapprove of the work done by House Speaker Ferdinand Martin G. Romualdez. The disapproval scores of these top government officials vary from 10% for Senate President Zubiri to 26% for House Speaker Romualdez. *(Please refer to Table 1.)*

Table 1
AWARENESS & PERFORMANCE RATINGS
OF TOP NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS
March 6 - 10, 2024 / Philippines
(Row Percent)

Top National Government Officials	Aware	Base: Aware		
		Approval	Undecided	Disapproval
FERDINAND R. MARCOS JR. (President)	100	55	25	20
SARA DUTERTE (Vice-President)	100	67	22	11
JUAN MIGUEL F. ZUBIRI (Senate President)	100	52	38	10
FERDINAND MARTIN G. ROMUALDEZ (Speaker of the House of Representatives)	98	31	44	26

Q15. Mayroon ako ritong mga pangalan ng ilang mga kasalukuyang opisyal ng ating pamahalaan. Pakisabi ang inyong opinyon tungkol sa pagganap nila ng kanilang tungkulin nitong huling tatlong buwan. Sa pamamagitan po ng board na ito, kayo ba ay (SHOW AND READ RATING BOARD) kay (NAME) sa kanyang pagganap bilang (POSITION) o wala pa kayong narinig, nabasa o napanood na kahit na ano tungkol sa kanya kahit na kailan?

Notes: (1) % Approve = % Truly Approve plus % Somewhat Approve; % Disapprove = % Somewhat Disapprove plus % Truly Disapprove.
(2) Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding off.

Only the Vice-President manages to score majority approval ratings in all geographic areas and socio-economic classes (52% to 92% and 63% to 68%, respectively). The President has majority approval figures in the rest of Luzon (66%), the Visayas (54%), Class ABC (62%), and Class D (56%). Appreciation toward the latter’s work is the plurality sentiment in Metro Manila (47%) and Class E (48%) but in Mindanao, where the Vice-President posts her highest approval rating (92%), nearly the same percentages of adults either approve or disapprove of the President’s performance (40% versus 32%). *(Please refer to Table 2.)*

Table 2
PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF TOP NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS
March 6 - 10, 2024 / Philippines
(In Percent)

APPROVAL	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		BAL				ABC	D	E
		NCR	LUZ	VIS	MIN			
PRESIDENT FERDINAND R. MARCOS JR.	55	47	66	54	40	62	56	48
VICE-PRESIDENT SARA DUTERTE	67	52	61	64	92	63	68	65
SENATE PRESIDENT JUAN MIGUEL F. ZUBIRI	52	41	46	54	70	62	54	36
HOUSE SPEAKER FERDINAND MARTIN G. ROMUALDEZ	31	34	32	33	25	28	34	20
UNDECIDED								
PRESIDENT FERDINAND R. MARCOS JR.	25	30	23	23	28	25	25	25
VICE-PRESIDENT SARA DUTERTE	22	27	27	25	6	19	21	26
SENATE PRESIDENT JUAN MIGUEL F. ZUBIRI	38	46	44	34	25	29	38	44
HOUSE SPEAKER FERDINAND MARTIN G. ROMUALDEZ	44	37	50	40	36	50	43	42
DISAPPROVAL								
PRESIDENT FERDINAND R. MARCOS JR.	20	23	11	23	32	12	19	28
VICE-PRESIDENT SARA DUTERTE	11	22	13	11	1	18	10	8
SENATE PRESIDENT JUAN MIGUEL F. ZUBIRI	10	13	11	12	6	9	8	20
HOUSE SPEAKER FERDINAND MARTIN G. ROMUALDEZ	26	29	18	27	39	22	24	37

Q15. Mayroon ako ritong mga pangalan ng ilang mga kasalukuyang opisyal ng ating pamahalaan. Pakisabi ang inyong opinyon tungkol sa pagganap nila ng kanilang tungkulin nitong huling tatlong buwan. Sa pamamagitan po ng board na ito, kayo ba ay (SHOW AND READ RATING BOARD) kay (NAME) sa kanyang pagganap bilang (POSITION) o wala pa kayong narinig, nabasa o napanood na kahit na ano tungkol sa kanya kahit na kailan?

Notes: (1) % Approve = % Truly Approve plus % Somewhat Approve; % Disapprove = % Somewhat Disapprove plus % Truly Disapprove.
(2) Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding off.

Senate President Zubiri enjoys majority approval scores in the Visayas (54%), Mindanao (70%), Class ABC (62%), and Class D (54%). Virtually the same approval and indecision ratings are recorded by the legislator in Metro Manila (41% versus 46%), the rest of Luzon (46% versus 44%), and Class E (36% versus 44%).

As for House Speaker Romualdez, big pluralities to near majorities in the rest of Luzon (50%), Class ABC (50%), and Class D (43%) are undecided about his performance. While the House Speaker records around the same approval and indecision figures in the Visayas (33% versus 40%), he registers nearly the same disapproval and indecision ratings in Mindanao (39% versus 40%) and Class E (37% versus 42%). A three-way split may be noted among Metro Manilans, with 37% being ambivalent about the latter's work, 34% approving of the same, and 29% being critical of his performance.

At the national level, approval eases toward the work done by the President (-13 percentage points), the Vice-President (-7 percentage points), and the House Speaker (-8 percentage points) during the period December 2023 to March 2024. On the other hand, disapproval for the performance of the President and the House Speaker becomes more pronounced (+11 and +13 percentage points, respectively). (Please refer to Table 3.)

Table 3
COMPARATIVE PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF
TOP NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS
December 2023 and March 2024 / Philippines
(In Percent)

APPROVAL		RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
			BAL				ABC	D	E
			NCR	LUZ	VIS	MIN			
PRESIDENT	Mar 24	55	47	66	54	40	62	56	48
FERDINAND R. MARCOS JR.	Dec 23	68	64	74	66	62	63	69	68
	Change*	-13	-17	-8	-12	-22	-1	-13	-20
VICE-PRESIDENT	Mar 24	67	52	61	64	92	63	68	65
SARA DUTERTE	Dec 23	74	61	69	73	93	72	73	79
	Change*	-7	-9	-8	-9	-1	-9	-5	-14
SENATE PRESIDENT	Mar 24	52	41	46	54	70	62	54	36
JUAN MIGUEL F. ZUBIRI	Dec 23	49	37	44	55	60	34	51	48
	Change*	+3	+4	+2	-1	+10	+28	+3	-12
HOUSE SPEAKER	Mar 24	31	34	32	33	25	28	34	20
FERDINAND MARTIN G. ROMUALDEZ	Dec 23	39	32	38	41	42	35	37	50
	Change*	-8	+2	-6	-8	-17	-7	-3	-30
UNDECIDED									
PRESIDENT	Mar 24	25	30	23	23	28	25	25	25
FERDINAND R. MARCOS JR.	Dec 23	22	31	17	18	33	28	23	18
	Change*	+3	-1	+6	+5	-5	-3	+2	+7
VICE-PRESIDENT	Mar 24	22	27	27	25	6	19	21	26
SARA DUTERTE	Dec 23	18	32	21	16	7	19	19	16
	Change*	+4	-5	+6	+9	-1	0	+2	+10
SENATE PRESIDENT	Mar 24	38	46	44	34	25	29	38	44
JUAN MIGUEL F. ZUBIRI	Dec 23	40	54	44	32	29	45	39	39
	Change*	-2	-8	0	+2	-4	-16	-1	+5
HOUSE SPEAKER	Mar 24	44	37	50	40	36	50	43	42
FERDINAND MARTIN G. ROMUALDEZ	Dec 23	48	55	52	37	44	47	50	38
	Change*	-4	-18	-2	+3	-8	+3	-7	+4
DISAPPROVAL									
PRESIDENT	Mar 24	20	23	11	23	32	12	19	28
FERDINAND R. MARCOS JR.	Dec 23	9	5	10	16	5	9	8	15
	Change*	+11	+18	+1	+7	+27	+3	+11	+13
VICE-PRESIDENT	Mar 24	11	22	13	11	1	18	10	8
SARA DUTERTE	Dec 23	8	7	10	11	0	8	8	6
	Change*	+3	+15	+3	0	+1	+10	+2	+2
SENATE PRESIDENT	Mar 24	10	13	11	12	6	9	8	20
JUAN MIGUEL F. ZUBIRI	Dec 23	12	9	12	13	11	21	10	13
	Change*	-2	+4	-1	-1	-5	-12	-2	+7
HOUSE SPEAKER	Mar 24	26	29	18	27	39	22	24	37
FERDINAND MARTIN G. ROMUALDEZ	Dec 23	13	14	9	22	14	18	13	12
	Change*	+13	+15	+9	+5	+25	+4	+11	+25

Notes: (1) *Change = Figures of March 2024 minus Figures of December 2023.

(2) % Approve = % Truly Approve plus % Somewhat Approve; % Disapprove = % Somewhat Disapprove plus % Truly Disapprove.

(3) Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding off.

Furthermore, presidential approval figures drop in Metro Manila (-17 percentage points), the Visayas (-12 percentage points), Mindanao (-22 percentage points), Class D (-13 percentage points), and Class E (-20 percentage points). Conversely, disapproval for presidential work becomes more notable in Metro Manila (+18 percentage points), Mindanao (+27 percentage points), and Class D (+11 percentage points).

There are few changes in the performance ratings of the Vice-President and the Senate President. Approval for vice-presidential work becomes less manifest in Class E (-14 percentage points) while disapproval becomes more pronounced in Metro Manila (+15 percentage points). The only marked movement in the performance ratings of Senate President Zubiri occurs in Class ABC (+28 percentage points in approval).

House Speaker Romualdez experiences erosions in his approval scores in Mindanao (-17 percentage points) and Class E (-30 percentage points). In contrast, the lawmaker’s disapproval scores go up in Metro Manila (+15 percentage points), Mindanao (+25 percentage points), Class D (+11 percentage points), and Class E (+25 percentage points). Additionally, ambivalence toward the House Speaker’s quarterly performance eases in Metro Manila (-18 percentage points) and Class D (-7 percentage points).

Trust is the prevailing sentiment toward three (3) of the country’s leading government officials; public opinion regarding the trustworthiness of these officials changes significantly during the period December 2023 to March 2024

Small to big majorities express trust in the President (57%), the Vice-President (71%), and the Senate President (53%). Ambivalence is the plurality sentiment concerning the trustworthiness of the House Speaker (45%). Distrust is most pronounced in the case of the latter (24%) and least manifest toward the Vice-President and the Senate President (both at 8%). (Please refer to Table 4.)

Table 4
AWARENESS & TRUST RATINGS OF TOP NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS
March 6 - 10, 2024 / Philippines
(Row Percent)

Top National Government Officials	Aware	Base : Aware		
		Big Trust	Undecided	Small / No trust
FERDINAND R. MARCOS JR. (President)	100	57	29	15
SARA DUTERTE (Vice-President)	100	71	21	8
JUAN MIGUEL F. ZUBIRI (Senate President)	100	53	39	8
FERDINAND MARTIN G. ROMUALDEZ (Speaker of the House of Representatives)	98	31	45	24

Q17. Nais sana naming tanungin ikayo tungkol sa pagtitiwala ninyo sa ilang mga tao sa ating lipunan. Sa pamamagitan po ng board na ito, maaari bang pakisabi kung gaano kalaki o kaliit ang inyong pagtitiwala kay/sa [PERSONALIDAD]? Masasabi ba ninyo na ito ay (SHOW AND READ RATING BOARD)?

Notes: (1) % Big Trust = % Very Big Trust plus % Big Trust ; % Small/No Trust = % Small Trust plus %Very Small/None Trust.
(2) *Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding off.

As is the case with these officials' performance ratings, only the Vice-President registers majority trust figures in every area and class (60% to 95% and 68% to 72%, respectively). For his part, the President is trusted by near to considerable majorities in most areas and all classes (54% to 67% and 45% to 63%, respectively). Mindanawons are the exception, with 38% trusting the latter, 34% expressing indecision about his trustworthiness, and 28% distrusting him. (Please refer to Table 5.)

Table 5
TRUST RATINGS OF TOP NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS
March 6 - 10, 2024 / Philippines
(In Percent)

TRUST	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		BAL				ABC	D	E
		NCR	LUZ	VIS	MIN			
PRESIDENT FERDINAND R. MARCOS JR.	57	55	67	54	38	63	58	45
VICE-PRESIDENT SARA DUTERTE	71	60	62	72	95	68	72	69
SENATE PRESIDENT JUAN MIGUEL F. ZUBIRI	53	47	47	53	69	62	55	39
HOUSE SPEAKER FERDINAND MARTIN G. ROMUALDEZ	31	33	36	27	21	35	32	22
UNDECIDED								
PRESIDENT FERDINAND R. MARCOS JR.	29	24	28	28	34	20	29	32
VICE-PRESIDENT SARA DUTERTE	21	22	30	19	4	16	21	21
SENATE PRESIDENT JUAN MIGUEL F. ZUBIRI	39	42	48	39	20	30	38	51
HOUSE SPEAKER FERDINAND MARTIN G. ROMUALDEZ	45	36	52	56	28	42	45	49
DISTRUST								
PRESIDENT FERDINAND R. MARCOS JR.	15	20	5	18	28	17	13	23
VICE-PRESIDENT SARA DUTERTE	8	19	9	9	1	16	7	10
SENATE PRESIDENT JUAN MIGUEL F. ZUBIRI	8	11	5	7	11	9	7	11
HOUSE SPEAKER FERDINAND MARTIN G. ROMUALDEZ	24	31	12	17	50	24	23	29

Q17. Nais sana naming tanungin kayo tungkol sa pagtitiwala ninyo sa ilang mga tao sa ating lipunan.

Sa pamamagitan po ng board na ito, maaari bang pakisabi kung gaano kalaki o kaliit ang inyong pagtitiwala kay/sa [PERSONALIDAD]? Masasabi ba ninyo na ito ay (SHOW AND READ RATING BOARD)?

Notes: (1) % Big Trust = % Very Big Trust plus % Big Trust ; % Small/No Trust = % Small Trust plus %Very Small/None Trust.

(2) *Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding off.

Senate President Zubiri obtains majority trust ratings from Visayans (53%), Mindanawons (69%), and those belonging to Classes ABC and D (62% and 55%, respectively). Indecision is the predominant sentiment regarding the latter's trustworthiness in Class E (51%) while almost the same trust and indecision ratings are recorded in Metro Manila (47% versus 42%) and the rest of Luzon (47% versus 48%).

Big plurality to small majority indecision figures are posted by House Speaker Romualdez in the rest of Luzon (52%), the Visayas (56%), Class D (45%), and Class E (49%). Half of Mindanawons (50%) distrust the lawmaker while those in Class ABC extend basically the same trust and indecision ratings to him (35% versus 42%). A three-way split may be observed among Metro Manilans, with 36% being unable to say if they trust or distrust the House Speaker, 33% trusting him, and 31% expressing distrust in him.

During the period December 2023 to March 2024, there are erosions in the overall trust ratings of the President (-16 percentage points), the Vice-President (-7 percentage points), and the House Speaker (-9 percentage points). Distrust becomes more notable toward the President (+8 percentage points) and House Speaker Romualdez (+10 percentage points). Ambivalence toward the trustworthiness of the President and the Vice-President becomes more pronounced (+9 and +6 percentage points, respectively). (Please refer to Table 6.)

Table 6
COMPARATIVE TRUST RATINGS OF
TOP NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS
December 2023 and March 2024 / Philippines
(In Percent)

TRUST		LOCATION					CLASS		
		RP	BAL				ABC	D	E
			NCR	LUZ	VIS	MIN			
PRESIDENT FERDINAND R. MARCOS JR.	Mar 24	57	55	67	54	38	63	58	45
	Dec 23	73	76	72	73	70	71	72	74
	Change*	-16	-21	-5	-19	-32	-8	-14	-29
VICE-PRESIDENT SARA DUTERTE	Mar 24	71	60	62	72	95	68	72	69
	Dec 23	78	76	69	83	96	78	77	84
	Change*	-7	-16	-7	-11	-1	-10	-5	-15
SENATE PRESIDENT JUAN MIGUEL F. ZUBIRI	Mar 24	53	47	47	53	69	62	55	39
	Dec 23	51	51	45	57	58	41	53	49
	Change*	+2	-4	+2	-4	+11	+21	+2	-10
HOUSE SPEAKER FERDINAND MARTIN G. ROMUALDEZ	Mar 24	31	33	36	27	21	35	32	22
	Dec 23	40	42	37	47	39	44	39	43
	Change*	-9	-9	-1	-20	-18	-9	-7	-21
UNDECIDED									
PRESIDENT FERDINAND R. MARCOS JR.	Mar 24	29	24	28	28	34	20	29	32
	Dec 23	20	19	21	19	21	20	21	19
	Change*	+9	+5	+7	+9	+13	0	+8	+13
VICE-PRESIDENT SARA DUTERTE	Mar 24	21	22	30	19	4	16	21	21
	Dec 23	15	18	22	12	3	14	16	13
	Change*	+6	+4	+8	+7	+1	+2	+5	+8
SENATE PRESIDENT JUAN MIGUEL F. ZUBIRI	Mar 24	39	42	48	39	20	30	38	51
	Dec 23	39	39	44	35	32	44	38	42
	Change*	0	+3	+4	+4	-12	-14	0	+9
HOUSE SPEAKER FERDINAND MARTIN G. ROMUALDEZ	Mar 24	45	36	52	56	28	42	45	49
	Dec 23	46	46	54	39	35	41	47	46
	Change*	-1	-10	-2	+17	-7	+1	-2	+3
DISTRUST									
PRESIDENT FERDINAND R. MARCOS JR.	Mar 24	15	20	5	18	28	17	13	23
	Dec 23	7	4	7	8	8	9	7	7
	Change*	+8	+16	-2	+10	+20	+8	+6	+16
VICE-PRESIDENT SARA DUTERTE	Mar 24	8	19	9	9	1	16	7	10
	Dec 23	6	6	9	6	1	8	7	3
	Change*	+2	+13	0	+3	0	+8	0	+7
SENATE PRESIDENT JUAN MIGUEL F. ZUBIRI	Mar 24	8	11	5	7	11	9	7	11
	Dec 23	10	11	11	8	10	15	9	10
	Change*	-2	0	-6	-1	+1	-6	-2	+1
HOUSE SPEAKER FERDINAND MARTIN G. ROMUALDEZ	Mar 24	24	31	12	17	50	24	23	29
	Dec 23	14	12	10	15	26	15	15	11
	Change*	+10	+19	+2	+2	+24	+9	+8	+18

Notes: (1) *Change = Figures of March 2024 minus Figures of December 2023.

(2) % Big Trust = % Very Big Trust plus % Big Trust ; % Small/No Trust = % Small Trust plus %Very Small/None Trust.

(3) *Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding off.

Across geographic and socio-economic subgroupings, presidential trust scores go down in Metro Manila (-21 percentage points), the Visayas (-19 percentage points), Mindanao (-32 percentage points), Class D (-14 percentage points), and Class E (-29 percentage points). Distrust in the President becomes more notable in Metro Manila (+16 percentage points), Mindanao (+20 percentage points), and Class E (+16 percentage points). Levels of indecision concerning presidential trustworthiness rises in Mindanao (+13 percentage points) and Class D (+8 percentage points).

The Vice-President’s trust scores drop in Metro Manila (-16 percentage points) and Class E (-15 percentage points) while distrust in her becomes more marked among Metro Manilans (+13 percentage points). Meanwhile, the only notable changes in the trustworthiness figures of Senate President Zubiri are recorded in Class ABC (+21 percentage points in trust) and Mindanao (-12 percentage points in ambivalence).

Trust in the House Speaker becomes less notable from December 2023 to March 2024 in the Visayas (-20 percentage points), Mindanao (-18 percentage points), Class D (-7 percentage points), and Class E (-21 percentage points). Conversely, the legislator’s distrust scores rise in Metro Manila (+19 percentage points), Mindanao (+24 percentage points), Class D (+8 percentage points), and Class E (+18 percentage points). As far as the latter’s indecision ratings go, there is a decline in Mindanao (-7 percentage points).

Inflation remains Filipinos’ top urgent national concern (70%); public opinion on the matter hardly changes between December 2023 and March 2024

The need to control the spiraling prices of basic commodities is the only national concern (out of 17 included in the survey) considered urgent by most adults in the country (70%) as well as across geographic areas and socio-economic classes (67% to 77% and 69% to 73%, respectively). A little over a third of the adult population (36%) is concerned about increasing workers’ pay. Fighting corruption in government (26%), creating more jobs (25%), and reducing poverty (25%) make up a third set of urgent national concerns. (Please refer to Table 7.)

Table 7
MOST URGENT NATIONAL CONCERNS: OVERALL
March 6 - 10, 2024 / Philippines
(In Percent / Multiple Response, up to 3 allowed)

Base: Total Interviews, 100%								
NATIONAL CONCERNS	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
Controlling inflation	70	71	67	77	69	71	69	73
Increasing the pay of workers	36	41	35	36	35	38	37	27
Fighting graft and corruption in government	26	27	26	34	19	22	27	26
Creating more jobs	25	34	25	19	24	15	27	20
Reducing the poverty of many Filipinos	25	30	29	17	19	25	23	34
Providing assistance to farmers including selling their products	19	8	19	15	28	29	18	19
Addressing the problem of involuntary hunger	17	15	11	18	29	6	17	25
Providing support to small entrepreneurs to restore their businesses	14	8	19	7	14	23	13	12
Stopping the destruction and abuse of our environment	11	6	15	17	3	11	10	16
Fighting criminality	11	16	8	11	13	13	11	10
Enforcing the law on all, whether influential or ordinary people	10	7	10	14	8	10	9	13
Reducing the amount of taxes paid	10	9	8	5	17	9	11	5
Defending the integrity of Philippine territory against foreigners	9	12	8	9	7	10	9	6
Promoting peace in the country	8	6	8	7	10	7	9	7
Protecting the welfare of OFWs	5	6	5	5	4	7	6	1
Preparing to face any kind of terrorism	4	2	4	7	1	1	4	6
Changing the Constitution	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1

Q4. Sa mga sumusunod na isyung pambansa, pakisabi ang hanggang tatlong isyung dapat aksyunan agad ng administrasyon ni Presidente Ferdinand “Bongbong” R. Marcos Jr. Maaari kayong magbanggit ng iba pang wala sa listahan. Alin po ang unang isyung dapat aksyunan agad ng kasalukuyang administrasyon? Ang pangalawa? Ang pangatlo?

A fourth group includes helping farmers (19%), addressing the problem of involuntary hunger (17%), and helping small entrepreneurs to restore their businesses (14%). Protecting the environment (11%), fighting criminality (11%), enforcing the rule of law (10%), reducing the amount of taxes paid to the government (10%), defending national territorial integrity (9%), and promoting peace (8%) comprise a fifth set of national issues deemed urgent by adults in the country. The least often mentioned issues are protecting the welfare of overseas Filipino workers (5%), preparing to face terrorist threats (4%), and changing the 1987 Philippine Constitution (1%).

To reiterate, inflation is the only majority urgent national concern in each area and class (67% to 77% and 69% to 73%, respectively). On the other hand, the lowest levels of concern in these subgroupings are recorded on the issues of welfare of overseas Filipino workers (4% to 6% and 1% to 7%, respectively), terrorism (1% to 7% and 1% to 6%, respectively), and charter change (1% to 2% and 1%, respectively).

From December 2023 to March 2024, the only issues on which there are significant changes in levels of public concern are the following: (1) fighting corruption (+7 percentage points in the Philippines and +8 percentage points in Class D); (2) reducing taxes (+12 percentage points in Mindanao); and (3) increasing workers' pay (-20 percentage points in Class E). (Please refer to Table 8.)

Table 8
MOST URGENT NATIONAL CONCERNS
December 2023 and March 2024 / Philippines
(In Percent / Multiple Response, up to 3 allowed)

page 1 of 2

Base: Total Interviews									
NATIONAL CONCERNS	RP	LOCATION				CLASS			
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E	
Controlling inflation	Mar '24	70	71	67	77	69	71	69	73
	Dec '23	72	69	71	75	75	61	72	81
	Change*	- 2	+ 2	- 4	+ 2	- 6	+10	- 3	- 8
Increasing the pay of workers	Mar '24	36	41	35	36	35	38	37	27
	Dec '23	40	39	40	47	36	22	41	47
	Change*	- 4	+ 2	- 5	- 11	- 1	+16	- 4	- 20
Fighting graft and corruption in government	Mar '24	26	27	26	34	19	22	27	26
	Dec '23	19	26	16	23	16	18	19	17
	Change*	+ 7	+ 1	+10	+11	+ 3	+ 4	+ 8	+ 9
Creating more jobs	Mar '24	25	34	25	19	24	15	27	20
	Dec '23	28	39	26	24	31	32	28	27
	Change*	- 3	- 5	- 1	- 5	- 7	- 17	- 1	- 7
Reducing the poverty of many Filipinos	Mar '24	25	30	29	17	19	25	23	34
	Dec '23	25	30	23	23	28	28	25	25
	Change*	0	0	+ 6	- 6	- 9	- 3	- 2	+ 9
Providing assistance to farmers including selling their products	Mar '24	19	8	19	15	28	29	18	19
	Dec '23	18	8	21	20	18	22	17	21
	Change*	+ 1	0	- 2	- 5	+10	+ 7	+ 1	- 2
Addressing the problem of involuntary hunger	Mar '24	17	15	11	18	29	6	17	25
	Dec '23	18	14	15	19	26	15	19	17
	Change*	- 1	+ 1	- 4	- 1	+ 3	- 9	- 2	+ 8
Providing support to small entrepreneurs to restore their businesses	Mar '24	14	8	19	7	14	23	13	12
	Dec '23	11	9	12	13	7	7	12	6
	Change*	+ 3	- 1	+ 7	- 6	+ 7	+16	+ 1	+ 6
Stopping the destruction and abuse of our environment	Mar '24	11	6	15	17	3	11	10	16
	Dec '23	7	10	6	6	7	8	7	5
	Change*	+ 4	- 4	+ 9	+11	- 4	+ 3	+ 3	+11

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

Table 8
MOST URGENT NATIONAL CONCERNS
December 2023 and March 2024 / Philippines
(In Percent / Multiple Response, up to 3 allowed)

page 2 of 2

Base: Total Interviews									
NATIONAL CONCERNS	RP	LOCATION				CLASS			
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E	
Fighting criminality	Mar '24	11	16	8	11	13	13	11	10
	Dec '23	15	9	16	16	17	19	14	17
	Change*	- 4	+ 7	- 8	- 5	- 4	- 6	- 3	- 7
Enforcing the law on all, whether influential or ordinary people	Mar '24	10	7	10	14	8	10	9	13
	Dec '23	10	12	12	7	6	8	9	16
	Change*	0	- 5	- 2	+ 7	+ 2	+ 2	0	- 3
Reducing the amount of taxes paid	Mar '24	10	9	8	5	17	9	11	5
	Dec '23	10	8	15	3	5	23	9	2
	Change*	0	+ 1	- 7	+ 2	+12	- 14	+ 2	+ 3
Defending the integrity of Philippine territory against foreigners	Mar '24	9	12	8	9	7	10	9	6
	Dec '23	6	9	9	4	2	9	6	4
	Change*	+ 3	+ 3	- 1	+ 5	+ 5	+ 1	+ 3	+ 2
Promoting peace in the country	Mar '24	8	6	8	7	10	7	9	7
	Dec '23	9	9	8	9	12	18	9	4
	Change*	- 1	- 3	0	- 2	- 2	- 11	0	+ 3
Protecting the welfare of OFWs	Mar '24	5	6	5	5	4	7	6	1
	Dec '23	5	7	3	6	5	9	4	5
	Change*	0	- 1	+ 2	- 1	- 1	- 2	+ 2	- 4
Preparing to face any kind of terrorism	Mar '24	4	2	4	7	1	1	4	6
	Dec '23	5	4	3	7	7	1	6	2
	Change*	- 1	- 2	+ 1	0	- 6	0	- 2	+ 4
Changing the Constitution	Mar '24	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
	Dec '23	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Change*	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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

The national administration obtains only two (2) majority approval ratings in March 2024; appreciation for the latter’s performance eases in relation to 11 issues (out of 14) on which its performance is assessed by Filipino adults during the period December 2023 to March 2024

Most adults have a positive opinion about the efforts of the national administration to protect the welfare of overseas Filipino workers (68%) and respond to the needs of calamity-hit areas (65%). Appreciation is the plurality sentiment toward the work done by the present dispensation in the areas of promoting peace (50%), protecting the environment (49%), defending national territorial integrity (49%), and fighting criminality (47%). (Please refer to Table 9.)

Around the same approval and indecision ratings are recorded on the issues of enforcing the rule of law (43% versus 38%) and creating more jobs (37% versus 41%). On the other hand, virtually the same disapproval and indecision figures are registered on the issues of increasing workers’ pay (34% versus 37%), fighting corruption in government (41% versus 39%), and reducing poverty (42% versus 39%).

Big pluralities of Filipino adults cannot say if they approve or disapprove of the incumbent administration’s initiatives to help farmers (44%) and addressing the problem of involuntary hunger (40%). Meanwhile, on the issue of controlling inflation, the national issue Filipino adults are most concerned about (70%), the national administration obtains its only majority disapproval score (71%).

Table 9
PERCEIVED URGENCY OF SELECTED NATIONAL ISSUES AND
THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION'S PERFORMANCE RATINGS

March 6 - 10, 2024 / Philippines

(Row Percent)

Selected National Issues	% citing as One of Three Most Urgent Issues	Approve	Undecided	Disapprove	NAR*
Protecting the welfare of OFWs	5	68	25	7	+61
Responding to the needs of areas affected by calamities	---	65	27	8	+57
Promoting peace in the country	8	50	35	15	+35
Stopping the destruction and abuse of our environment	11	49	33	17	+32
Defending the integrity of Philippine territory against foreigners	9	49	34	17	+32
Fighting criminality	11	47	34	19	+28
Enforcing the law on all, whether influential or ordinary people	10	43	38	19	+24
Providing assistance to farmers including selling their products	19	38	44	19	+19
Creating more jobs	25	37	41	22	+15
Increasing the pay of workers	36	29	37	34	- 5
Addressing the problem of involuntary hunger	17	28	40	31	- 3
Fighting graft and corruption in government	26	20	39	41	- 21
Reducing the poverty of many Filipinos	25	19	39	42	- 23
Controlling inflation	70	5	24	71	- 66

Q11a-n. Nais naming malaman ang inyong opinyon tungkol sa pagganap sa tungkulin ng administrasyon ni Presidente Ferdinand "Bongbong" R. Marcos Jr. sa pagharap nito sa mga sumusunod na isyung pambansa nitong huling tatlong buwan. Sa bawat isyung mabanggit, sa pamamagitan po ng board na ito, maaari bang pakisabi ninyo kung kayo ay (SHOW AND READ RATING BOARD) sa pagganap sa tungkulin ng administrasyon ni Presidente Marcos sa mga isyung ito?

Notes: (1) % Approve = % Truly Approve plus % Somewhat approve; % Disapprove = % Somewhat Disapprove plus % Truly Disapprove.

(2) *NAR (Net Approval Rating) = %Approve minus % Disapprove

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

The administration's approval scores drop from December 2023 to March 2024 on the issues of enforcing the rule of law (-8 percentage points), creating more jobs (-8 percentage points), fighting criminality (-9 percentage points), protecting the welfare of overseas Filipino workers (-10 percentage points), fighting corruption (-10 percentage points), helping calamity-hit areas (-11 percentage points), promoting peace (-11 percentage points), defending national territorial integrity (-12 percentage points), helping farmers (-12 percentage points), protecting the environment (-13 percentage points), and addressing the problem of involuntary hunger (-13 percentage points). (Please refer to Table 10.)

Levels of ambivalence go up in relation to the current administration’s initiatives to control inflation (+6 percentage points), helping calamity-hit areas (+7 percentage points), protecting the environment (+7 percentage points), defending national territorial integrity (+7 percentage points), fighting criminality (+7 percentage points), protecting the welfare of overseas Filipino workers (+8 percentage points), promoting peace (+8 percentage points), increasing workers’ pay (+8 percentage points), helping farmers (+9 percentage points), and creating more jobs (+10 percentage points).

In terms of disapproval, the only marked movements occur in connection with the administration’s work in the areas of enforcing the rule of law (+6 percentage points), addressing the problem of involuntary hunger (+7 percentage points), and fighting corruption in government (+8 percentage points).

Table 10
COMPARATIVE PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF THE NATIONAL
ADMINISTRATION ON SELECTED NATIONAL ISSUES
December 2023 and March 2024 / Philippines
(In Percent)

Selected National Issues	Approval			Undecided			Disapproval		
	Dec 23 (A)	Mar 24 (B)	Change* Mar24 - Dec23 (B - A)	Dec 23 (C)	Mar 24 (D)	Change* Mar24 - Dec23 (D - C)	Dec 23 (E)	Mar 24 (F)	Change* Mar24 - Dec23 (F - E)
Protecting the welfare of OFWs	78	68	- 10	17	25	+ 8	4	7	+ 3
Responding to the needs of areas affected by calamities	76	65	- 11	20	27	+ 7	4	8	+ 4
Promoting peace in the country	61	50	- 11	27	35	+ 8	12	15	+ 3
Stopping the destruction and abuse of our environment	62	49	- 13	26	33	+ 7	12	17	+ 5
Defending the integrity of Philippine territory against foreigners	61	49	- 12	27	34	+ 7	12	17	+ 5
Fighting criminality	56	47	- 9	27	34	+ 7	17	19	+ 2
Enforcing the law on all, whether influential or ordinary people	51	43	- 8	37	38	+ 1	13	19	+ 6
Providing assistance to farmers including selling their products	50	38	- 12	35	44	+ 9	15	19	+ 4
Creating more jobs	45	37	- 8	31	41	+10	23	22	- 1
Increasing the pay of workers	34	29	- 5	29	37	+ 8	36	34	- 2
Addressing the problem of involuntary hunger	41	28	- 13	35	40	+ 5	24	31	+ 7
Fighting graft and corruption in government	30	20	- 10	37	39	+ 2	33	41	+ 8
Reducing the poverty of many Filipinos	24	19	- 5	38	39	+ 1	39	42	+ 3
Controlling inflation	9	5	- 4	18	24	+ 6	73	71	- 2

*Change = Figures of March 2024 minus Figures of December 2023.