ULAT NG BAYAN SURVEY
June 26 – 30, 2025 / Philippines

G E N E R A L   R E P O R T

PulseAsia
RESEARCH INC.

ULAT NG BAYAN SURVEY

June 26 - 30, 2025 / Philippines

ALL RESPONDENTS			
<u>AREA</u>	<u>FIELDWORK DATES</u>	<u>SAMPLE SIZE</u>	<u>ERROR MARGIN</u>
Total Philippines	**June 26 - 30, 2025**	1,200	+/- 2.8
NCR	**June 27 - 30, 2025**	300	+/- 5.7
Balance Luzon	**June 27 - 30, 2025**	300	+/- 5.7
Visayas	**June 26 - 30, 2025**	300	+/- 5.7
Mindanao	**June 27 - 30, 2025**	300	+/- 5.7

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GENERAL REPORT

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ANALYSIS:
OVERVIEW AND SUMMARY FINDINGS

Pulse Asia Research's June 2025 *Ulat ng Bayan* Survey:
General Report

Overview

Pulse Asia Research conducted a nationwide survey from 26 to 30 June 2025 involving face-to-face interviews with 1,200 adult respondents (i.e., aged 18 years old and above) chosen randomly across the country. The survey questionnaire took an average of 92 minutes to administer. The overall survey error margin at the 95% level of confidence is ± 2.8 percentage points while estimates for the geographic areas covered in the survey (i.e., Metro Manila, the rest of Luzon, the Visayas, and Mindanao) have an error margin of ± 5.7 percentage points at the same level of confidence. (The sampling design and the questionnaire used for the *Ulat ng Bayan* survey are presented and discussed in detail in this report's Appendix A: Technical Notes.)

Some of the key developments in June 2025 are the following:

1. The move of the Senate, convened as an impeachment court, to return the impeachment case against the Vice-President to the House of Representatives on 10 June 2025 so the legislative body can certify to the constitutionality of its handling of the matter; the Senate also issued a writ of summons to the Vice-President for her to respond to the articles of impeachment against her and in the latter's response received by the Senate on 23 June 2025, she asked for the case against her to be dropped since "there are no statements of ultimate facts" in the impeachment complaint; for their part, members of the Lower House's prosecution team called on the Senate impeachment court to proceed with the trial as it is "not only warranted but necessary to reinforce justice, uphold democratic principles, and affirm that no individual – regardless of rank or influence – stands above the law"; Senator-elect Panfilo Lacson warned members of the Senate against filing a motion to dismiss the Vice-President's impeachment case because such a motion should come from the defense and the duty of the senator-judges is to decide on the motion;

2. The denial made by the International Criminal Court (ICC) that an agreement has been reached with the camp of former President Rodrigo R. Duterte on the matter of his "interim release" to another country on the basis of old age and a promise not to commit further crimes; the ICC also rejected the motion of the ex-President to disqualify two (2) ICC judges hearing his case for alleged bias; in a related development, the Department of Justice (DOJ) will be extending protection and financial support to witnesses who might be called to testify during the latter's trial in The Hague, Netherlands;

3. The release of the results of the random manual audit done by the Commission on Elections (COMELEC) that showed the accuracy rate of the automated counting machines used during the May 2025 midterm elections was at 99.997%, based on the audit of 722 ballot boxes (out of 762);

4. The cancellation of the Duterte Youth party-list group's registration by the COMELEC's Second Division for failing to undergo the necessary accreditation procedure in 2018 as well as for committing acts prohibited under the country's election law;

5. The issuance of a directive by the President after the May 2025 elections for cabinet secretaries, heads of agencies, and presidential advisers and assistants to file their courtesy resignations; among those replaced in the course of the government revamp are the heads of the Departments of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), Foreign Affairs (DFA), and Human Settlements and Urban Development (DHSUD) as well as the Office of the Solicitor General (OSG) and the Commission on Higher Education (CHED);

6. The failure of the Senate and the House of Representatives to agree on a common legislative wage hike measure before the 19th Congress concluded its session on 11 June 2025, with the former passing a 100-peso wage hike measure back in February 2024 and the latter approving a 200-peso legislative wage increase in June 2025; several members of the incoming 20th Congress have already expressed interest in refiling wage hike bills;

7. The start of academic year 2025-2026 for 27.6 million public school students on 16 June 2025, with the Department of Education (DepEd) reporting 300,000 more students enrolled this year compared to the previous; meanwhile, the President added his voice to the growing number of individuals, within and outside government, critical of the K-12 program institutionalized in the country through the Enhanced Basic Education Act of 2013 as he called on legislators to reform the law or scrap the senior high school program altogether;

8. The celebration of the Philippines' 127th Independence Day on 12 June 2025, with the President leading the rites in Rizal Park and, during his speech, calling on the people to continue the fight for freedom as well as promising to hold accountable those in government who abuse power and fail to perform their duties well; and

9. The war between Israel and Iran that began on 13 June 2025, with the former attacking Iran's nuclear facilities and the latter mounting an immediate counterstrike; eight (8) Filipinos in Israel were among those injured as a result of these developments while more than 200 in both Israel and Iran have

requested to be repatriated to the Philippines; on 21 June 2025, the United States (US) conducted airstrikes on three (3) Iranian nuclear sites with the aim of destroying Iran's nuclear program; a ceasefire between Israel and Iran went into effect on 24 June 2025.

These are only some of the events that may help contextualize the results of the June 2025 *Ulat ng Bayan* survey which carries the regular *Ulat ng Bayan* probes such as those pertaining to the performance and trustworthiness of selected government officials and agencies, performance of the national administration, urgent personal and national concerns, poverty self-rating, socioeconomic and quality of life (QOL) indicators, internet and social media use, the reimposition of martial law, sense of hopelessness, and inclination to migrate to another country. In addition to these, the June 2025 questionnaire also looks into public opinion regarding the State of the Nation Address (SONA) of the President, the impeachment of the Vice-President, and the conduct of the May 2025 elections.

Summary Findings

SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS

A. **A small majority of the adult population in the country (56%) describes their household as poor – lower than the June 2024 figure (61%). Almost a third of Filipino adults (30%) say their household is one the line while nearly the same percentages of adults characterize their households as either well-off/wealthy or very poor (8% versus 5%). These figures do not differ significantly from those obtained by Pulse Asia Research a year ago.** *(Please refer to Table 1.)*

> ➢ With the exception of rural Visayas, most adults in the other geographic areas and both locale say their households are very poor/poor, with figures ranging from 51% in urban Luzon (i.e., outside of Metro Manila) to 87% in rural Mindanao. In particular, bare to big majorities in Metro Manila (51%), the rest of Luzon and specifically its rural areas (56% to 61%), and Mindanao (62% to 75%) classify their respective households as poor. *(Please refer to Table 3.)*

> ➢ Half of rural Visayans (50%) identify as being on the line (i.e., neither rich nor poor). Less than a fifth of Mindanawons (17%), especially rural Mindanawons (13%), do the same. As for those who are well-off/wealthy, figures vary from almost nil in the Visayas and rural Mindanao to 18% in urban Luzon.

> ➢ In the urban and rural areas, small majorities describe their households as poor (56% and 57%, respectively). Essentially the same percentages are on the line (30% versus 29%). There are slightly more very poor households in rural Philippines than in the urban areas (9% versus 3%) while the reverse may be observed in terms of well-off/wealthy households (5% versus 12%).

> ➢ Over the past 12 months, Filipinos' poverty self-rating is practically constant. The only significant movements are the decline in very poor/poor households in the Visayas (-20 percentage points) and rural Philippines (-10 percentage points) and the increase in on-the-line households in these same subgroupings (+23 and +8 percentage points, respectively). *(Please refer to Table 4.)*

B. **It is estimated that, as of June 2025, a Filipino household would need ₱ 25,000 to meet its basic needs. The same figure is recorded in very poor/poor and on-the-line households while a higher median overall poverty threshold is posted among well-off/wealthy households (₱ 30,000). The only change year-on-year is the increase in the figure registered among the best-off households (+₱ 5,000).** *(Please refer to Table 1.)*

➢ In terms of all households in the country, median overall poverty threshold figures range from ₱ 20,000 in urban Luzon and rural Visayas to ₱ 30,000 in Metro Manila, urban Visayas, and the entire Mindanao region. Among very poor/poor households, these figures vary from ₱ 20,000 in rural Visayas and urban Mindanao to ₱ 30,000 in Metro Manila and urban Visayas. As for on-the-line households, the highest figure obtains in the urban parts of Mindanao (₱ 42,000) while the lowest is recorded in the rest of Luzon, particularly its urban areas (₱ 20,000). Considering well-off/wealthy households, threshold figures are recorded from ₱ 15,000 in rural Mindanao to ₱ 60,000 in urban Visayas. *(Please refer to Table 5.)*

➢ Referring to all households and across household categories in urban Philippines, median overall poverty threshold levels range from ₱ 25,000 to ₱ 30,000. On the other hand, in the country's rural areas, figures are from ₱ 25,000 to ₱ 40,000.

➢ As one may expect across socioeconomic classes, higher figures would be posted in better-off subgroupings than the poorer ones. This holds true in all households and very poor/poor ones (i.e., from ₱ 20,000 in Class E to ₱ 30,000 in Class ABC) as well as in well-off/wealthy households (i.e., from ₱ 20,000 in Classes D and E to ₱ 35,000 in Class ABC). However, in on-the-line households, figures vary from ₱ 25,000 in Class D to ₱ 30,000 in Class ABC and E).

➢ For the period June 2024 to June 2025, median overall poverty threshold figures go up in all households in the rest of Luzon, the Visayas, and both urban and rural Philippines (all at +₱ 5,000). Meanwhile, the following movements are recorded between June 2024 and June 2025 in the different household categories per area, locale, and class:

1. rest of Luzon – -₱ 5,000 in on-the-line households and + ₱ 5,000 in very poor/poor or well-off/wealthy households;
2. Visayas – + ₱ 5,000 in very poor/poor households and +₱ 30,000 in well-off/wealthy ones;
3. Mindanao – -₱ 5,000 in very poor/poor households, +₱ 5,000 in well-off/wealthy households, and + ₱ 10,000 in those that are on-the-line;
4. urban Philippines – + ₱ 5,000 in on-the-line and well-off/wealthy households;
5. rural Philippines – +₱ 5,000 among those who are very poor/poor and +₱ 15,000 in well-off/wealthy households;
6. Class ABC – +₱ 8,000 in very poor/poor households and +₱ 10,000 among those in well-off/wealthy ones;
7. Class D – -₱ 5,000 in well-off/wealthy households; and

8. Class E – -₱ 5,000 among well-off/wealthy households, +₱ 4,300 in very poor/poor households, and +₱ 5,000 in on-the-line households. *(Please refer to Table 6.)*

C. As far as food expenses alone are concerned, Filipino adults peg their monthly household budgetary requirement at ₱ 12,000 – higher than the June 2024 median food poverty threshold (₱ 10,000). Relative to the overall figure, higher ones are posted among on-the-line and well-off/wealthy households (₱ 14,000 and ₱ 15,000, respectively) while a lower figure obtains in very poor/poor households (₱ 10,000). Year-on-year, figures go up in well-off/wealthy and on-the-line households (+₱ 1,000 and +₱ 4,000, respectively). *(Please refer to Table 1.)*

➢ In all households, across geographic subgroupings, figures vary from ₱ 10,000 in the rest of Luzon and its urban parts as well as the Visayas and its rural areas to ₱ 15,000 in Metro Manila, urban Visayas, and Mindanao. The same figures may be noted in very poor/poor households – from ₱ 10,000 in the rest of Luzon and the Visayas, specifically rural Visayas, to ₱ 15,000 in Metro Manila, urban Visayas, and urban Mindanao. Considering on-the-line households, the highest figure (₱ 20,000) is registered in Mindanao, especially its rural parts, while the lowest (₱ 10,000) is posted in the rest of Luzon, particularly in urban Luzon, and rural Visayas. Figures in well-off/wealthy households range from ₱ 8,500 in rural Mindanao to ₱ 30,000 in rural Visayas. *(Please refer to Table 7.)*

➢ As regards median food poverty threshold figures in all households and in the different household categories, these vary from ₱ 12,000 to ₱ 15,000 in the country's urban areas and from ₱ 10,000 to ₱ 15,000 in rural Philippines.

➢ In all households and specifically those that are well-off/wealthy, across socioeconomic subgroupings, figures range from ₱ 10,000 in Class E to ₱ 15,000 in Class ABC. The highest figure registered in very poor/poor households is in Class ABC (₱ 18,000) while the lowest one is in Class E (₱ 9,000). Among on-the-line households, those in Class D say they would need ₱ 15,000 monthly for their food expenses while those in Classes ABC and D would require ₱ 10,000.

➢ A few changes occur between June 2024 and June 2025 in all households and these are recorded in Metro Manila (+₱ 1,000), urban Philippines (+₱ 3,000), Class D (+₱ 2,000), and Class E (+₱ 2,000). The notable movements in very poor/poor households take place in Metro Manila (+₱ 1,000), the rest of Luzon (+₱ 1,000), urban Philippines (+₱ 4,000), and all classes (+₱ 1,000 to ₱ 3,000). Among on-the-line households, changes occur in all areas and classes

(-₱ 5,000 to +₱ 5,000), except in the rest of Luzon and Class E. The significant changes in those households that are well-off/wealthy are recorded in the Visayas (+₱ 15,000), Mindanao (+₱ 3,000), rural Philippines (+₱ 2,000), Class ABC (-₱ 3,000), and Class D (+₱ 3,000). *(Please refer to Table 8.)*

QUALITY OF LIFE (QOL) INDICATORS

D.	**A big plurality of Filipino adults (44%) say their quality of life (QOL) remained the same over the past 12 months. Half of those saying this describe themselves as being poor a year ago (50%). A near majority of adults (49%) are optimistic about their personal situation in the year ahead. Between April 2025 and June 2025, the percentage of those whose personal QOL improved year-on-year goes up (+10 percentage points) while the reverse occurs in terms of those who are worse off now (-6 percentage points). In terms of the year ahead, optimism becomes more notable between April 2025 and June 2025 (+13 percentage points) while pessimism eases (-7 percentage points). Likewise, the percentage of those not expecting any change in their personal QOL decreases during this period (-8 percentage points).** *(Please refer to Tables 9 and 11.)*

➢	Big pluralities to small majorities in Metro Manila (48%), the rest of Luzon (49%), the Visayas (43%), Class ABC (53%), and Class D (42%) say their personal situation now is no different from what it was last year. Basically the same percentages of Mindanawons and those belonging to Class E are either in the same situation now as they were a year ago or worse off now (33% to 45% versus 37% to 41%). *(Please refer to Table 10.)*

➢	During the period April 2025 to June 2025, the percentages of those who are better-off now increase in the rest of Luzon (+9 percentage points), Mindanao (+15 percentage points), and Class D (+12 percentage points). On the other hand, the percentages of those whose personal circumstances deteriorated year-on-year drop in Mindanao (-17 percentage points) and Class ABC (-17 percentage points). Similar movements are recorded in the rest of Luzon (-9 percentage points) and Class D (-7 percentage points) in terms of those whose personal QOL did not change over the previous year. *(Please refer to Table 11.)*

➢	Pertaining only to those who observe no change in their personal circumstances year-on-year, most of those in Mindanao (76%), Class D (53%), and Class E (76%) describe themselves as being poor last year. Small majorities in the Visayas (56%) and Class ABC (59%) were comfortable 12 months ago. Practically the same percentages of Metro Manilans and those in the rest of Luzon were either poor or comfortable in the past 12 months (43% to 48% versus 46% to 48%). *(Please refer to Table 10.)*

➤ Optimism about their personal QOL in the year ahead is expressed by at least half of Metro Manilans (55%), the rest of Luzon (55%), and those belonging to either Class ABC or Class D (56% and 50%, respectively). Nearly the same percentages in the Visayas, Mindanao, and Class E are either optimistic about their prospective personal QOL or expect it to remain constant in the next 12 months (35% to 44% versus 42% to 47%).

➤ Levels of optimism go up from April 2025 to June 2025 in the rest of Luzon (+17 percentage points), the Visayas (+13 percentage points), and Class D (+16 percentage points). In contrast, pessimism becomes less manifest in Mindanao (-16 percentage points) and Class D (-6 percentage points). As for those who expect their personal QOL to remain constant in the coming 12 months, figures drop in Metro Manila (-12 percentage points), the rest of Luzon (-14 percentage points), and Class D (-10 percentage points). *(Please refer to Table 11.)*

E. **For almost half of the adult population (47%), the national QOL did not change – positively or negatively – in the previous 12 months. Almost a third (31%) observes a deterioration in the national situation while the rest (22%) is of the view that it has improved. From June 2024 to June 2025, there is an increase in the percentage of those saying the national QOL now is the same as it was last year (+7 percentage points) while there is a drop in the percentage of those who observe a deterioration in the same (-9 percentage points).** *(Please refer to Tables 9 and 12.)*

➤ Near to considerable majorities in Metro Manila (61%), the rest of Luzon (53%), Class ABC (54%), and Class D (47%) opine that the national situation now does not differ from last year. A small majority of Mindanawons (53%) describe the current national QOL as being worse than last year. Around the same percentages of Visayans and those in Class E say the present national situation is either the same or worse than last year (42% versus 39% to 40%). *(Please refer to Table 10.)*

➤ The percentages of those who observe no change in the national QOL over the past 12 months go up in Metro Manila (+12 percentage points), the Visayas (+12 percentage points), and Class D (+6 percentage points) between June 2024 and June 2025. In Metro Manila, there is a decline in the percentage of those saying the national QOL is better now compared to a year ago (-11 percentage points). As for those who characterize the national situation now as worse than last year. Figures decrease in the rest of Luzon (-10 percentage points), the Visayas (-14 percentage points), and Class D (-9 percentage points). *(Please refer to Table 12.)*

F.   **Regarding next year, 47% foresee no change in the situation of most Filipinos. Optimism on the matter is more marked than pessimism (40% versus 14%). Public opinion about prospective national QOL is practically constant from June 2024 to June 2025.** *(Please refer to Tables 9 and 12.)*

> In the Visayas and Classes D and E, near majorities (47% to 48%) expect no change in the national situation in the coming 12 months. In the other areas and Class ABC, virtually the same percentages either share this view or are optimistic about the national QOL next year (41% to 49% versus 32% to 47%). These figures are essentially the same as those recorded in June 2024. *(Please refer to Tables 10 and 12.)*

URGENT PERSONAL CONCERNS

G.   **Although fewer Filipino adults now express concern about staying healthy compared to a year ago (64% versus 71%), this continues to be the leading urgent personal concern of most adults in the country. Having a secure and well-paying job or any other source of income is the only other personal concern deemed urgent by a majority of the adult population (53%). Year-on-year, concern becomes more notable about having some savings (+9 percentage points) or having a good job or source of income (+10 percentage points). On the other hand, there is a decline in the national level of concern about having enough to eat every day (-5 percentage points) and staying healthy (-7 percentage points).** *(Please refer to Tables 13 and 15.)*

> These issues are followed by a set of urgent personal concerns that includes having some savings (45%), finishing one's schooling or providing schooling for one's children (44%), and having enough to eat daily (43%). Filipino adults are least concerned about avoiding being a crime victim (28%) and having their own house and lot (23%).

> Employment and health are the top first-ranked responses at the national level (28% and 24%, respectively) while the leading second-ranked urgent personal concerns are health (22%) and education (18%). As regards third-ranked responses, the most often cited one is having some savings (28%).

> Small to big majorities in every geographic area (53% to 69%) and most socioeconomic classes (64% to 74%) are concerned about staying healthy. Class E is the exception (44%). Having a good job or source of income is a majority urgent personal concern in nearly all areas and classes (52% to 56% and 53% to 60%, respectively), except in Metro Manila and Class ABC (39% and 49%, respectively). Most of those belonging to either Class ABC or Class E would like to have some savings of their own (54% and 53%, respectively).

And personal food security is mentioned as an urgent personal concern by bare to small majorities in the Visayas (58%) and Class E (51%). *(Please refer to Table 14.)*

➢ In the different geographic and socioeconomic subgroupings, concern regarding employment becomes more manifest in the Visayas (+23 percentage points), Mindanao (+14 percentage points), Class ABC (+17 percentage points), and Class D (+9 percentage points). Similarly, levels of concern about having some savings go up in the rest of Luzon (+18 percentage points), Class D (+7 percentage points), and Class E (+20 percentage points). *(Please refer to Table 15.)*

➢ Conversely, personal concern about staying healthy and avoiding illnesses becomes less pronounced in the rest of Luzon (-10 percentage points), Mindanao (-10 percentage points), Class D (-6 percentage points), and Class E (-24 percentage points). Likewise, there is a drop in the levels of concern as regards crime victimization in the rest of Luzon (-12 percentage points) and real property ownership among Visayans (-16 percentage points).

URGENT NATIONAL CONCERNS

H. Inflation remains the top urgent national concern in the Philippines (62%) while workers' pay is also cited by most Filipino adults (51%). From April 2025 to June 2025, concern about inflation eases (-8 percentage points) while the level of concern regarding the need to increase workers' pay goes up (+17 percentage points). *(Please refer to Tables 17 and 19.)*

➢ These top urgent national concerns are followed by a group of national issues that are each deemed urgent by around a quarter of Filipino adults – poverty (26%), jobs (25%), and graft and corruption (24%). Criminality (17%), involuntary hunger (17%), peace (15%), agricultural assistance (13%), and support for small entrepreneurs (12%) comprise another set of responses. About a tenth of adults are concerned about the rule of law (11%), taxes (9%), and environmental degradation (8%). Filipinos are least concerned about national territorial integrity (5%), the welfare of overseas Filipino workers (4%), and terrorism (1%). *(Please refer to Table 17.)*

➢ Inflation is the top first-ranked urgent national concern (28%) while the leading second-ranked issues are inflation and workers' pay (both at 20%). In terms of third-ranked responses, the most often mentioned ones are inflation (14%), workers' pay (11%), jobs (11%), poverty (10%), and graft and corruption (9%).

➤ Across geographic and socioeconomic subgroupings, the only urgent national concern cited by most adults is the need to control the rising prices of basic commodities (60% to 72% and 62% to 63%, respectively). Of the remaining issues in the list, only workers' pay is identified as urgent by majorities in any of these subgroupings (51% in the rest of Luzon, 54% in the Visayas, and 51% in both Classes ABC and D). In contrast, numerically speaking, Filipinos are least concerned about national territorial integrity (2% to 6% and 3% to 6%, respectively), the welfare of overseas Filipino workers (2% to 6% and 1% to 7%, respectively), and terrorism (1% to 2% and virtually nil to 2%, respectively). *(Please refer to Table 18.)*

➤ From April 2025 to June 2025, Filipinos become more concerned about the need to extend support to small entrepreneurs (+5 percentage points) and to increase the pay of workers (+17 percentage points). The reverse occurs in relation to public concern about dealing with the issues of inflation (-8 percentage points) and criminality (-15 percentage points). Year-on-year, public concern as regards criminality and workers' pay becomes more pronounced (+6 and +7 percentage points, respectively) while the reverse may be noted in relation to the issues of jobs (-5 percentage points), poverty (-6 percentage points), and inflation (-10 percentage points). *(Please refer to Tables 19 to 20.)*

➤ For the period April 2025 to June 2025, levels of concern on the matter of increasing workers' pay go up in the rest of Luzon (+15 percentage points), the Visayas (+15 percentage points), Mindanao (+26 percentage points), and all classes (+15 to +23 percentage points). Similarly, those in the rest of Luzon and Class D become more concerned about the issue of giving support for small entrepreneurs (+11 and +7 percentage points, respectively). Another upward movement is recorded in the Visayas on the issue of job creation (+12 percentage points). *(Please refer to Table 19.)*

➤ On the other hand, concern about inflation eases in the rest of Luzon and Class D (-12 and -6 percentage points, respectively). There is a decline in public concern regarding criminality in Metro Manila (-30 percentage points), the rest of Luzon (-14 percentage points), Mindanao (-12 percentage points), and Class D (-17 percentage points). On the issue of helping farmers, a drop in the level of concern is recorded in Mindanao (-11 percentage points).

PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION

I. **The current national administration scores majority approval ratings for its handling of only three (3) out of the 14 issues on which its quarterly performance is assessed in June 2025. Gains in public approval for the latter's**

work for the period March 2025 to June 2025 are recorded across all 14 issues. Likewise, significant changes in the administration's performance ratings are recorded year-on-year. *(Please refer to Tables 21 to 23.)*

➢ **Overall figures.** Small to sizeable majorities have a positive assessment of the present administration's work in the areas of responding to the needs of calamity-hit areas (63%), protecting the welfare of overseas Filipino workers (62%), and helping farmers (53%). Appreciation is the plurality sentiment toward the latter's handling of five (5) issues, namely, national territorial integrity (48%), environmental degradation (44%), the rule of law (42%), peace (42%), and jobs (42%). Nearly the same approval and disapproval scores are registered by the administration on the issue of fighting criminality (39% versus 36%). *(Please refer to Table 21.)*

➢ Disapproval is the predominant sentiment as regards the incumbent administration's initiatives to control inflation (66%) and reduce poverty (54%). Big pluralities to near majorities are critical of the latter's work in fighting corruption (50%), increasing workers' pay (48%), and addressing the problem of involuntary hunger (40%). It may be recalled that inflation and workers' pay are the national issues most Filipinos are concerned about (62% and 51%, respectively).

➢ The approval scores of the present dispensation on all 14 issues increase from March 2025 to June 2025, with figures ranging from +9 percentage points on the issues of national territorial integrity and poverty to +22 percentage points on the issue of agricultural assistance. Meanwhile, indecision toward the latter's handling of 12 of these issues (i.e., with criminality and inflation being the exceptions) eases during this period (-9 to -17 percentage points). As far as disapproval figures are concerned, the only significant changes are recorded on the issues of agricultural assistance (-8 percentage points), peace (-7 percentage points), criminality (-13 percentage points), and inflation (-13 percentage points). *(Please refer to Table 22.)*

➢ A different pattern may be observed when it comes to year-on-year movements. Levels of disapproval go up for the administration's efforts to address 12 issues (+5 to +16 percentage points) while disapproval eases on the issue of inflation (-10 percentage points). The change posted on the issue of poverty reduction is marginal in nature (+3 percentage points). As for indecision figures, these decline in relation to 13 issues (-5 to -17 percentage points), with inflation being the exception. *(Please refer to Table 23.)*

➢ In terms of approval for its performance, the administration enjoys gains on the issues of helping farmers (+7 percentage points), addressing the problem

of involuntary hunger (+7 percentage points), increasing workers' pay (+9 percentage points), creating more jobs (+10 percentage points), and controlling inflation (+13 percentage points). Conversely, approval ratings drop on the issues of promoting peace (-5 percentage points), protecting the welfare of overseas Filipino workers (-8 percentage points), and fighting criminality (-8 percentage points).

➢ **Figures across geographic areas and socioeconomic classes.** Appreciation is the prevailing sentiment toward the administration's efforts to respond to the needs of calamity-hit areas across every geographic and socioeconomic subgrouping (53% to 68% and 62% to 66%, respectively). Levels of approval go up from March 2025 to June 2025 in Metro Manila (+14 percentage points), the rest of Luzon (+14 percentage points), Mindanao (+14 percentage points), and all classes (+11 to +18 percentage points). On the other hand, the only notable movements in disapproval scores occur in the Visayas (+22 percentage points) and Class ABC (-16 percentage points). Ambivalence eases in most areas and classes (-9 to -23 and -14 to -20 percentage points, respectively), except in Class ABC. *(Please refer to Tables 24 to 27.)*

➢ Small to sizeable majority approval ratings are posted by the current administration on the issue of protecting the welfare of overseas Filipino workers (54% to 69% and 62% to 65%, respectively). Improvements in these figures are enjoyed by the administration between March 2025 and June 2025 in Metro Manila (+22 percentage points), the rest of Luzon (+11 percentage points), Mindanao (+11 percentage points), Class ABC (+22 percentage points), and Class D (+10 percentage points). The only marked changes in disapproval scores is registered in the Visayas (+17 percentage points). Indecision levels go down in Metro Manila (-16 percentage points), the Visayas (-21 percentage points), Mindanao (-14 percentage points), Class D (-11 percentage points), and Class E (-16 percentage points).

➢ In nearly all areas and classes, considerable pluralities to small majorities have a positive assessment of the work done by the administration in helping farmers (50% to 60% and 39% to 55%, respectively). The only exception is Mindanao, where almost the same approval and disapproval scores are posted (42% versus 40%). Approval for the administration's work becomes more notable in every area as well as Classes ABC and D (+19 to +31 and +23 to +25 percentage points, respectively) while disapproval becomes less pronounced in the rest of Luzon (-10 percentage points), Mindanao (-17 percentage points), and Class D (-8 percentage points). Levels of ambivalence decline in nearly all areas and classes (-9 to -31 and -15 to -19 percentage points, respectively), with the exception of Mindanao and Class ABC.

➢ For its efforts to <u>defend national territorial integrity</u>, the incumbent administration receives big plurality to small majority approval figures from Metro Manilans (55%), those in the rest of Luzon (54%), Visayans (44%), and those belonging to either Class ABC (53%) or Class D (48%). While Mindanawons give the latter around the same approval and disapproval ratings (38% versus 42%), those in Class E extend practically the same approval and indecision scores (42% versus 30%). Appreciation for the administration's handling of this issue becomes more manifest in Metro Manila (+21 percentage points), Class ABC (+27 percentage points), and Class D (+7 percentage points). As regards disapproval scores, the only marked change occurs in Mindanao (+12 percentage points). Meanwhile, ambivalence becomes less notable in Metro Manila (-19 percentage points), the Visayas (-13 percentage points), Mindanao (-21 percentage points), Class ABC (-22 percentage points), and Class D (-8 percentage points).

➢ Big pluralities to small majorities in Metro Manila (60%), the rest of Luzon (48%), Class ABC (56%), and Class D (42%) approve of the administration's <u>environmental initiatives</u>. In contrast, disapproval prevails in Mindanao (43%). Visayans grant the administration basically the same approval and disapproval scores (42% versus 33%) while essentially the same approval and indecision ratings obtain in Class E (41% versus 33%). The administration experiences gains in approval from March 2025 to June 2025 in Metro Manila (+22 percentage points), the rest of Luzon (+16 percentage points), Class ABC (+21 percentage points), and Class D (+9 percentage points). Conversely, disapproval figures go up only in the Visayas (+16 percentage points) and Mindanao (+12 percentage points). Ambivalence on the matter of approving or disapproving the latter's work in protecting the environment becomes less pronounced in every geographic area as well as Classes D and E (-12 to -22 and -14 to -15 percentage points, respectively).

➢ The present dispensation obtains big plurality to bare majority approval ratings in Metro Manila (47%), the rest of Luzon (51%), and Class ABC (45%) for its work in <u>promoting peace</u>. However, most Mindanawons (65%) are critical of the same. Those in Classes D and E extend about the same approval and disapproval ratings to the national administration (41% to 45% versus 30% to 35%). A three-way split may be observed in the Visayas (37% approval, 27% indecision, and 36% disapproval). From March 2025 to June 2025, approval for the latter's work becomes more notable in all areas and classes (+12 to +23 and +15 to +31 percentage points, respectively). In contrast, disapproval scores change only in the rest of Luzon (-15 percentage points) and Class ABC (-23 percentage points). Indecision eases in Metro Manila (-13 percentage points), Visayas (-18 percentage points), Mindanao (-14

percentage points), Class D (-10 percentage points), and Class E (-15 percentage points).

➢ Near to small majority approval ratings are recorded by the national administration on the issue of <u>enforcing the rule of law</u> in Metro Manila (52%), the rest of Luzon (49%), and Class ABC (47%). A small majority disapproval figure (56%) is registered in Mindanao. Virtually the same approval and disapproval figures are posted in Class D (41% versus 35%). Public opinion on the matter is divided three (3) ways in the Visayas and Class E (32% to 40% approval, 33% to 35% indecision, and 26% to 35% disapproval). Levels of approval go up from March 2025 to June 2025 in Metro Manila (+28 percentage points), the rest of Luzon (+19 percentage points), and every socioeconomic subgrouping (+12 to +28 percentage points). Disapproval figures are basically constant, except for the increase in the Visayas (+12 percentage points). In contrast, levels of indecision drop in all areas and most classes (-15 to -23 and -16 to -19 percentage points, respectively), with Class E being the exception.

➢ Apart from the Visayas, around the same approval and disapproval ratings are granted to the administration for its <u>job creation efforts</u> by adults in the other geographic areas and all socioeconomic classes (34% to 44% and versus 34% to 46% and 33% to 43% versus 33% to 45%, respectively). A three-way divide may be observed in the Visayas (37% approval, 29% indecision, and 34% disapproval). Gains in approval are enjoyed by the incumbent national leadership between March 2025 and June 2025 in Metro Manila (+19 percentage points), the rest of Luzon (+21 percentage points), Mindanao (+21 percentage points), and every class (+18 to +22 percentage points). Disapproval figures are basically constant, except for the movement in Class ABC (-17 percentage points). With regard to indecision levels, they decline in Metro Manila (-17 percentage points), the rest of Luzon (-16 percentage points), Mindanao (-17 percentage points), Class D (-16 percentage points), and Class E (-20 percentage points).

➢ The <u>anti-crime initiatives</u> of the administration are appreciated by near majorities in Metro Manila (49%) and the rest of Luzon (47%). Disapproval prevails in Mindanao (62%). Visayans as well as those belonging to either Class D or Class E give the latter nearly the same approval and disapproval ratings (35% to 40% versus 37% to 44%). Those in Class ABC extend around the same approval and indecision scores to the administration (41% versus 32%). For the period March 2025 to June 2025, approval ratings increase in most areas and all classes (+14 to +32 and +15 to +25 percentage points, respectively), with the Visayas being the exception. Meanwhile, disapproval figures decline in Metro Manila (-18 percentage points), the rest of Luzon (-16

percentage points), Class ABC (-36 percentage points), and Class D (-11 percentage points). In terms of ambivalence levels, the only significant change takes place in Metro Manila (-14 percentage points).

➢ Most Mindanawons (64%) and those in Class E (51%) are critical of the present administration's work in <u>addressing the problem of involuntary hunger</u>. The latter has around the same approval and disapproval scores in Metro Manila and Class D (35% to 38% versus 38% to 40%) while in the rest of Luzon, basically the same approval and indecision figures are registered (41% versus 30%). There is a three-way divide in the Visayas and Class ABC (33% to 34% approval, 30% to 35% indecision, and 32% to 36% disapproval). Approval for the administration's handling of this issue becomes manifest from March 2025 to June 2025 in Metro Manila (+14 percentage points), the rest of Luzon (+17 percentage points), Class ABC (+16 percentage points), and Class D (+14 percentage points). For disapproval, the only pronounced movements are recorded in the rest of Luzon (-13 percentage points) and Class ABC (-20 percentage points). Levels of ambivalence toward the latter's performance go down in Metro Manila (-19 percentage points), the Visayas (-20 percentage points), and Class D (-10 percentage points).

➢ At least half of Metro Manilans (53%), Mindanawons (60%), and those in either Class D (47%) or Class E (60%) have a negative assessment of the administration's efforts to <u>increase workers' pay</u>. The latter receives about the same approval and disapproval ratings from those in the rest of Luzon (35% versus 45%), Visayans (39% versus 38%), and those in Class ABC (32% versus 47%). Appreciation for the administration's work in this area becomes more pronounced in all geographic subgroupings and Class D (+11 to +20 and +18 percentage points, respectively). In contrast, disapproval figures are basically the same from March 2025 to June 2025. And ambivalence becomes less marked in each area and Class D (-10 to -23 and -19 percentage points, respectively).

➢ Disapproval for the administration's <u>anti-corruption work</u> is expressed by big pluralities to huge majorities in Metro Manila (45%), the Visayas (48%), Mindanao (71%), and every class (47% to 54%). Essentially the same approval and disapproval figures are posted in the rest of Luzon (32% versus 43%). Approval levels rise between March 2025 and June 2025 in all areas and classes (+14 to +21 and +15 to +22 percentage points, respectively). The only change in disapproval ratings is registered in Class ABC (-18 percentage points) while levels of ambivalence decline in the rest of Luzon (-13 percentage points), the Visayas (-24 percentage points), and Class D (-14 percentage points).

➢ In the area of <u>reducing poverty</u>, near to considerable majorities in each geographic and socioeconomic subgrouping are critical of the current administration's performance (47% to 69% and 49% to 69%, respectively). While appreciation for the latter's work becomes more notable in Metro Manila (+18 percentage points) and Class D (+9 percentage points), disapproval scores go up in the Visayas (+15 percentage points) and Class E (+17 percentage points). Indecision on the matter becomes less manifest in most areas and classes (-12 to -22 and -14 to -31 percentage points, respectively), except in Mindanao and Class ABC.

➢ Most Filipino adults are critical of the administration's performance in the area of <u>controlling inflation</u>. This observation holds true across all areas and classes (55% to 75% and 64% to 77%, respectively). For the period March 2025 to June 2025, the administration enjoys improvements in its approval score in the rest of Luzon (+17 percentage points), the Visayas (+15 percentage points), Mindanao (+15 percentage points), and Class D (+16 percentage points). Conversely, disapproval eases in the Visayas (-23 percentage points), Mindanao (-17 percentage points), Class ABC (-17 percentage points), and Class D (-14 percentage points). Levels of indecision remain unchanged between March 2025 and June 2025.

PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF THE TOP PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

J.   While appreciation is the predominant sentiment toward the quarterly performance of the Vice-President and the Senate President (59% and 53%, respectively), the President has nearly the same overall approval and disapproval ratings (42% versus 39%). Almost half of Filipino adults (48%) are critical of the work done by the House Speaker in the past quarter. Ambivalence toward the performance of these officials range from 16% for the Vice-President to 25% for the Senate President. Notable changes in their respective performance ratings are experienced by these leading national government officials during the period April 2025 to June 2025. *(Please refer to Tables 28 and 30.)*

➢ <u>The President</u>. Near majorities in Metro Manila (46%), the rest of Luzon (50%), and Class ABC (49%) have a positive assessment of presidential performance. In contrast, most Mindanawons (66%) are critical of the same. Basically the same approval and disapproval scores are posted in the Visayas (41% versus 38%), Class D (42% versus 41%), and Class E (35% versus 44%). *(Please refer to Table 29.)*

➢ Appreciation for the work done by the President in the previous three (3) months becomes more notable at the national level (+12 percentage points) as well as the rest of Luzon (+15 percentage points), Mindanao (+15 percentage points), and Class D (+12 percentage points). On the other hand, disapproval eases in the Philippines (-7 percentage points), the Visayas (-13 percentage points), and Class ABC (-19 percentage points). With respect to indecision on the matter, it becomes less marked in the rest of Luzon (-9 percentage points), Mindanao (-11 percentage points), and Class D (-6 percentage points). *(Please refer to Table 30.)*

➢ The Vice-President. Approval is the prevailing sentiment toward quarterly vice-presidential performance among Metro Manilans (56%), Visayans (58%), Mindanawons (96%), and those from either Class D or Class E (59% and 81%, respectively). The latter registers essentially the same approval and disapproval ratings in the rest of Luzon (41% versus 39%) and Class ABC (44% versus 34%). *(Please refer to Table 29.)*

➢ Overall approval for the Vice-President's work remains virtually constant between April 2025 and June 2025 but it goes up in Metro Manila (+23 percentage points) and Class E (+18 percentage points). Conversely, appreciation for the latter's quarterly performance becomes less manifest in the Visayas (-12 percentage points). In terms of disapproval, it becomes more notable in the Philippines (+6 percentage points), the rest of Luzon (+16 percentage points), and Class D (+8 percentage points). As for indecision levels, these decline at the national level (-8 percentage points) as well as in the rest of Luzon (-21 percentage points) and Class D (-10 percentage points). The opposite is recorded in the Visayas (+11 percentage points). *(Please refer to Table 30.)*

➢ The Senate President. In late June 2025, Senate President Francis Joseph G. Escudero enjoys near to big majority approval ratings across geographic and socioeconomic subgroupings (47% to 63% and 45% to 70%, respectively). The latter's approval scores increase from April 2025 to June 2025 not only in the Philippines (+16 percentage points) but also in most areas and classes (+14 to +28 and +16 to +33 percentage points, respectively), with the Visayas and Class ABC being the exception. In the case of disapproval figures, the only significant changes are those in the rest of Luzon (+10 percentage points) and the Visayas (-14 percentage points). Levels of ambivalence move markedly at the national level (-16 percentage points), all areas (-14 to -20 percentage points), and Class D and E (-16 to -25 percentage points). *(Please refer to Tables 29 to 30.)*

➢ The House Speaker. Disapproval for the lawmaker's work in the last quarter is expressed by near to considerable majorities in Metro Manila (46%), Mindanao (68%), Class D (48%), and Class E (52%). Around the same approval and disapproval ratings are posted in the Visayas (35% versus 46%) and Class ABC (32% versus 44%). In the rest of Luzon, a three-way divide may be noted (31% approval, 30% indecision, and 39% disapproval). *(Please refer to Table 29.)*

➢ Apart from Class E, upward movements in the House Speaker's approval ratings occur from April 2025 to June 2025 in the Philippines (+15 percentage points), every geographic area (+11 to +19 percentage points), and Classes ABC and D (+17 to +19 percentage points). Disapproval figures are virtually constant during this period. As regards ambivalence levels, they drop at the national level (-12 percentage points), all geographic areas except the Visayas (-12 to -17 percentage points), and Class D (-14 percentage points). *(Please refer to Table 30.)*

TRUSTWORTHINESS RATINGS OF THE TOP PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

K. **A small majority trust rating is obtained by the Vice-President (54%) while a near majority of the adult population expresses trust in Senate President Escudero (47%). The President posts essentially the same trust and distrust ratings (39% versus 41%) while almost half of adults distrust House Speaker Ferdinand Martin G. Romualdez (49%). Indecision figures vary from 19% for the Vice-President to 30% for the Senate President. Notable changes in these government officials' trustworthiness scores take place between May 2025 and June 2025 for the President and the Vice-President, and from April 2025 to June 2025 for the Senate President and the House Speaker. *(Please refer to Tables 31 and 33 to 34.)***

➢ The President. Practically half of those in the rest of Luzon trust the President (47%) but most of those in Mindanao (69%) and Class E (51%) distrust him. The latter receives around the same trust and distrust ratings from Metro Manilans (44% versus 38%), Visayans (43%) versus 39%), and those from either Class ABC (44% versus 35%) or Class D (39% versus 41%). *(Please refer to Table 32.)*

➢ Trust in the President becomes more manifest from May 2025 to June 2025 in the Philippines (+7 percentage points) as well as in Mindanao (+13 percentage points), Class ABC (+19 percentage points), and Class D (+7 percentage points). Distrust figures are basically constant during this period. With regard to indecision levels, these go down at the national level (-7 percentage points)

and in the rest of Luzon (-12 percentage points) and Class D (-7 percentage points). *(Please refer to Table 33.)*

➢ The Vice-President. Trust in the Vice-President is a sentiment shared by at least half of those in Metro Manila (50%), the Visayas (57%), Mindanao (97%), Class D (55%), and Class E (73%). Nearly the same trust and distrust ratings are obtained by the latter in the rest of Luzon (33% versus 41%) and Class ABC (42% versus 34%). Vice-presidential trustworthiness ratings are virtually unchanged between May 2025 and June 2025. The only notable movements during this period are the drop in the latter's indecision figures in the Philippines as a whole (-6 percentage points) and the rest of Luzon in particular (-11 percentage points). *(Please refer to Tables 32 to 33.)*

➢ The Senate President. Senate President Escudero has near to sizeable majority trust ratings in Metro Manila (48%), the Visayas (58%), Mindanao (50%), Class D (46%), and Class E (64%). Public opinion regarding the lawmaker's trustworthiness is split 3 ways in the rest of Luzon and Class ABC (40% trust, 30% to 31% indecision, and 30% distrust). *(Please refer to Table 32.)*

➢ For the period April 2025 to June 2025, trust in the Senate President becomes more manifest at the national level (+10 percentage points) as well as in the Visayas (+22 percentage points), Mindanao (+22 percentage points), Class D (+9 percentage points), and Class E (+24 percentage points). On the other hand, distrust in the latter becomes more pronounced in the rest of Luzon (+14 percentage points) but eases in the Visayas and Mindanao (both at -14 percentage points). As regards indecision, it becomes less marked in the country as a whole (-9 percentage points) and particularly in the rest of Luzon (-11 percentage points), as well as in Classes D and E (-9 and -22 percentage points, respectively). *(Please refer to Table 34.)*

➢ The House Speaker. In most areas and all classes, distrust in House Speaker Romualdez is expressed by big pluralities to considerable majorities (45% to 68% and 47% to 52%, respectively). The only exception is the rest of Luzon, where the lawmaker registers almost the same distrust and indecision figures (41% versus 35%). *(Please refer to Table 32.)*

➢ Trust in the House Speaker becomes more notable between April 2025 and June 2025 not only in the Philippines (+10 percentage points) but also in the rest of Luzon (+12 percentage points), Mindanao (+11 percentage points), Class ABC (+17 percentage points), and Class D (+11 percentage points). Conversely, the latter's distrust ratings are basically constant during this period. In terms of ambivalence on the matter of trusting or distrusting House Speaker Romualdez, it becomes less manifest at the national level (-8

percentage points) as well as in the rest of Luzon (-14 percentage points) and Class D (-8 percentage points). *(Please refer to Table 34.)*

PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF KEY GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

L. **Near to small majorities of Filipino adults approve of the work done by the Senate (53%), the House of Representatives (47%), and the Supreme Court (54%). These leading government agencies register basically the same disapproval scores (18% to 21%) and indecision figures (27% to 32%). From March 2025 to June 2025, the national approval ratings of these entities go up (+8 to +18 percentage points) while ambivalence toward their performance eases (-6 to -17 percentage points). Changes in their overall disapproval scores are marginal in nature.** *(Please refer to Tables 35 to 36.)*

   ➢ The Senate. In the different areas and classes, near to sizeable majority approval ratings are registered by the Senate in Metro Manila (64%), the Visayas (64%), Mindanao (52%), and all classes (46% to 55%). In the rest of Luzon, the Senate has around the same approval and indecision figures (46% versus 38%). *(Please refer to Table 35.)*

   ➢ The Senate enjoys gains in public approval for its quarterly performance in Metro Manila (+28 percentage points), the Visayas (+24 percentage points), Mindanao (+30 percentage points), and Class D (+10 percentage points). The reverse occurs in the rest of Luzon (-14 percentage points). In contrast, disapproval for the legislative chamber's work eases in Metro Manila (-15 percentage points) and Mindanao (-19 percentage points). With regard to indecision, it becomes less pronounced in Metro Manila (-13 percentage points), the Visayas (-28 percentage points), Mindanao (-11 percentage points), and Class D (-6 percentage points). *(Please refer to Table 36.)*

   ➢ The House of Representatives. The Lower House posts near to considerable majority trust scores in Metro Manila (63%), the Visayas (51%), Mindanao (51%), Class ABC (47%), and Class D (47%). About the same approval and indecision ratings are recorded in the rest of Luzon (40% versus 37%) and Class E (50% versus 36%). *(Please refer to Table 35.)*

   ➢ From March 2025 to June 2025, the Lower House experiences improvements in its approval ratings in Metro Manila (+31 percentage points), the Visayas (+11 percentage points), Mindanao (+31 percentage points), Class ABC (+19 percentage points), and Class D (+9 percentage points). The only significant changes in disapproval figures occurs in the rest of Luzon (+9 percentage points) and Mindanao (-15 percentage points). As for indecision levels, they

decline in Metro Manila (-19 percentage points), Mindanao (-14 percentage points), and Class D (-8 percentage points). *(Please refer to Table 36.)*

➢ The Supreme Court. Bare to considerable majority approval ratings are granted to the Supreme Court by Metro Manilans (64%), those in the rest of Luzon (55%), Visayans (51%), and those from any of the different socioeconomic subgroupings (52% to 58%). Among Mindanawons, appreciation is the plurality sentiment toward the latter's quarterly performance (48%). *(Please refer to Table 35.)*

➢ Over the period March 2025 to June 2025, trust in the High Court becomes more notable in every geographic area (+13 to +37 percentage points) as well as Classes ABC and D (+17 to +20 percentage points). It is only in Metro Manila where a notable movement in the latter's disapproval ratings is recorded (-14 percentage points). Levels of indecision toward the Supreme Court's performance decline in all areas (-12 to -23 percentage points) and Classes ABC and D (-16 to -21 percentage points). *(Please refer to Table 36.)*

STATE OF THE NATION ADDRESS (SONA) OF THE PRESIDENT

M. Awareness of past State of the Nation Addresses (SONAs) of the President is reported by 78% of Filipino adults – higher than the June 2024 figure (69%). For the upcoming SONA of the President, almost a third of Filipino adults (32.9%) would like him to talk about measures to control inflation. *(Please refer to Tables 37 to 38 and 40.)*

➢ A huge majority of the country's adult population (78%) has heard, read, and/or watched something about the previous SONAs delivered by the President before Congress since assuming office in June 2022. Across geographic and socioeconomic subgroupings, levels of awareness range from 70% to 85% and 74% to 90%, respectively. Awareness is relatively more pronounced in Metro Manila and the rest of Luzon than in the Visayas and Mindanao (83% to 85% versus 70% to 73%) and in Classes ABC than Classes D and E (90% versus 74% to 76%). *(Please refer to Table 37.)*

➢ Between June 2024 and June 2025, awareness of the President's SONAs becomes more notable at the national level (+9 percentage points) as well as in the rest of Luzon (+16 percentage points), Mindanao (+15 percentage points), and all socioeconomic classes (+6 to +17 percentage points). On the other hand, there is a drop in awareness level among Visayans (-10 percentage points). *(Please refer to Table 38.)*

➤ Nationally, controlling the rising prices of basic commodities and services tops the list of issues Filipino adults would like the President to include in his SONA scheduled to be delivered at the Batasang Pambansa on 28 July 2025 (32.9%). Meanwhile, a little over a tenth of the adult population would like the latter to discuss either increasing wages (13.6%) or peace and order (13.2%). Other issues cited by at least 1% of adults in the country are: (1) expanding employment/livelihood opportunities (9.8%); (2) reducing poverty/hunger (7.4%); (3) extending assistance to the agricultural sector (4.1%); (4) continuing financial aid programs (2.8%); (5) eliminating corruption (2.4%); (6) the return of former President Rodrigo R. Duterte to the Philippines (2.3%); (7) protection of the country's maritime rights in the West Philippine Sea (1.6%); (8) solutions to education concerns (1.3%); and (9) ensuring justice in the country (1.1%). *(Please refer to Table 40.)*

➤ Controlling inflation is the leading issue identified by Metro Manilans (37.8%), Visayans (44.7%), and those in Class D (34.2%). In the rest of Luzon, inflation and wages are the top responses (28.8% and 19.0% respectively) while Mindanawons would most like the President to talk about peace and order (31.3%) and inflation (28.8%). Among those belonging to Class ABC, their most often cited issues are inflation (31.4%), wages (18.8%), and peace and order (17.2%). As for those in Class E, their top responses are inflation (25.3%), financial aid (14.7%), and wages (12.4%).

CAMPAIGN PROMISES FULFILLED BY THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION

N. Almost a third of adults in the country believe the incumbent administration has been able to fulfill its promise to strengthen tourism (31%) and improve public infrastructure (29%). In contrast, less than a tenth of the adult population (4%) opines that the latter has succeeded in establishing the Philippine Virology Institute. Nearly a quarter (23%) says the administration has failed to realize any of its campaign promises. *(Please refer to Table 41.)*

➤ A second set of campaign promises realized by the present administration includes offering rice at ₱ 20 per kilo (24%), defending national sovereignty (21%), and increasing food production and attaining food security (19%). Building various renewable energy sources (16%), filing charges against smugglers and hoarders of agricultural products (11%), and improving bureaucratic processes (11%) comprise a third set of responses.

➤ In Metro Manila and Class ABC, the top responses are strengthening tourism (28% and 44%, respectively) and improving public infrastructure (36% and 30%, respectively). Among Mindanawons, a little over a third of residents (34%) believe the administration has not managed to fulfill any of its

campaign promises while almost a quarter (23%) says it has been able to strengthen tourism. In the rest of Luzon, essentially the same percentages identify the following as the promises that the latter has achieved, namely, strengthening tourism (38%), improving public infrastructure (31%), selling rice at ₱ 20 per kilo (31%), and defending the country's sovereignty (27%).

➢ Practically the same percentages of Visayans and those in Class D are of the view that the present dispensation has succeeded in improving public infrastructure (both at 30%), strengthening tourism (23% to 28%), and offering rice at ₱ 20 per kilo (23% to 24%), or claim it has not fulfilled any of its campaign promises (24% to 28%).

➢ Seven (7) campaign promises are cited by nearly the same percentages of those in Class E: (1) improving public infrastructure (24%); (2) strengthening tourism (23%); (3) building various renewable energy sources (19%); (4) defending national sovereignty (17%); (5) making bureaucratic processes efficient (17%); (6) offering rice at ₱ 20 per kilo (15%); and (7) filing charges against smugglers and hoarders of agricultural products (11%). Meanwhile, around a quarter of those in the poorest socioeconomic class (24%) believe the incumbent administration has not achieved any of its promises.

O. **From June 2024 to June 2025, there is an increase in the percentage of Filipino adults who claim the administration has been able to fulfill its promises to offer rice at ₱ 20 per kilo to the public (+20 percentage points). Similar movements are recorded in all areas as well as Classes ABC and D (+11 to +26 and +20 to +21 percentage points, respectively).** *(Please refer to Table 42.)*

➢ In contrast, percentages drop in terms of those saying the administration has managed to improve efficiency in the bureaucracy (-5 percentage points) and to establish the Philippine Virology Institute (-5 percentage points), as well as those who believe it has not achieved any of its campaign promises (-5 percentage points).

➢ As regards the goal of strengthening tourism, there is an increase in the rest of Luzon (+12 percentage points) but the reverse takes place in Metro Manila (-15 percentage points) and the Visayas (-16 percentage points). There is a rise in the percentage of those in the rest of Luzon who believe the administration has managed to improve public infrastructure (+13 percentage points). In the area of defending national sovereignty, there is a drop in the percentage of Visayans who identify this as one of the promises realized by the administration (-20 percentage points). With respect to the promise of increasing food production and attaining food security, a decline is recorded in Mindanao (-11 percentage points). In terms of the administration's

objective to build various renewable energy sources, there is a decline in Metro Manila (-12 percentage points). A similar movement takes place in the Visayas in relation to the percentage of those who claim the latter has been able to improve efficiency in the bureaucracy (-14 percentage points).

➢ As for those undecided on the matter/who refuse to state an opinion about it/who believe the current administration has no accomplishments, the figure goes up in the Visayas (+14 percentage points) from June 2024 to June 2025. The opposite occurs in the rest of Luzon (-17 percentage points) and Class D (-6 percentage points).

MAY 2025 ELECTIONS

P. Self-reported voter turnout among Filipino adults is at 89%, with majority figures being posted in every geographic area and socioeconomic class (85% to 95% and 87% to 95%, respectively). The overall figure is marginally lower than the self-reported voter turnout in June 2022 (93%) in relation to the May 2022 elections, which has a presidential election. *(Please refer to Tables 43 to 44.)*

Q. More than a third of those who voted in May 2025 say it took them 15 to 30 minutes to complete the entire voting process (35%). This covers the period from the time they arrived at their polling precinct to the application of indelible ink on their index finger. It may be recalled that in relation to the May 2022 polls, 33% reported that it took less than 15 minutes for them to cast their ballot. *(Please refer to Tables 45 to 46.)*

➢ At the national level, 28% took less than 15 minutes to vote, 19% spent over 30 minutes to an hour, 11% say more than an hour to 1.5 hours, 5% report over 1.5 hours to 2 hours, and 2% completed the voting process in more than 2 hours. *(Please refer to Table 45.)*

➢ Big pluralities in Metro Manila (41%) and Class E (42%) say they spent 15 to 30 minutes to finishing voting. Around the same percentages of those in the rest of Luzon as well as Classes ABC and D did so either in less than 15 minutes (29% to 34%) or in 15 to 30 minutes (33% to 41%). Among Visayans and Mindanawons, essentially the same percentages finished casting their ballot in less than 15 minutes (23% to 24%), 15 to 30 minutes (26% to 27%), over 30 minutes to an hour (19% to 24%), or over an hour to 1.5 hours (16% to 18%).

➢ Relative to the June 2022 *Ulat ng Bayan* survey figures in relation to the voting process in that year's presidential elections, there is a drop in the percentages of voters who took less than 15 minutes to finish the entire voting process (-5

percentage points). The same change may be observed in Metro Manila (-17 percentage points), the Visayas (-13 percentage points), Class ABC (-15 percentage points), and Class E (-19 percentage points). *(Please refer to Table 46.)*

> On the other hand, there is an increase in the percentages of those who completed the voting process in 15 to 30 minutes not only at the national level (+8 percentage points) but also in the rest of Luzon (+20 percentage points) and Class ABC (+22 percentage points).

> Other changes in the different geographic and socioeconomic groupings are the rise in the percentages of Metro Manilans and Visayans who did the same in over 30 minutes to an hour (+13 and +14 percentage points, respectively) and the decrease in the percentage of Mindanawons who completed the voting process in more than 2 hours (-13 percentage points).

R. Among non-voters, the leading reasons for not casting their ballot in the recent midterm elections are their failure to register (20%), bad weather (18%), and inability to locate their name in the voters' list or assigned precinct (16%). Other reasons cited by more than a tenth of non-voters are their having to work on election day (12%) and being ill (12%). Back in June 2022, the top reasons for not voting in the May 2022 presidential elections were having to work (22%), inability to find one's name in the voters' list or assigned precinct (21%), and falling ill (17%). *(Please refer to Tables 47 to 48.)*

> The leading reason given for not voting in the May 2025 elections among Metro Manilans and Visayans is one's failure to register as a voter (28% and 45%, respectively). In the rest of Luzon, the most often mentioned reason is bad weather condition on election day (29%). Among Mindanawons, the top reasons cited by non-voters are getting sick (32%) and failure to find one's name in the voters' list or assigned precinct (24%). *(Please refer to Table 47.)*

> In Class ABC, the most often given reasons are failure to register (34%), having to go to work (32%), and becoming ill (24%). Bad weather (21%) and being unregistered (20%) are the leading reasons in Class D. And in Class E, these are becoming ill (39%) and inability to travel to one's province to vote (28%).

> Across geographic and socioeconomic subgroupings, the following are the notable movements between June 2022 and June 2025 in terms of the reasons given by non-voters to explain why they failed to voter in the May 2022 and May 2025 elections, respectively:

1. bad weather condition – +29 percentage points in the rest of Luzon and +21 percentage points in Class D;
2. failure to find one's name in the voters' list or assigned precinct – -19 percentage points in Metro Manila, -32 percentage points in Class ABC, and -44 percentage points in Class E;
3. having to work – -20 percentage points in the rest of Luzon, -23 percentage points in Class ABC, and -7 percentage points in Class D;
4. getting ill – +13 percentage points in Metro Manila, -19 percentage points in the rest of Luzon, +30 percentage points in Mindanao, +22 percentage points in Class ABC, -13 percentage points in Class D, and +32 percentage points in Class E;
5. long lines in one's voting place - -10 percentage points in Mindanao;
6. breakdown of vote-counting machines – -92 percentage points in the Visayas and -9 percentage points in Class D; and
7. inability to locate one's voting place – -6 percentage points in Class D and -24 percentage points in Class E. *(Please refer to Table 48.)*

S. **Public assessment of the conduct of the May 2025 elections is mixed. When it comes to <u>presence of cheating</u>, a sizeable plurality (31%) observes there was less cheating in May 2025 compared to the May 2019 elections. On the <u>presence of vote-buying</u>, essentially the same percentages of adults opine that there was either more or less vote-buying in May 2025 than in May 2019 (26% versus 24%), or there was as much vote-buying in the recent midterm elections in the last presidential elections (21%). Regarding the <u>credibility of election results</u>, the plurality sentiment is that the results of the May 2025 elections are just as credible as those of the May 2019 polls (41%). Concerning <u>election-related violence</u>, around the same percentages believe either there was less violence in May 2025 (29%) or there was no violence in both the elections of May 2019 and May 2025 (28%).** *(Please refer to Table 49.)*

➢ <u>Presence of cheating</u>. For around a third of those in the rest of Luzon (36%) and those belonging to Class D (31%), there was less cheating in May 2025 relative to May 2019. Nearly the same percentages of Metro Manilans and those in Class ABC either echo this sentiment (33% to 35%) or claim there was no cheating during both electoral contests (24% to 31%). Among Visayans, basically the same percentages see no difference between the May 2019 and May 2025 polls in terms of election cheating, with 31% saying there was little cheating during both elections and 23% observing rampant cheating in May 2019 and May 2025. In Mindanao, around the same percentages say there was either more or less cheating in May 2025 than in May 2019 (24% versus 28%) or there was no cheating during both electoral exercises (22%). Public opinion is divided five (5) ways in Class E (25% less cheating in May 2025, 24% rampant cheating in both elections, 21% little cheating in both polls, 14% no

cheating in May 2019 and May 2025, and 11% more cheating in the recent elections). *(Please refer to Table 49.)*

➢ Presence of vote-buying. More vote-buying in May 2025 than in May 2019 is noted by big pluralities in Mindanao (45%) and Class ABC (39%). In the rest of Luzon, the plurality opinion is that there was less vote-buying in May 2025 (31%). Around the same percentages of Visayans believe there was more vote-buying in May 2025 (27%) or there was as much vote-buying in the last elections as there was in May 2019 (38%). In Class D, virtually the same percentages claim there was either more or less vote-buying in May 2025 (24% versus 25%) or there was as much vote-buying in May 2025 as was the case in May 2019 (22%). There is a five-way split in public opinion in Metro Manila and Class E (19% to 26% more cheating in the recent elections, 21% to 24% less cheating in May 2025, 17% to 22% widespread vote-buying in both elections, 13% to 15% little vote-buying in May 2019 and May 2025, and 11% to 24% no vote-buying during both polls). *(Please refer to Table 49.)*

➢ Credibility of electoral results. A small majority of Visayans (64%) are of the view that the results of the recent elections are just as credible as the outcome of the May 2019 elections. Nearly the same percentages of those in the other geographic and socioeconomic subgroupings either share this assessment (28% to 38% and 40% to 46%, respectively) or say the outcome of the latest polls is more credible (38% to 41% and 32% to 36%, respectively). *(Please refer to Table 49.)*

➢ Presence of election-related violence. Basically the same percentages of Metro Manilans, those in the rest of Luzon, and all classes are of the opinion that there was less violence in May 2025 than in May 2019 (27% to 37%) or there was no violence during both elections (25% to 33%). In the Visayas, almost the same percentages opine that there was either little or no violence in both polls (32% versus 31%). Among Mindanawons, almost the same percentages observe that there was no violence in both elections (28%) or there was either more or less violence in May 2025 than in May 2019 (17% versus 27%). *(Please refer to Table 49.)*

T. The overwhelming opinion among Filipino adults is one of satisfaction with the automated polling system. This observation holds true in the Philippines (83%) and across areas and classes (81% to 86% and 81% to 90%, respectively). Indecision on the matter is expressed by 10% of adults while 7% are dissatisfied with the automated counting of electoral votes. Virtually the same figures are recorded among those who voted in the recent midterm elections. *(Please refer to Table 50.)*

U. **Basically all of those who voted in May 2025 (95%) found it easy to use the automated counting machines – a view shared by overwhelming majorities in each area and class (92% to 97% and 95% to 97%, respectively). The rest of the adult population is either undecided (3%) or express a contrary opinion on the matter (2%).** *(Please refer to Table 51.)*

V. **Around three-fourths of the adult population (74%) is of the view that the conduct of elections is a big help in promoting Philippine democracy. This is the prevailing opinion in each area and class (72% to 74% and 73% to 75%, respectively). About a quarter (22%) is ambivalent on the matter. The rest of Filipino adults (4%) say elections hardly contribute to the promotion of Philippine democracy. Public sentiment on this matter is essentially unchanged between June 2019 and June 2025, with the only notable change being the decline in indecision level in Class D (-8 percentage points).** *(Please refer to Tables 52 to 53.)*

IMPEACHMENT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT

W. **Awareness of the impeachment of the Vice-President is reported by 94% of adults in the country. Virtually the same awareness levels are posted in all geographic and socioeconomic subgroupings (93% to 100% and 92% to 95%, respectively). These figures do not differ in any significant manner from those obtained by Pulse Asia Research in March 2025.** *(Please refer to Tables 55 to 56.)*

X. **Disagreement with the filing of an impeachment case against the Vice-President in the Senate is expressed by a big plurality of Filipino adults (44%). Agreement is more pronounced than ambivalence on the matter (36% versus 19%). From March 2025 to June 2025, agreement becomes more pronounced (+8 percentage points) while disagreement eases (-6 percentage points).** *(Please refer to Tables 57 to 58.)*

➢ Big pluralities to overwhelming majorities in Mindanao (85%), Class D (44%), and Class E (61%) disagree with the filing of an impeachment case against the Vice-President in the Senate. In contrast, agreement is expressed by almost half of those in the rest of Luzon (48%). Basically the same percentages of Metro Manilans, Visayans, and those belonging to Class ABC either agree or disagree with the filing of such a case by the Lower House (35% to 47% versus 36% to 42%). *(Please refer to Table 57.)*

➢ Between May 2025 and June 2025, the only significant change across areas and classes are the increase in the level of agreement in Class D (+9 percentage points) and the drop in indecision figure in Metro Manila (-14 percentage points). *(Please refer to Table 58.)*

Y. **For a sizeable majority of adults (66%), the Vice-President should answer the cases against her that have been filed in the Senate. Near to big majorities across most areas and every class echo this opinion (66% to 76% and 49% to 70%, respectively). Mindanao is the exception, with almost the same percentages considering it either appropriate or inappropriate for the Vice-President to address the case filed against her in the Senate (40% versus 47%). At the national level, 20% say the Vice-President does not need to answer these cases while 13% are ambivalent on the matter.** *(Please refer to Table 59.)*

Z. **About half of the country's adult population (46%) agree with the decision of the Senate to return the impeachment case to the Lower House for the purpose of certifying the constitutionality of its handling of the matter. Big pluralities to small majorities in almost every area and class share this view (47% to 54% and 44% to 59%, respectively). The exceptions are Mindanao and Class E. In the former, around the same percentages either disagree with this opinion or are undecided about it (38% versus 37%) while in the latter, virtually the same percentages either agree with returning the Vice-President's case to the House of Representatives or express ambivalence on the matter (40% versus 33%). Overall, indecision on the matter is more marked than disagreement (30% versus 23%).** *(Please refer to Table 60.)*

INTERNET AND SOCIAL MEDIA USE

AA. **Most Filipino adults (87%) are internet users. Virtually the same figures are registered in each area and class (79% to 92% and 75% to 92%, respectively). Internet use is more widespread in Metro Manila and the rest of Luzon than in the Visayas and Mindanao (91% to 92% versus 79% to 81%) and in the better-off classes than the poorest one (87% to 92% in Classes ABC and D versus 75% in Class E). These figures are almost the same as those recorded in the May 2025** *Pulso ng Bayan* **survey.** *(Please refer to Table 61.)*

BB. **A big majority of internet users (76%) access the web more than once daily. The same is reported by most internet users across geographic and socioeconomic groupings (69% to 80% and 67% to 79%, respectively). For the period May 2025 to June 2025, there is an increase in the percentage of internet users who go online more than once a day not only in the Philippines as a whole (+11 percentage points) but also in the rest of Luzon (+13 percentage points) and Class D (+11 percentage points).** *(Please refer to Table 62.)*

➢ Other Filipino adults who access the web do so once daily (16%), twice to six (6) times a week (6%), once a week (1%), or less often than once a week (1%). These figures are basically the same as those recorded in May 2025.

CC. **Big majorities of internet users go online to check their social media accounts (99%), and read, watch, and/or listen to political news (88%) or other things of interest to them (80%). Less than half of internet users access the web to go online shopping (38%), send, receive, and/or read emails (27%), and do formal and/or non-formal learning (11%). The only notable movements between May 2025 and June 2025 are the increase in the percentages of internet users who go online to read, watch, and/or listen to political news (+10 percentage points) and to send, receive, and/or read emails (+12 percentage points).** *(Please refer to Table 63.)*

➢ Essentially all internet users across areas and classes go online to check their social media accounts (99% to 100% and 98% to 100, respectively). Most internet users in these subgroupings also access the web to read, watch, and/or listen to either political news (79% to 96% and 79% to 94%, respectively) or other things of interest to them (68% to 88% and 71% to 81%, respectively). Aside from these, the only other majority figures are the percentages of Metro Manilans and those in Class ABC who use the internet for online shopping (61% and 58%, respectively).

➢ Several changes occur across geographic and socioeconomic subgroupings between May 2025 and June 2025. There is an increase in the percentage of internet users who go online to read, watch, and or/listen to political news in Metro Manila (+15 percentage points), the rest of Luzon (+11 percentage points), the Visayas (+14 percentage points), Class ABC (+16 percentage points), and Class D (+10 percentage points).

➢ Similarly, figures go up in these same subgroupings in terms of those who use the internet to send, receive, and/or read emails, namely, Metro Manila (+14 percentage points), the rest of Luzon (+12 percentage points), the Visayas (+16 percentage points), Class ABC (+22 percentage points), and Class D (+10 percentage points).

➢ While there is an increase in the percentage of those in the rest of Luzon who access the web to read, watch, and/or listen to other things of interest to them (+16 percentage points), the reverse occurs in Mindanao (-22 percentage point) and Class E (-24 percentage points).

➢ The percentage of Visayans who do online shopping go up from May 2025 to June 2025 (+17 percentage points). As for those who go online for formal and/or informal learning, there is an increase in Metro Manila (+18 percentage points) and a drop in the rest of Luzon (-11 percentage points).

DD. **Nearly all internet users report having a Facebook account (98%). This observation holds true in the Philippines (98%) and in every area and class (97% to 100% and 98% to 100%, respectively). Another social media account that most internet users have is YouTube (71%), with majority figures being registered in the same subgroupings (53% to 84% and 69% to 77%, respectively). The only other majority figure is the 51% of Metro Manilans with a TikTok account. At the national level, 40% have a TikTok account, 22% are registered on Instagram, and 6% are on X/Twitter.** *(Please refer to Table 64.)*

➢ Overall, reported ownership of YouTube, TikTok, and Instagram goes up from May 2025 to June 2025 (+8, +7, and +6 percentage points, respectively). In the various geographic and socioeconomic subgroupings, the only notable movements are the increase in the percentages of those in the rest of Luzon and Class D with a YouTube account (+10 and +8 percentage points, respectively) and the rise in the percentage of those belonging to Class D who have a TikTok account (+7 percentage points).

EE. **Facebook remains the most often cited source of online news of Filipino adult internet users (94%). Another source of news of most internet users is YouTube (58%). Other sources are each mentioned by less than a quarter of internet users – TikTok (23%), blogs (12%), news websites (7%), X/Twitter (2%), and Instagram (2%). The rest of internet users do not access online news (1%). The only significant change in these figures relative to those obtained by Pulse Asia Research in May 2025 is the increase in the percentage of those citing TikTok (+7 percentage points).** *(Please refer to Table 65.)*

➢ Practically every internet user across areas and classes go online to read, listen to, and/or watch the news through Facebook (93% to 98% and 86% to 97%, respectively). Meanwhile, apart from the Visayas, majorities in the other areas and all classes identify YouTube as their source of online news (54% to 77% and 54% to 72%, respectively). No other online news source is cited by a majority in any of these subgroupings.

➢ Figures remain generally constant between May 2025 and June 2025, with the exception of the increase in the percentage of Metro Manilans who get their online news from YouTube (+22 percentage points) and the rise in the percentage of those in Class D who identify TikTok as their source of online news (+9 percentage points).

MISCELLANEOUS PROBES

FF. **The prevailing views among Filipino adults are: (1) it might not be necessary to reimpose martial law in the Philippines today (67%); (2) the country is not hopeless (82%); (3) they would not migrate to another country even if it were**

possible for them to do so (63%); and (4) there is no need for new taxes (66%). A big plurality of adults (41%) believe the May 2025 elections heightened the divisions in Philippine society. Almost the same percentages either agree or disagree with the view that people in their area are usually afraid to walk in the streets at night due to safety concerns (42% versus 46%). Some marked changes in public opinion regarding martial law, hopelessness, and migration are recorded from March 2025 to June 2025. *(Please refer to Tables 66 to 67.)*

➢ Elections and societal divisions. Big pluralities to small majorities in the Visayas (52%), Mindanao (48%), and Class D (42%) are of the view that the May 2025 elections heightened societal division in the country. Almost the same percentages of Metro Manilans either agree or disagree with this opinion (33% versus 41%). A three-way split may be noted in the rest of Luzon as well as Classes ABC and E (34% to 41% agreement, 29% to 33% indecision, and 29% to 34% disagreement). *(Please refer to Table 68.)*

➢ Reimposition of martial law. The predominant sentiment in most areas and all classes is that there is no need to have martial rule in the country at present (63% to 91% and 65% to 76%, respectively). In the Visayas, about the same percentages either agree or disagree that it may be necessary to have martial law in the country now (41% versus 45%). *(Please refer to Table 68.)*

➢ During the period March 2025 to June 2025, agreement with the reimposition of martial law becomes more pronounced in the Philippines (+16 percentage points) as well as most areas and classes (+11 to +37 and +15 to +17 percentage points, respectively), with Mindanao and Class ABC being the exceptions. *(Please refer to Table 69.)*

➢ Hopelessness. Big majorities in each geographic and socioeconomic class do not consider the Philippines a hopeless case (73% to 89% and 82% to 83%, respectively). From March 2025 to June 2025, levels of disagreement go up at the national level (+5 percentage points) and in Metro Manila (+12 percentage points), and Mindanao (+10 percentage points). Conversely, disagreement eases among Visayans (-21 percentage points). Meanwhile, indecision figures decline in the Philippines (-7 percentage points), Metro Manila (-13 percentage points), the rest of Luzon (-9 percentage points), Mindanao (-12 percentage points), and Class D (-7 percentage points). An increase in the level of ambivalence is posted in the Visayas (+13 percentage points). *(Please refer to Tables 68 to 69.)*

➢ Inclination to migrate to another country. Even if it were possible for them to do so, most Filipinos would not move to another country for good (63%). The same sentiment is expressed by small to big majorities in each area and class

(59% to 75% and 54% to 67%, respectively). Disinclination to go abroad permanently eases from March 2025 to June 2025 not only in the Philippines as a whole (-9 percentage points) but also in the Visayas (-24 percentage points) and Class D (-7 percentage points). In contrast, there is an increase in the percentage of adults who would migrate to another country if it were possible for them to do so. This observation holds true at the national level (+12 percentage points) as well as the rest of Luzon (+12 percentage points), the Visayas (+16 percentage points), Class ABC (+22 percentage points), and Class D (+9 percentage points). As for indecision levels, the only notable change is recorded in the rest of Luzon (-9 percentage points). *(Please refer to Tables 68 to 69.)*

SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS

Table 1
ECONOMIC INDICATORS
June 2024 and June 2025 / Philippines and NCR

Economic Indicators	Philippines		Change*	NCR		Change*
	Jun24	Jun25	Jun25 - Jun24	Jun24	Jun25	Jun25 - Jun24
POVERTY SELF-RATING						
Very Poor	5%	5%	0	2%	1%	- 1
Poor	61	56	- 5	57	51	- 6
On the line	28	30	+ 2	30	33	+ 3
Well-off / Wealthy	6	8	+ 2	11	16	+ 5
MEDIAN OVERALL POVERTY THRESHOLDS (in pesos)						
Total Households	25,000	25,000	0	30,000	30,000	0
Very Poor / Poor	25,000	25,000	0	30,000	30,000	0
On the line	25,000	25,000	0	30,000	30,000	0
Well-off / Wealthy	25,000	30,000	+ 5,000	30,000	30,000	0
MEDIAN FOOD POVERTY THRESHOLDS (in pesos)						
Total Households	10,000	12,000	+ 2,000	14,000	15,000	+ 1,000
Very Poor / Poor	10,000	10,000	0	14,000	15,000	+ 1,000
On the line	10,000	14,000	+ 4,000	13,000	12,000	- 1,000
Well-off / Wealthy	14,000	15,000	+ 1,000	15,000	15,000	0

*Note: *Change = Figures of June 2025 minus Figures of June 2024.*

Table 2
ECONOMIC INDICATORS
June 26 - 30, 2025 / Philippines and NCR

POVERTY SELF-RATING	RP	NCR
Very Poor	5%	1%
Poor	56	51
On the line	30	33
Well-off / Wealthy	8	16
MEDIAN OVERALL POVERTY THRESHOLDS (in pesos)		
Total Households	25,000	30,000
Very Poor / Poor	25,000	30,000
On the line	25,000	30,000
Well-off / Wealthy	30,000	30,000
MEDIAN FOOD POVERTY THRESHOLDS (in pesos)		
Total Households	12,000	15,000
Very Poor / Poor	10,000	15,000
On the line	14,000	12,000
Well-off / Wealthy	15,000	15,000

Table 3
POVERTY SELF-RATING
June 26 - 30, 2025 / Philippines
(Row Percent)

Demographic variables	(Estimated Population Percentage)	VERY POOR / POOR			On the Line	Well-off / Wealthy
		TOTAL	Very Poor	Poor		
Total Philippines	*(100%)*	61	5	56	30	8
NCR	*(13%)*	52	1	51	33	16
Balance Luzon	*(46%)*	58	2	56	29	13
Urban	*(22%)*	51	1	50	31	18
Rural	*(23%)*	64	3	61	27	9
Visayas	*(19%)*	55	9	46	45	0
Urban	*(7%)*	62	13	49	37	0
Rural	*(11%)*	49	6	43	50	0
Mindanao	*(23%)*	82	12	70	17	1
Urban	*(13%)*	77	2	75	20	2
Rural	*(10%)*	87	25	62	13	0
Total Urban	*(55%)*	59	3	56	30	12
Total Rural	*(45%)*	66	9	57	29	5
Class ABC	*(17%)*	29	0	29	49	22
TOTAL D	*(72%)*	65	3	62	28	7
D1 (owns res'l lot)	*(47%)*	65	4	61	26	9
D2 (does not own res'l lot)	*(25%)*	65	2	63	32	3
E	*(11%)*	90	28	62	9	1

Q1. Saan ninyo ilalagay ang inyong pamilya sa kard na ito?

RANDOMIZED PRESENTATION OF SHOWCARDS A & B:

SHOWCARD A:

MAHIRAP NA MAHIRAP

MAHIRAP

MAY KAYA

MAYKAYANG-MAYKAYA
O MAYAMAN

SHOWCARD B:

MAY KAYANG-MAY KAYA
O MAYAMAN

MAY KAYA

MAHIRAP

MAHIRAP NA MAHIRAP

Actual size: 1/4 size of an 8 1/2" by 11" bond paper

Table 4
POVERTY SELF-RATING
June 2019 to June 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

Demographics	Very Poor/Poor						Change* Jun'25 - Jun'24	On the Line						Change* Jun'25 - Jun'24	Well-off / Wealthy						Change* Jun'25 - Jun'24
	Jun '19	Nov 20	Jun '22	Jun '23	Jun '24	Jun '25		Jun '19	Nov 20	Jun '22	Jun '23	Jun '24	Jun '25		Jun '19	Nov 20	Jun '22	Jun '23	Jun '24	Jun '25	
Total Philippines	62	69	69	65	66	61	- 5	22	22	22	31	28	30	+ 2	15	8	9	4	6	8	+ 2
NCR	40	53	53	57	59	52	- 7	29	31	22	29	30	33	+ 3	31	16	26	14	11	16	+ 5
Balance Luzon	61	70	66	59	56	58	+ 2	30	20	24	38	36	29	- 7	9	9	11	3	8	13	+ 5
Visayas	70	74	74	57	75	55	- 20	13	22	23	37	22	45	+23	17	4	3	5	3	0	- 3
Mindanao	73	75	81	89	85	82	- 3	9	22	18	11	14	17	+ 3	18	3	1	0	2	1	- 1
Total Urban	55	64	65	64	58	59	+ 1	23	27	22	32	33	30	- 3	22	9	14	5	8	12	+ 4
Total Rural	69	75	74	66	76	66	- 10	21	18	23	30	21	29	+ 8	10	7	4	4	4	5	+ 1
Class ABC	28	43	40	50	32	29	- 3	22	34	33	43	47	49	+ 2	50	22	27	8	21	22	+ 1
TOTAL D	60	70	69	64	66	65	- 1	25	23	23	31	28	28	0	14	7	7	5	5	7	+ 2
E	79	87	90	82	87	90	+ 3	7	11	8	17	12	9	- 3	14	2	2	1	1	1	0

*Note: *Change = Figures of June 2025 minus Figures of June 2024.*

Q. Saan ninyo ilalagay ang inyong pamilya sa kard na ito?

Table 5
MEDIAN OVERALL POVERTY THRESHOLDS (in pesos)
June 26 - 30, 2025 / Philippines

Demographic variables	(Estimated Population Percentage)	Total Households (100%)	Very Poor/ Poor (61%)	On the Line (30%)	Well-off/ Wealthy (8%)
Total Philippines	(100%)	25,000	25,000	25,000	30,000
NCR	(13%)	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
Balance Luzon	(46%)	25,000	25,000	20,000	30,000
Urban	(22%)	20,000	25,000	20,000	25,000
Rural	(23%)	25,000	25,000	25,000	40,000
Visayas	(19%)	25,000	25,000	25,000	50,000
Urban	(7%)	30,000	30,000	30,000	60,000
Rural	(11%)	20,000	20,000	25,000	50,000
Mindanao	(23%)	30,000	25,000	40,000	30,000
Urban	(13%)	30,000	20,000	42,000	30,000
Rural	(10%)	30,000	25,000	35,000	15,000
Total Urban	(55%)	30,000	25,000	30,000	30,000
Total Rural	(45%)	25,000	25,000	25,000	40,000
Class ABC	(17%)	30,000	30,000	30,000	35,000
TOTAL D	(72%)	25,000	25,000	25,000	20,000
D1 (owns res'l lot)	(47%)	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
D2 (does not own res'l lot)	(25%)	25,000	25,000	20,000	20,000
E	(11%)	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000

Q2a. Sa inyong palagay, magkano ang kailangang *pinakamababang gastusin* sa isang buwan para hindi na maging mahirap ang inyong pamilya?

Q2b. Sa isang pamilyang kasingdami ninyo ngunit mahirap, magkano sa inyong palagay ang *pinakamababang gastusin* sa isang buwan para hindi na sila matawag na mahirap?

Table 6
MEDIAN OVERALL POVERTY THRESHOLDS (in pesos)
June 2024 and June 2025 / Philippines

Demographic variables	Total Households		Change*	Very Poor / Poor		Change*	On the line		Change*	Well-off / Wealthy		Change*
	Jun24	Jun25	Jun25 - Jun24	Jun24	Jun25	Jun25 - Jun24	Jun24	Jun25	Jun25 - Jun24	Jun24	Jun25	Jun25 - Jun24
Total Philippines	25,000	25,000	0	25,000	25,000	0	25,000	25,000	0	25,000	30,000	+ 5,000
NCR	30,000	30,000	0	30,000	30,000	0	30,000	30,000	0	30,000	30,000	0
Balance Luzon	20,000	25,000	+ 5,000	20,000	25,000	+ 5,000	25,000	20,000	- 5,000	25,000	30,000	+ 5,000
Visayas	20,000	25,000	+ 5,000	20,000	25,000	+ 5,000	25,000	25,000	0	20,000	50,000	+30,000
Mindanao	30,000	30,000	0	30,000	25,000	- 5,000	30,000	40,000	+10,000	25,000	30,000	+ 5,000
Total Urban	25,000	30,000	+ 5,000	25,000	25,000	0	25,000	30,000	+ 5,000	25,000	30,000	+ 5,000
Total Rural	20,000	25,000	+ 5,000	20,000	25,000	+ 5,000	25,000	25,000	0	25,000	40,000	+15,000
Class ABC	30,000	30,000	0	22,000	30,000	+ 8,000	30,000	30,000	0	25,000	35,000	+10,000
TOTAL D	25,000	25,000	0	25,000	25,000	0	25,000	25,000	0	25,000	20,000	- 5,000
E	20,000	20,000	0	15,700	20,000	+ 4,300	25,000	30,000	+ 5,000	25,000	20,000	- 5,000

*Note: *Change = Figures of June 2025 minus Figures of June 2024.*

Qa. SA MGA MAHIRAP NA MAHIRAP/MAHIRAP:

Sa inyong palagay, magkano ang kailangang pinakamababang gastusin sa isang buwan
para hindi na maging mahirap ang inyong pamilya?

Qb. SA MGA NASA LINYA/MAY KAYA/MAYKAYANG-MAYKAYA O MAYAMAN:

Sa isang pamilyang kasingdami ninyo ngunit mahirap, magkano sa inyong palagay ang
pinakamababang gastusin sa isang buwan para hindi na sila matawag na mahirap?

Table 7
MEDIAN FOOD POVERTY THRESHOLDS (in pesos)
June 26 - 30, 2025 / Philippines

Demographic variables	(Estimated Population Percentage)	Total Households (100%)	Very Poor/ Poor (61%)	On the Line (30%)	Well-off/ Wealthy (8%)
Total Philippines	(100%)	12,000	10,000	14,000	15,000
NCR	(13%)	15,000	15,000	12,000	15,000
Balance Luzon	(46%)	10,000	10,000	10,000	15,000
Urban	(22%)	10,000	10,000	10,000	15,000
Rural	(23%)	12,000	10,000	15,000	12,000
Visayas	(19%)	10,000	10,000	12,000	25,000
Urban	(7%)	15,000	15,000	15,000	25,000
Rural	(11%)	10,000	10,000	10,000	30,000
Mindanao	(23%)	15,000	12,000	20,000	15,000
Urban	(13%)	15,000	15,000	16,000	15,000
Rural	(10%)	15,000	12,000	20,000	8,500
Total Urban	(55%)	14,000	14,000	12,000	15,000
Total Rural	(45%)	10,000	10,000	15,000	12,000
Class ABC	(17%)	15,000	18,000	10,000	15,000
TOTAL D	(72%)	12,000	12,000	15,000	13,000
D1 (owns res'l lot)	(47%)	12,000	12,000	15,000	15,000
D2 (does not own res'l lot)	(25%)	12,000	10,000	15,000	10,000
E	(11%)	10,000	9,000	10,000	10,000

Q3a. *Batay naman sa gastusin para sa pagkain lamang, magkano sa inyong palagay ang pinaka-mababang kailangang gastusin sa isang buwan para hindi na maging mahirap ang inyong pamilya?*
Q3b. *Sa isang pamilyang kasingdami ninyo ngunit mahirap, batay sa gastusin para sa pagkain lamang, magkano sa inyong palagay ang pinakamababang gastusin sa isang buwan para hindi na sila matawag na mahirap?*

Table 8
MEDIAN FOOD POVERTY THRESHOLDS (in pesos)
June 2024 and June 2025 / Philippines

Demographic variables	Total Households		Change*	Very Poor / Poor		Change*	On the line		Change*	Well-off / Wealthy		Change*
	Jun24	Jun25	Jun25 - Jun24	Jun24	Jun25	Jun25 - Jun24	Jun24	Jun25	Jun25 - Jun24	Jun24	Jun25	Jun25 - Jun24
Total Philippines	10,000	12,000	+ 2,000	10,000	10,000	0	10,000	14,000	+ 4,000	14,000	15,000	+ 1,000
NCR	14,000	15,000	+ 1,000	14,000	15,000	+ 1,000	13,000	12,000	- 1,000	15,000	15,000	0
Balance Luzon	10,000	10,000	0	9,000	10,000	+ 1,000	10,000	10,000	0	15,000	15,000	0
Visayas	10,000	10,000	0	10,000	10,000	0	15,000	12,000	- 3,000	10,000	25,000	+15,000
Mindanao	15,000	15,000	0	12,000	12,000	0	15,000	20,000	+ 5,000	12,000	15,000	+ 3,000
Total Urban	11,000	14,000	+ 3,000	10,000	14,000	+ 4,000	10,000	12,000	+ 2,000	15,000	15,000	0
Total Rural	10,000	10,000	0	10,000	10,000	0	10,000	15,000	+ 5,000	10,000	12,000	+ 2,000
Class ABC	15,000	15,000	0	15,000	18,000	+ 3,000	15,000	10,000	- 5,000	18,000	15,000	- 3,000
TOTAL D	10,000	12,000	+ 2,000	10,000	12,000	+ 2,000	10,000	15,000	+ 5,000	10,000	13,000	+ 3,000
E	8,000	10,000	+ 2,000	8,000	9,000	+ 1,000	10,000	10,000	0	10,000	10,000	0

*Note: *Change = Figures of June 2025 minus Figures of June 2024.*

Qa. SA MGA MAHIRAP NA MAHIRAP/MAHIRAP:

Batay naman sa gastusin para sa pagkain lamang , magkano sa inyong palagay ang pinaka-mababang

kailangang gastusin sa isang buwan para hindi na maging mahirap ang inyong pamilya?

Qb. SA MGA NASA LINYA/MAY KAYA/MAYKAYANG-MAYKAYA O MAYAMAN:

Sa isang pamilyang kasingdami ninyo ngunit mahirap, batay sa gastusin para sa pagkain lamang ,

magkano sa inyong palagay ang pinakamababang gastusin sa isang buwan para hindi na sila matawag na mahirap?

QUALITY OF LIFE (QOL) INDICATORS

Table 9
QUALITY OF LIFE INDICATORS
June 2024 to June 2025 / Philippines

Quality of Life Indicators	Philippines					
	Jun24	Sep24	Nov24	Mar25	Apr25	Jun25
PERSONAL QUALITY OF LIFE NOW COMPARED TO LAST YEAR						
Gainers (Better now)	24	20	22	24	20	30
Same as last year	45	36	47	43	47	44
Losers (Worse now)	31	44	31	33	32	26
Net Gainers*	- 7	- 24	- 9	- 9	- 12	+ 4
PERSONAL QUALITY OF LIFE LAST YEAR IF QUALITY OF LIFE NOW IS SAME AS THEN						
Very Poor	2	2	1	2	---	2
Poor	46	51	34	35	---	50
Comfortable / Neither poor nor well-off	49	46	64	59	---	44
Well-off	3	1	1	3	---	4
Wealthy	---	---	---	---	---	---
EXPECTED CHANGE IN PERSONAL QUALITY OF LIFE BY NEXT YEAR						
Optimist (Better than now)	49	41	52	41	36	49
Same as now	42	42	37	45	50	42
Pessimist (Worse than now)	9	17	11	14	15	8
Net Optimist**	+40	+24	+41	+27	+21	+41
NATIONAL QUALITY OF LIFE NOW COMPARED TO LAST YEAR						
Gainers (Better now)	20	---	---	---	---	22
Same as last year	40	---	---	---	---	47
Losers (Worse now)	40	---	---	---	---	31
Net Gainers**	- 20	---	---	---	---	- 9
EXPECTED CHANGE IN NATIONAL QUALITY OF LIFE BY NEXT YEAR						
Optimist (Better than now)	40	---	---	---	---	40
Same as now	44	---	---	---	---	47
Pessimist (Worse than now)	16	---	---	---	---	14
Net Optimist**	+24	---	---	---	---	+26

Notes: (1) Base for Pulso ng Bayan (PB) April 2025 =
Those who are likely voters and those who cannot say if they will vote or not in the May 2025 elections.
(2) * NET GAINERS = % Gainers minus % Losers.
(3) ** NET OPTIMIST = % Optimist minus % Pessimist.

Table 10
QUALITY OF LIFE INDICATORS
June 26 - 30, 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
If you compare your quality of life now with that of the last 12 months, would you say your quality of life is…?		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
(Base: Total Interviews, 100%)								
Gainers (Better now)	30	29	34	29	26	34	31	19
Same as last year	44	48	49	43	33	53	42	45
Losers (Worse now)	26	23	17	28	41	13	27	37
Net Gainers*	+ 4	+ 6	+17	+ 1	- 15	+21	+ 4	- 18
Could you clarify this past quality of life in the last 12 months that you are comparing with now? Was your past quality of life in the last 12 months that you are comparing with now …? **(Base: Those whose present quality of life is same as last year, 44%)**								
Very Poor / Poor	52	44	49	40	81	29	54	87
Very Poor	2	1	1	1	5	0	1	11
Poor	50	43	48	39	76	29	53	76
Comfortable / Neither poor nor well-off	44	48	46	56	20	59	43	13
Well-off / Wealthy	4	8	5	3	0	12	3	0
Well-off	4	8	5	3	0	12	3	0
Wealthy	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
In your opinion, what will be the quality of your life in the coming 12 months? Would you say it would be...? **(Base: Total Interviews, 100%)**								
Optimist (Better than now)	49	55	55	44	39	56	50	35
Same as now	42	39	43	42	43	40	42	47
Pessimist (Worse than now)	8	6	3	14	17	3	8	18
Net Optimist**	+41	+49	+52	+30	+22	+53	+42	+17
If you compare the quality of life of most Filipinos now with that of the last 12 months, would you say the quality of life of most Filipinos is ...? **(Base: Total Interviews, 100%)**								
Gainers (Better now)	22	16	27	19	15	21	22	19
Same as last year	47	61	53	42	32	54	47	42
Losers (Worse now)	31	23	19	39	53	25	31	40
Net Gainers*	- 9	- 7	+ 8	- 20	- 38	- 4	- 9	- 21
In your opinion, what will be the quality of life of most Filipinos in the coming 12 months? Would you say it would be ...? **(Base: Total Interviews, 100%)**								
Optimist (Better than now)	40	39	47	30	32	46	39	31
Same as now	47	49	49	48	41	41	48	47
Pessimist (Worse than now)	14	12	4	23	26	13	13	22
Net Optimist**	+26	+27	+43	+ 7	+ 6	+33	+26	+ 9

Q4. *Kung ikukumpara ang uri ng inyong pamumuhay ngayon sa nakaraang 12 buwan, masasabi ba ninyo na ang uri ng inyong pamumuhay ay... ?*
Q5. *Maaari bang pakilinaw itong inyong dating uri ng pamumuhay noong nakaraang 12 buwan na ikinukumpara ninyo sa ngayon? Ang dating uri ba ng inyong pamumuhay noong nakaraang 12 buwan na ikinukumpara ninyo sa ngayon ay…?*
Q6. *Sa inyong palagay, ano ang magiging uri ng inyong pamumuhay sa darating na 12 buwan? Masasabi ba ninyo na ito ay...?*
Q7. *Kung ikukumpara ang uri ng pamumuhay ng karamihan ng Pilipino ngayon sa nakaraang 12 buwan, masasabi ba ninyo na ang uri ng pamumuhay ng karamihan ng Pilipino ay…?*
Q8. *Sa inyong opinyon, ano ang magiging uri ng pamumuhay ng karamihan ng Pilipino sa darating na 12 buwan? Masasabi ba ninyo na ito ay… ?*

Notes: (1) * NET GAINERS = % Gainers minus % Losers.
  (2) ** NET OPTIMIST = % Optimist minus % Pessimist.
  (3) Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding off.

Table 11
PERSONAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDICATORS
April and June 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

If you compare your quality of life now with that of the last 12 months, would you say your quality of life is... ?		RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
			NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
Gainers (Better now)	Jun '25	30	29	34	29	26	34	31	19
	Apr '25	20	23	25	21	11	30	19	22
	Change*	+10	+ 6	+ 9	+ 8	+15	+ 4	+12	- 3
Same as last year	Jun '25	44	48	49	43	33	53	42	45
	Apr '25	47	49	58	43	30	40	49	37
	Change*	- 3	- 1	- 9	0	+ 3	+13	- 7	+ 8
Losers (Worse now)	Jun '25	26	23	17	28	41	13	27	37
	Apr '25	32	28	17	37	58	30	32	40
	Change*	- 6	- 5	0	- 9	- 17	- 17	- 5	- 3
In your opinion, what will be the quality of your life in the coming 12 months? Would you say it would be ... ?									
Optimist (Better than now)	Jun '25	49	55	55	44	39	56	50	35
	Apr '25	36	45	38	31	30	52	34	32
	Change*	+13	+10	+17	+13	+ 9	+ 4	+16	+ 3
Same as now	Jun '25	42	39	43	42	43	40	42	47
	Apr '25	50	51	57	47	37	34	52	40
	Change*	- 8	- 12	- 14	- 5	+ 6	+ 6	- 10	+ 7
Pessimist (Worse than now)	Jun '25	8	6	3	14	17	3	8	18
	Apr '25	15	4	5	22	33	14	14	28
	Change*	- 7	+ 2	- 2	- 8	- 16	- 11	- 6	- 10

Notes: (1) *Change = Figures of Ulat ng Bayan (UB) June 2025 minus Figures of Pulso ng Bayan (PB) April 2025.
(2) Base for Pulso ng Bayan (PB) April 2025 = Those who are likely voters and those who cannot say if they will vote or not in the May 2025 elections.

Table 12
NATIONAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDICATORS
June 2024 and June 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

If you compare the quality of life of most Filipinos now with that of the last 12 months, would you say the quality of life of most Filipinos is ...?		RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
			NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
(Base: Total Interviews)									
Gainers (Better now)	Jun '25	22	16	27	19	15	21	22	19
	Jun '24	20	27	20	17	17	25	19	20
	Change*	+ 2	- 11	+ 7	+ 2	- 2	- 4	+ 3	- 1
Same as last year	Jun '25	47	61	53	42	32	54	47	42
	Jun '24	40	49	51	30	23	44	41	35
	Change*	+ 7	+12	+ 2	+12	+ 9	+10	+ 6	+ 7
Losers (Worse now)	Jun '25	31	23	19	39	53	25	31	40
	Jun '24	40	24	29	53	59	30	40	45
	Change*	- 9	- 1	- 10	- 14	- 6	- 5	- 9	- 5

In your opinion, what will be the quality of life of most Filipinos in the coming 12 months? Would you say it would be ...? **(Base: Total Interviews)**		RP	NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
Optimist (Better than now)	Jun '25	40	39	47	30	32	46	39	31
	Jun '24	40	45	47	35	26	49	39	37
	Change*	0	- 6	0	- 5	+ 6	- 3	0	- 6
Same as now	Jun '25	47	49	49	48	41	41	48	47
	Jun '24	44	46	44	40	44	38	45	44
	Change*	+ 3	+ 3	+ 5	+ 8	- 3	+ 3	+ 3	+ 3
Pessimist (Worse than now)	Jun '25	14	12	4	23	26	13	13	22
	Jun '24	16	9	9	25	30	13	16	19
	Change*	- 2	+ 3	- 5	- 2	- 4	0	- 3	+ 3

Note: *Change = Figures of June 2025 minus Figures of June 2024.

URGENT PERSONAL AND NATIONAL CONCERNS

Table 13
MOST URGENT PERSONAL CONCERNS
June 26 - 30, 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent / Multiple Response, up to 3 allowed)

		RANKED		
PERSONAL CONCERNS	**OVERALL**	**FIRST**	**SECOND**	**THIRD**
Base: Total Interviews, 100%				
To stay healthy and avoid illnesses	64	24	22	17
To have a secure and well-paying job or source of income	53	28	15	11
To be able to have some savings	45	6	11	28
To finish schooling or to be able to provide schooling for our children	44	16	18	10
At least to be able to have enough to eat every day	43	10	16	16
To avoid being a victim of any serious crime	28	7	11	11
To have my own house and lot	23	9	7	8

Q9. Sa mga sumusunod na kagustuhang personal, pakisabi ang hanggang TATLONG kagustuhang nais ninyong mangyari nang pinakamabilis sa inyong buhay . Maaari kayong magbanggit ng iba pang wala sa listahan. Alin po ang unang pinakamabilis na gusto ninyong maisagawa? Ang pangalawa? At pangatlo?

Table 14
MOST URGENT PERSONAL CONCERNS: OVERALL
June 26 - 30, 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent / Multiple Response, up to 3 allowed)

		LOCATION				CLASS		
Base: Total Interviews, 100%								
PERSONAL CONCERNS	**RP**	**NCR**	**BL**	**VIS**	**MIN**	**ABC**	**D**	**E**
To stay healthy and avoid illnesses	64	69	67	67	53	74	64	44
To have a secure and well-paying job or source of income	53	39	56	52	55	49	53	60
To be able to have some savings	45	39	50	40	41	54	42	53
To finish schooling or to be able to provide schooling for our children	44	45	41	42	49	33	48	32
At least to be able to have enough to eat every day	43	39	37	58	46	36	44	51
To avoid being a victim of any serious crime	28	36	25	24	34	35	27	24
To have my own house and lot	23	33	23	17	22	20	22	37

Q9. Sa mga sumusunod na kagustuhang personal, pakisabi ang hanggang TATLONG kagustuhang nais ninyong mangyari nang pinakamabilis sa inyong buhay. Maaari kayong magbanggit ng iba pang wala sa listahan. Alin po ang unang pinakamabilis na gusto ninyong maisagawa? Ang pangalawa? At pangatlo?

Table 15
MOST URGENT PERSONAL CONCERNS
June 2024 and June 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent / Multiple Response, up to 3 allowed)

Base: Total Interviews									

PERSONAL CONCERNS		RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
			NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
To stay healthy and avoid illnesses	Jun '25	64	69	67	67	53	74	64	44
	Jun '24	71	70	77	68	63	86	70	68
	*Change**	- 7	- 1	- 10	- 1	- 10	- 12	- 6	- 24
To have a secure and well-paying job or source of income	Jun '25	53	39	56	52	55	49	53	60
	Jun '24	43	43	49	29	41	32	44	43
	*Change**	+10	- 4	+ 7	+23	+14	+17	+ 9	+17
To be able to have some savings	Jun '25	45	39	50	40	41	54	42	53
	Jun '24	36	30	32	42	44	47	35	33
	*Change**	+ 9	+ 9	+18	- 2	- 3	+ 7	+ 7	+20
To finish schooling or to be able to provide schooling for our children	Jun '25	44	45	41	42	49	33	48	32
	Jun '24	46	43	47	38	51	44	47	41
	*Change**	- 2	+ 2	- 6	+ 4	- 2	- 11	+ 1	- 9
At least to be able to have enough to eat every day	Jun '25	43	39	37	58	46	36	44	51
	Jun '24	48	43	41	62	53	35	49	49
	*Change**	- 5	- 4	- 4	- 4	- 7	+ 1	- 5	+ 2
To avoid being a victim of any serious crime	Jun '25	28	36	25	24	34	35	27	24
	Jun '24	32	30	37	28	28	42	32	27
	*Change**	- 4	+ 6	- 12	- 4	+ 6	- 7	- 5	- 3
To have my own house and lot	Jun '25	23	33	23	17	22	20	22	37
	Jun '24	24	41	17	33	21	14	23	39
	*Change**	- 1	- 8	+ 6	- 16	+ 1	+ 6	- 1	- 2

Q. *Sa mga sumusunod na kagustuhang personal, pakisabi ang hanggang TATLONG kagustuhan nais ninyong mangyari nang pinakamabilis sa inyong buhay.*
   Maaari kayong magbanggit ng iba pang wala sa listahan. Alin po ang unang pinakamabilis na gusto ninyong maisagawa? Ang pangalawa? At pangatlo?

Note: **Change = Figures of June 2025 minus Figures of June 2024.*

Table 16
MOST URGENT PERSONAL CONCERNS
September 2020 to June 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent / Multiple Response, up to 3 allowed)

Personal concerns	Sep20	Sep21	Jun22	Jun23	Jun24	Jun25	Change*
To stay healthy and avoid illnesses	74	70	66	67	71	64	- 7
To have a secure and well-paying job or source of income	47	47	47	56	43	53	+10
To be able to have some savings	29	32	37	35	36	45	+ 9
To finish schooling or to be able to provide schooling for our children	45	43	46	44	46	44	- 2
At least to be able to have enough to eat every day	47	46	47	40	48	43	- 5
To avoid being a victim of any serious crime	29	32	29	29	32	28	- 4
To have my own house and lot	29	30	29	28	24	23	- 1

*Note: *Change = Figures of June 2025 minus Figures of June 2024.*

Q. Sa mga sumusunod na kagustuhang personal, pakisabi ang hanggang TATLONG kagustuhang nais ninyong mangyari nang pinakamabilis sa inyong buhay. Maaari kayong magbanggit ng iba pang wala sa listahan. Alin po ang unang pinakamabilis na gusto ninyong maisagawa? Ang pangalawa? At pangatlo?

Table 17
MOST URGENT NATIONAL CONCERNS
June 26 - 30, 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent / Multiple Response, up to 3 allowed)

		RANKED		
	OVERALL	FIRST	SECOND	THIRD
Base: Total Interviews, 100%				
Controlling inflation	62	28	20	14
Increasing the pay of workers	51	20	20	11
Reducing the poverty of many Filipinos	26	7	9	10
Creating more jobs	25	5	8	11
Fighting graft and corruption in government	24	5	10	9
Fighting criminality	17	9	3	5
Addressing the problem of involuntary hunger	17	3	7	8
Promoting peace in the country	15	3	4	7
Providing assistance to farmers including selling their products	13	4	2	6
Providing support to small entrepreneurs to restore their businesses	12	5	3	4
Enforcing the law on all, whether influential or ordinary people	11	5	3	3
Reducing the amount of taxes paid	9	1	5	3
Stopping the destruction and abuse of our environment	8	2	3	3
Defending the integrity of Philippine territory against foreigners	5	2	1	2
Protecting the welfare of OFWs	4	1	1	2
Preparing to face any kind of terrorism	1	0.1	0.5	1

Q10. 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?

Table 18
MOST URGENT NATIONAL CONCERNS: OVERALL
June 26 - 30, 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent / Multiple Response, up to 3 allowed)

		LOCATION				CLASS		
Base: Total Interviews, 100%								
NATIONAL CONCERNS	**RP**	**NCR**	**BL**	**VIS**	**MIN**	**ABC**	**D**	**E**
Controlling inflation	62	72	60	60	64	62	63	62
Increasing the pay of workers	51	49	51	54	49	51	51	48
Reducing the poverty of many Filipinos	26	32	24	28	24	25	26	25
Creating more jobs	25	30	22	37	19	20	25	30
Fighting graft and corruption in government	24	28	28	24	15	31	23	23
Fighting criminality	17	10	12	18	32	25	15	21
Addressing the problem of involuntary hunger	17	15	15	16	23	12	18	18
Promoting peace in the country	15	15	15	11	17	16	13	22
Providing assistance to farmers including selling their products	13	6	17	12	8	11	14	7
Providing support to small entrepreneurs to restore their businesses	12	8	17	8	8	5	13	17
Enforcing the law on all, whether influential or ordinary people	11	12	9	9	14	13	10	9
Reducing the amount of taxes paid	9	6	12	8	7	11	9	7
Stopping the destruction and abuse of our environment	8	5	8	5	11	6	8	5
Defending the integrity of Philippine territory against foreigners	5	6	6	2	6	5	6	3
Protecting the welfare of OFWs	4	4	4	6	2	7	4	1
Preparing to face any kind of terrorism	1	1	2	1	1	0	2	0

Q10. Sa mga sumusunod na isyung pambansa, pakisabi ang hanggang <u>tatlong</u> 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?

Table 19
MOST URGENT NATIONAL CONCERNS
April and June 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent / Multiple Response, up to 3 allowed)

			LOCATION				CLASS		
NATIONAL CONCERNS		RP	NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
Controlling inflation	Jun '25	62	72	60	60	64	62	63	62
	Apr '25	70	66	72	67	70	73	69	73
	Change*	- 8	+ 6	- 12	- 7	- 6	- 11	- 6	- 11
Increasing the pay of workers	Jun '25	51	49	51	54	49	51	51	48
	Apr '25	34	44	36	39	23	31	36	25
	Change*	+17	+ 5	+15	+15	+26	+20	+15	+23
Reducing the poverty of many Filipinos	Jun '25	26	32	24	28	24	25	26	25
	Apr '25	24	25	26	18	24	20	25	21
	Change*	+ 2	+ 7	- 2	+10	0	+ 5	+ 1	+ 4
Creating more jobs	Jun '25	25	30	22	37	19	20	25	30
	Apr '25	26	35	23	25	27	22	27	21
	Change*	- 1	- 5	- 1	+12	- 8	- 2	- 2	+ 9
Fighting graft and corruption in government	Jun '25	24	28	28	24	15	31	23	23
	Apr '25	27	33	29	30	18	32	27	19
	Change*	- 3	- 5	- 1	- 6	- 3	- 1	- 4	+ 4
Fighting criminality	Jun '25	17	10	12	18	32	25	15	21
	Apr '25	32	40	26	28	44	31	32	33
	Change*	- 15	- 30	- 14	- 10	- 12	- 6	- 17	- 12
Addressing the problem of involuntary hunger	Jun '25	17	15	15	16	23	12	18	18
	Apr '25	16	9	15	16	24	5	16	29
	Change*	+ 1	+ 6	0	0	- 1	+ 7	+ 2	- 11
Promoting peace in the country	Jun '25	15	15	15	11	17	16	13	22
	Apr '25	11	9	10	10	14	14	10	13
	Change*	+ 4	+ 6	+ 5	+ 1	+ 3	+ 2	+ 3	+ 9
Providing assistance to farmers including selling their products	Jun '25	13	6	17	12	8	11	14	7
	Apr '25	12	6	12	7	19	15	11	18
	Change*	+ 1	0	+ 5	+ 5	- 11	- 4	+ 3	- 11
Providing support to small entrepreneurs to restore their businesses	Jun '25	12	8	17	8	8	5	13	17
	Apr '25	7	4	6	12	7	14	6	11
	Change*	+ 5	+ 4	+11	- 4	+ 1	- 9	+ 7	+ 6
Enforcing the law on all, whether influential or ordinary people	Jun '25	11	12	9	9	14	13	10	9
	Apr '25	11	9	14	8	10	9	12	8
	Change*	0	+ 3	- 5	+ 1	+ 4	+ 4	- 2	+ 1
Reducing the amount of taxes paid	Jun '25	9	6	12	8	7	11	9	7
	Apr '25	5	6	6	4	3	12	4	5
	Change*	+ 4	0	+ 6	+ 4	+ 4	- 1	+ 5	+ 2
Stopping the destruction and abuse of our environment	Jun '25	8	5	8	5	11	6	8	5
	Apr '25	10	5	14	11	5	8	11	8
	Change*	- 2	0	- 6	- 6	+ 6	- 2	- 3	- 3
Defending the integrity of Philippine territory against foreigners	Jun '25	5	6	6	2	6	5	6	3
	Apr '25	7	5	6	11	5	3	7	11
	Change*	- 2	+ 1	0	- 9	+ 1	+ 2	- 1	- 8
Protecting the welfare of OFWs	Jun '25	4	4	4	6	2	7	4	1
	Apr '25	3	2	1	4	6	9	2	3
	Change*	+ 1	+ 2	+ 3	+ 2	- 4	- 2	+ 2	- 2
Preparing to face any kind of terrorism	Jun '25	1	1	2	1	1	0	2	0
	Apr '25	3	0	3	10	1	3	4	4
	Change*	- 2	+ 1	- 1	- 9	0	- 3	- 2	- 4

Q. 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?

Notes: (1) *Change = Figures of Ulat ng Bayan (UB) June 2025 minus Figures of Pulso ng Bayan (PB) April 2025.
(2) Base for Pulso ng Bayan (PB) April 2025 = Those who are likely voters and those who cannot say if they will vote or not in the May 2025 elections.*

Table 20
MOST URGENT NATIONAL CONCERNS
June 2024 to June 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent / Multiple Response, up to 3 allowed)

National Concerns	Jun24	Sep24	Nov24	PB Jan25	Feb25	Mar25	PB Apr25	Jun25	Change* Jun25 - Apr25	Year-on-year** Change*
Controlling inflation	72	71	74	70	73	69	70	62	- 8	- 10
Increasing the pay of workers	44	39	36	33	32	36	34	51	+17	+ 7
Reducing the poverty of many Filipinos	32	27	31	24	24	27	24	26	+ 2	- 6
Creating more jobs	30	28	27	27	24	20	26	25	- 1	- 5
Fighting graft and corruption in government	22	24	27	29	27	28	27	24	- 3	+ 2
Fighting criminality	11	16	15	23	30	28	32	17	- 15	+ 6
Addressing the problem of involuntary hunger	20	20	17	16	18	13	16	17	+ 1	- 3
Promoting peace in the country	13	9	14	13	13	17	11	15	+ 4	+ 2
Providing assistance to farmers including selling their products	13	16	14	13	10	13	12	13	+ 1	0
Providing support to small entrepreneurs to restore their businesses	8	9	9	7	5	10	7	12	+ 5	+ 4
Enforcing the law on all, whether influential or ordinary people	9	9	9	11	14	11	11	11	0	+ 2
Reducing the amount of taxes paid	8	9	5	7	7	6	5	9	+ 4	+ 1
Stopping the destruction and abuse of our environment	7	9	9	10	11	10	10	8	- 2	+ 1
Defending the integrity of Philippine territory against foreigners	5	7	5	8	6	6	7	5	- 2	0
Protecting the welfare of OFWs	4	4	3	5	3	3	3	4	+ 1	0
Preparing to face any kind of terrorism	2	3	3	4	3	3	3	1	- 2	- 1

*Notes: (1) *Change = Figures of Ulat ng Bayan (UB) June 2025 minus Figures of Pulso ng Bayan (PB) April 2025.*
*(2) **Year-on-year = Figures of June 2025 minus Figures of June 2024.*
(3) Base for Pulso ng Bayan (PB) January, February, and April 2025 = Those who are likely voters and those who cannot say if they will vote or not in the May 2025 elections.

PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION

Table 21
PERCEIVED URGENCY OF SELECTED NATIONAL ISSUES AND
THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION'S PERFORMANCE RATINGS
June 26 - 30, 2025 / Philippines
(Row Percent)

Selected National Issues	% citing as One of Three Most Urgent Issues	Approve	Undecided	Disapprove	NAR*
Protecting the welfare of OFWs	4	62	19	19	+43
Responding to the needs of areas affected by calamities	---	63	16	21	+42
Providing assistance to farmers including selling their products	13	53	21	26	+27
Defending the integrity of Philippine territory against foreigners	5	48	26	26	+22
Stopping the destruction and abuse of our environment	8	44	29	27	+17
Enforcing the law on all, whether influential or ordinary people	11	42	25	33	+ 9
Promoting peace in the country	15	42	25	33	+ 9
Creating more jobs	25	42	21	38	+ 4
Fighting criminality	17	39	24	36	+ 3
Addressing the problem of involuntary hunger	17	33	27	40	- 7
Increasing the pay of workers	51	33	19	48	- 15
Fighting graft and corruption in government	24	28	21	50	- 22
Reducing the poverty of many Filipinos	26	21	25	54	- 33
Controlling inflation	62	18	16	66	- 48

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.

Table 22
COMPARATIVE PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION ON SELECTED NATIONAL ISSUES
March and June 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

Selected National Issues	Approval		Change*	Undecided		Change*	Disapproval		Change*
	Mar 25 (A)	Jun 25 (B)	Jun25 - Mar25 (B - A)	Mar 25 (C)	Jun 25 (D)	Jun25 - Mar25 (D - C)	Mar 25 (E)	Jun 25 (F)	Jun25 - Mar25 (F - E)
Responding to the needs of areas affected by calamities	51	63	+12	29	16	- 13	20	21	+ 1
Protecting the welfare of OFWs	51	62	+11	30	19	- 11	19	19	0
Providing assistance to farmers including selling their products	31	53	+22	35	21	- 14	34	26	- 8
Defending the integrity of Philippine territory against foreigners	39	48	+ 9	35	26	- 9	25	26	+ 1
Stopping the destruction and abuse of our environment	33	44	+11	43	29	- 14	24	27	+ 3
Promoting peace in the country	25	42	+17	35	25	- 10	40	33	- 7
Enforcing the law on all, whether influential or ordinary people	28	42	+14	41	25	- 16	32	33	+ 1
Creating more jobs	24	42	+18	36	21	- 15	40	38	- 2
Fighting criminality	24	39	+15	27	24	- 3	49	36	- 13
Addressing the problem of involuntary hunger	20	33	+13	36	27	- 9	44	40	- 4
Increasing the pay of workers	16	33	+17	36	19	- 17	48	48	0
Fighting graft and corruption in government	13	28	+15	34	21	- 13	53	50	- 3
Reducing the poverty of many Filipinos	12	21	+ 9	39	25	- 14	48	54	+ 6
Controlling inflation	3	18	+15	18	16	- 2	79	66	- 13

Change = Figures of June 2025 minus Figures of March 2025.

Table 23
COMPARATIVE PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF THE NATIONAL
ADMINISTRATION ON SELECTED NATIONAL ISSUES (YEAR-ON-YEAR)
June 2024 and June 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

Selected National Issues	Approval		Change*	Undecided		Change*	Disapproval		Change*
	Jun 24 (A)	Jun 25 (B)	Jun25 - Jun24 (B - A)	Jun 24 (C)	Jun 25 (D)	Jun25 - Jun24 (D - C)	Jun 24 (E)	Jun 25 (F)	Jun25 - Jun24 (F - E)
Responding to the needs of areas affected by calamities	64	63	- 1	29	16	- 13	7	21	+14
Protecting the welfare of OFWs	70	62	- 8	24	19	- 5	6	19	+13
Providing assistance to farmers including selling their products	46	53	+ 7	35	21	- 14	19	26	+ 7
Defending the integrity of Philippine territory against foreigners	48	48	0	34	26	- 8	18	26	+ 8
Stopping the destruction and abuse of our environment	46	44	- 2	35	29	- 6	19	27	+ 8
Promoting peace in the country	47	42	- 5	36	25	- 11	17	33	+16
Enforcing the law on all, whether influential or ordinary people	43	42	- 1	38	25	- 13	19	33	+14
Creating more jobs	32	42	+10	38	21	- 17	30	38	+ 8
Fighting criminality	47	39	- 8	32	24	- 8	21	36	+15
Addressing the problem of involuntary hunger	26	33	+ 7	39	27	- 12	35	40	+ 5
Increasing the pay of workers	24	33	+ 9	36	19	- 17	39	48	+ 9
Fighting graft and corruption in government	24	28	+ 4	37	21	- 16	39	50	+11
Reducing the poverty of many Filipinos	17	21	+ 4	32	25	- 7	51	54	+ 3
Controlling inflation	5	18	+13	19	16	- 3	76	66	- 10

Change = Figures of June 2025 minus Figures of June 2024.

Table 24
PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF THE NATIONAL
ADMINISTRATION ON SELECTED NATIONAL ISSUES
June 26 - 30, 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

SELECTED NATIONAL ISSUES		RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
			NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
Responding to the needs of areas affected by calamities	Approve	63	66	68	60	53	65	62	66
	Undecided	16	17	20	13	11	24	15	13
	Disapprove	21	16	12	27	37	12	23	22
Protecting the welfare of OFWs	Approve	62	69	64	63	54	65	62	64
	Undecided	19	16	24	13	16	18	19	17
	Disapprove	19	15	12	23	31	17	19	19
Providing assistance to farmers including selling their products	Approve	53	60	58	50	42	52	55	39
	Undecided	21	21	22	22	18	30	19	23
	Disapprove	26	19	20	28	40	18	26	38
Defending the integrity of Philippine territory against foreigners	Approve	48	55	54	44	38	53	48	42
	Undecided	26	20	29	27	20	23	26	30
	Disapprove	26	25	17	29	42	24	26	28
Stopping the destruction and abuse of our environment	Approve	44	60	48	42	29	56	42	41
	Undecided	29	23	33	25	27	26	29	33
	Disapprove	27	18	19	33	43	19	29	26
Promoting peace in the country	Approve	42	47	51	37	25	45	41	45
	Undecided	25	30	31	27	10	28	25	25
	Disapprove	33	23	18	36	65	27	35	30
Enforcing the law on all, whether influential or ordinary people	Approve	42	52	49	32	30	47	41	40
	Undecided	25	21	28	33	14	22	24	35
	Disapprove	33	28	23	35	56	31	35	26
Creating more jobs	Approve	42	34	44	37	44	41	43	33
	Undecided	21	25	22	29	10	25	20	22
	Disapprove	38	41	34	34	46	33	38	45
Fighting criminality	Approve	39	49	47	39	19	41	40	35
	Undecided	24	16	30	22	19	32	23	21
	Disapprove	36	35	23	39	62	27	37	44
Addressing the problem of involuntary hunger	Approve	33	38	41	34	15	33	35	21
	Undecided	27	24	30	30	21	35	25	28
	Disapprove	40	38	29	36	64	32	40	51
Increasing the pay of workers	Approve	33	27	35	39	26	32	34	27
	Undecided	19	20	20	23	14	21	19	13
	Disapprove	48	53	45	38	60	47	47	60
Fighting graft and corruption in government	Approve	28	32	32	31	18	28	29	26
	Undecided	21	24	25	21	11	24	21	19
	Disapprove	50	45	43	48	71	47	51	54
Reducing the poverty of many Filipinos	Approve	21	21	23	20	17	22	21	18
	Undecided	25	23	29	33	14	29	26	12
	Disapprove	54	56	48	47	69	49	53	69
Controlling inflation	Approve	18	13	21	19	16	19	19	11
	Undecided	16	14	15	25	10	16	16	12
	Disapprove	66	73	64	55	75	64	65	77

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 or to Don't Know and Refuse responses.

Table 25
COMPARATIVE APPROVAL RATINGS OF THE NATIONAL
ADMINISTRATION ON SELECTED NATIONAL ISSUES
March and June 2025/ Philippines
(In Percent)

APPROVAL		RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
			NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
Responding to the needs of areas affected by calamities	Jun 25	63	66	68	60	53	65	62	66
	Mar 25	51	52	54	59	39	49	51	48
	Change*	+12	+14	+14	+ 1	+14	+16	+11	+18
Protecting the welfare of OFWs	Jun 25	62	69	64	63	54	65	62	64
	Mar 25	51	47	53	60	43	43	52	53
	Change*	+11	+22	+11	+ 3	+11	+22	+10	+11
Providing assistance to farmers including selling their products	Jun 25	53	60	58	50	42	52	55	39
	Mar 25	31	29	39	26	19	27	32	25
	Change*	+22	+31	+19	+24	+23	+25	+23	+14
Defending the integrity of Philippine territory against foreigners	Jun 25	48	55	54	44	38	53	48	42
	Mar 25	39	34	46	40	29	26	41	33
	Change*	+ 9	+21	+ 8	+ 4	+ 9	+27	+ 7	+ 9
Stopping the destruction and abuse of our environment	Jun 25	44	60	48	42	29	56	42	41
	Mar 25	33	38	32	37	30	35	33	30
	Change*	+ 11	+22	+16	+ 5	- 1	+21	+ 9	+11
Promoting peace in the country	Jun 25	42	47	51	37	25	45	41	45
	Mar 25	25	24	33	25	9	14	26	22
	Change*	+ 17	+23	+18	+12	+16	+31	+15	+23
Enforcing the law on all, whether influential or ordinary people	Jun 25	42	52	49	32	30	47	41	40
	Mar 25	28	24	30	29	23	19	29	22
	Change*	+14	+28	+19	+ 3	+ 7	+28	+12	+18
Creating more jobs	Jun 25	42	34	44	37	44	41	43	33
	Mar 25	24	15	23	34	23	23	25	11
	Change*	+18	+19	+21	+ 3	+21	+18	+18	+22
Fighting criminality	Jun 25	39	49	47	39	19	41	40	35
	Mar 25	24	17	31	34	5	16	25	20
	Change*	+15	+32	+16	+ 5	+14	+25	+15	+15
Addressing the problem of involuntary hunger	Jun 25	33	38	41	34	15	33	35	21
	Mar 25	20	24	24	24	7	17	21	11
	Change*	+13	+14	+17	+10	+ 8	+16	+14	+10
Increasing the pay of workers	Jun 25	33	27	35	39	26	32	34	27
	Mar 25	16	10	15	24	15	18	16	20
	Change*	+17	+17	+20	+15	+11	+14	+18	+ 7
Fighting graft and corruption in government	Jun 25	28	32	32	31	18	28	29	26
	Mar 25	13	11	17	13	4	6	14	7
	Change*	+15	+21	+15	+18	+14	+22	+15	+19
Reducing the poverty of many Filipinos	Jun 25	21	21	23	20	17	22	21	18
	Mar 25	12	3	15	13	10	14	12	5
	Change*	+ 9	+18	+ 8	+ 7	+ 7	+ 8	+ 9	+13
Controlling inflation	Jun 25	18	13	21	19	16	19	19	11
	Mar 25	3	2	4	4	1	7	3	6
	Change*	+15	+11	+17	+15	+15	+12	+16	+ 5

Notes: (1) *Change = Figures of June 2025 minus Figures of March 2025.
(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 or to Don't Know and Refuse responses.

Table 26
COMPARATIVE UNDECIDED RATINGS OF THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION ON SELECTED NATIONAL ISSUES
March and June 2025/ Philippines
(In Percent)

UNDECIDED		RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
			NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
Controlling inflation	Jun 25	16	14	15	25	10	16	16	12
	Mar 25	18	16	23	18	6	12	18	17
	Change*	- 2	- 2	- 8	+ 7	+ 4	+ 4	- 2	- 5
Responding to the needs of areas affected by calamities	Jun 25	16	17	20	13	11	24	15	13
	Mar 25	29	27	29	36	26	23	29	33
	Change*	- 13	- 10	- 9	- 23	- 15	+ 1	- 14	- 20
Protecting the welfare of OFWs	Jun 25	19	16	24	13	16	18	19	17
	Mar 25	30	32	29	34	30	31	30	33
	Change*	- 11	- 16	- 5	- 21	- 14	- 13	- 11	- 16
Increasing the pay of workers	Jun 25	19	20	20	23	14	21	19	13
	Mar 25	36	39	43	33	24	30	38	24
	Change*	- 17	- 19	- 23	- 10	- 10	- 9	- 19	- 11
Creating more jobs	Jun 25	21	25	22	29	10	25	20	22
	Mar 25	36	42	38	39	27	27	36	42
	Change*	- 15	- 17	- 16	- 10	- 17	- 2	- 16	- 20
Providing assistance to farmers including selling their products	Jun 25	21	21	22	22	18	30	19	23
	Mar 25	35	46	31	53	25	44	34	42
	Change*	- 14	- 25	- 9	- 31	- 7	- 14	- 15	- 19
Fighting graft and corruption in government	Jun 25	21	24	25	21	11	24	21	19
	Mar 25	34	33	38	45	18	29	35	30
	Change*	- 13	- 9	- 13	- 24	- 7	- 5	- 14	- 11
Fighting criminality	Jun 25	24	16	30	22	19	32	23	21
	Mar 25	27	30	31	27	19	21	27	31
	Change*	- 3	- 14	- 1	- 5	0	+11	- 4	- 10
Enforcing the law on all, whether influential or ordinary people	Jun 25	25	21	28	33	14	22	24	35
	Mar 25	41	44	43	48	30	41	40	46
	Change*	- 16	- 23	- 15	- 15	- 16	- 19	- 16	- 11
Promoting peace in the country	Jun 25	25	30	31	27	10	28	25	25
	Mar 25	35	43	34	45	24	36	35	40
	Change*	- 10	- 13	- 3	- 18	- 14	- 8	- 10	- 15
Reducing the poverty of many Filipinos	Jun 25	25	23	29	33	14	29	26	12
	Mar 25	39	43	41	55	22	26	40	43
	Change*	- 14	- 20	- 12	- 22	- 8	+ 3	- 14	- 31
Defending the integrity of Philippine territory against foreigners	Jun 25	26	20	29	27	20	23	26	30
	Mar 25	35	39	29	40	41	45	34	43
	Change*	- 9	- 19	0	- 13	- 21	- 22	- 8	- 13
Addressing the problem of involuntary hunger	Jun 25	27	24	30	30	21	35	25	28
	Mar 25	36	43	34	50	23	31	35	42
	Change*	- 9	- 19	- 4	- 20	- 2	+ 4	- 10	- 14
Stopping the destruction and abuse of our environment	Jun 25	29	23	33	25	27	26	29	33
	Mar 25	43	35	45	47	39	38	43	48
	Change*	- 14	- 12	- 12	- 22	- 12	- 12	- 14	- 15

Notes: (1) *Change = Figures of June 2025 minus Figures of March 2025.
(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 or to Don't Know and Refuse responses.

Table 27
COMPARATIVE DISAPPROVAL RATINGS OF THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION ON SELECTED NATIONAL ISSUES
March and June 2025/ Philippines
(In Percent)

DISAPPROVAL		RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
			NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
Protecting the welfare of OFWs	Jun 25	19	15	12	23	31	17	19	19
	Mar 25	19	21	19	6	28	26	19	14
	Change*	0	- 6	- 7	+17	+ 3	- 9	0	+ 5
Responding to the needs of areas affected by calamities	Jun 25	21	16	12	27	37	12	23	22
	Mar 25	20	21	18	5	35	28	19	19
	Change*	+ 1	- 5	- 6	+22	+ 2	- 16	+ 4	+ 3
Providing assistance to farmers including selling their products	Jun 25	26	19	20	28	40	18	26	38
	Mar 25	34	25	30	22	57	28	34	34
	Change*	- 8	- 6	- 10	+ 6	- 17	- 10	- 8	+ 4
Defending the integrity of Philippine territory against foreigners	Jun 25	26	25	17	29	42	24	26	28
	Mar 25	25	27	25	20	30	29	25	24
	Change*	+ 1	- 2	- 8	+ 9	+12	- 5	+ 1	+ 4
Stopping the destruction and abuse of our environment	Jun 25	27	18	19	33	43	19	29	26
	Mar 25	24	27	23	17	31	27	24	23
	Change*	+ 3	- 9	- 4	+16	+12	- 8	+ 5	+ 3
Promoting peace in the country	Jun 25	33	23	18	36	65	27	35	30
	Mar 25	40	33	33	30	67	50	39	39
	Change*	- 7	- 10	- 15	+ 6	- 2	- 23	- 4	- 9
Enforcing the law on all, whether influential or ordinary people	Jun 25	33	28	23	35	56	31	35	26
	Mar 25	32	33	27	23	47	40	31	32
	Change*	+ 1	- 5	- 4	+12	+ 9	- 9	+ 4	- 6
Fighting criminality	Jun 25	36	35	23	39	62	27	37	44
	Mar 25	49	53	39	39	77	63	48	48
	Change*	- 13	- 18	- 16	0	- 15	- 36	- 11	- 4
Creating more jobs	Jun 25	38	41	34	34	46	33	38	45
	Mar 25	40	43	40	27	50	50	39	47
	Change*	- 2	- 2	- 6	+ 7	- 4	- 17	- 1	- 2
Addressing the problem of involuntary hunger	Jun 25	40	38	29	36	64	32	40	51
	Mar 25	44	34	42	27	70	52	44	47
	Change*	- 4	+ 4	- 13	+ 9	- 6	- 20	- 4	+ 4
Increasing the pay of workers	Jun 25	48	53	45	38	60	47	47	60
	Mar 25	48	51	42	44	61	52	46	57
	Change*	0	+ 2	+ 3	- 6	- 1	- 5	+ 1	+ 3
Fighting graft and corruption in government	Jun 25	50	45	43	48	71	47	51	54
	Mar 25	53	56	45	42	78	65	51	64
	Change*	- 3	- 11	- 2	+ 6	- 7	- 18	0	- 10
Reducing the poverty of many Filipinos	Jun 25	54	56	48	47	69	49	53	69
	Mar 25	48	54	44	32	69	59	47	52
	Change*	+ 6	+ 2	+ 4	+15	0	- 10	+ 6	+17
Controlling inflation	Jun 25	66	73	64	55	75	64	65	77
	Mar 25	79	82	72	78	92	81	79	77
	Change*	- 13	- 9	- 8	- 23	- 17	- 17	- 14	0

Notes: *(1) *Change = Figures of June 2025 minus Figures of March 2025.*
(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 or to Don't Know and Refuse responses.

PERFORMANCE AND TRUST RATINGS OF THE TOP PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

Table 28
AWARENESS & PERFORMANCE RATINGS
OF TOP NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS
June 26 - 30, 2025 / Philippines
(Row Percent)

Top National Government Officials	Aware	Base: Aware		
		Approval	Undecided	Disapproval
FERDINAND R. MARCOS JR. (President)	100	42	19	39
SARA DUTERTE (Vice-President)	100	59	16	25
FRANCIS JOSEPH G. ESCUDERO (Senate President)	100	53	25	22
FERDINAND MARTIN G. ROMUALDEZ (Speaker of the House of Representatives)	99	28	24	48

Q16. 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 2) 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.

Table 29
PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF TOP NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS
June 26 - 30, 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

		LOCATION				CLASS		
			BAL					
APPROVAL	RP	NCR	LUZ	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
PRESIDENT FERDINAND R. MARCOS JR.	42	46	50	41	25	49	42	35
VICE-PRESIDENT SARA DUTERTE	59	56	41	58	96	44	59	81
SENATE PRESIDENT FRANCIS JOSEPH G. ESCUDERO	53	56	47	63	57	45	53	70
HOUSE SPEAKER FERDINAND MARTIN G. ROMUALDEZ	28	30	31	35	16	32	28	22
UNDECIDED								
PRESIDENT FERDINAND R. MARCOS JR.	19	21	22	21	8	22	18	20
VICE-PRESIDENT SARA DUTERTE	16	15	19	24	3	22	15	10
SENATE PRESIDENT FRANCIS JOSEPH G. ESCUDERO	25	19	27	26	21	28	25	18
HOUSE SPEAKER FERDINAND MARTIN G. ROMUALDEZ	24	25	30	19	16	24	24	26
DISAPPROVAL								
PRESIDENT FERDINAND R. MARCOS JR.	39	34	27	38	66	29	41	44
VICE-PRESIDENT SARA DUTERTE	25	29	39	18	1	34	26	8
SENATE PRESIDENT FRANCIS JOSEPH G. ESCUDERO	22	25	26	11	22	27	22	12
HOUSE SPEAKER FERDINAND MARTIN G. ROMUALDEZ	48	46	39	46	68	44	48	52

Q16. 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 2) 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.

Table 30
COMPARATIVE PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF
TOP NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS
April and June 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

| | | | LOCATION | | | | CLASS | | |
| | | | | BAL | | | | | |
		RP	NCR	LUZ	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
APPROVAL									
PRESIDENT	Jun 25	42	46	50	41	25	49	42	35
FERDINAND R. MARCOS JR.	Apr 25	30	38	35	38	10	29	30	33
	Change*	+12	+ 8	+15	+3	+15	+20	+12	+ 2
VICE-PRESIDENT	Jun 25	59	56	41	58	96	44	59	81
SARA DUTERTE	Apr 25	57	33	36	70	95	45	57	63
	Change*	+ 2	+23	+ 5	- 12	+ 1	- 1	+ 2	+18
SENATE PRESIDENT	Jun 25	53	56	47	63	57	45	53	70
FRANCIS JOSEPH G. ESCUDERO	Apr 25	37	42	41	35	29	35	37	37
	Change*	+16	+14	+ 6	+28	+28	+10	+16	+33
HOUSE SPEAKER	Jun 25	28	30	31	35	16	32	28	22
FERDINAND MARTIN G. ROMUALDEZ	Apr 25	13	14	12	24	5	13	11	33
	Change*	+15	+16	+19	+11	+11	+19	+17	- 11
UNDECIDED									
PRESIDENT	Jun 25	19	21	22	21	8	22	18	20
FERDINAND R. MARCOS JR.	Apr 25	23	25	31	11	19	22	24	20
	Change*	- 4	- 4	- 9	+10	- 11	0	- 6	0
VICE-PRESIDENT	Jun 25	16	15	19	24	3	22	15	10
SARA DUTERTE	Apr 25	24	26	40	13	3	26	25	17
	Change*	- 8	- 11	- 21	+11	0	- 4	- 10	- 7
SENATE PRESIDENT	Jun 25	25	19	27	26	21	28	25	18
FRANCIS JOSEPH G. ESCUDERO	Apr 25	41	37	42	40	41	34	41	43
	Change*	- 16	- 18	- 15	- 14	- 20	- 6	- 16	- 25
HOUSE SPEAKER	Jun 25	24	25	30	19	16	24	24	26
FERDINAND MARTIN G. ROMUALDEZ	Apr 25	36	41	47	24	28	32	38	25
	Change*	- 12	- 16	- 17	- 5	- 12	- 8	- 14	+ 1
DISAPPROVAL									
PRESIDENT	Jun 25	39	34	27	38	66	29	41	44
FERDINAND R. MARCOS JR.	Apr 25	46	37	33	51	71	48	46	47
	Change*	- 7	- 3	- 6	- 13	- 5	- 19	- 5	- 3
VICE-PRESIDENT	Jun 25	25	29	39	18	1	34	26	8
SARA DUTERTE	Apr 25	19	40	23	17	3	28	18	19
	Change*	+ 6	- 11	+16	+ 1	- 2	+ 6	+ 8	- 11
SENATE PRESIDENT	Jun 25	22	25	26	11	22	27	22	12
FRANCIS JOSEPH G. ESCUDERO	Apr 25	21	20	16	25	30	31	21	20
	Change*	+ 1	+ 5	+10	- 14	- 8	- 4	+ 1	- 8
HOUSE SPEAKER	Jun 25	48	46	39	46	68	44	48	52
FERDINAND MARTIN G. ROMUALDEZ	Apr 25	50	45	40	52	67	55	50	42
	Change*	- 2	+ 1	- 1	- 6	+ 1	- 11	- 2	+10

Notes: (1) *Change = Figures of UB June 2025 minus Figures of PB April 2025.

(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.

Table 31
AWARENESS & TRUST RATINGS OF
TOP NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS
June 26 - 30, 2025 / Philippines
(Row Percent)

Top National Government Officials	Aware	Base: Aware		
		Big Trust	Undecided	Small / No trust
FERDINAND R. MARCOS JR. (President)	100	39	20	41
SARA DUTERTE (Vice-President)	100	54	19	27
FRANCIS JOSEPH G. ESCUDERO (Senate President)	100	47	30	24
FERDINAND MARTIN G. ROMUALDEZ (Speaker of the House of Representatives)	99	23	28	49

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.

Table 32
TRUST RATINGS OF TOP NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS
June 26 - 30, 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

| | | LOCATION | | | | CLASS | | |
	RP	NCR	BAL LUZ	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
TRUST								
PRESIDENT FERDINAND R. MARCOS JR.	39	44	47	43	16	44	39	27
VICE-PRESIDENT SARA DUTERTE	54	50	33	57	97	42	55	73
SENATE PRESIDENT FRANCIS JOSEPH G. ESCUDERO	47	48	40	58	50	40	46	64
HOUSE SPEAKER FERDINAND MARTIN G. ROMUALDEZ	23	24	24	31	15	30	22	19
UNDECIDED								
PRESIDENT FERDINAND R. MARCOS JR.	20	18	24	18	15	20	20	22
VICE-PRESIDENT SARA DUTERTE	19	17	26	24	1	24	19	16
SENATE PRESIDENT FRANCIS JOSEPH G. ESCUDERO	30	32	31	31	25	30	31	18
HOUSE SPEAKER FERDINAND MARTIN G. ROMUALDEZ	28	30	35	23	17	23	29	30
DISTRUST								
PRESIDENT FERDINAND R. MARCOS JR.	41	38	29	39	69	35	41	51
VICE-PRESIDENT SARA DUTERTE	27	33	41	19	1	34	27	12
SENATE PRESIDENT FRANCIS JOSEPH G. ESCUDERO	24	20	30	10	25	30	23	18
HOUSE SPEAKER FERDINAND MARTIN G. ROMUALDEZ	49	46	41	45	68	47	49	52

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.

Table 33
COMPARATIVE TRUST RATINGS OF
PRESIDENT FERDINAND R. MARCOS JR. AND VICE-PRESIDENT SARA DUTERTE
May and June 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

			LOCATION				CLASS		
				BAL					
TRUST		RP	NCR	LUZ	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
PRESIDENT	Jun 25	39	44	47	43	16	44	39	27
FERDINAND R. MARCOS JR.	May 25	32	42	41	38	3	25	32	40
	Change*	+ 7	+ 2	+ 6	+ 5	+13	+19	+ 7	- 13
VICE-PRESIDENT	Jun 25	54	50	33	57	97	42	55	73
SARA DUTERTE	May 25	50	42	28	46	97	44	49	65
	Change*	+ 4	+ 8	+ 5	+11	0	- 2	+ 6	+ 8
UNDECIDED									
PRESIDENT	Jun 25	20	18	24	18	15	20	20	22
FERDINAND R. MARCOS JR.	May 25	27	24	36	19	16	32	27	14
	Change*	- 7	- 6	- 12	- 1	- 1	- 12	- 7	+ 8
VICE-PRESIDENT	Jun 25	19	17	26	24	1	24	19	16
SARA DUTERTE	May 25	25	26	37	26	2	28	25	22
	Change*	- 6	- 9	- 11	- 2	- 1	- 4	- 6	- 6
DISTRUST									
PRESIDENT	Jun 25	41	38	29	39	69	35	41	51
FERDINAND R. MARCOS JR.	May 25	42	34	23	42	81	43	41	46
	Change*	- 1	+ 4	+ 6	- 3	- 12	- 8	0	+ 5
VICE-PRESIDENT	Jun 25	27	33	41	19	1	34	27	12
SARA DUTERTE	May 25	25	31	35	27	1	28	26	13
	Change*	+ 2	+ 2	+ 6	- 8	0	+ 6	+ 1	- 1

Notes: (1) *Change = Figures of UB June 2025 minus Figures of PB May 2025.
(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.

Table 34
COMPARATIVE TRUST RATINGS OF
SENATE PRESIDENT FRANCIS JOSEPH G. ESCUDERO AND
HOUSE SPEAKER FERDINAND MARTIN G. ROMUALDEZ
April and June 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

| | | RP | LOCATION | | | | CLASS | | |
			NCR	BAL LUZ	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
TRUST									
SENATE PRESIDENT	Jun 25	47	48	40	58	50	40	46	64
FRANCIS JOSEPH G. ESCUDERO	Apr 25	37	37	42	36	28	32	37	40
	Change*	+10	+11	- 2	+22	+22	+ 8	+ 9	+24
HOUSE SPEAKER	Jun 25	23	24	24	31	15	30	22	19
FERDINAND MARTIN G. ROMUALDEZ	Apr 25	13	17	12	23	4	13	11	27
	Change*	+10	+ 7	+12	+ 8	+11	+17	+11	- 8
UNDECIDED									
SENATE PRESIDENT	Jun 25	30	32	31	31	25	30	31	18
FRANCIS JOSEPH G. ESCUDERO	Apr 25	39	41	42	40	33	35	40	40
	Change*	- 9	- 9	- 11	- 9	- 8	- 5	- 9	- 22
HOUSE SPEAKER	Jun 25	28	30	35	23	17	23	29	30
FERDINAND MARTIN G. ROMUALDEZ	Apr 25	36	39	49	25	23	30	37	34
	Change*	- 8	- 9	- 14	- 2	- 6	- 7	- 8	- 4
DISTRUST									
SENATE PRESIDENT	Jun 25	24	20	30	10	25	30	23	18
FRANCIS JOSEPH G. ESCUDERO	Apr 25	24	22	16	24	39	33	24	19
	Change*	0	- 2	+14	- 14	- 14	- 3	- 1	- 1
HOUSE SPEAKER	Jun 25	49	46	41	45	68	47	49	52
FERDINAND MARTIN G. ROMUALDEZ	Apr 25	51	44	39	52	73	57	52	39
	Change*	- 2	+ 2	+ 2	- 7	- 5	- 10	- 3	+13

Notes: (1) *Change = Figures of UB June 2025 minus Figures of PB April 2025.
　　　 (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.

PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF
KEY GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Table 35
PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF THE SENATE,
THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, AND THE SUPREME COURT
June 26 - 30, 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

| | | LOCATION | | | | CLASS | | |
	RP	NCR	BAL LUZ	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
APPROVAL								
SENATE	53	64	46	64	52	46	55	54
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	47	63	40	51	51	47	47	50
SUPREME COURT	54	64	55	51	48	58	54	52
UNDECIDED								
SENATE	28	22	38	17	22	31	28	31
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	32	24	37	30	27	28	32	36
SUPREME COURT	27	27	30	28	22	24	28	31
DISAPPROVAL								
SENATE	18	14	15	19	26	23	18	15
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	21	13	23	19	23	25	21	14
SUPREME COURT	19	9	15	21	29	18	19	17

Q15.   *Mayroon ako ritong mga pangalan ng ibat-ibang ahensiya o opisina ng 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 2)
       sa pagganap sa mga tungkulin ng (AHENSIYA/ OPISINA) o wala pa kayong narinig, nabasa o napanood na kahit na ano tungkol sa kanila 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.

Table 36
COMPARATIVE PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF THE SENATE,
THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, AND THE SUPREME COURT
March and June 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

				LOCATION			CLASS		
				BAL					
APPROVAL		**RP**	**NCR**	**LUZ**	**VIS**	**MIN**	**ABC**	**D**	**E**
SENATE	Jun 25	53	64	46	64	52	46	55	54
	Mar 25	45	36	60	40	22	37	45	46
	Change*	+ 8	+28	- 14	+24	+30	+ 9	+10	+ 8
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	Jun 25	47	63	40	51	51	47	47	50
	Mar 25	37	32	45	40	20	28	38	38
	Change*	+10	+31	- 5	+11	+31	+19	+ 9	+12
SUPREME COURT	Jun 25	54	64	55	51	48	58	54	52
	Mar 25	36	27	42	33	30	41	34	43
	Change*	+18	+37	+13	+18	+18	+17	+20	+ 9
UNDECIDED									
SENATE	Jun 25	28	22	38	17	22	31	28	31
	Mar 25	34	35	31	45	33	32	34	37
	Change*	- 6	- 13	+ 7	- 28	- 11	- 1	- 6	- 6
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	Jun 25	32	24	37	30	27	28	32	36
	Mar 25	40	43	40	37	41	40	40	39
	Change*	- 8	- 19	- 3	- 7	- 14	- 12	- 8	- 3
SUPREME COURT	Jun 25	27	27	30	28	22	24	28	31
	Mar 25	44	50	47	40	37	45	44	37
	Change*	- 17	- 23	- 17	- 12	- 15	- 21	- 16	- 6
DISAPPROVAL									
SENATE	Jun 25	18	14	15	19	26	23	18	15
	Mar 25	21	29	9	15	45	30	20	17
	Change*	- 3	- 15	+ 6	+ 4	- 19	- 7	- 2	- 2
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	Jun 25	21	13	23	19	23	25	21	14
	Mar 25	23	24	14	23	38	29	22	23
	Change*	- 2	- 11	+ 9	- 4	- 15	- 4	- 1	- 9
SUPREME COURT	Jun 25	19	9	15	21	29	18	19	17
	Mar 25	21	23	12	28	32	13	21	20
	Change*	- 2	- 14	+ 3	- 7	- 3	+ 5	- 2	- 3

Notes: *(1) *Change = Figures of UB June 2025 minus Figures of UB March 2025.*
(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.

STATE OF THE NATION ADDRESS
(SONA) OF THE PRESIDENT

Table 37
AWARENESS OF THE PAST STATE OF THE NATION ADDRESSES (SONAs)
OF PRESIDENT FERDINAND R. MARCOS JR.
June 26 - 30, 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

Base: Total Interviews, 100%								

Every year, the President delivers a State of the Nation Address or SONA that presents the overall situation of the country, the condition of our economy, politics, and other social concerns. In this report, the President also informs the public about the achievements of his administration in the past 12 months and what it will do in the coming 12 months.

Have you heard, read, or watched anything about any of the past State of the Nation Address or SONA of President Ferdinand Marcos Jr. or none?	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
YES / AWARE	78	85	83	70	73	90	76	74
NO / NOT AWARE	22	15	17	30	27	10	24	26

TAUN-TAON, ANG PRESIDENTE AY NAGBIBIGAY NG ULAT SA BAYAN O ANG TINATAWAG NA STATE OF THE NATION ADDRESS O SONA TUNGKOL SA PANGKALAHATANG KALAGAYAN NG ATING BANSA, ANG KONDISYON NG ATING EKONOMIYA, PULITIKA, AT IBA PANG MGA ISYUNG PANLIPUNAN. DITO SA ULAT NA ITO AY IPINAAALAM DIN NG PRESIDENTE ANG MGA NAISAGAWA NG KANYANG ADMINISTRASYON SA NAGDAANG 12 BUWAN AT ANG ISASAGAWA PA NITO SA DARATING NA 12 BUWAN.

Q12. Kayo ba ay may narinig, nabasa, o napanood na sa anumang nakaraang Ulat sa Bayan o SONA ni Presidente Ferdinand Marcos Jr. o wala?

Table 38
AWARENESS OF THE PAST STATE OF THE NATION ADDRESSES (SONAs) OF PRESIDENT FERDINAND R. MARCOS JR.
June 2024 and June 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

Base: Total Interviews									

Have you heard, read, or watched anything about any of the past State of the Nation Address or SONA of President Ferdinand Marcos Jr. or none?	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
% AWARE								
June 2025	78	85	83	70	73	90	76	74
June 2024	69	77	67	80	58	74	70	57
Change*	+ 9	+ 8	+16	- 10	+15	+16	+ 6	+17

Note: *Change = Figures of UB June 2025 minus Figures of UB June 2024.

Q. Kayo ba ay may narinig, nabasa, o napanood na sa anumang nakaraang Ulat sa Bayan o SONA ni Presidente Ferdinand Marcos Jr. o wala?

Table 39
AWARENESS OF
PAST STATE OF THE NATION ADDRESSES (SONAs)
July 2005 to June 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

Base: Total Interviews

Every year, the President delivers a State of the Nation Address or SONA that presents the overall situation of the country, the condition of our economy, politics and other social concerns. In this report, the President also informs the public about the achievements of his administration in the past 12 months and what it will do in the coming 12 months.

Have you heard, read, or watched anything about any of the past State of the Nation Address or SONA?	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
AWARE OF PFRM SONA								
Jun 2025	78	85	83	70	73	90	76	74
Jun 2024	69	77	67	80	58	74	70	57
AWARE OF PRRD SONA								
Jun 2021	69	87	62	55	83	71	70	64
Jun 2019	75	81	67	78	86	85	73	82
Jun 2018	83	84	80	87	83	88	84	74
AWARE OF PBSA SONA								
Jun 2015	74	89	77	61	71	90	77	63
Jun 2014	70	81	71	66	66	84	70	64
Jun 2013	73	74	81	68	59	69	75	69
Sep 2012	57	87	62	42	45	80	58	47
Aug 2011	80	77	75	83	90	82	84	74
AWARE OF PGMA SONA								
Jul 2008	60	83	54	64	54	87	61	48
Jul 2007	59	72	64	53	50	74	62	49
Jul 2006	65	83	68	54	57	90	65	57
Jul 2005	59	82	58	57	48	77	63	47

TAUN-TAON, ANG PRESIDENTE AY NAGBIBIGAY NG ULAT SA BAYAN O ANG TINATAWAG NA STATE OF THE NATION ADDRESS O SONA TUNGKOL SA PANGKALAHATANG KALAGAYAN NG ATING BANSA, ANG KONDISYON NG ATING EKONOMIYA, PULITIKA, AT IBA PANG MGA ISYUNG PANLIPUNAN. DITO SA ULAT NA ITO AY IPINAAALAM DIN NG PRESIDENTE ANG MGA NAISAGAWA NG KANYANG ADMINISTRASYON SA NAGDAANG 12 BUWAN AT ANG ISASAGAWA PA NITO SA DARATING NA 12 BUWAN.

Q. Kayo ba ay nakarinig, nakabasa, o nakapanood na sa anumang nakaraang Ulat sa Bayan o SONA ni Presidente _____ o wala?

Table 40
MOST LIKED ISSUE TO BE DISCUSSED BY PRESIDENT MARCOS IN HIS COMING SONA
June 26 - 30, 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent / OPEN-ENDED)

			LOCATION				CLASS	
Base: Total Interviews, 100%								
What would you most like President Marcos to discuss or mention in his coming State of the Nation Address or SONA?	RP	NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
CONTROLLING INFLATION	32.9	37.8	28.8	44.7	28.8	31.4	34.2	25.3
REDUCE PRICES OF GOODS AND SERVICES	25.8	28.8	26.0	31.4	19.2	26.2	26.6	19.6
LOWER PRICE OF RICE/P20 PER KILO RICE	7.1	8.9	2.8	13.3	9.6	5.2	7.7	5.7
INCREASE WAGES	13.6	13.2	19.0	10.0	5.7	18.8	12.5	12.4
PEACE AND ORDER	13.2	5.8	9.2	5.9	31.3	17.2	13.3	5.2
ADDRESS PROBLEM OF ILLEGAL DRUGS	9.4	5.5	5.9	4.6	22.4	12.6	9.2	5.2
IMPROVE PEACE AND ORDER	3.8	0.3	3.3	1.3	8.9	4.6	4.1	0.1
EXPAND EMPLOYMENT/LIVELIHOOD OPPORTUNITIES	9.8	16.8	9.7	8.9	6.7	6.6	10.8	6.8
REDUCE POVERTY / HUNGER	7.4	6.9	9.4	3.3	7.0	4.4	8.4	5.1
HELP FARMERS / AGRICULTURE	4.1	1.1	4.7	6.1	2.7	1.9	4.0	8.1
CONTINUE AYUDA PROGRAMS / FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE	2.8	1.0	2.7	4.4	2.6	2.8	1.2	14.7
CURB/ELIMINATE CORRUPTION	2.4	3.1	2.7	2.8	1.0	5.1	1.9	1.3
BRING BACK FPRRD	2.3	0.7	3.2	1.7	1.7	0.2	2.5	4.1
DEFEND THE COUNTRY'S MARITIME RIGHTS IN THE WEST PHILIPPINE SEA	1.6	2.5	2.2	0.4	0.8	2.4	1.3	2.8
ADDRESS EDUCATION CONCERNS	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.5	2.0	0.7	1.0	4.6
SECURE JUSTICE	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.0	4.0	0.1	1.3	1.7
SENIOR CITIZENS WELFARE	0.9	0.7	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.3
WAR IN OTHER COUNTRIES	0.8	0.4	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
THE REAL STATE OF THE ECONOMY	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.4	1.4	1.9	0.3	1.9
ADDRESS CONCERNS OF OFWS	0.7	0.0	0.7	1.6	0.3	1.7	0.6	0.1
IMPEACHMENT OF VP SARA	0.6	0.6	0.0	1.8	0.9	1.2	0.6	0.0
RECONCLIATION/REDUCE CONFLICT AMONG GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.3	2.1
ACHIEVEMENTS / ACCOMPLISHMENTS	0.5	0.7	0.0	2.4	0.0	1.4	0.3	0.9
HOUSING	0.4	1.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1
PUBLIC WORKS / INFRASTRUCTURE / FLOOD CONTROL	0.4	2.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
LOWER TAXES	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0
HEALTHCARE	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5
CALAMITY ASSISTANCE/PREPAREDNESS	0.01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OTHERS	1.4	1.2	0.8	3.0	1.3	0.6	1.6	1.1
NONE / REFUSED	0.3	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0
REFUSED	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
NONE	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0

Q13. Ano po ang pinakagusto ninyong talakayin o banggitin ni Presidente Marcos sa darating niyang Ulat sa Bayan o SONA? (OPEN-ENDED)

CAMPAIGN PROMISES FULFILLED BY THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION

Table 41
PROMISES THE MARCOS ADMINISTRATION HAS FULFILLED

June 26 - 30, 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent / Multiple Response Allowed)

Base: Total Interviews, 100%								

President Marcos made promises during the campaign and in his first SONAs that his administration will fulfill when he wins and they are in office. Which of these promises by the administration have been fulfilled? You may choose as many as possible and you may also mention others not included in this list.

	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
Strengthened tourism by ensuring easy access to leading tourist spots in the country through the improvement of existing airports and the building of new ones	31	28	38	23	23	44	28	23
Build Better More or the continuous improvement of infrastructure as part of the plan for economic growth	29	36	31	30	21	30	30	24
Rice at ₱20 per kilo	24	19	31	23	12	25	24	15
Defending the country's sovereignty, particularly the West Philippine Sea and our exclusive economic zone	21	24	27	12	12	15	22	17
Increasing food production and attaining food security through financial and technical assistance to farmers	19	19	23	19	10	25	19	8
Building various renewable energy sources as part of the steps to ease the impact of climate change	16	10	14	19	19	25	13	19
File charges against smugglers and hoarders of agricultural products and pass the amendment to the Anti-Smuggling Act	11	10	14	10	9	12	11	11
Efficient bureaucratic process, ordering the various government departments to reduce processes for faster transactions	11	13	10	10	13	15	9	17
Establishment of the Philippine Virology Institute, tasked to conduct continuing research on viruses to better prepare the country to confront other viruses in the future	4	4	4	3	6	4	4	5
UNAIDED								
Don't know / Refused / None	24	21	17	30	35	16	25	31
Don't know	1	1	2	0	0	2	0	3
Refused	0.5	0	0	2	0	0	0	4
None	23	21	15	28	34	14	24	24

Q14.   *May mga binitiwang pangako si Presidente Marcos noong kampanya at sa mga naunang SONA niya na tutuparin ng kanyang administrasyon kapag siya ay nanalo at sila ay nanunungkulan na. Alin sa mga pangakong ito ng administrasyon ang natupad na? Maaari po kayong magbanggit ng kahit ilan at maaari din kayong magbanggit ng wala sa listahan .*

Table 42
PROMISES THE MARCOS ADMINISTRATION HAS FULFILLED
June 2024 and June 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent / Multiple Response Allowed)

Base: Total Interviews									

President Marcos made promises during the campaign and in his first SONAs that his administration will fulfill when he wins and they are in office. Which of these promises by the administration have been fulfilled? You may choose as many as possible and you may also mention others not included in this list.

		RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
			NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
Strengthened tourism by ensuring easy access to leading tourist spots in the country through the improvement of existing airports and the building of new ones	Jun '25	31	28	38	23	23	44	28	23
	Jun '24	32	43	26	39	31	39	31	28
	Change*	- 1	- 15	+12	- 16	- 8	+ 5	- 3	- 5
Build Better More or the continuous improvement of infrastructure as part of the plan for economic growth	Jun '25	29	36	31	30	21	30	30	24
	Jun '24	26	34	18	36	30	27	25	37
	Change*	+ 3	+ 2	+13	- 6	- 9	+ 3	+ 5	- 13
Rice at ₱20 per kilo	Jun '25	24	19	31	23	12	25	24	15
	Jun '24	4	5	5	3	1	5	3	4
	Change*	+20	+14	+26	+20	+11	+20	+21	+11
Defending the country's sovereignty, particularly the West Philippine Sea and our exclusive economic zone	Jun '25	21	24	27	12	12	15	22	17
	Jun '24	24	27	24	32	15	23	23	29
	Change*	- 3	- 3	+ 3	- 20	- 3	- 8	- 1	- 12
Increasing food production and attaining food security through financial and technical assistance to farmers	Jun '25	19	19	23	19	10	25	19	8
	Jun '24	21	21	20	21	21	19	21	19
	Change*	- 2	- 2	+ 3	- 2	- 11	+ 6	- 2	- 11
Building various renewable energy sources as part of the steps to ease the impact of climate change	Jun '25	16	10	14	19	19	25	13	19
	Jun '24	19	22	18	21	15	20	18	24
	Change*	- 3	- 12	- 4	- 2	+ 4	+ 5	- 5	- 5
File charges against smugglers and hoarders of agricultural products and pass the amendment to the Anti-Smuggling Act	Jun '25	11	10	14	10	9	12	11	11
	Jun '24	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Change*	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Efficient bureaucratic process, ordering the various government departments to reduce processes for faster transactions	Jun '25	11	13	10	10	13	15	9	17
	Jun '24	16	14	17	24	8	13	17	12
	Change*	- 5	- 1	- 7	- 14	+ 5	+ 2	- 8	+ 5
Establishment of the Philippine Virology Institute, tasked to conduct continuing research on viruses to better prepare the country to confront other viruses in the future	Jun '25	4	4	4	3	6	4	4	5
	Jun '24	9	7	13	6	5	13	8	12
	Change*	- 5	- 3	- 9	- 3	+ 1	- 9	- 4	- 7
UNAIDED **Don't know / Refused / None**	Jun '25	24	21	17	30	35	16	25	31
	Jun '24	29	23	34	16	33	25	31	19
	Change*	- 5	- 2	- 17	+14	+ 2	- 9	- 6	+12

*Note: *Change = Figures of UB June 2025 minus Figures of UB June 2024.*

Q.   May mga binitiwang pangako si Presidente Marcos noong kampanya at sa mga naunang SONA niya na tutuparin ng kanyang administrasyon kapag siya ay nanalo at sila ay nanunungkulan na. Alin sa mga pangakong ito ng administrasyon ang natupad na? Maaari po kayong magbanggit ng kahit ilan at maaari din kayong magbanggit ng wala sa listahan .

MAY 2025 ELECTIONS

Table 43
WHETHER OR NOT RESPONDENT VOTED IN THE MAY ELECTIONS
June 26 - 30, 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

Base: Total Interviews, 100%								
During the last elections of May 2025, did you or did you not vote?	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
Voted	89	87	85	95	93	95	87	91
Did not vote	11	13	15	5	7	5	13	9

Q21. Nito pong nakaraang eleksyon ng Mayo 2025, kayo po ba ay bumoto o hindi bumoto?

Table 44
COMPARATIVE SELF-REPORTED VOTER TURN-OUT
June 2001 to June 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

	JUN 2001	JUN 2004	JUL 2007	JUL 2010	JUN 2013	JUL 2016*	JUN 2019	JUN 2022	JUN 2025
Base: Total Interviews									
VOTED	79	79	82	84	82	93	84	93	89
DID NOT VOTE	21	21	18	16	18	7	16	7	11

UB July 2016 Base = Those with biometrics, 91%

Table 45
LENGTH OF TIME TO COMPLETE THE ENTIRE VOTING PROCESS
June 26 - 30, 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

		LOCATION				CLASS		
How long did it take for you to complete the entire voting process, from the time you arrived at the precinct, including falling in line up to actually voting and having indelible ink applied on your finger?	RP	NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
Base: Those who voted, 89%								
Less than 15 minutes	28	19	34	24	23	32	29	10
15 to 30 minutes	35	41	41	26	27	39	33	42
Over 30 minutes to 1 hour	19	25	14	24	19	15	20	19
Over 1 hour to 1.5 hours	11	10	6	16	18	9	11	18
Over 1.5 hour to 2 hours	5	3	2	7	10	3	5	10
More than 2 hours	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	1

Q25. *Gaano katagal bago ninyo nakumpleto ang buong proseso ng pagboto, simula sa pagdating ninyo sa presinto, kasama ang pagpila, hanggang sa aktwal na pagboto at pagkatapos ay paglalagay ng indelible ink sa inyong daliri?*

Table 46
LENGTH OF TIME TO COMPLETE THE ENTIRE VOTING PROCESS
June 2022 and June 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

Base: Those who voted									

How long did it take for you to complete the entire voting process, from the time you arrived at the precinct, including falling in line up to actually voting and having indelible ink applied on your finger?		RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
			NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
Less than 15 minutes	Jun '25	28	19	34	24	23	32	29	10
	Jun '22	33	36	40	37	16	47	31	29
	*Change**	- 5	- 17	- 6	- 13	+ 7	- 15	- 2	- 19
15 to 30 minutes	Jun '25	35	41	41	26	27	39	33	42
	Jun '22	27	32	21	34	29	17	28	33
	*Change**	+ 8	+ 9	+20	- 8	- 2	+22	+ 5	+ 9
Over 30 minutes to 1 hour	Jun '25	19	25	14	24	19	15	20	19
	Jun '22	19	12	23	10	22	17	20	13
	*Change**	0	+13	- 9	+14	- 3	- 2	0	+ 6
Over 1 hour to 1.5 hours	Jun '25	11	10	6	16	18	9	11	18
	Jun '22	10	8	7	16	10	7	10	10
	*Change**	+ 1	+ 2	- 1	0	+ 8	+ 2	+ 1	+ 8
Over 1.5 hour to 2 hours	Jun '25	5	3	2	7	10	3	5	10
	Jun '22	6	5	7	1	9	7	5	8
	*Change**	- 1	- 2	- 5	+ 6	+ 1	- 4	0	+ 2
More than 2 hours	Jun '25	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	1
	Jun '22	6	7	2	2	15	5	6	7
	*Change**	- 4	- 5	+ 1	0	- 13	- 3	- 3	- 6

Note: *Change = Figures of June 2025 minus Figures of June 2022.

Table 47
REASONS FOR NOT VOTING LAST MAY 2025 ELECTIONS
June 26 - 30, 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

Base: Those who did not vote last May 2025 elections, 11%								
What is the reason why you were not able to vote in the May 2025 elections?	**RP**	**LOCATION**				**CLASS**		
		NCR	**BL**	**VIS**	**MIN**	**ABC**	**D**	**E**
It rained/Weather was bad in our place	18	0	29	0	0	0	21	0
I could not locate my name in the list or assigned precinct	16	12	16	3	24	8	16	16
I had to work	12	13	13	0	12	32	11	4
I got sick	12	16	7	3	32	24	8	39
I saw that there is a long line	4	0	6	0	3	0	5	0
The vote-counting machine in our precinct broke down	2	11	0	0	0	0	2	0
I could not locate my precinct	1	5	0	0	4	0	2	0
There was no electricity/brownout	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	35	43	28	94	26	37	35	41
Not registered	20	28	17	45	12	34	20	8
Was not able to travel to province	5	3	3	24	4	2	3	28
High risk pregnancy/breastfeeding/ need to look after baby	4	0	7	0	0	0	5	0
Underage	3	11	0	0	7	0	3	0
Out of the country	2	0	0	24	0	0	2	0
Have not transferred registration	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
Incidence of vote buying	0.3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Personal problem	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Q26. Ano po ang dahilan at hindi kayo nakaboto nitong eleksyon ng Mayo 2025?

Table 48
REASONS FOR NOT VOTING LAST MAY 2022 / 2025 ELECTIONS
June 2022 and June 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

			LOCATION				CLASS		
What is the reason why you were not able to vote in the May 2022 / 2025 elections?		RP	NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
It rained/Weather was bad in our place	Jun '25	18	0	29	0	0	0	21	0
	Jun '22	0.3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
	Change*	*+17.7*	*0*	*+29*	*0*	*- 2*	*0*	*+21*	*0*
I could not locate my name in the list or assigned precinct	Jun '25	16	12	16	3	24	8	16	16
	Jun '22	21	31	21	2	17	40	13	60
	Change*	*- 5*	*- 19*	*- 5*	*+ 1*	*+ 7*	*- 32*	*+ 3*	*- 44*
I had to work	Jun '25	12	13	13	0	12	32	11	4
	Jun '22	22	9	33	0	1	55	18	0
	Change*	*- 10*	*+ 4*	*- 20*	*0*	*+11*	*- 23*	*- 7*	*+ 4*
I got sick	Jun '25	12	16	7	3	32	24	8	39
	Jun '22	17	3	26	0	2	2	21	7
	Change*	*- 5*	*+13*	*- 19*	*+ 3*	*+30*	*+22*	*- 13*	*+32*
I saw that there is a long line	Jun '25	4	0	6	0	3	0	5	0
	Jun '22	5	5	3	4	13	0	6	0
	Change*	*- 1*	*- 5*	*+ 3*	*- 4*	*- 10*	*0*	*- 1*	*0*
The vote-counting machine in our precinct broke down	Jun '25	2	11	0	0	0	0	2	0
	Jun '22	8	0	3	92	0	0	11	0
	Change*	*- 6*	*+11*	*- 3*	*- 92*	*0*	*0*	*- 9*	*0*
I could not locate my precinct	Jun '25	1	5	0	0	4	0	2	0
	Jun '22	8	16	8	3	0	0	8	24
	Change*	*- 7*	*- 11*	*- 8*	*- 3*	*+ 4*	*0*	*- 6*	*- 24*
There was no electricity/brownout	Jun '25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Jun '22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Change*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*

Base: Those who did not vote last May 2022 / 2025 elections

*Note: *Change = Figures of June 2025 minus Figures of June 2022.*

Table 49
COMPARING 2025 ELECTIONS WITH 2019 ELECTIONS BASED ON STANDARDS
June 26 - 30, 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

Base: Total Interviews, 100%								

In accordance with the following bases or standards, overall, how would you compare this election of May 2025 with the previous May 2019 elections? Let us begin with (STANDARD). Would you say that this May 2025 elections is …?	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
PRESENCE OF CHEATING								
More cheating now	12	7	6	17	24	8	13	11
Less cheating now	31	35	36	19	28	33	31	25
Same as before with rampant cheating	15	10	16	23	10	15	14	24
Same as before with little cheating	16	13	15	31	9	17	16	21
Same as before with no cheating	21	31	23	9	22	24	22	14
UNAIDED: Can't say / Can't recall	4	4	3	0	8	3	4	5
PRESENCE OF VOTE-BUYING								
More vote-buying now	26	19	19	27	45	39	24	26
Less vote-buying now	24	21	31	11	24	22	25	24
Same as before with more vote-buying	21	17	19	38	10	11	22	22
Same as before with less vote-buying	14	13	14	19	10	13	14	15
Same as before with no vote-buying	12	24	14	2	10	13	12	11
UNAIDED: Can't say / Can't recall	3	6	3	2	1	1	3	1
CREDIBILITY OF RESULTS								
More credible now	35	38	41	14	39	32	36	35
Less credible now	15	13	12	10	25	16	15	12
As credible as before	41	38	38	64	28	41	40	46
Not credible as before	7	9	7	9	6	11	7	6
UNAIDED: Can't say / Can't recall	2	2	1	3	2	0	2	1
PRESENCE OF VIOLENCE								
More violence now	14	10	16	7	17	9	15	13
Less violence now	29	35	33	15	27	37	27	27
Same as before with more violence	13	8	15	14	11	11	13	12
Same as before with less violence	14	13	8	32	15	9	16	14
Same as before with no violence	28	33	25	31	28	32	26	32
UNAIDED: Can't say / Can't recall	3	2	3	1	3	2	3	1

Q24. Batay sa mga sumusunod na pamantayan o "standards" sa pangkabuuan, paano po ninyo ikukumpara ang eleksyong ito ng Mayo 2025 sa nakaraang eleksyon ng Mayo 2019? Simulan po natin sa (STANDARD). Masasabi po ba ninyong ang eleksyong ito ng Mayo 2025 ay…?

  a. Pagkakaroon ng dayaan
  b. Pagkakaroon ng bilihan ng boto
  c. Pagiging kapani-paniwala ng resulta
  d. Pagkakaroon ng karahasan

Table 50
SATISFACTION WITH THE AUTOMATED POLLING SYSTEM
June 26 - 30, 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

Base: Total Interviews, 100%								

Were you satisfied or dissatisfied with the automated polling system or counting of votes through the Automated Counting Machines (ACM)? Would you say that you are…?	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
SATISFIED	83	86	81	84	85	85	81	90
Very satisfied	40	50	37	32	49	32	40	56
Somewhat satisfied	42	36	44	52	36	53	41	34
CANNOT SAY IF SATISFIED OR DISSATISFIED	10	6	13	10	6	7	11	5
DISSATISFIED	7	8	6	6	9	8	7	5
Somewhat dissatisfied	6	6	5	6	6	8	6	3
Very dissatisfied	1	2	1	0	3	0	2	2

Base: Those who voted in the May 2025 elections, 89%								

Were you satisfied or dissatisfied with the automated polling system or counting of votes through the Automated Counting Machines (ACM)? Would you say that you are…?	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
SATISFIED	87	91	88	84	85	85	87	91
Very satisfied	44	54	42	33	50	32	45	58
Somewhat satisfied	43	37	46	51	36	53	43	32
CANNOT SAY IF SATISFIED OR DISSATISFIED	6	3	6	10	5	7	6	5
DISSATISFIED	7	6	6	5	10	8	7	5
Somewhat dissatisfied	5	6	5	5	6	8	5	3
Very dissatisfied	1	1	1	0	3	0	2	2

Q27. Kayo po ba ay nasisiyahan o hindi nasisiyahan sa automated polling system or pagbibilang ng boto gamit ang Automated Counting Machines (ACM)? Masasabi ba niyong kayo ay…?

Notes: (1) % Satisfied = % Very Satisfied plus % Somewhat Satisfied; % Dissatisfied = % Somewhat Dissatisfied plus % Very Dissatisfied.
(2) Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding off or to Don't Know and Refuse responses.

Table 51
CONVENIENCE OF USING AUTOMATED COUNTING MACHINES
June 26 - 30, 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

Base: Those who voted in the May 2025 elections, 89%								

How easy or difficult is it to vote using the automated counting machines? Would you say that it is…?	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
EASY	95	96	97	92	94	96	95	97
Very easy	35	41	28	22	55	39	32	47
Easy	60	54	69	70	39	57	62	50
CANNOT SAY IF EASY OR DIFFICULT	3	4	1	7	4	4	4	0
DIFFICULT	2	1	2	1	2	0	2	2
Difficult	1	1	0	1	2	0	1	2
Very difficult	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0

Q28. Gaano po kadali o kahirap ang pagboto gamit ang automated counting machines? Masasabi ba niyong ito ay…?

Notes: (1) % Easy = % Very Easy plus % Easy; % Difficult = % Difficult plus % Very Difficult.

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

Table 52
HELPFULNESS OF THE CONDUCT OF
PREVIOUS ELECTIONS IN PROMOTING DEMOCRACY
June 26 - 30, 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

Base: Total Interviews, 100%									

In your opinion, how big or how little help is the conduct of previous elections in promoting democracy here in the country? Would you say that it is…	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
BIG HELP	**74**	**72**	**74**	**73**	**74**	**75**	**74**	**73**
Very big	16	13	12	11	31	19	15	22
Big	58	59	62	63	44	55	59	51
CANNOT SAY IF BIG OR LITTLE	22	26	23	20	19	22	22	23
LITTLE / NO HELP	4	2	3	7	6	3	5	4
Little	4	2	3	7	6	3	4	4
Very little or none	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Q29. Sa inyong palagay, gaano kalaki o kaliit ang naitutulong ng mga nakaraang eleksyon sa pagtataguyod ng demokrasya dito sa ating bansa? Masasabi ba ninyo na ito ay…

Notes: (1) % Big Help = % Very big plus % Big; % Little or No Help = % Little plus % Very Little or None
(2) Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding off or to Don't Know and Refuse responses.

Table 53
HELPFULNESS OF THE CONDUCT OF
PREVIOUS ELECTIONS IN PROMOTING DEMOCRACY
June 2019 and June 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

Base: Total Interviews									

In your opinion, how big or how little help is the conduct of previous elections in promoting democracy here in the country? Would you say that it is…		RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
			NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
Big Help	June 2025	74	72	74	73	74	75	74	73
	June 2019	70	69	68	67	79	81	68	80
	Change*	+ 4	+ 3	+ 6	+ 6	- 5	- 6	+ 6	- 7
Cannot say if big or little	June 2025	22	26	23	20	19	22	22	23
	June 2019	27	31	30	30	19	18	30	19
	Change*	- 5	- 5	- 7	- 10	0	+ 4	- 8	+ 4
Little / No Help	June 2025	4	2	3	7	6	3	5	4
	June 2019	2	0	3	3	2	1	2	1
	Change*	+ 2	+ 2	0	+ 4	+ 4	+ 2	+ 3	+ 3

Q. Sa inyong palagay, gaano kalaki o kaliit ang naitutulong ng mga nakaraang eleksyon sa pagtataguyod ng demokrasya dito sa ating bansa? Masasabi ba ninyo na ito ay…

Notes: (1) *Change = Figures of UB June 2025 minus Figures of UB June 2019.

(2) % Big Help = % Very big plus % Big; % Little or No Help = % Little plus % Very Little or None

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

Table 54
HELPFULNESS OF THE CONDUCT OF
PREVIOUS ELECTIONS IN PROMOTING DEMOCRACY
July 2010 to June 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

Base: Total Interviews									
In your opinion, how big or how little help is the conduct of previous elections in promoting democracy here in the country? Would you say that it is…		RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
			NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
Big Help	**June 2025**	**74**	**72**	**74**	**73**	**74**	**75**	**74**	**73**
	June 2019	70	69	68	67	79	81	68	80
	June 2013	73	70	75	70	76	74	75	69
	July 2010	62	70	55	76	58	67	61	63
Cannot say if big or little	**June 2025**	**22**	**26**	**23**	**20**	**19**	**22**	**22**	**23**
	June 2019	27	31	30	30	19	18	30	19
	June 2013	18	22	19	11	22	21	18	17
	July 2010	27	22	33	15	28	22	28	25
Little / No Help	**June 2025**	**4**	**2**	**3**	**7**	**6**	**3**	**5**	**4**
	June 2019	2	0	3	3	2	1	2	1
	June 2013	8	8	7	19	3	5	7	14
	July 2010	11	8	12	9	13	11	11	12

Q. Sa inyong palagay, gaano kalaki o kaliit ang naitutulong ng mga nakaraang eleksyon sa pagtataguyod ng demokrasya dito sa ating bansa? Masasabi ba ninyo na ito ay…

Notes: (1) % Big Help = % Very big plus % Big; % Little or No Help = % Little plus % Very Little or None
(2) Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding off or to Don't Know and Refuse responses.

IMPEACHMENT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT

Table 55
AWARENESS OF THE IMPEACHMENT OF VICE-PRESIDENT SARA DUTERTE
June 26 - 30, 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

Base: Total Interviews, 100%								

Vice-President Sara Duterte was recently impeached by the House of Representatives. The case has been filed in the Senate and it could have been heard when the Senate resumed its session in the first week of June.

Have you heard, read or watched anything about the impeachment of Vice-President Sara Duterte?	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
Yes	94	94	93	93	100	95	95	92
None	6	6	7	7	0	5	5	8

Kamakailan ay na-impeach si Bise-Presidente Sara Duterte ng Kapulungan ng mga Kinatawan. Ang kaso ay inihain na sa Senado at maaari sana itong dininig nang nagsimulang muli ang sesyon ng Senado noong unang linggo ng Hunyo.

Q51. Kayo po ba ay may nabasa, narinig, napanood na tungkol sa impeachment ni Bise-Presidente Sara Duterte?

Table 56
AWARENESS OF THE IMPEACHMENT OF VICE-PRESIDENT SARA DUTERTE
February to June 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

				LOCATION				CLASS		
Base: Total Interviews										

Vice-President Sara Duterte was recently impeached by the House of Representatives. The case has been filed in the Senate and it could have been heard when the Senate resumed its session in the first week of June.

Have you heard, read or watched anything about the impeachment of Vice-President Sara Duterte?			RP	NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
Yes	UB	Jun '25	94	94	93	93	100	95	95	92
	PB	May '25	97	94	95	98	100	98	96	99
	UB	Mar '25	96	100	93	96	100	98	96	90
	PB	Feb '25	92	88	87	95	99	91	92	93
		Change*	- 3	0	- 2	- 5	0	- 3	- 1	- 7
None	UB	Jun '25	6	6	7	7	0	5	5	8
	PB	May '25	3	6	5	2	0	2	4	1
	UB	Mar '25	4	0	7	4	0	2	4	10
	PB	Feb '25	8	12	13	5	1	9	8	7
		Change*	+ 3	0	+ 2	+ 5	0	+ 3	+ 1	+ 7

Kamakailan ay na-impeach si Bise-Presidente Sara Duterte ng Kapulungan ng mga Kinatawan. Ang kaso ay inihain na sa Senado at maaari sana itong dininig nang nagsimulang muli ang sesyon ng Senado noong unang linggo ng Hunyo.

Q. Kayo po ba ay may nabasa, narinig, napanood na tungkol sa impeachment ni Bise-Presidente Sara Duterte?

*Notes: (1) *Change = Figures of June 2025 minus Figures of May 2025.*
*   (2) Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding off.*

Table 57
WHETHER FILIPINOS AGREE OR DISAGREE WITH THE FILING OF THE IMPEACHMENT CASE AGAINST VICE-PRESIDENT SARA DUTERTE BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES IN THE SENATE
June 26 - 30, 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

Base: Total Interviews, 100%									

Do you agree or disagree with the filing of the impeachment case against Vice-President Sara Duterte by the House of Representatives in the Senate?	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
AGREE	36	47	48	35	6	43	37	17
Strongly agree	9	23	11	8	0	14	9	3
Somewhat agree	27	24	37	27	6	30	28	14
CANNOT SAY IF AGREE OR DISAGREE	19	14	25	20	8	21	18	20
DISAGREE	44	37	26	42	85	36	44	61
Somewhat disagree	18	16	15	19	23	13	17	27
Strongly disagree	26	22	12	23	62	23	26	35
I don't have enough knowledge to give an opinion	1	1	1	2	1	0	1	2

Q52. Kayo po ba ay sumasang-ayon o hindi sumasang-ayon sa paghahain ng kasong impeachment laban kay Bise-Presidente Sara Duterte ng Kapulungan ng mga Kinatawan sa Senado?

Note: (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.

Table 58
WHETHER FILIPINOS AGREE OR DISAGREE WITH THE FILING OF THE
IMPEACHMENT CASE AGAINST VICE-PRESIDENT SARA DUTERTE
BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES IN THE SENATE
February to June 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

			RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
Base: Total Interviews				NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
Do you agree or disagree with the filing of the impeachment case against Vice-President Sara Duterte by the House of Representatives in the Senate?										
AGREE	UB	Jun '25	36	47	48	35	6	43	37	17
	PB	May '25	28	40	40	29	1	37	28	13
	UB	Mar '25	18	29	22	20	2	14	19	12
	PB	Feb '25	26	45	34	23	4	32	26	15
		Change*	+ 8	+ 7	+ 8	+ 6	+ 5	+ 6	+ 9	+ 4
Strongly agree	UB	Jun '25	9	23	11	8	0	14	9	3
	PB	May '25	9	24	13	4	0	15	8	6
	UB	Mar '25	5	9	6	5	1	3	5	3
	PB	Feb '25	10	14	13	9	2	14	10	5
		Change*	0	- 1	- 2	+ 4	0	- 1	+ 1	- 3
Somewhat agree	UB	Jun '25	27	24	37	27	6	30	28	14
	PB	May '25	19	16	27	25	0	22	20	7
	UB	Mar '25	13	19	16	15	1	11	13	10
	PB	Feb '25	16	31	20	14	2	18	16	11
		Change*	+ 8	+ 8	+10	+ 2	+ 6	+ 8	+ 8	+ 7
CANNOT SAY IF AGREE OR DISAGREE	UB	Jun '25	19	14	25	20	8	21	18	20
	PB	May '25	21	28	30	18	2	22	20	19
	UB	Mar '25	25	21	39	18	4	28	26	19
	PB	Feb '25	23	18	34	17	8	15	24	20
		Change*	- 2	- 14	- 5	+ 2	+ 6	- 1	- 2	+ 1
DISAGREE	UB	Jun '25	44	37	26	42	85	36	44	61
	PB	May '25	50	32	29	53	96	40	50	68
	UB	Mar '25	51	45	29	58	92	55	50	59
	PB	Feb '25	45	33	24	46	88	48	43	56
		Change*	- 6	+ 5	- 3	- 11	- 11	- 4	- 6	- 7
Somewhat disagree	UB	Jun '25	18	16	15	19	23	13	17	27
	PB	May '25	14	15	17	8	13	9	14	29
	UB	Mar '25	15	21	10	23	13	7	15	17
	PB	Feb '25	13	16	11	14	15	8	13	16
		Change*	+ 4	+ 1	- 2	+11	+10	+ 4	+ 3	- 2
Strongly disagree	UB	Jun '25	26	22	12	23	62	23	26	35
	PB	May '25	36	16	12	44	83	31	36	39
	UB	Mar '25	36	24	19	35	79	48	35	42
	PB	Feb '25	32	16	13	32	72	40	30	41
		Change*	- 10	+ 6	0	- 21	- 21	- 8	- 10	- 4
I don't have enough knowledge to give an opinion	UB	Jun '25	1	1	1	2	1	0	1	2
	PB	May '25	1	0	1	0	2	1	1	0
	UB	Mar '25	6	5	9	4	2	3	6	9
	PB	Feb '25	7	5	8	14	1	5	7	9
		Change*	0	+ 1	0	+ 2	- 1	- 1	0	+ 2

Q. Kayo po ba ay sumasang-ayon o hindi sumasang-ayon sa paghahain ng kasong impeachment laban kay Bise-Presidente Sara Duterte ng Kapulungan ng mga Kinatawan sa Senado?

*Notes: (1) *Change = Figures of June 2025 minus Figures of May 2025.*
(2) % Agree = % Strongly agree plus % Somewhat agree; % Disagree = % Somewhat disagree plus % Strongly disagree.
(3) Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding off.

Table 59
WHETHER IT IS APPROPRIATE OR INAPPROPRIATE
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT SARA DUTERTE TO ANSWER
THE CASES BEING TRIED BY THE IMPEACHMENT COURT
June 26 - 30, 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

Base: Total Interviews, 100%									

In your opinion, is it appropriate or inappropriate for Vice-President Sara Duterte to answer the cases being tried by the impeachment court?	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
APPROPRIATE	66	71	76	66	40	70	67	49
Very appropriate	32	41	40	26	18	29	36	14
Somewhat appropriate	33	30	36	40	22	41	31	35
CANNOT SAY IF APPROPRIATE OR NOT APPROPRIATE	13	11	14	13	12	17	12	13
NOT APPROPRIATE	20	15	8	20	47	13	20	33
Somewhat not appropriate	12	9	4	14	29	8	13	16
Not at all appropriate	8	6	4	5	18	5	7	17
I don't have enough knowledge to give an opinion	1	3	1	2	1	0	1	4

Q55. Sa inyong palagay, nararapat ba o hindi nararapat na sagutin ni Bise-Presidente Sara Duterte ang mga kasong lilitisin ng impeachment court?

Note: (1) % Appropriate = % Very appropriate plus % Somewhat appropriate; % Not Appropriate = % Somewhat not appropriate plus % Not at all appropriate.
    (2) Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding off.

Table 60
WHETHER FILIPINOS AGREE OR DISAGREE WITH THE DECISION TO RETURN THE IMPEACHMENT CASE TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
June 26 - 30, 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

Base: Total Interviews, 100%

In the last meeting of the Senate as an impeachment court, the majority of Senator-Judges decided to return the impeachment case to the House of Representatives and assign the House to provide certification that the provisions of the Constitution were not violated in submitting the impeachment case to the Senate.

How much do you agree or disagree with this decision by the Senate? Would you say you… ?	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
AGREE	46	54	54	47	24	59	44	40
Strongly agree	10	17	12	9	4	14	10	6
Somewhat agree	36	37	43	39	20	45	34	33
CANNOT SAY IF AGREE OR DISAGREE	30	22	27	31	37	24	31	33
DISAGREE	23	21	18	19	38	17	24	24
Somewhat disagree	13	12	9	15	22	5	15	17
Strongly disagree	10	9	9	5	16	11	10	7
I don't have enough knowledge to give an opinion	1	3	0	2	1	0	1	3

Sa huling pagpupulong ng Senado bilang impeachment court, nag-desisyon ang mayorya ng mga Senador-Huwes na ibalik ang kaso ng impeachment sa Kapulungan ng mga Kinatawan at inatas na magbigay ng sertipikasyon ang Kapulungan na hindi nilabag ang mga probisyon ng Konstitusyon sa paghain nito ng impeachment case sa Senado.

Q56. Gaano kayo sumasang-ayon o hindi sumasang-ayon sa hakbang na ito ng Senado? Masasabi ba ninyo na kayo ay… ?

Note: (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.

IMPEACHMENT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT

Table 61
INTERNET USE
May and June 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

		RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
			NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
Base: Total Interviews									

Do you use or access the internet or not?

		RP	NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
Yes	Jun '25	87	92	91	81	79	92	87	75
	May '25	83	91	88	70	83	89	85	62
	Change*	+ 4	+ 1	+ 3	+11	- 4	+ 3	+ 2	+13
No	Jun '25	13	8	9	19	21	8	13	25
	May '25	17	9	12	30	17	11	15	38
	Change*	- 4	- 1	- 3	- 11	+ 4	- 3	- 2	- 13

Notes: *Change = Figures of June 2025 minus Figures of May 2025.

Q. Kayo po ba ay gumagamit ng internet o hindi?

Table 62
FREQUENCY OF INTERNET USE
May and June 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

		RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
Base: Those who use the internet									
How often do you access the internet?			NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
More than once a day	Jun '25	76	79	80	71	69	79	76	67
	May '25	65	68	67	68	58	69	65	62
	Change*	+11	+11	+13	+ 3	+11	+10	+11	+ 5
Once a day	Jun '25	16	10	15	20	20	19	16	17
	May '25	18	15	15	19	23	21	17	23
	Change*	- 2	- 5	0	+ 1	- 3	- 2	- 1	- 6
2-6 times a week	Jun '25	6	7	3	9	11	2	6	13
	May '25	11	11	9	13	11	6	11	14
	Change*	- 5	- 4	- 6	- 4	0	- 4	- 5	- 1
Once a week	Jun '25	1	4	0	0	0	0	1	0
	May '25	4	4	5	0	3	1	4	0
	Change*	- 3	0	- 5	0	- 3	- 1	- 3	0
Less often than once a week	Jun '25	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	3
	May '25	2	0	3	0	3	3	2	0
	Change*	- 1	+ 1	- 2	0	- 2	- 3	- 1	+ 3

Notes: *Change = Figures of June 2025 minus Figures of May 2025.
Q. Gaano po kayo kadalas gumamit ng internet?

Table 63
PURPOSES FOR USING THE INTERNET
May and June 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

Base: Those who use the internet									

Do you use the internet to… You may mention others not included in this list.		RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
			NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
Check social media accounts like Facebook, X/Twitter, Instagram, etc.	Jun '25	99	99	99	100	100	100	99	98
	May '25	99	100	100	99	95	100	98	100
	Change*	0	- 1	- 1	+ 1	+ 5	0	+ 1	- 2
Read, watch, listen to the news regarding government or politics	Jun '25	88	96	86	79	94	94	87	79
	May '25	78	81	75	65	91	78	77	82
	Change*	+10	+15	+11	+14	+ 3	+16	+10	- 3
Read, watch, listen to other things of interest like movies, recipes, celebrity news, etc.	Jun '25	80	88	83	68	75	78	81	71
	May '25	78	86	67	74	97	84	75	95
	Change*	+ 2	+ 2	+16	- 6	- 22	- 6	+ 6	- 24
Online Shopping, Buying or Selling Online	Jun '25	38	61	37	36	26	58	34	26
	May '25	36	57	45	19	19	47	35	27
	Change*	+ 2	+ 4	- 8	+17	+ 7	+11	- 1	- 1
Send/Receive/Read emails	Jun '25	27	34	32	28	10	43	24	26
	May '25	15	20	20	12	5	21	14	10
	Change*	+12	+14	+12	+16	+ 5	+22	+10	+16
Formal and non-formal online learning	Jun '25	11	22	9	6	13	21	9	7
	May '25	12	4	20	2	7	19	10	18
	Change*	- 1	+18	- 11	+ 4	+ 6	+ 2	- 1	- 11

Notes: *Change = Figures of June 2025 minus Figures of May 2025.
Q. Ginagamit po ba ninyo ang internet para…? Maaari po kayong magbanggit ng iba pang wala sa listahan.

Table 64
OWNERSHIP OF SOCIAL MEDIA ACCOUNTS
May and June 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

What social media accounts do you have?		RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
Base: Those who use the internet to check social media accts/and or news									
			NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
Facebook	Jun '25	98	97	98	100	99	99	98	100
	May '25	98	100	99	100	95	99	98	99
	Change*	0	- 3	- 1	0	+ 4	0	0	+ 1
YouTube	Jun '25	71	84	79	61	53	77	69	72
	May '25	63	74	69	63	48	68	61	85
	Change*	+ 8	+10	+10	- 2	+ 5	+ 9	+ 8	- 13
TikTok	Jun '25	40	51	42	36	32	46	39	36
	May '25	33	38	34	29	31	35	32	35
	Change*	+ 7	+13	+ 8	+ 7	+ 1	+11	+ 7	+ 1
Instagram	Jun '25	22	23	24	17	19	35	20	13
	May '25	16	20	20	11	13	24	15	17
	Change*	+ 6	+ 3	+ 4	+ 6	+ 6	+11	+ 5	- 4
X / Twitter	Jun '25	6	6	6	8	2	9	6	0
	May '25	8	11	10	5	3	7	8	0
	Change*	- 2	- 5	- 4	+ 3	- 1	+ 2	- 2	0

Notes: *Change = Figures of June 2025 minus Figures of May 2025.
Q. Ano pong mga social media account ang mayroon kayo?

Table 65
SOURCES OF ONLINE NEWS
May and June 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

			LOCATION				CLASS		
Base: Those who access the internet									
Where do you read, listen to, or watch news on social media, online, or internet?		RP	NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
Facebook	Jun '25	94	96	93	98	96	86	97	95
	May '25	94	90	92	99	95	93	94	94
	Change*	0	+ 6	+ 1	- 1	+ 1	- 7	+ 3	+ 1
YouTube	Jun '25	58	77	57	46	54	72	54	58
	May '25	55	55	57	48	55	65	54	43
	Change*	+ 3	+22	0	- 2	- 1	+ 7	0	+15
TikTok	Jun '25	23	22	25	18	22	23	23	21
	May '25	16	12	19	15	13	25	14	23
	Change*	+ 7	+10	+ 6	+ 3	+ 9	- 2	+ 9	- 2
Blog	Jun '25	12	7	11	4	22	11	12	17
	May '25	12	11	16	0	13	13	12	3
	Change*	0	- 4	- 5	+ 4	+ 9	- 2	0	+14
News Website	Jun '25	7	9	10	8	0	18	4	12
	May '25	5	10	9	0	0	8	5	4
	Change*	+ 2	- 1	+ 1	+ 8	0	+10	- 1	+ 8
X / Twitter	Jun '25	2	3	3	0	2	5	2	0
	May '25	1	0	2	0	0	2	1	0
	Change*	+ 1	+ 3	+ 1	0	+ 2	+ 3	+ 1	0
Instagram	Jun '25	2	2	3	4	0	2	2	0
	May '25	3	4	4	1	1	6	2	1
	Change*	- 1	- 2	- 1	+ 3	- 1	- 4	0	- 1
UNAIDED Not reading, listening to, and/or watching the news on the internet	Jun '25	1	0	1	0	0	3	0	0
	May '25	1	0	1	1	2	1	1	0
	Change*	0	0	0	- 1	- 2	+ 2	- 1	0

*Notes: *Change = Figures of June 2025 minus Figures of May 2025.*
Q. Saan po kayo nagbabasa, nakikinig, o nanonood ng balita sa social media, online, o internet?

MISCELLANOUS PROBES

Table 66
MISCELLANEOUS PROBES:
AGREEMENT / DISAGREEMENT WITH TEST STATEMENTS
June 26 - 30, 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

TEST STATEMENT	Base: Total Interviews, 100%		
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
DIVISIVENESS The last elections heightened the divisions within our society.	41	31	29
MARTIAL LAW Candidly speaking, it may be necessary now to have martial law to solve the many crises of the nation.	22	11	67
HOPELESSNESS This country is hopeless.	7	10	82
MIGRATION If it were only possible, I would migrate to another country and live there.	20	17	63
PUBLIC SAFETY AND CRIME In this neighborhood, people are usually afraid to walk in the street at night because it is dangerous.	42	12	46
IMPOSITION OF NEW TAXES There is no need to impose new taxes, just make sure that the correct taxes are collected from those who should pay.	66	18	16

Narito ang ilang mga pangungusap. Pakisabi lamang kung kayo ay (READ OUT RATING BOARD 4) sa bawat isa sa mga pangungusap na ito?

Q73. Pinalala ng nakaraang eleksyon ang hidwaan ng mga indibidwal sa ating lipunan.

Q74. Sa totoo lang, maaaring kailangan ngayon na magkaroon ng batas militar o martial law para malutas ang maraming krisis ng bansa.

Q75. Wala ng pag-asa ang bansang ito.

Q76. Kung maaari lang ay magma-migrate ako at doon na sa ibang bansa maninirahan.

Q77. Sa lugar na ito, ang mga tao ay karaniwang natatakot maglakad sa kalye sa gabi dahil mapanganib.

Q78 Hindi kinakailangang magpataw ng dagdag na buwis, basta't siguruhin lang na talagang makokolekta ang tamang buwis mula sa mga dapat magbayad.

Notes: (1) % Agree = % Very much agree plus %Somewhat Agree; % Disagree = % Somewhat Disagree plus % Very much disagree

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

Table 67
MISCELLANEOUS PROBES:
AGREEMENT / DISAGREEMENT WITH TEST STATEMENTS
June 2024 to June 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

TEST STATEMENT	Agree					Change*	Undecided					Change*	Disagree					Change*
	PR1&2					Jun25	PR1&2					Jun25	PR1&2					Jun25
						minus						minus						minus
	Jun 24	Sep 24	Nov 24	Mar 25	Jun 25	Mar25	Jun 24	Sep 24	Nov 24	Mar 25	Jun 25	Mar25	Jun 24	Sep 24	Nov 24	Mar 25	Jun 25	Mar25
DIVISIVENESS																		
The last elections heightened the divisions within our society.	---	---	---	---	41	---	---	---	---	---	31	---	---	---	---	---	29	---
MARTIAL LAW																		
Candidly speaking, it may be necessary now to have martial law to solve the many crises of the nation.	15	10	11	6	22	+16	15	20	15	16	11	- 5	70	70	74	78	67	- 11
HOPELESSNESS																		
This country is hopeless.	6	3	7	6	7	+ 1	9	16	14	17	10	- 7	85	81	79	77	82	+ 5
MIGRATION																		
If it were only possible, I would migrate to another country and live there.	15	10	9	8	20	+12	18	22	20	20	17	- 3	67	68	69	72	63	- 9
PUBLIC SAFETY AND CRIME																		
In this neighborhood, people are usually afraid to walk in the street at night because it is dangerous.	---	---	---	---	42	---	---	---	---	---	12	---	---	---	---	---	46	---
IMPOSITION OF NEW TAXES																		
There is no need to impose new taxes, just make sure that the correct taxes are collected from those who should pay.	---	---	---	---	66	---	---	---	---	---	18	---	---	---	---	---	16	---

*Note: *Change = Figures of June 2025 minus Figures of March 2025.*

Table 68
MISCELLANEOUS PROBES:
AGREEMENT / DISAGREEMENT WITH TEST STATEMENTS
June 26 - 30, 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

Base: Total Interviews, 100%									

TEST STATEMENT: "The last elections heightened the divisions within our society."	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
AGREE	41	33	34	52	48	36	42	41
CANNOT SAY IF AGREE OR DISAGREE	31	25	33	36	25	30	31	29
DISAGREE	29	41	33	12	26	34	27	29

TEST STATEMENT: "Candidly speaking, it may be necessary now to have martial law to solve the many crises of the nation."								
AGREE	22	27	20	41	5	14	24	20
CANNOT SAY IF AGREE OR DISAGREE	11	11	14	14	4	11	12	9
DISAGREE	67	63	66	45	91	76	65	71

TEST STATEMENT: "This country is hopeless."								
AGREE	7	6	8	8	6	6	8	5
CANNOT SAY IF AGREE OR DISAGREE	10	10	10	19	4	11	10	12
DISAGREE	82	84	82	73	89	83	82	83

TEST STATEMENT: "If it were only possible, I would migrate to another country and live there."								
AGREE	20	23	22	20	13	30	17	24
CANNOT SAY IF AGREE OR DISAGREE	17	17	18	19	12	16	18	9
DISAGREE	63	60	59	61	75	54	65	67

TEST STATEMENT: "In this neighborhood, people are usually afraid to walk in the street at night because it is dangerous."								
AGREE	42	36	34	43	61	46	41	44
CANNOT SAY IF AGREE OR DISAGREE	12	5	18	10	7	10	12	15
DISAGREE	46	58	48	47	31	44	47	41

TEST STATEMENT: "There is no need to impose new taxes, just make sure that the correct taxes are collected from those who should pay.								
AGREE	66	78	64	52	73	78	63	65
CANNOT SAY IF AGREE OR DISAGREE	18	7	21	29	8	14	19	15
DISAGREE	16	15	14	18	19	8	18	20

Narito ang ilang mga pangungusap. Pakisabi lamang kung kayo ay (READ OUT RATING BOARD 4) sa bawat isa sa mga pangungusap na ito?

Q73. Pinalala ng nakaraang eleksyon ang hidwaan ng mga indibidwal sa ating lipunan.

Q74. Sa totoo lang, maaaring kailangan ngayon na magkaroon ng batas militar o martial law para malutas ang maraming krisis ng bansa.

Q75. Wala ng pag-asa ang bansang ito.

Q76. Kung maaari lang ay magma-migrate ako at doon na sa ibang bansa maninirahan.

Q77. Sa lugar na ito, ang mga tao ay karaniwang natatakot maglakad sa kalye sa gabi dahil mapanganib.

Q78 Hindi kinakailangang magpataw ng dagdag na buwis, basta't siguruhin lang na talagang makokolekta ang tamang buwis mula sa mga dapat magbayad.
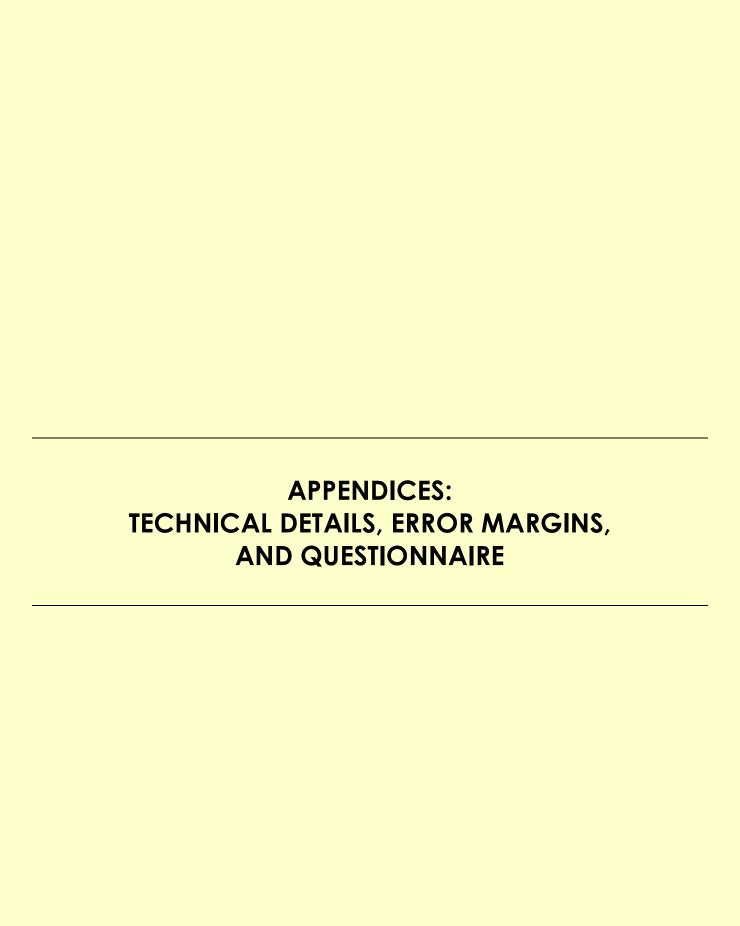
Notes: (1) % Agree = % Very much agree plus %Somewhat Agree; % Disagree = % Somewhat Disagree plus % Very much disagree
(2) Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding off or to Don't Know and Refuse responses.

Table 69
MISCELLANEOUS PROBES:
AGREEMENT / DISAGREEMENT WITH TEST STATEMENTS
March and June 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

Base: Total Interviews								

TEST STATEMENT:
"Candidly speaking, it may be necessary now to have martial law to solve the many crises of the nation."

		RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
			NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
AGREE	Jun '25	22	27	20	41	5	14	24	20
	Mar '25	6	10	9	4	1	3	7	5
	Change*	+16	+17	+11	+37	+ 4	+11	+17	+15
CANNOT SAY IF AGREE OR DISAGREE	Jun '25	11	11	14	14	4	11	12	9
	Mar '25	16	18	24	3	10	17	16	12
	Change*	- 5	- 7	- 10	+11	- 6	- 6	- 4	- 3
DISAGREE	Jun '25	67	63	66	45	91	76	65	71
	Mar '25	78	72	67	93	89	80	77	83
	Change*	- 11	- 9	- 1	- 48	+ 2	- 4	- 12	- 12

TEST STATEMENT:
"This country is hopeless."

		RP	NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
AGREE	Jun '25	7	6	8	8	6	6	8	5
	Mar '25	6	5	9	1	5	9	6	4
	Change*	+ 1	+ 1	- 1	+ 7	+ 1	- 3	+ 2	+ 1
CANNOT SAY IF AGREE OR DISAGREE	Jun '25	10	10	10	19	4	11	10	12
	Mar '25	17	23	19	6	16	13	17	20
	Change*	- 7	- 13	- 9	+13	- 12	- 2	- 7	- 8
DISAGREE	Jun '25	82	84	82	73	89	83	82	83
	Mar '25	77	72	72	94	79	78	77	77
	Change*	+ 5	+12	+10	- 21	+10	+ 5	+ 5	+ 6

TEST STATEMENT:
"If it were only possible, I would migrate to another country and live there."

		RP	NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
AGREE	Jun '25	20	23	22	20	13	30	17	24
	Mar '25	8	14	10	4	6	8	8	10
	Change*	+12	+ 9	+12	+16	+ 7	+22	+ 9	+14
CANNOT SAY IF AGREE OR DISAGREE	Jun '25	17	17	18	19	12	16	18	9
	Mar '25	20	21	27	11	12	29	19	16
	Change*	- 3	- 4	- 9	+ 8	0	- 13	- 1	- 7
DISAGREE	Jun '25	63	60	59	61	75	54	65	67
	Mar '25	72	65	63	85	83	64	72	75
	Change*	- 9	- 5	- 4	- 24	- 8	- 10	- 7	- 8

*Note: *Change = Figures of June 2025 minus Figures of March 2025.*

APPENDICES:
TECHNICAL DETAILS, ERROR MARGINS,
AND QUESTIONNAIRE

APPENDIX A:
PROJECT
UBJUNE2025
TECHNICAL DETAILS

A.   LOCATION & FIELDWORK SCHEDULE

AREA	FIELDWORK DATES
National Capital Region	June 27-30, 2025[1]
North/Central Luzon	June 27-30, 2025
South Luzon	June 27-30, 2025
Visayas	June 27-30, 2025[2]
Mindanao	June 27-30, 2025

B.   RESPONDENTS AND INTERVIEW METHOD

A total of 1,200 Filipino adults (18 years old and above) were interviewed via CAPI (computer assisted personal interviews). The interview included questions on quality of life, approval and trust ratings of personalities and instiutions, the May 2025 elections, current social and political issues, media habits, as well as personal and household information.

C.   SAMPLING METHOD

Sample sizes and Error Margins

Each of the country's four (4) areas was allocated with a sample size of 300 with a corresponding error margin of +/-6% at the 95% confidence level while the national sample size of 1,200 has an error margin of +/-3%.

Sixty (60) barangays per area were included in the survey for a total of 240 barangays.

AREA	SAMPLE BARANGAYS	SAMPLE SIZE	ERROR MARGIN
TOTAL PHILIPPINES	**240**	**1,200**	**+/-3%**
National Capital Region	60	300	+/-6%
Balance Luzon	60	300	+/-6%
Visayas	60	300	+/-6%
Mindanao	60	300	+/-6%

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[1] *One (1) interview conducted July 1, 2025 in NCR*
[2] *Five (5) interviews conducted June 26, 2025 and one (1) interview conducted July 1, 2025 in Negros Island Region*

C.   SAMPLING METHOD (cont'd)

Multi-stage probability sampling was used in the selection of sample barangays and the allocation of sample units in each stage is as follows:

For the National Capital Region:

Stage 1: Selection of Sample Barangays

Sixty (60) barangays were distributed among the 17 cities and municipality in such a way that each city/municipality was assigned a number of barangays that is roughly proportional to its population size. An additional provision was that each city/municipality must have one sample barangay. Barangays were randomly selected without replacement from within each city/municipality.

Stage 2: Selection of Sample Households

In each sample barangay, interval sampling was used to draw 5 sample households. A starting street corner was drawn at random. The first sample household was randomly selected from the household nearest to the starting street corner. Subsequently, every 6th household was sampled.

Stage 3: Selection of the Sample Adult

In each selected household, a respondent was randomly chosen from among adult household members by the computer software. To ensure that half of the respondents were male and half were female, only male family members was pre-listed in the probability selection table of odd-numbered questionnaires while only female members was pre-listed for even-numbered questionnaires. In cases where there was no qualified respondent of a given gender, the interval sampling of households was continued until five sample respondents were identified.

For the rest of the Philippines:

Stage 1: Allocation of Sample barangays to Regions

The number of barangays allocated to each region was proportional to population size.

Stage 2: Allocation and Selection of Sample Cities/Municipalities to Regions

Within each region, 15 cities/municipalities were allocated to the regions in proportion to population size. Sample cities/municipalities were selected without replacement and with probability proportional to household population size.

Stage 3: Selection of Sample Barangays

Once the cities/municipalities have been selected, the allocated number of barangays were distributed among the sample cities/municipalities in such a way that each city/municipality was assigned a number of barangays roughly proportional to its population. However, it was ensured that each city/municipality will be assigned at least one sample barangay.

Sample barangays within each sample city/municipality were randomly selected without replacement.

Stage 4: Selection of Sample Households

Households in each barangay were selected through interval sampling. In urban barangays, a random corner was identified, a random start generated, and every 6th household was sampled. In rural barangays, the designated starting point could be a school, the barangay captain's house, a church/mosque, or a barangay hall and every other household was sampled.

Stage 5: Selection of the Sample Adult

In each selected household, a respondent was randomly chosen from among adult household members by the computer software. To ensure that half of the respondents were male and half were female, only male family members was pre-listed in the probability selection table of odd-numbered questionnaires while only female members was pre-listed for even-numbered questionnaires. In cases where there was no qualified respondent of a given gender, the interval sampling of households was continued until five sample respondents were identified.

D.   RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Pre-fieldwork Preparations

The questionnaire was formulated in Filipino and was scripted in the CAPI software. The final Filipino version of the questionnaire was translated into Bicolano, Cebuano, Ilocano and Ilonggo by language experts.

Training of field interviewers were conducted face to face and online during which the objectives of the study, the questionnaire, using the CAPI application, interview techniques and interval sampling in the field were discussed.

Training sessions were conducted in several central locations: Quezon City, Cebu City, Bacolod City, Cagayan de Oro City, Zamboanga City and Davao City. The interviewers who covered Luzon were trained in Quezon City. Those trained in Iloilo City covered Ilonggo-speaking regions while those trained in Cebu City covered all of Cebuano-speaking areas (Central and Eastern Visayas). Mindanao interviewers attended the Quezon City training online.

Supervision

Supervisors reporting to the field manager monitored the study full-time. They observed interviewers (12% of total were observed by supervisors), followed-up and conducted surprise checks on the field interviewers. They also ensured that field logistics were received promptly and administered properly.

Field Quality Control

a.   Spot checking

Spot checking was done at various stages of fieldwork. The first one took place after about 30% of interviews were completed. The second spot-checking was conducted after 60% completion and the last one, immediately after 90% completion of interviewing.

During spot-checking, 24% of the unsupervised interviews were re-interviewed/back-checked. If serious errors persisted after spot-checking, the original interviews were invalidated and respondents were re-interviewed. An error is considered serious if dishonesty in recording is apparent or if there was a serious misinterpretation of the study in that it resulted in wrong information.

If some questionnaires were found incomplete or had inconsistent answers, the interviewer was asked to go back to the respondent, so that the interview could be completed and corrected.

b.   Number of Calls and Substitutions

Respondents sampled who were not available during first attempt were booked for an appointment within the day. Two (2) valid call backs were made within the same day and if probability respondent is still not available, a substitute who possessed the same qualities (in terms of gender, age bracket, working status and socio-economic class) as the original respondent was interviewed. The substitute respondent was taken from another household beyond the covered intervals in the sample barangay.

Preliminary Data Processing

Preliminary runs are conducted on the data wherein some frequency data tables are generated so as to check if the total results match the expected unweighted and weighted bases. In particular, the data are checked for accuracy of variable labels, variable values, completeness of data entries, and data consistency.

E.   WEIGHTING PROCEDURE

Adult Weights and Household Weights

Base weights were computed to compensate for the unequal selection probabilities in the sample design. The associated base weight for the respondent ($\mathcal{R}$) in the lth household in the kth barangay in the αth city/municipality
in a given region is given by

$$B_{\alpha lk} = 1/p_{\alpha lk}$$

Where $p_{\alpha lk}$ is the unconditional joint probability of selecting the respondent into the sample.

The term $p_{\alpha lk}$ is the product of the

   unconditional probability of randomly selecting the αth city/municipality in a given region (p_{α});
   conditional probability of randomly selecting the kth barangay from the αth city/municipality ($p_{\alpha k}$);
   conditional probability of randomly selecting the lth household from the kth barangay ($p_{\alpha kl}$) ;
and
   conditional probability of randomly selecting respondent $\mathcal{R}$ from a roster of eligible respondents in his/her household ($p_{\alpha klR}$).

$$p_{\alpha lk} = p_{\alpha} * p_{\alpha k} * p_{\alpha kl} * p_{\alpha klR}$$

The cities and municipality in the National Capital Region and Cebu City and Davao City are chosen with probability 1.

The base weight for $\mathcal{R}$'s household is given by

$$B_{\alpha lk,HH} = p_{\alpha klR} * B_{\alpha lk}$$

The base weights were then adjusted to projected 2025 adult population counts and projected 2025 number of households.

APPENDIX B: COMPARATIVE ERROR MARGINS FOR SPECIFIC SAMPLE SIZES

Formula for the computation of the error margin of a proportion:

$$\text{error margin} = +/-\ 1.96\ *\ \sqrt{\frac{p*(1-p)}{n}}$$

where
1.96 = Z-value for large population of data at 95% level of confidence
p = proportion
n = sample size

Note: Error margins are symmetric toward *p = 0.5 or 50%*. *p and 1-p* have the same margins of error.

Proportion		Sample Sizes											
		100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1000	1200	2400
100		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1	99	2.0	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.4
2	98	2.7	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.6
3	97	3.3	2.4	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.7
4	96	3.8	2.7	2.2	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.8
5	95	4.3	3.0	2.5	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.2	0.9
6	94	4.7	3.3	2.7	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.0
7	93	5.0	3.5	2.9	2.5	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.0
8	92	5.3	3.8	3.1	2.7	2.4	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.1
9	91	5.6	4.0	3.2	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.1
10	90	5.9	4.2	3.4	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.2
11	89	6.1	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.3
12	88	6.4	4.5	3.7	3.2	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.3
13	87	6.6	4.7	3.8	3.3	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.3
14	86	6.8	4.8	3.9	3.4	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.4
15	85	7.0	4.9	4.0	3.5	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.4
16	84	7.2	5.1	4.1	3.6	3.2	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.1	1.5
17	83	7.4	5.2	4.3	3.7	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.1	1.5
18	82	7.5	5.3	4.3	3.8	3.4	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.2	1.5
19	81	7.7	5.4	4.4	3.8	3.4	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.2	1.6
20	80	7.8	5.5	4.5	3.9	3.5	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.3	1.6
21	79	8.0	5.6	4.6	4.0	3.6	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.3	1.6
22	78	8.1	5.7	4.7	4.1	3.6	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.3	1.7
23	77	8.2	5.8	4.8	4.1	3.7	3.4	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.4	1.7
24	76	8.4	5.9	4.8	4.2	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.4	1.7
25	75	8.5	6.0	4.9	4.2	3.8	3.5	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.5	1.7
26	74	8.6	6.1	5.0	4.3	3.8	3.5	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.5	1.8
27	73	8.7	6.2	5.0	4.4	3.9	3.6	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.5	1.8
28	72	8.8	6.2	5.1	4.4	3.9	3.6	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.5	1.8
29	71	8.9	6.3	5.1	4.4	4.0	3.6	3.4	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.6	1.8
30	70	9.0	6.4	5.2	4.5	4.0	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.6	1.8
31	69	9.1	6.4	5.2	4.5	4.1	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.6	1.9
32	68	9.1	6.5	5.3	4.6	4.1	3.7	3.5	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.6	1.9
33	67	9.2	6.5	5.3	4.6	4.1	3.8	3.5	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.7	1.9
34	66	9.3	6.6	5.4	4.6	4.2	3.8	3.5	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.7	1.9
35	65	9.3	6.6	5.4	4.7	4.2	3.8	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.7	1.9
36	64	9.4	6.7	5.4	4.7	4.2	3.8	3.6	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.7	1.9
37	63	9.5	6.7	5.5	4.7	4.2	3.9	3.6	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.7	1.9
38	62	9.5	6.7	5.5	4.8	4.3	3.9	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.0	2.7	1.9
39	61	9.6	6.8	5.5	4.8	4.3	3.9	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.0
40	60	9.6	6.8	5.5	4.8	4.3	3.9	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.0
41	59	9.6	6.8	5.6	4.8	4.3	3.9	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.0
42	58	9.7	6.8	5.6	4.8	4.3	3.9	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.1	2.8	2.0
43	57	9.7	6.9	5.6	4.9	4.3	4.0	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.1	2.8	2.0
44	56	9.7	6.9	5.6	4.9	4.4	4.0	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.1	2.8	2.0
45	55	9.8	6.9	5.6	4.9	4.4	4.0	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.8	2.0
46	54	9.8	6.9	5.6	4.9	4.4	4.0	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.1	2.8	2.0
47	53	9.8	6.9	5.6	4.9	4.4	4.0	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.1	2.8	2.0
48	52	9.8	6.9	5.7	4.9	4.4	4.0	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.1	2.8	2.0
49	51	9.8	6.9	5.7	4.9	4.4	4.0	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.1	2.8	2.0
50		9.8	6.9	5.7	4.9	4.4	4.0	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.1	2.8	2.0

APPENDX C:
PROJECT UBJUN2025 QUESTIONNAIRE
[FILIPINO]   Interview No. _____

PROVINCE	CITY/MUNICIPALITY		BARANGAY	
NAME OF RESPONDENT		AGE	CONTACT NO.	
ADDRESS	BETWEEN		AND	
DATE OF INTERVIEW	TIME START	TIME END	LENGTH OF INTERVIEW	

FIELD CONTROL									
FI Name		GL Name		Edited by		Backchecker			
FI Code		FC Name		Observed by		FF 1	Phone 2	OMF	3

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

REGION		BAL LUZON		VISAYAS		MINDANAO		LOCALE	
NCR	1	CAR	3	Region 6	11	Region 9	16	(2020 CENSUS	
		Region 1	4	Region 7	12	Region 10	17	CLASSIFICATION)	
		Region 2	5	Region 8	13	Region 11	18	Urban	1
		Region 3	6	NIR	14	Region 12	19	Rural	2
		Region 4A	7			Caraga	20		
		Region 4B	8			BARMM	21		
		Region 5	9						

GENDER		
Male		1
Female		2

AGE GROUP		Actual Age _____	
18-19	1	45-49	7
20-24	2	50-54	8
25-29	3	55-59	9
30-34	4	60-64	10
35-39	5	65-70	11
40-44	6	71 & over	12

CIVIL STATUS [SHOWCARD]	
May asawa *(Married)*	1
Balo *(Widowed)*	2
Hiwalay *(Separated/ married but separated/not living with legal spouse)*	3
Walang asawa *(Single/never married)*	4
May kinakasama *(Living-in as married)*	5

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT [SHOWCARD]		
Walang pormal na edukasyon *(No formal education)*		1
Nakapag-elementarya *(Some elementary)*	Level	2
Tapos ng elementarya *(Completed elementary)*		3
Nakapag-high school *(Some high school)*	Level	4
Tapos ng high school *(Completed high school)*		5
Nakapag-vocational *(Some vocational)*	Level and course	6
Tapos ng vocational *(Completed vocational)*	Course	7
Nakapag-kolehiyo *(Some college)*	Level and course	8
Tapos ng kolehiyo *(Completed college)*	Course	9
Mas mataas pa sa kolehiyo *(Post college)*	Course	10

OCCUPATION	
(Record Position/Designation and Employer)	

WORKING STATUS	
Working	
Govt worker/employee	02
Military/Police	03
Private worker/employee	04
Independent professional	05
Self-employed, non-prof	06
Farmer/Fisherfolk	07
Unpaid family worker	08
Not working at present	
Student	11
Homemaker	12
Retired	13
Disabled	14
Looking for work	15
Never worked before	16
Others not working	17

IF CODES 2, 3, 4 IN WORKING STATUS, ASK:	
Contractual	1
Non-contractual	2

CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATUS	
PART TIME (less than 40 hrs/wk)	1
FULL TIME (40 hrs/week or more)	2

EVER WORKED ABROAD	
Yes	1
No	2

RELIGION AT PRESENT	
Roman Catholic	1
Iglesia ni Cristo	2
Islam	3
Others (specify) _____	[ ]
Refused	98
None	99

POLITICAL PARTY R FAVORS	
Anong partidong pulitikal ang inyong pinapaboran? *(Which political party do you favor?)* (Probe for abbreviations)	
None	99

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC DATA (cont'd)

SOURCES OF NEWS [SHOWCARD]

Alin-alin sa mga sumusunod ang pinagkukunan ninyo ng mga balita tungkol sa ating pamahalaan at pulitika? Bukod dito, ano pa po? Mayroon pa po ba? *(Which of the following are your sources of news about our government and politics? Aside from this, what else? Is there anything else?)*

	UP TO 3		
	1st	2nd	3rd
TELEVISION			
National	2	2	2
Local	3	3	3
RADIO			
National	5	5	5
Local	6	6	6
NEWSPAPER			
Broadsheet			
National	9	9	9
Local	10	10	10
Tabloid			
National	12	12	12
Local	13	13	13
INTERNET			
Online news sites	15	15	15
Facebook	16	16	16
X/Twitter	17	17	17
YouTube	18	18	18
TikTok	19	19	19
Other social media sites	20	20	20
PAMILYA/KAMAG-ANAK *(Family/Relatives)*	21	21	21
KAIBIGAN/KAKILALA *(Friends/Acquaintances)*	22	22	22
NONE	99	99	99

CLASS OF DWELLING		
AB		1
C		
Upper C		3
Broad C		4
D		
D1 (R/HHH own lot)		6
D2 (not own lot)		7
E		8

HOUSE/LOT OWNERSHIP	H	L
Own house/lot	1	1
Renting (P_____/mo)	2	2
Neither own nor rent		
Owned by relatives	4	4
Owned by employer	5	5
Others (specify)	[ ]	[ ]

LANGUAGES USED IN THE HOME	1st	2nd
Tagalog/Filipino	1	1
Ilocano/Iloko	2	2
Pangasinense	3	3
Kapampangan	4	4
Bikol/Bicolano	5	5
Ilonggo/Hiligaynon	6	6
Cebuano/Bisaya	7	7
Waray/Waray-waray	8	8
Others _____	[ ]	[ ]
Others _____	[ ]	[ ]
None		200

TYPE OF INTERVIEW	
Original	1
Substitute	2
No. of substitutes	
Reason for substitution	
TYPE OF [SHOWCARD]	
Positive	1
Negative	2

HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES/AMENITIES

Running water				01
Toilet				
		Excl	Shared	Common
flush toilet		03	31	34
"de buhos"		04	32	35
antipolo system		05	33	36
Electricity				06
Telephone (specify company)				
Landline _____				08
Cellular Line _____				
Prepaid				10
Postpaid				11
Radio				12
Television				
Black & white				14
Color w/o cable				15
Color w/ cable (Provider: _____)				16
VCD/DVD/LD				17
Personal computer				
Desktop				46
Laptop				47
Tablet				48
With internet access at home				19
With internet access elsewhere (Cybercafes, office, school)				20
With email address				21
Credit card				22
Refrigerator				23
Aircon				24
4-wheeled motor vehicle				
Car/Van				26
Others				[ ]
3-wheeled motor vehicle				40
2-wheeled motor vehicle				41
Microwave oven				42
Gas range/stove only				43
Range w/ oven				44
Washing machine				45

CELLPHONE OWNERSHIP	
Owner + User	1
Non-owner + User	2
Non-user	3
IF USERS (CODE 1 OR 2), ASK: Ang ginagamit ninyo po ba ay …?	
Feature phone (with real keypad)	1
Smartphone (with virtual touchscreen keypad)	2

FUTURE INTERVIEWS

Maaari po bang malaman kung kayo ay handang lumahok sa mga survey sa hinaharap na isasagawa sa pamamagitan ng mobile phone o online? *(May I know if you are willing to participate in future surveys to be conducted via mobile phone or online?)*

	Yes	1
	No	2

(For those who say YES:) Maaari po bang mahingi ang inyong mobile number at email address? *(May I request for your mobile number and email address?)*

_____

_____

TALK TO HOUSEHOLD INFORMANT:

Magandang umaga/hapon/gabi sa inyo. Ako si (name of interviewer) taga-SALIKSIK RESEARCH CONSULTANCY INC. na isang independiyenteng kumpanya ng research at gumagawa kami ng isang "survey" / pag-aaral dito sa inyong lugar ngayon. Maaari ba namin kayong ma-interbyu?
(Good morning/afternoon/evening. I am (name of interviewer) of SALIKSIK RESEARCH CONSULTANCY INC. an independent research company and we are conducting a survey here in your place. May we interview you?)

Kasama kayo, ilang ang lahat ng mga [LALAKI (for odd-numbered RNOs / BABAE (for even-numbered RNOs)] na permanenteng nakatira dito sa bahay na ito? Isama lamang po natin ang mga miyembro na natutulog sa bahay na ito ng hindi bababa sa limang beses sa isang linggo.
(Including yourself, how many [MALES (for odd -numbered RNOs / FEMALES (for even -numbered RNOs)] are permanently living here in this house? Please include members who sleep in this house at least five times a week.)

NAME	AGE

NOTE TO SCRIPTER: RANDOMLY GENERATE PROBABILITY RESPONDENT

NOTE TO INTERVIEWER:

IF PROBABILITY RESPONDENT IS NOT AVAILABLE, MAKE AN APPOINTMENT AND MAKE (2) VALID CALLBACKS WITHIN THE DAY WHEN IN URBAN, (1) VALID CALLBACK WHEN IN RURAL. IF AFTER DOING (1/2) VALID CALLBACKS (RURAL/URBAN), PR IS STILL NOT AVAILABLE, SUBSTITUTE RESPONDENT WITH THE SAME AGE RANGE / ECO CLASS / GENDER / OCCUPATIONAL STATUS. GIVE PRIORITY TO THE SAME HOUSEHOLD IF PR IS NOT AVAILABLE BEFORE GETTING A SUBSTITUTE FROM ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD.

TALK TO PROBABILITY RESPONDENT:

Magandang umaga/hapon/gabi sa inyo. Ako si (name of interviewer) taga-SALIKSIK RESEARCH CONSULTANCY INC. na isang independiyenteng kumpanya ng research at gumagawa kami ng isang "survey" / pag-aaral dito sa inyong lugar ngayon. Maaari ba namin kayong ma-interbyu?
(Good morning/afternoon/evening. I am (name of interviewer) of SALIKSIK RESEARCH CONSULTANCY INC. an independent research company and we are conducting survey here in your place. May we interview you?

NOTE TO INTERVIEWER:

ASK RESPONDENT TO READ AND SIGN THE INFORMED CONSENT FORM.

**INFORMED CONSENT FORM
(FILIPINO)**

Ako, _____, _____ taong gulang, ay inaanyayahang lumahok sa isang survey na ginagawa ng Pulse Asia Research, Inc. Ang pag-aaral na ito ay gagawin sa mga piling lugar sa **buong Pilipinas** kung saan **1,200** na **Pilipinong may edad 18 pataas** ang iinterbyuhin sa loob ng humigit-kumulang **60** minuto.

Naiintindihan ko na:
(1) Ang pangunahing layunin ng survey na ito ay ang pag-aralan ang perspektibo at pananaw ng mga **Pilipino** sa mga isyung pang-ekonomiya, panlipunan, at politikal;
(2) Ako ay tatanungin din tungkol sa pagganap ng mga kasalukuyang opisyal ng pamahalaan sa kanilang mga tungkulin;
(3) Lahat ng aking mga sagot ay ituturing kompidensyal, siguradong hindi malalaman ng sinumang opisyal o tauhan ng lokal o pambansang pamahalaan, at hindi maaaring gamitin laban sa akin;
(4) Ako ay may karapatang tumanggi sa pagsagot ng mga tanong na sa palagay ko ay hindi ko dapat sagutin;
(5) Maaari akong tumigil sa paglahok sa pag-aaral na ito kahit nasimulan na ang interbyu;
(6) Lahat ng mga personal kong impormasyon ay ituturing na kompidensyal at hindi ilalahad sa anumang ulat na gagawin mula sa pag-aaral; at
(7) Maaari akong makipag-ugnayan kay Ronald D. Holmes, Presidente ng Pulse Asia Research, sa 09189335497 o sa ronald.holmes@gmail.com o kay Ana Maria L. Tabunda, Research Director ng Pulse Asia Research, sa 09189436816 o sa amzl.tabunda@gmail.com kung mayroon akong mga katanungan.

Pinapatunayan ko na:
(1) Nabasa ko ang mga naunang impormasyon o binasa ito sa akin;
(2) Nagkaroon ako ng pagkakataong makapagtanong tungkol sa pag-aaral at anumang katanungan na aking itinanong ay nasagot sa aking kasiyahan; at
(3) Kusang-loob akong nakikilahok sa pag-aaral na ito.

Pangalan ng Respondent _____	
Lagda ng Respondent _____	Petsa _____

If the respondent is not literate:

I have read the consent form to the potential participant in its entirety, and he/she has had the opportunity to ask questions. I affirm that the individual has given consent freely.

Name of FI _____	Thumb Print of Respondent:
Signature of FI _____	
Date _____	

INFORMED CONSENT FORM
(ENGLISH)

I, _____, _____ years old, am being invited to participate in a survey to be conducted by Pulse Asia Research, Inc. The study will be conducted in selected areas in the **Philippines** wherein **1,200 Filipinos aged 18 years old and above**, will be interviewed for about **60** minutes.

I understand that:

(1) The main objective of this survey is to study the perceptions and attitudes of **Filipinos** on economic, social, and political issues.
(2) I will also be asked regarding current government officials' performance of their functions.
(3) All my answers will be treated as highly confidential, certainly not known by any local or national government official or agent, and will not be taken against me;
(4) I am also entitled to refuse answering questions that I feel I should not respond to;
(5) I can withdraw from this study anytime even if the interview has started;
(6) All my personal information will be kept strictly confidential and will not be revealed in any writing/reports that will come out of the study; and
(7) I am free to contact Ronald D. Holmes, President of Pulse Asia Research, at 09189335497 or ronald.holmes@gmail.com or Ana Maria L. Tabunda, Research Director of Pulse Asia Research, at 09189436816 or amzl.tabunda@gmail.com if I have questions.

I affirm that:

(1) I have read the foregoing information or it has been read to me;
(2) I have had the opportunity to ask questions about the research and any questions that I have asked have been answered to my satisfaction; and
(3) I consent voluntarily to participate in this research.

Name of Respondent _____	
Signature of Respondent _____	Date _____

If the respondent is not literate:

I have read the consent form to the potential participant in its entirety, and he/she has had the opportunity to ask questions. I affirm that the individual has given consent freely.

Name of FI _____	Thumb Print of Respondent:
Signature of FI _____	
Date _____	

CENSUS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

C.1.a.   Maaari bang malaman kung ilan ang lahat ng miyembro ng inyong sambahayan na permanenteng nakatira dito ngayon? Isama lamang po natin ang mga miyembro na natutulog sa bahay na ito ng limang beses sa isang linggo o higit pa.
(May I know how many members of the household are permanently living here? Please include members who sleep in this house at least five times a week.)

C.1.   Maaari bang malaman ang mga pangalan ng lahat ng miyembro ng inyong sambahayan na permanenteng nakatira dito ngayon, mula sa pinakamatanda hanggang sa pinakabata? Pakisama din ang mga kasambahay kung mayroon man.
(May I please have the names of all members of your household who are currently residing permanently here, starting from the oldest down to the youngest? Please include household helpers, if any.)

         IF NOT OBVIOUS, VERIFY GENDER OF EACH HOUSEHOLD MEMBER. FOR EACH MEMBER, ASK C.2-3

C.2.   Ilang taon na si (name)?
         (How old is (name)?)

C.3.   Ano ang relasyon ni (name) sa HHH? Ka anu-ano po ni (name of HHHead) si (name of HH member)?
         (How is (name) related to HHH?)

C.1 RESIDENT HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS (INCLUDE HELPERS)		GENDER		C.2 AGE	C.3 RELATION TO HHH
	R	M	F		
01	( )	1	2		
02	( )	1	2		
03	( )	1	2		
04	( )	1	2		
05	( )	1	2		
06	( )	1	2		
07	( )	1	2		
08	( )	1	2		
09	( )	1	2		
10	( )	1	2		
11	( )	1	2		
12	( )	1	2		
13	( )	1	2		
14	( )	1	2		
15	( )	1	2		

   SI (NAME) NAMAN ... (ASK C.2-3)

Maaari po bang ma-interbyu si...? *(May we interview…?)*

C3 LEGEND:			
01	Asawa/partner *(Spouse/Partner)*	09	Padre de pamilya *(Household Head)*
02	Anak *(Offspring)*	10	Manugang *(Son/Daughter–in-Law)*
03	Magulang *(Parent)*	11	Bayaw/hipag *(Brother/Sister-in-Law)*
04	Kapatid *(Sibling)*	12	Apo *(Grandchild)*
05	Pamangkin *(Nephew/Niece)*	13	Biyenan *(Father/Mother-in-Law)*
06	Tiyo/tiya *(Uncle/Aunt)*	14	Kasambahay *(Helper)*
07	Pinsan *(Cousin)*	15	Hindi kamag-anak/kaibigan *(Not related/Friend)*
08	Lolo/lola *(Grandparent)*		

A. **POVERTY AND LIVING STANDARDS**

1. Saan ninyo ilalagay ang inyong pamilya sa kard na ito?

   (Where will you situate your family in this card?)

[SHOWCARD]

Mahirap na mahirap *(Very Poor)*	1	**GO TO Q2a**
Mahirap *(Poor)*	2	
Sa linya *(On the line)*	3	**GO TO Q2b**
May kaya *(Well-off)*	4	
Maykayang-maykaya o mayaman *(Wealthy)*	5	

IF VERY POOR/POOR (Q1=CODE 1/2):

2a. Sa inyong palagay, magkano ang kailangang pinakamababang gastusin sa isang buwan para hindi na maging mahirap ang inyong pamilya?
(In your opinion, how much is the minimum amount needed for monthly expenses so that your family will no longer be poor?)

₱ _____   **GO TO Q3a**

IF VERY POOR/POOR (Q1=CODE 1/2):

3a. Batay naman sa gastusin para sa pagkain lamang, magkano sa inyong palagay ang pinaka-mababang kailangang gastusin sa isang buwan para hindi na maging mahirap ang inyong pamilya?
(Based on food expenses alone, how much in your opinion is the minimum amount needed a month so your family will no longer be poor?)
NOTE TO SCRIPTER: Q3A MUST BE LESS THAN Q2A

₱ _____   **GO TO Q4**

IF ON THE LINE/WELL-OFF/WEALTHY (Q1=CODE 3-5):

2b. Sa isang pamilyang kasingdami ninyo ngunit mahirap, magkano sa inyong palagay ang pinakamababang gastusin sa isang buwan para hindi na sila matawag na mahirap?
(For a family as numerous as yours but poor, how much do you think is the minimum amount needed for monthly expenses so that the family will no longer be poor?)

₱ _____   **GO TO Q3b**

IF ON THE LINE/WELL-OFF/WEALTHY (Q1=CODE 3-5):

3b. Sa isang pamilyang kasingdami ninyo ngunit mahirap, batay sa gastusin para sa pagkain lamang, magkano sa inyong palagay ang pinakamababang gastusin sa isang buwan para hindi na sila matawag na mahirap?
(For a family as numerous as yours but poor, based on food expenses alone, how much do you think is the minimum amount needed a month so that the family will no longer be called poor?)
NOTE TO SCRIPTER: Q3B MUST BE LESS THAN Q2B

₱ _____   **GO TO Q4**

B1. **PERSONAL QUALITY OF LIFE**

4.	Kung ikukumpara ang uri ng **inyong** pamumuhay ngayon sa nakaraang 12 buwan, masasabi ba ninyo na ang uri ng inyong pamumuhay ay... ? *(If you compare **your** quality of life now with that of the last 12 months, would you say that your quality of life is... ?)*	[READ OUT]	SA	
		Mas mabuti ngayon *(Better now)*	1	**GO TO Q6**
		Kapareho rin ng dati *(Same as then)*	2	**GO TO Q5**
		Mas masama ngayon *(Worse now)*	3	**GO TO Q6**

5.	Maaari bang pakilinaw itong **inyong** dating uri ng pamumuhay noong nakaraang 12 buwan na ikinukumpara ninyo sa ngayon? Ang dating uri ba ng **inyong** pamumuhay noong nakaraang 12 buwan na ikinukumpara ninyo sa ngayon ay…? *(Could you clarify this past quality of life in the last 12 months that you are comparing with now? Was your past quality of life in the last 12 months that you are comparing with now …?)*	[SHOWCARD]	SA
		Mahirap na mahirap *(Very poor)*	1
		Mahirap *(Poor)*	2
		Maalwan/hindi mahirap at hindi may kaya *(Comfortable/Neither poor nor well-off)*	3
		May kaya *(Well-off)*	4
		Mayaman *(Wealthy)*	5

6.	**ASK ALL:** Sa inyong palagay, ano ang magiging uri ng **inyong** pamumuhay sa darating na 12 buwan? Masasabi ba ninyo na ito ay magiging...? *(In your opinion, what will be the quality of **your** life in the coming 12 months? Would you say that it would be ... ?)*	[READ OUT]	SA
		Mas mabuti kaysa ngayon *(Better than now)*	1
		Kapareho rin sa ngayon *(Same as now)*	2
		Mas masama kaysa ngayon *(Worse than now)*	3

B2. **NATIONAL QUALITY OF LIFE**

7.	Kung ikukumpara ang uri ng pamumuhay ng **karamihan ng Pilipino** ngayon sa **nakaraang 12 buwan**, masasabi ba ninyo na ang uri ng pamumuhay ng karamihan ng Pilipino ay…? *(If you compare the quality of life of **most Filipinos** now with that of **the last 12 months**, would you say the quality of life of most Filipinos is ...?)*	[READ OUT]	SA
		Mas mabuti ngayon *(Better now)*	1
		Kapareho rin ng dati *(Same as then)*	2
		Mas masama ngayon *(Worse now)*	3

8.	Sa inyong opinyon, ano ang magiging uri ng pamumuhay ng **karamihan ng Pilipino** sa **darating na 12 buwan**? Masasabi ba ninyo na ito ay… ? *(In your opinion, what will be the quality of life of **most Filipinos** in the **coming 12 months**? Would you say it would be ...?)*	[READ OUT]	SA
		Mas bubuti kaysa ngayon *(Better than now)*	1
		Magiging kapareho rin sa ngayon *(Same as now)*	2
		Mas sasama kaysa ngayon *(Worse than now)*	3

C1. MOST URGENT PERSONAL CONCERNS

9.	Sa mga sumusunod na kagustuhang personal, pakisabi ang hanggang **TATLONG** kagustuhang nais ninyong **mangyari nang pinakamabilis sa inyong buhay**. Maaari kayong magbanggit ng iba pang wala sa listahan. Alin po ang unang pinakamabilis na gusto ninyong maisagawa? Ang pangalawa? At pangatlo? *(Among the following personal concerns, please mention up to **three** concerns you would like **to happen soonest in your life**. You may mention others not included in this list. Which is the first you would like to achieve soonest? Second? And third?)*			
	[SHUFFLE CARDS]	**FIRST**	**SECOND**	**THIRD**
a.	Magkaroon ng isang matatag at maayos magbayad na trabaho o pagkakakitaan *(To have a secure and well-paying job or source of income)*	1	1	1
b.	Makaiwas na maging biktima ng anumang seryosong krimen *(To avoid being a victim of any serious crime)*	2	2	2
c.	Makatapos ako ng pag-aaral o makapagpaaral ng aming mga anak *(To finish schooling or to be able to provide schooling for our children)*	3	3	3
d.	Manatiling malusog at makaiwas sa mga sakit o karamdaman *(To stay healthy and avoid illnesses)*	4	4	4
e.	Magkaroon ng sariling bahay at lupa *(To have my own house and lot)*	5	5	5
f.	Magkaroon man lang ng sapat na makakain araw-araw *(At least to be able to have enough to eat every day)*	6	6	6
g.	Makapag-impok o magkaroon ng "savings" *(To be able to have some savings)*	7	7	7
h.	Others, please specify	( )	( )	( )

C2. MOST URGENT NATIONAL CONCERNS

10.	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 administrasyon? Ang pangalawa? Ang pangatlo? *(Among the following national issues, please mention up to **three** issues which the administration of President Ferdinand "Bongbong" R. Marcos Jr. **must act on immediately**. You may mention others not included in this list. Which issue should be acted on first by the administration? The second? The third?)*			
	[SHUFFLE CARDS]	**FIRST**	**SECOND**	**THIRD**
a.	Paglaban sa kriminalidad *(Fighting criminality)*	1	1	1
b.	Pagpapatupad ng mga batas sa lahat, maging maimpluwensya o ordinaryong tao man *(Enforcing the law on all, whether influential or ordinary people)*	2	2	2
c.	Pagtataas sa sweldo ng mga manggagawa *(Increasing the pay of workers)*	3	3	3
d.	Pagkontrol sa patuloy na pagtaas ng presyo ng mga bilihin o inflation *(Controlling inflation)*	4	4	4
e.	Pagbawas sa kahirapan ng maraming Pilipino *(Reducing the poverty of many Filipinos)*	5	5	5
f.	Pagpapatigil sa paninira at pag-abuso ng ating kapaligiran *(Stopping the destruction and abuse of our environment)*	6	6	6
g.	Pagpapalaganap ng kapayapaan sa bansa *(Promoting peace in the country)*	7	7	7
h.	Paglaban sa katiwalian, pagnanakaw, at pangungurakot sa pamahalaan *(Fighting graft and corruption in government)*	8	8	8
i.	Pagpaparami ng trabaho *(Creating more jobs)*	9	9	9
j.	Pagtatanggol sa integridad ng teritoryo ng Pilipinas laban sa mga dayuhan *(Defending the integrity of Philippine territory against foreigners)*	10	10	10
k.	Paghahanda upang harapin ang anumang klase ng terorismo *(Preparing to face any kind of terrorism)*	11	11	11
l.	Pagbawas sa mga binabayarang buwis *(Reducing the amount of taxes paid)*	12	12	12
m.	Pangangalaga sa kapakanan ng OFWs *(Protecting the welfare of OFWs)*	13	13	13
n.	Pagtugon sa problema ng kagutuman dala ng walang makain *(Addressing the problem of involuntary hunger)*	14	14	14
o.	Pagbibigay ng suporta sa mga maliliit na negosyante upang maitaguyod muli ang kanilang mga negosyo *(Providing support to small entrepreneurs to restore their businesses)*	15	15	15
p.	Pagbibigay ng tulong sa mga magsasaka kabilang ang pagbebenta ng kanilang mga produkto *(Providing assistance to farmers including selling their products)*	16	16	16
q.	Iba pa, pakitukoy *(Others, please specify)*	( )	( )	( )

D.   RATING THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION ON A RANGE OF NATIONAL ISSUES

[STATEMENT CARD]

Ang pambansang administrasyon ay binubuo ng lahat ng mga opisyal ng gabinete ng Presidente, mga iba pang opisyal ng pamahalaan na kasama sa kanyang partidong pulitikal at maaasahang sumuporta sa kanyang mga programa at iba pang mga opisyal na pinili ng presidente na mamuno sa iba't ibang ahensya. Ang lahat ng mga opisyal na ito ang siyang tinatawag na pambansang administrasyon dahil sila ang katulong ng Presidente sa pagpapatakbo ng pamahalaan at ng mga programa nito.
(The national administration consists of all officials of the President's Cabinet, other government officials who are with him in his political party and may be relied on to support his programs, and those officials he appointed to head various government agencies. All of these officials are usually referred to as the national administration because they are those who assist the President in managing the government and implementing its programs.)

11.   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 1) sa pagganap sa tungkulin ng administrasyon ni Presidente Marcos sa mga isyung ito?
*(We would like to know your opinion regarding the performance of the duties of the administration of **President Ferdinand "Bongbong" R. Marcos Jr.** in confronting the following national issues in the past three months. For each issue mentioned, using this board, could you tell us whether you (SHOW AND READ RATING BOARD 1) of the Marcos administration's performance of its duties regarding these issues?)*

[RATING BOARD 1]

[SHUFFLE CARDS]	Talagang aprobado *(Truly Approve)*	Medyo aprobado *(Somewhat approve)*	Hindi masabi kung aprobado o hindi aprobado *(Cannot say if approve or disapprove)*	Medyo hindi aprobado *(Somewhat disapprove)*	Talagang hindi aprobado *(Truly dis-approve)*
a. Paglaban sa kriminalidad *(Fighting criminality)*	5	4	3	2	1
b. Pagpapatupad ng mga batas sa lahat, maging maimpluwensya o ordinaryong tao man *(Enforcing the law on all, whether influential or ordinary people)*	5	4	3	2	1
c. Pagtataas sa sweldo ng mga manggagawa *(Increasing the pay of workers)*	5	4	3	2	1
d. Pagkontrol sa patuloy na pagtaas ng presyo ng mga bilihin o inflation *(Controlling inflation)*	5	4	3	2	1
e. Pagbawas sa kahirapan ng maraming Pilipino *(Reducing the poverty of many Filipinos)*	5	4	3	2	1
f. Pagpapatigil sa paninira at pag-abuso ng ating kapaligiran *(Stopping the destruction and abuse of our environment)*	5	4	3	2	1
g. Pagpapalaganap ng kapayapaan sa bansa *(Promoting peace in the country)*	5	4	3	2	1
h. Paglaban sa mga katiwalian, pagnanakaw, at pangungurakot sa pamahalaan *(Fighting graft and corruption in government)*	5	4	3	2	1
i. Pagpaparami ng trabaho *(Creating more jobs)*	5	4	3	2	1
j. Pagtatanggol sa integridad ng teritoryo ng Pilipinas laban sa mga dayuhan *(Defending the integrity of Philippine territory against foreigners)*	5	4	3	2	1
k. Pangangalaga sa kapakanan ng OFWs *(Protecting the welfare of OFWs)*	5	4	3	2	1
l. Pagtugon sa mga pangangailangan ng mga lugar na naapektuhan ng mga kalamidad *(Responding to the needs of areas affected by calamities)*	5	4	3	2	1
m. Pagbibigay ng tulong sa mga magsasaka kabilang ang pagbebenta ng kanilang mga produkto *(Providing assistance to farmers including selling their products)*	5	4	3	2	1
n. Pagtugon sa problema ng kagutuman dala ng walang makain *(Addressing the problem of involuntary hunger)*	5	4	3	2	1

E.   STATE OF THE NATION ADDRESS (SONA) PROBES

[STATEMENT CARD]

Taun-taon, ang Presidente ay nagbibigay ng ulat sa bayan o ang tinatawag na State of the Nation Address o SONA tungkol sa pangkalahatang kalagayan ng ating bansa, ang kondisyon ng ating ekonomiya, pulitika, at iba pang mga isyung panlipunan. Dito sa ulat na ito ay ipinaaalam din ng Presidente ang mga naisagawa ng kanyang administrasyon sa nagdaang 12 buwan at ang isasagawa pa nito sa darating na 12 buwan.
(Every year, the President delivers a State of the Nation Address or SONA that presents the overall situation of the country, the condition of our economy, politics, and other social concerns. In this report, the President also informs the public about the achievements of his administration in the past 12 months and what it will do in the coming 12 months.)

12.	Kayo ba ay may narinig, nabasa, o napanood na sa anumang nakaraang Ulat sa Bayan o SONA ni Presidente Ferdinand Marcos Jr. o wala? *(Have you heard, read, or watched anything about any of the past State of the Nation Address or SONA of President Ferdinand Marcos Jr. or none?)*	YES	1
		NO	2

E.   STATE OF THE NATION ADDRESS (SONA) PROBES (cont'd)

13.	Ano po ang pinakagusto ninyong talakayin o banggitin ni Presidente Marcos sa darating niyang Ulat sa Bayan o SONA? (OPEN-ENDED) *(What would you most like President Marcos to discuss or mention in his coming State of the Nation Address or SONA?)* **NOTE TO INTERVIEWER: ONE ANSWER ONLY / WRITE VERBATIM ANSWER (NO NEED TO PROBE)**

14.	May mga binitiwang pangako si Presidente Marcos noong kampanya at sa mga naunang SONA niya na tutuparin ng kanyang administrasyon kapag siya ay nanalo at sila ay nanunungkulan na. Alin sa mga pangakong ito ng administrasyon ang natupad na? Maaari po kayong magbanggit ng kahit ilan at maaari din kayong magbanggit ng wala sa listahan. *(President Marcos made promises during the campaign and in the first SONAs that his administration will fulfill when he wins and they are in office. Which of these promises by the administration have been fulfilled? You may choose as many as possible and you may also mention others not included in this list.)*	**[SHUFFLE CARDS]**		**MA**
	a.	BIGAS NA ₱20 ANG ISANG KILO *(Rice at ₱20 per kilo)*	1
	b.	BUILD BETTER MORE, o ang patuloy na pagsasaayos ng imprastraktura bilang bahagi ng plano sa pagpapaunlad ng ekonomiya *(Build Better More or the continuous improvement of infrastructure as part of the plan for economic growth)*	2
	c.	PAGPAPALAKAS NG TURISMO sa pamamagitan nang pagpapadali sa pagbiyahe sa mga pangunahing lugar pang-turismo sa bansa, sa pamamagitan nang pagsasaayos ng mga kasalukuyang paliparan at pagtatayo ng mga bago. *(Strengthened tourism by ensuring easy access to leading tourist spots in the country through the improvement of existing airports and the building of new ones)*	3
	d.	PAGPAPABILIS NG PROSESO SA BURUKRASYA, iniutos ang pagbabawas ng mga proseso sa iba't ibang kagawaran upang mas mapadali ang transaksyon sa mga ito *(Efficient bureaucratic process, ordering the various government departments to reduce processes for faster transactions)*	4
	e.	PAGTATAYO NG IBA'T IBANG "RENEWABLE" NA PINAGKUKUNAN NG ENERHIYA bilang bahagi ng hakbang para malimitahan ang epekto ng pagbabago ng klima *(Building various renewable energy sources as part of the steps to ease the impact of climate change)*	5
	f.	PAGTATAYO NG PHILIPPINE VIROLOGY INSTITUTE o ang institusyong magsasagawa ng mga pag-aaral sa iba't-ibang virus upang mas maging handa ang bansa na kaharapin ang anumang virus sa hinaharap *(Establishment of the Philippine Virology Institute, tasked to conduct continuing research on viruses to better prepare the country to confront other viruses in the future)*	6
	g.	PAGPAPALAGO NG PRODUKSYON NG PAGKAIN AT PAGKAMIT NG SEGURIDAD SA PAGKAIN SA PAMAMAGITAN NG PAGBIGAY NG PINANSYAL AT TEKNIKAL NA TULONG SA MGA MAGSASAKA *(Increasing food production and attaining food security through financial and technical assistance to farmers)*	7
	h.	PAGTATANGGOL NG SOBERANYA NG BANSA, PARTIKULAR ANG PROTEKSYON NG WEST PHILIPPINE SEA AT ANG EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE NG ATING BANSA *(Defending the country's sovereignty, particularly the West Philippine Sea and our exclusive economic zone)*	8
	i.	MAGSAMPA NG MGA KASO LABAN SA MGA SMUGGLER AT HOARDER NG MGA PRODUKTONG PANG-AGRIKULTURA AT IPASA ANG PAG-AMYENDA SA ANTI-SMUGGLING ACT *(File charges against smugglers and hoarders of agricultural products and pass the amendment to the Anti-Smuggling Act)*	9
	j.	Others, please specify	( )
	UNAIDED		
	Don't know		97
	Refused		98
	None		99

F.   RATING THE PERFORMANCE OF SELECTED NATIONAL AGENCIES

15.   Mayroon ako ritong mga pangalan ng iba't ibang ahensiya o opisina ng 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 2)** sa pagganap sa mga tungkulin ng (AHENSIYA/OPISINA) o wala pa kayong narinig, nabasa, o napanood na kahit na ano tungkol sa kanila kahit na kailan? *(I have here names of different government agencies or offices. Please tell us your opinion regarding their performance of their duties in the last three months. Using this board, do you **(SHOW AND READ RATING BOARD 2)** of the performance of (AGENCY/OFFICE) of its duties or you have never heard, read, or watched anything about it at any time?)*

[SHUFFLE CARDS]	**[RATING BOARD 2]**						
	Talagang aprobado *(Truly approve)*	**Medyo aprobado** *(Somewhat approve)*	**Hindi masabi kung aprobado o hindi aprobado** *(Cannot say if approve or disapprove)*	**Medyo hindi aprobado** *(Somewhat disapprove)*	**Talagang hindi aprobado** *(Truly disapprove)*	**Not Aware**	**Ref**
a. Mataas na Kapulungan ng Kongreso o Senado *(Upper House of Congress or Senate)*	5	4	3	2	1	92	98
b. Mababang Kapulungan ng Kongreso o Kapulungan ng mga Kinatawan *(Lower House of Congress or House of Representatives)*	5	4	3	2	1	92	98
c. Korte Suprema *(Supreme Court)*	5	4	3	2	1	92	98

NOTE TO SCRIPTER: SHOW ALL AGENCIES NOT AWARE OF (CODE 92)
NOTE TO INTERVIEWER: VERIFY: "Tama ba na ngayon lang ninyo sa akin narinig ang…"

Q15d to 15q. EMBARGOED ITEMS
Q15.1. EMBARGOED ITEM

G. RATING THE PERFORMANCE OF SELECTED GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

16. 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 2) 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?
(I have here names of some of our current government officials. Please tell us your opinion regarding their performance of their duties in the last three months. Using this board, do you (SHOW AND READ RATING BOARD 2) of the performance of (NAME) of his/her duties as (POSITION) or you have never heard, read, or watched anything about him/her at any time?)

[SHUFFLE CARDS] MGA PANGUNAHING PAMBANSANG OPISYAL	[RATING BOARD 2]						
	Talagang aprobado *(Truly approve)*	Medyo aprobado *(Some-what approve)*	Hindi masabi kung aprobado o hindi aprobado *(Cannot say if approve or disapprove)*	Medyo hindi aprobado *(Somewhat disapprove)*	Talagang hindi aprobado *(Truly disapprove)*	Not Aware	Ref
a. FERDINAND "BONGBONG" R. MARCOS JR. Presidente *(President)*	5	4	3	2	1	92	98
b. SARA "INDAY" DUTERTE Bise-Presidente *(Vice-President)*	5	4	3	2	1	92	98
c. FRANCIS JOSEPH "CHIZ" G. ESCUDERO Presidente ng Senado *(Senate President)*	5	4	3	2	1	92	98
d. FERDINAND MARTIN G. ROMUALDEZ Tagapagsalita ng Kapulungan ng mga Kinatawan *(Speaker of the House of Representatives)*	5	4	3	2	1	92	98

NOTE TO SCRIPTER: SHOW ALL NAMES NOT AWARE OF (CODE 92)
NOTE TO INTERVIEWER: VERIFY: "Tama ba na ngayon lang ninyo sa akin narinig ang pangalang…"
Q16e to 16ii. EMBARGOED ITEMS

H. TRUST RATINGS OF PERSONALITIES AND SELECTED GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

17. Nais sana naming tanungin kayo tungkol sa pagtitiwala ninyo sa ilang mga tao at piling ahensiya ng pamahalaan. Sa pamamagitan po ng board na ito, maaari bang pakisabi kung gaano kalaki o kaliit ang inyong pagtitiwala kay/sa [PERSONALIDAD /AHENSIYA]? Masasabi ba ninyo na ito ay (SHOW AND READ RATING BOARD 3)? *(We would like to ask you about your trust in some personalities and selected government agencies. Using this board, could you tell us how big or how little your trust is in [PERSONALITY/ AGENCY]? Would you say this is (SHOW & READ RATING BOARD 3)?*

NOTE TO SCRIPTER: **FOR NAMES WITH "", CHECK AWARENESS CONSISTENCY AGAINST Q15 and Q16**

[SHUFFLE CARDS] SELECTED PERSONALITIES	[RATING BOARD 3]						
	Malaking-malaki *(Very big)*	Malaki *(Big)*	Hindi masabi kung malaki o maliit *(Cannot say if big or small)*	Maliit *(Small)*	Maliit na maliit/ Wala *(Very small/ None)*	Not Aware	Ref
**a. FERDINAND "BONGBONG" R. MARCOS JR. Presidente *(President)*	5	4	3	2	1	92	98
**b. SARA "INDAY" DUTERTE Bise-Presidente *(Vice-President)*	5	4	3	2	1	92	98
**c. FRANCIS JOSEPH "CHIZ" G. ESCUDERO Presidente ng Senado *(Senate President)*	5	4	3	2	1	92	98
**d. FERDINAND MARTIN G. ROMUALDEZ Tagapagsalita ng Kapulungan ng mga Kinatawan *(Speaker of the House of Representatives)*	5	4	3	2	1	92	98

NOTE TO SCRIPTER: SHOW ALL NAMES NOT AWARE OF (CODE 92)
NOTE TO INTERVIEWER: VERIFY: "Tama ba na ngayon lang ninyo sa akin narinig ang pangalang…"
Q17e to 17s. EMBARGOED ITEMS
Q18 to 20. EMBARGOED ITEMS

J.   OVERALL CONDUCT OF ELECTIONS

Ngayon ay pag-usapan naman natin ang inyong opinyon tungkol sa katatapos na pambansa at lokal na eleksyon.
(Now let's talk about your opinion about the recently concluded national and local elections.)

			SA	ROUTE
21.	Nito pong nakaraang eleksyon ng Mayo 2025, kayo po ba ay bumoto o hindi bumoto? *(During the last elections of May 2025, did you or did you not vote?)*	Voted	1	CONTINUE
		Did not vote	2	GO TO Q24

Q22 to 23. EMBARGOED ITEMS

24.   Batay sa mga sumusunod na pamantayan o "standards" sa <u>pangkabuuan</u>, paano po ninyo ikukumpara ang eleksyong ito ng Mayo 2025
sa nakaraang eleksyon ng Mayo 2019? Simulan po natin sa (STANDARD). Masasabi po ba ninyong ang eleksyong ito ng Mayo 2025
ay…?
*(In accordance with the following bases or standards, overall, how would you compare this election of May 2025 with the previous May 2019 elections?
Let us begin with (STANDARD). Would you say that this May 2025 elections is …?)*

		[SHOWCARD]		SA
a.	Pagkakaroon ng dayaan *(Presence of cheating)*	Mas maraming dayaan ngayon *(More cheating now)*		1
		Mas kakaunting dayaan ngayon *(Less cheating now)*		2
		Pareho lang ng dati na maraming dayaan *(Same as before with rampant cheating)*		3
		Pareho lang ng dati na kaunti ang dayaan *(Same as before with little cheating)*		4
		Pareho lang na walang dayaan *(Same as before with no cheating)*		5
		UNAIDED	Can't say / Can't recall	9

		[SHOWCARD]		SA
b.	Pagkakaroon ng bilihan ng boto *(Presence of vote-buying)*	Mas maraming bilihan ng boto ngayon *(More vote-buying now)*		1
		Mas kakaunting bilihan ng boto ngayon *(Less vote-buying now)*		2
		Pareho lang ng dati na maraming bilihan ng boto *(Same as before with more vote-buying)*		3
		Pareho lang ng dati na kaunti ang bilihan ng boto *(Same as before with less vote-buying)*		4
		Pareho lang na walang bilihan ng boto *(Same as before with no vote-buying)*		5
		UNAIDED	Can't say / Can't recall	9

		[SHOWCARD]		SA
c.	Pagiging kapani-paniwala ng resulta *(Credibility of results)*	Mas kapani-paniwala ngayon *(More credible now)*		1
		Mas hindi kapani-paniwala ngayon *(Less credible now)*		2
		Pareho lang ng dati na kapani-paniwala *(As credible as before)*		3
		Pareho lang ng dati na hindi kapani-paniwala *(As not credible as before)*		4
		UNAIDED	Can't say / Can't recall	9

		[SHOWCARD]		SA
d.	Pagkakaroon ng karahasan *(Presence of violence)*	Mas maraming karahasan ngayon *(More violence now)*		1
		Mas kaunting karahasan ngayon *(Less violence now)*		2
		Pareho lang ng dati na maraming karahasan *(Same as before with more violence)*		3
		Pareho lang ng dati na kaunting karahasan *(Same as before with less violence)*		4
		Pareho lang na walang karahasan *(Same as before with no violence)*		5
		UNAIDED	Can't say / Can't recall	9

J.   OVERALL CONDUCT OF ELECTIONS (cont'd)

25.   Gaano katagal bago ninyo nakumpleto ang buong proseso ng pagboto, simula sa pagdating ninyo sa presinto, kasama ang pagpila, hanggang sa aktwal na pagboto at pagkatapos ay paglalagay ng indelible ink sa inyong daliri?

(How long did it take for you to complete the entire voting process, from the time you arrived at the precinct, including falling in line up to actually voting and having indelible ink applied on your finger?)

[SHOWCARD]		SA
Wala pang 15 minuto *(Less than 15 minutes)*		1
15 hanggang 30 minuto *(15 to 30 minutes)*		2
Higit sa 30 minuto hanggang isang oras *(Over 30 minutes to 1 hour)*		3
Higit sa isang oras hanggang isang oras at kalahati *(Over 1 hour to 1.5 hours)*		4
Higit sa isang oras at kalahati hanggang dalawang oras *(Over 1.5 to 2 hours)*		5
Higit sa 2 oras, pakitukoy _____ *(Over 2 hours, please specify)*		6
UNAIDED	Can't say	9

26.   **IF CODE2 IN Q21 (DID NOT VOTE), ASK:**
Ano po ang dahilan at hindi kayo nakaboto nitong eleksyon ng Mayo 2025?

(What is the reason why you were not able to vote in the May 2025 elections?)

[SHOWCARD]	MA
Nakita kong mahaba ang pila *(I saw that there is a long line)*	1
Hindi makita ang presinto *(I could not locate my precinct)*	2
Wala ang pangalan ko sa listahan o sa nakatakdang presinto *(I could not locate my name in the list or assigned precinct)*	3
Nawalan ng kuryente o nag-brown out *(There was no electricity/brownout)*	4
Umulan/masama ang panahon *(It rained/Weather was bad in our place)*	5
Ako ay nagkasakit *(I got sick)*	6
Kinailangan kong magtrabaho/maghanapbuhay *(I had to work)*	7
Nasira ang vote-counting machine sa aming presinto *(The vote-counting machine in our precinct broke down)*	8
Iba pa, pakitukoy *(Others, please specify_____)*	( )

K.   AUTOMATED ELECTIONS

27.   Kayo po ba ay nasisiyahan o hindi nasisiyahan sa automated polling system o pagbibilang ng boto gamit ang Automated Counting Machines (ACM)? Masasabi ba niyong kayo ay…?
(Were you satisfied or dissatisfied with the automated polling system or counting of votes through the Automated Counting Machines (ACM)? Would you say that you are…?)

[SHOWCARD]	SA
Talagang nasisiyahan *(Very satisfied)*	5
Medyo nasisiyahan *(Somewhat satisfied)*	4
Hindi masabi kung nasisiyahan o hindi nasisiyahan *(Cannot say if satisfied or dissatisfied)*	3
Medyo hindi nasisiyahan *(Somewhat dissatisfied)*	2
Talagang hindi nasisiyahan *(Very dissatisfied)*	1

28.   **ASK AMONG THOSE WHO VOTED**
Gaano po kadali o kahirap ang pagboto gamit ang automated counting machines? Masasabi ba niyong ito ay…?

(How easy or difficult is it to vote using the automated counting machines? Would you say that it is…?)

[SHOWCARD]	SA
Madaling-madali *(Very easy)*	5
Madali *(Easy)*	4
Hindi masabi kung madali o mahirap *(Cannot say if easy or difficult)*	3
Mahirap *(Difficult)*	2
Mahirap na mahirap *(Very difficult)*	1
UNAIDED: Nagkaroon ng problema sa pagsusubo ng balota gamit ang ACM *(Had a problem in feeding their ballot or using the ACM)*	9

L.   ELECTIONS AND DEMOCRACY

ASK ALL

29.   Sa inyong palagay, gaano kalaki o kaliit ang naitutulong ng mga nakaraang eleksyon sa pagtataguyod ng demokrasya dito sa ating bansa? Masasabi ba ninyo na ito ay…
(In your opinion, how big or how little help is the conduct of previous elections in promoting democracy here in the country? Would you say that it is…)

[SHOWCARD]	SA
Malaking-malaki *(Very big)*	5
Malaki *(Big)*	4
Hindi masabi kung malaki o maliit *(Cannot say if big or little)*	3
Maliit *(Little)*	2
Maliit na maliit o wala *(Very little or none)*	1

Q30 to Q50. EMBARGOED ITEMS

[   ] **T.   IMPEACHMENT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT**

INTRO

Kamakailan ay na-impeach si Bise-Presidente Sara Duterte ng Kapulungan ng mga Kinatawan. Ang kaso ay inihain na sa Senado at maaari sana itong dininig nang nagsimulang muli ang sesyon ng Senado noong unang linggo ng Hunyo. *(Vice-President Sara Duterte was recently impeached by the House of Representatives. The case has been filed in the Senate and it could have been heard when the Senate resumed its session in the first week of June.)*

51.	Kayo po ba ay may nabasa, narinig, napanood na tungkol sa impeachment ni Bise-Presidente Sara Duterte? *(Have you heard, read or watched anything about the impeachment of Vice-President Sara Duterte?)*	Yes	1
		None	2

52.	Kayo po ba ay sumasang-ayon o hindi sumasang-ayon sa paghahain ng kasong impeachment laban kay Bise-Presidente Sara Duterte ng Kapulungan ng mga Kinatawan sa Senado? *(Do you agree or disagree with the filing of the impeachment case against Vice-President Sara Duterte by the House of Representatives in the Senate?)*	**[SHOWCARD]**	**SA**
		Lubos na sumasang-ayon *(Strongly agree)*	5
		Medyo sumasang-ayon *(Somewhat agree)*	4
		Hindi masabi kung sumasang-ayon o hindi sumasang-ayon *(Cannot say if agree or disagree)*	3
		Medyo hindi sumasang-ayon *(Somewhat disagree)*	2
		Lubos na hindi sumasang-ayon *(Strongly disagree)*	1
		Wala akong sapat na kaalaman para magbigay ng opinyon *(I don't have enough knowledge to give an opinion)*	94

Q53 to Q54. EMBARGOED ITEMS

55.	Sa inyong palagay, nararapat ba o hindi nararapat na sagutin ni Bise-Presidente Sara Duterte ang mga kasong lilitisin ng impeachment court? *(In your opinion, is it appropriate or inappropriate for Vice-President Sara Duterte to answer the cases being tried by the impeachment court?)*	**[SHOWCARD]**	**SA**
		Talagang nararapat *(Very appropriate)*	5
		Medyo nararapat *(Somewhat appropriate)*	4
		Hindi masabi kung nararapat o hindi nararapat *(Cannot say if appropriate or not appropriate)*	3
		Medyo hindi nararapat *(Somewhat not appropriate)*	2
		Talagang hindi nararapat *(Not at all appropriate)*	1
		Walang akong sapat na kaalaman para magbigay ng opinyon *(I don't have enough knowledge to give an opinion)*	94

STATEMENT CARD

Sa huling pagpupulong ng Senado bilang impeachment court, nag-desisyon ang mayorya ng mga Senador-Huwes na ibalik ang kaso ng impeachment sa Kapulungan ng mga Kinatawan at inatas na magbigay ng sertifikasyon ang Kapulungan na hindi nilabag ang mga probisyon ng Konstitusyon sa paghain nito ng impeachment case sa Senado. *(In the last meeting of the Senate as an impeachment court, the majority of Senator-Judges decided to return the impeachment case to the House of Representatives and assign the House to provide certification that the provisions of the Constitution were not violated in submitting the impeachment case to the Senate.)*

56.	Gaano kayo sumasang-ayon o hindi sumasang-ayon sa hakbang na ito ng Senado? Masasabi ba ninyo na kayo ay… ? *(How much do you agree or disagree with this decision by the Senate? Would you say you… ?)*	**[SHOWCARD]**	**SA**
		Lubos na sumasang-ayon *(Strongly agree)*	5
		Medyo sumasang-ayon *(Somewhat agree)*	4
		Hindi masabi kung sumasang-ayon o hindi sumasang-ayon *(Cannot say if agree or disagree)*	3
		Medyo hindi sumasang-ayon *(Somewhat disagree)*	2
		Lubos na hindi sumasang-ayon *(Strongly disagree)*	1
		Walang akong sapat na kaalaman para magbigay ng opinyon *(I don't have enough knowledge to give an opinion)*	94

Q57 to Q59. EMBARGOED ITEMS

[   ] V.   INTERNET AND SOCIAL MEDIA

Pag-usapan naman po natin ang tungkol sa internet at social media. *(Now, let us talk about the internet and social media.)*

60.	Kayo po ba ay gumagamit ng internet o hindi? *(Do you use or access the internet or not?)*	Yes	1	**CONTINUE**
		No	2	**➜ GO TO NEXT MODULE**

61.	Gaano po kayo kadalas gumamit ng internet?	**[SHOWCARD]**	**SA**
		Higit sa isang beses sa isang araw *(More than once a day)*	1
	(How often do you access the internet?)	Isang beses sa isang araw *(Once a day)*	2
		2-6 beses sa isang linggo *(2-6 times a week)*	3
		Isang beses sa isang linggo *(Once a week)*	4
		Mas madalang sa isang beses sa isang linggo *(Less often than once a week)*	5
		UNAIDED Can't recall	96

62.	Ginagamit po ba ninyo ang internet para…? Maaari po kayong magbanggit ng iba pang wala sa listahan.	**[SHOWCARD]**	**MA**
		Mag-check ng social media accounts tulad ng Facebook, X/Twitter, Instagram, at iba pa *(Check social media accounts like Facebook, X/Twitter, Instagram, etc.)*	1
	(Do you use the internet to… You may mention others not included in this list.)	Mag e-mail *(Send/Receive/Read emails)*	2
		Magbasa, manood, makinig ng mga balita tungkol sa pamahalaan o pulitika *(Read, watch, listen to the news regarding government or politics)*	3
		Magbasa, manood, makinig ng iba pang bagay na interesado ako tulad ng pelikula, paraan ng pagluluto, balita tungkol sa mga artista/ celebrity, at iba pa *(Read, watch, listen to other things of interest like movies, recipe, celebrity news, etc.)*	4
		Online shopping, buying or selling online	5
		Pormal at hindi pormal na online learning *(Formal and non-formal online learning)*	6
		Others, please specify	( )

63.	Ano pong mga social media account ang mayroon kayo? *(What social media accounts do you have?)*	**[SHOWCARD]**	**MA**	
		FACEBOOK	1	
		X/TWITTER	2	
		INSTAGRAM	3	
		TIKTOK	4	**GO TO Q63**
	NOTE TO SCRIPTER: FLAG INCONSISTENCIES LIKE Q62 = 2 BUT Q63 = 99; Q62 ≠2 BUT Q63 = CODES 1-5.	YOUTUBE	5	
		UNAIDED Others, please specify	( )	
		CAN'T RECALL	96	
		NONE	99	**CONTINUE**

64.	Anong mga social media platform ang ina-access ninyo, kahit wala kayo nito?	**[SHOWCARD]**	**MA**	
		FACEBOOK	1	
		X/TWITTER	2	
	(What social media platform/s are you accessing even if you don't have one?)	INSTAGRAM	3	
		TIKTOK	4	
		YOUTUBE	5	
		UNAIDED Others, please specify	( )	
		Can't recall	96	
		No social media account and not accessing any social media platform	99	**SKIP TO NEXT MODULE**

65.	Saan po kayo nagbabasa, nakikinig, o nanonood ng balita sa social media, online, o internet?	**[SHOWCARD]**	**MA**
		BLOG	1
		FACEBOOK	2
		INSTAGRAM	3
	(Where do you read, listen, or watch news on social media, online, or internet?)	NEWS WEBSITE	4
		TIKTOK	5
		X/TWITTER	6
		YOUTUBE	7
		UNAIDED Others, please specify	( )
		CAN'T RECALL	96
		Hindi nanonood ng balita sa social media, online, o internet *(Not watching the news on social media, online, or the internet)*	99

Q66 to Q72. EMBARGOED ITEMS

Y.   MISCELLANEOUS (Agree-Disagree) PROBES

Narito ang ilang mga pangungusap. Pakisabi lamang kung kayo ay **(READ OUT RATING BOARD 4)** sa bawat isa sa mga pangungusap na ito?
*(Here are some statements. Would you please say whether you **(READ OUT RATING BOARD 4)** with each of these statements?)*

[SHUFFLE CARDS]	**Lubos na sumasang-ayon** *(Very much agree)*	**Medyo sumasang-ayon** *(Somewhat agree)*	**Hindi masabi kung sumasang-ayon o hindi sumasang-ayon** *(Cannot say if agree or disagree)*	**Medyo hindi sumasang-ayon** *(Somewhat disagree)*	**Lubos na hindi sumasang-ayon** *(Very much disagree)*	**Ref**
DIVISIVENESS						
73. Pinalala ng nakaraang eleksyon ang hidwaan ng mga indibidwal sa ating lipunan. *(The last elections heightened the divisions within our society.)*	5	4	3	2	1	98
MARTIAL LAW						
74. Sa totoo lang, maaaring kailangan ngayon na magkaroon ng batas militar o martial law para malutas ang maraming krisis ng bansa. *(Candidly speaking, it may be necessary now to have martial law to solve the many crises of the nation.)*	5	4	3	2	1	98
HOPELESSNESS AND MIGRATION						
75. Wala ng pag-asa ang bansang ito. *(This country is hopeless.)*	5	4	3	2	1	98
76. Kung maaari lang ay magma-migrate ako at doon na sa ibang bansa maninirahan. *(If it were only possible, I would migrate to another country and live there.)*	5	4	3	2	1	98
PUBLIC SAFETY AND CRIME						
77. Sa lugar na ito, ang mga tao ay karaniwang natatakot maglakad sa kalye sa gabi dahil mapanganib. *(In this neighborhood, people are usually afraid to walk in the street at night because it is dangerous.)*	5	4	3	2	1	98
IMPOSITION OF NEW TAXES						
78. Hindi kinakailangang magpataw ng dagdag na buwis, basta't siguruhin lang na talagang makokolekta ang tamang buwis mula sa mga dapat magbayad. *(There is no need to impose new taxes, just make sure that the correct taxes are collected from those who should pay.)*	5	4	3	2	1	98

Q79 to Q90. EMBARGOED ITEMS

GO TO SOCIO-DEMO
Maraming-maraming salamat sa inyong pagbibigay ng panahong ma-interbyu namin kayo.
Malaki ang inyong naitulong sa pag-aaral na ito ng mga opinyon ng mga kapwa natin Pilipino. Maraming salamat muli.
(Thank you very, very much for giving us time to interview you. You have helped us a lot in this study of the opinions of fellow filipinos. Again, thank you very much.)