

MEDIA RELEASE

(October 15, 2025)

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

RE: Pulse Asia Research's September 2025 Nationwide Survey on
Corruption

Pulse Asia Research, Inc. is pleased to share some findings on Corruption from the September 2025 *Ulat ng Bayan* national survey. We request that you assist us in informing the public by disseminating this information.

The survey fieldwork was conducted from **September 27 to 30, 2025** using face-to-face interviews. This nationwide survey is based on a sample of 1,200 representative adults 18 years old and above. It has a $\pm 2.8\%$ error margin at the 95% confidence level. Subnational estimates for the geographic areas covered in the survey have the following error margins at 95% confidence level: $\pm 5.7\%$ for Metro Manila, the rest of Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao. Those interested in further technical details may refer to our website (www.pulseasia.ph)

Several of the key developments in September 2025 are the following:

1. The Senate and the House of Representatives conducted their respective investigations into budget insertions in the 2025 General Appropriations Act (GAA) and ghost infrastructure projects across the country, particularly flood control projects. Several former and incumbent lawmakers and officials from the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) were among those identified as being involved in these anomalies. The Commission on Elections (COMELEC) also conducted its own investigation into illegal campaign donations made by contractors during the May 2022 elections. For its part, by the end of September 2025, the Anti-Money Laundering Council (AMLC) had secured three (3) freeze orders against those involved in the flood control controversy, covering a total of 1,563 bank accounts, 154 vehicles, and 30 properties, among others. Meanwhile, Department of Agriculture

- (DA) Secretary Francisco Tiu Laurel Jr. ordered a complete audit of all farm-to-market road projects from 2021 to the present.
2. Through Executive Order No. 94, the President created the Independent Commission on Infrastructure (ICI), a three-person body tasked to investigate the misuse of funds in infrastructure projects implemented since 2015. In its first interim report delivered to the Office of the Ombudsman on 29 September 2025, the ICI recommended the filing of graft, malversation, and falsification charges against Ako Bicol Party-List Representative Elizaldy Co and 17 other individuals for their reported involvement in an anomalous flood control project in Oriental Mindoro. The lawmaker, who has since resigned from his post, was identified as the person behind the insertion of nearly ₱ 14 billion in the 2025 GAA and as having received billions of pesos in kickbacks from several infrastructure projects in Bulacan.
 3. Changes in the leadership of the DPWH and both chambers of Congress occurred during this period. Then Department of Transportation (DOTr) Secretary Vivencio Dizon was tapped to replace DPWH Secretary Manuel Bonoan amidst allegations of irregularities in the agency's flood control projects. And in light of the reported involvement of then Senate President Francis Escudero and House Speaker Ferdinand Martin Romualdez in budget insertions and related anomalies, they were replaced by Senator Vicente Sotto III and Isabela Representative Faustino Dy III, respectively. There was also a change in the ICI, with former Philippine National Police (PNP) Chief Rodolfo Azurin Jr. taking over the post of Special Adviser from Baguio City Mayor Benjamin Magalong.
 4. The public took their outrage to the streets with thousands joining protest actions during the "Black Friday" demonstrations on 12 September 2025 and the "Trillion Peso March" on 21 September 2025, coinciding with the commemoration of the declaration of martial law. Protesters called on the government to speed up the investigations into anomalous infrastructure projects and to hold accountable those found to be responsible for siphoning billions of pesos of taxpayers' money to their own pockets.
 5. The county was hit by several weather disturbances. In the latter part of September 2025, the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) reported that the southwest monsoon and three (3) tropical cyclones resulted in the death of 26 individuals, injuries to 33 others, and evacuation of nearly 47,000 families. Agricultural damage was estimated at more than ₱ 1 billion while destruction to infrastructure was pegged at almost ₱ 900 million. In a related development, the Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical, and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA) raised its La Niña Alert on 15 September 2025 as it warned of a 70% chance of the La Niña phenomenon developing in the last quarter of the year.

6. During its plenary debates on next year's national budget, the House of Representatives granted funding in the 2026 GAA to cover the deficit in the free tuition in state universities and colleges amounting to ₱ 12.307 billion. The said budget will come from the Higher Education Development Fund (₱ 7.821 billion) and from Congress' own funds (₱ 4.486 billion). Under the 2026 National Expenditure Program (NEP), the Commission on Higher Education (CHED) has proposed a budget of ₱ 27.4 billion for the Universal Access to Quality Tertiary Act.

In the case of the DPWH, it reduced its proposed 2026 budget of ₱ 991.3 billion by almost 30% as it did away with ₱ 252 billion in locally funded flood control projects flagged for irregularities. The agency said this amount could be reallocated by Congress to other sectors such as agriculture, education, healthcare, housing, labor, social welfare, and information technology.

7. The President ordered the return of ₱ 60 billion pesos to the Philippine Health Insurance Corp. (PhilHealth) that was tagged as excess funds and transferred to the national treasury last year to help fund unprogrammed appropriations. Since the national government has been able to build up its savings from different agencies, the President explained that it will return the said funds to the PhilHealth in order to strengthen and expand the healthcare system in the country.
8. In a report dated July 2025 but released to the public only on 22 September 2025, the International Criminal Court (ICC) charged former President Rodrigo R. Duterte with three (3) counts of crimes against humanity arising from his role in the deaths of at least 76 individuals during his administration's "war on drugs" as well as from his time as Davao City mayor. Meanwhile, according to the Vice-President, an unnamed third country has already agreed to host the former President, a requirement for the grant of his interim release from the custody of the ICC.

Davao City Mayor Sebastian Duterte filed a complaint before the Office of the Ombudsman in Mindanao against several government officials, including Department of Justice (DOJ) Secretary Jesus Crispin Remulla and Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) Secretary Juanito Victor Remulla. In the complaint, the acting Davao City Mayor accused those involved in the arrest of ex-President Duterte and his eventual turnover to the ICC of kidnapping, arbitrary detention, and usurpation of judicial functions, among others. Prior to this, the Office of the Ombudsman dismissed similar complaints against these same officials that were filed by Senator Imee Marcos.

9. Joint maritime drills in the West Philippine Sea (WPS) were conducted by the Philippines, the United States (US), and Japan from 12 to 13 September 2025 as a show of defense cooperation in the face of continuing Chinese aggression in the area. The Department of National Defense (DND) said the United Kingdom (UK) has expressed interest in participating in similar activities with the Philippines and its partner nations.

10. Amidst the ongoing corruption investigations, the Philippine peso breached the ₱ 58-mark vis-à-vis the American dollar on 25 September 2025. This is the local currency's weakest finish since 01 August 2025. By the end of the month, the exchange rate was at \$ 1:₱ 58.343. Financial analysts identified other factors that may affect future developments such as the political instability in Indonesia and Thailand as well as global trade tensions.

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

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

Pulse Asia Research's September 2025 *Ulat ng Bayan* Survey:
Media Release on Corruption
15 October 2025

Most Filipinos consider the following as corrupt acts regardless of whether they take place in the public or private sector – accepting or giving bribes (75%), misuse of public funds or company resources (67%), and offering or receiving kickbacks for contracts or services (64%)

For sizeable to big majorities of Filipino adults, accepting or giving bribes (75%), misuse of public funds or company resources (67%), and offering or receiving kickbacks (64%) are corrupt acts. Nearly half of the adult population (49%) identifies insider trading or financial fraud as an act of corruption. This is followed by a set of responses that includes evading taxes or regulatory requirements (41%) and nepotism or favoritism in hiring or promotion (38%). Meanwhile, a little over a quarter of adults (27%) say the non-disclosure of conflicts of interest is also a corrupt act. *(Please refer to Table 1.)*

Table 1
ACTIONS IN THE PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR PERCEIVED AS CORRUPT
September 27 - 30, 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent / Multiple Response Allowed)

Base: Total Interviews, 100%								
Which of the following actions do you consider to be corrupt, whether in the public or private sector? Please select all that apply.	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
Accepting or giving bribes	75	86	80	67	68	71	76	76
Misuse of public funds or company resources	67	72	75	63	50	68	66	67
Offering or receiving kickbacks for contracts or services	64	73	67	60	56	68	64	61
Insider trading or financial fraud	49	41	60	42	37	48	50	43
Evading taxes or regulatory requirements	41	38	49	40	28	46	39	46
Nepotism or favoritism in hiring or promotions	38	40	42	37	30	38	38	39
Conflicts of interest not disclosed	27	25	35	24	17	35	26	21

Q43. Alin sa mga sumusunod na aksyon ang itinuturing mong corrupt, sa publiko man o pribadong sektor? Mangyaring piliin ang lahat ng naaangkop.

The predominant sentiment across geographic areas and socio-economic classes is that accepting or giving bribes (67% to 86% and 71% to 76%, respectively) and offering or receiving kickbacks (56% to 73% and 61% to 68%, respectively) are acts of corruption. With the exception of Mindanao, majorities in the other areas and all classes consider the misuse of public funds or company resources as a corrupt act (63% to 75% and 66% to 68%, respectively). Aside from these, the only other corrupt act cited by a majority in any of these survey subgroupings is insider trading or financial fraud (60% in the rest of Luzon).

Overall, Filipinos have negative views about corruption in the country, with practically all of them describing corruption in government as being widespread (97%) and most of them observing an increase in corruption in government over the previous 12 months (85%) and seeing corruption as a normal part of Philippine politics (59%)

Agreement with the view that corruption is widespread in government is essentially universal not only at the national level (97%) but also in each geographic and socio-economic subgrouping (95% to 100% and 97% to 98%, respectively). More specifically, the prevailing sentiment across areas and classes is that corruption is very widespread in government (75% to 82% and 68% to 87%, respectively). The rest of Filipino adults are unable to say if corruption is widespread or not widespread in Philippine government (2%). (Please refer to Table 2.)

Table 2
PREVALENCE OF CORRUPTION IN GOVERNMENT
September 27 - 30, 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

Base: Total Interviews, 100%								
In your opinion, how widespread is corruption in government in the country today? Would you say it is ...?	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
WIDESPREAD	97	95	96	100	98	98	97	98
Very widespread	78	81	75	82	79	87	77	68
Somewhat widespread	20	14	22	18	19	11	20	31
CANNOT SAY IF WIDESPREAD OR NOT	2	5	3	0	1	1	3	2
NOT WIDESPREAD	0.4	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Not very widespread	0.2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Not at all widespread	0.2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

Q44. Sa inyong palagay, gaano kalaganap ang katiwalian sa pamahalaan sa bansa ngayon? Masasabi ba ninyong kayo ay... ?

Notes: % WIDESPREAD = % Very widespread plus % Somewhat widespread; % NOT WIDESPREAD = % Not very widespread plus % Not at all widespread

Over the past year, corruption in government increased, an opinion expressed by a huge majority of the adult population (85%) and echoed by most, if not nearly all, adults in each area and class (78% to 98% and 81% to 87%, respectively). A contrary view is articulated by 3% of adults while 12% observe no difference in the extent of corruption in government. (Please refer to Table 3.)

Table 3
WHETHER THE EXTENT OF CORRUPTION IN GOVERNMENT HAS
INCREASED OR DECREASED IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS

September 27 - 30, 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

Base: Total Interviews, 100%								
In the past 12 months, would you say corruption in government at the moment has...?	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
INCREASED	85	82	78	86	98	81	85	87
DECREASED	3	2	3	9	0	2	3	7
STAYED THE SAME	12	16	19	5	2	17	12	6
<u>UNAIDED</u>								
Don't know	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Q45. Kung ihahambing sa nakaraang 12 buwan, masasabi ba ninyo na ang katiwalian sa pamahalaan sa ngayon ay...?

Corruption is a normal part of politics in the country, say 59% of Filipino adults. Except in Mindanao, this is the majority opinion in Metro Manila (65%), the rest of Luzon (62%), the Visayas (73%), and every socio-economic subgrouping (58% to 61%). A near majority of Mindanawons (47%) disagree with this opinion. At the national level, 30% of adults do not consider corruption as a normal part of Philippine politics while 11% are ambivalent on the matter. (Please refer to Table 4.)

Table 4
AGREEMENT / DISAGREEMENT WITH TEST STATEMENT:
"Corruption is a normal part of politics in our country."

September 27 - 30, 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

Base: Total Interviews, 100%								
How much do you agree or disagree with this statement? "Corruption is a normal part of politics in our country."	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
AGREE	59	65	62	73	39	58	59	61
Strongly agree	31	40	33	38	17	39	30	27
Somewhat agree	28	24	28	35	21	19	29	34
CANNOT SAY IF AGREE OR DISAGREE	11	8	9	13	14	13	10	10
DISAGREE	30	28	29	15	47	29	31	29
Somewhat disagree	17	16	16	10	26	16	16	24
Strongly disagree	13	12	13	5	21	13	14	5

Q46. Gaano kayo sumasang-ayon o hindi sumasang-ayon sa pangungusap na ito?

"Ang katiwalian ay normal na bahagi ng pulitika sa ating bansa."

Masasabi ba ninyo na kayo ay... ?

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

The predominant opinion among Filipinos is that the congressional investigations into flood control projects are being conducted to expose corruption in government and to hold accountable those found responsible for irregularities in these projects (54%)

Small to considerable majorities in the Philippines (54%) as well as most geographic areas and socio-economic classes (52% to 61% and 54% to 63%, respectively) are of the view that the investigations of the Senate and the House of Representatives into irregularities in flood control projects are being held for the purpose of exposing corruption in government. This is the plurality opinion in the Visayas (40%) while in Class E, almost the same percentages opine that the hearings are being done either to exposure corruption (43%) or to pressure political rivals or protect allies (31%). (Please refer to Table 5.)

Among the general adult population, 19% consider these congressional investigations as a response to the public's outrage against corruption in government, 13% say these are a means for lawmakers either to pressure their political rivals or to protect their allies, and another 13% see these as a diversionary tactic to draw public attention away from other issues.

Table 5
MAIN PURPOSE OF CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATIONS
INTO FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS
September 27 - 30, 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent / Single Answer Only)

Base: Total Interviews, 100%								
In your opinion, what is the main purpose of congressional investigations into flood control projects? You may mention others not in the list.	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
To genuinely expose corruption and punish those involved	54	61	60	40	52	63	54	43
To respond to public demand for action against corruption	19	20	20	22	13	22	19	17
To pressure political rivals or protect allies	13	10	7	24	19	7	12	31
To divert public attention from other issues	13	9	12	15	16	8	15	10
Others	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Para lang sabihin na may ginagawa sila pero wala naman patutunguhan kasi imposible na maipakulong nila yung mga nangurakot	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transparency of the public funds	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Q48. Sa inyong palagay, ano ang pangunahing layunin ng mga imbestigasyon ng Kongreso tungkol sa mga proyekto sa flood control?
Maaaring kayong magbanggit ng wala sa listahan.

Almost all Filipinos (90%) agree there is collusion among executive officials, lawmakers, and private contractors in the misuse of funds allocated for flood control projects

The prevailing opinion among adults in the country is one of agreement with the view that there is collusion among executive and legislative officials as well as private contractors in various ghost and substandard flood control projects. This observation holds true not only in the Philippines (90%) but also in every area and class (88% to 93% and 87% to 91%, respectively). In particular, sizeable to big majorities in Metro Manila (71%), the rest of Luzon (65%), Mindanao (60%), Class ABC (66%), and Class D (62%) strongly agree with this view. The rest of Filipinos adults are either undecided on the matter (6%) or express disagreement (4%). (Please refer to Table 6.)

Table 6
AGREEMENT / DISAGREEMENT WITH TEST STATEMENT:

"There is collusion among executive officials, legislators, and private contractors in the misuse of funds for flood control projects."

September 27 - 30, 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

Base: Total Interviews, 100%								
How much do you agree or disagree with this statement?								
<i>"There is collusion among executive officials, legislators, and private contractors in the misuse of funds for flood control projects."</i>								
RP	LOCATION				CLASS			
	NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E	
AGREE	90	93	89	88	91	87	91	89
Strongly agree	61	71	65	48	60	66	62	49
Somewhat agree	29	22	24	40	31	20	29	40
CANNOT SAY IF AGREE OR DISAGREE	6	5	6	9	4	7	6	6
DISAGREE	4	3	5	2	4	6	3	4
Somewhat disagree	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	3
Strongly disagree	2	1	3	0	3	4	2	1

Q49. Gaano kayo sumasang-ayon o hindi sumasang-ayon sa pangungusap na ito?

"May sabwatan sa pagitan ng mga opisyal ng ehekutibo, mga mambabatas, at mga pribadong kontraktor sa maling paggamit ng pondo para sa mga proyekto sa flood control."
Masasabi ba ninyo na kayo ay... ?

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

Public opinion regarding the trustworthiness of public and private entities involved in addressing the problem of corruption in flood control projects is mixed

At least half of Filipino adults trust in the ability of civil society organizations (50%) and the media (51%) to help in addressing the problem of corruption in flood control projects in the country. However, a different picture emerges when one considers government entities. While a big majority of the adult population (81%) distrusts the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH), distrust is the plurality sentiment toward the President (45%). The prevailing sentiment toward the Independent Commission for Infrastructure (ICI) is one of ambivalence, with 56% of adults being unable to say if they trust or distrust the ICI. *(Please refer to Table 7.)*

Basically the same percentages either trust the Senate (37%) or are undecided toward its trustworthiness (36%). Likewise, the Office of the Ombudsman registers virtually the same trust and indecision figures (39% versus 43%). As for the House of Representatives, nearly the same percentages either distrust the legislative chamber (36%) or cannot say if they trust or distrust it (40%).

Table 7
TRUSTWORTHINESS OF SELECTED ENTITIES IN
ADDRESSING THE PROBLEM OF CORRUPTION IN FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS
September 27 - 30, 2025 / Philippines
(Row Percent)

Selected Entities	Aware	Base: Aware						
		BIG TRUST			CANNOT SAY IF BIG OR SMALL	SMALL / NO TRUST		
		TOTAL	Very big	Big		TOTAL	Small	Very small/ None
PRESIDENT FERDINAND MARCOS JR.	100	32	5	27	23	45	22	23
PHILIPPINE SENATE	100	37	5	31	36	27	22	6
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	100	25	4	21	40	36	25	10
OFFICE OF THE OMBUDSMAN	100	39	4	35	43	17	13	4
INDEPENDENT COMMISSION FOR INFRASTRUCTURE (ICI)	93	23	2	21	56	21	16	5
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND HIGHWAYS (DPWH)	100	7	1	6	13	81	23	58
MEDIA	100	51	6	46	30	18	16	3
CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS OR NGOs	100	50	7	43	40	11	8	3

Q50a-h. Gaano kalaki o kaliit ang tiwala ninyo sa bawat isa sa mga sumusunod na tao/institusyon/grupo upang tugunan ang katiwalian sa mga proyekto sa flood control? Masasabi ba ninyong ito ay...

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 or to Don't Know and Refused responses.

A big majority (71%) believes government officials found responsible for the anomalous flood control projects will be punished

Around seven (7) in 10 Filipino adults (71%) say government officials involved in the irregularities in flood control projects will be held accountable – an opinion shared by considerable to huge majorities across areas and classes (66% to 78% and 69% to 79%, respectively). In particular, big pluralities in Metro Manila (47%), the rest of Luzon (43%), and Class ABC (49%) believe these government officials will definitely be punished while the plurality sentiment in the Visayas (42%) is one of likelihood that these officials will be held accountable. About a fifth of the adult population (21%) expresses ambivalence on the matter while nearly a tenth (8%) opine that these officials will be not punished. (Please refer to Table 8.)

Table 8
LIKELIHOOD OF PUNISHMENT FOR GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS FOUND RESPONSIBLE FOR IRREGULARITIES IN FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS
September 27 - 30, 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

Base: Total Interviews, 100%								
If irregularities are found in flood control projects, how likely or not likely do you think it is that responsible officials will be punished? Would you say it is ...?	LOCATION					CLASS		
	RP	BAL				ABC	D	E
		NCR	LUZ	VIS	MIN			
WILL BE PUNISHED	71	66	70	68	78	69	70	79
Will definitely be punished	40	47	43	26	40	49	38	35
Will likely be punished	31	19	27	42	38	20	32	43
CANNOT SAY IF WILL BE PUNISHED OR NOT	21	27	24	15	16	21	22	13
WILL NOT BE PUNISHED	8	7	6	17	5	11	7	8
Will likely not be punished	6	4	5	13	5	8	6	8
Will definitely not be punished	2	3	1	4	1	3	1	0

Q51. Kung may mga iregularidad na matutuklasan sa mga proyekto sa flood control, ano ang posibilidad na mapaparusahan ang mga sangkot na opisyal?
Masasabi ba ninyo na sila ay... ?

Notes: (1) % Will be punished = % Will definitely be punished plus % Will likely be punished
(2) % Will not be punished = % Will likely not be punished plus % Will definitely not be punished
(3) Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding off.

The plurality view among Filipinos is that the investigations into flood control projects conducted by the Senate Blue Ribbon Committee and the House Infrastructure Committee are likely to uncover the truth on the matter and to hold those involved accountable (45% and 38%, respectively)

The investigations into flood control projects held by the Senate and the House of Representatives are likely to find out the truth on the matter, according to sizeable to big pluralities of adults in the country (45% and 38%, respectively). This is the plurality

sentiment in most areas and classes in relation to the Senate Blue Ribbon Committee's investigations (46% to 48% and 45% to 47%, respectively) while in the case of the investigations of the House Infrastructure Committee, plurality figures are recorded only in Mindanao (45%) and Class D (40%). (Please refer to Tables 9 to 10.)

Overall, the following views regarding the investigations into anomalous flood control projects of the Senate and the House of Representatives are expressed by essentially the same percentages of Filipinos:

1. legislative investigations sometimes reveal the truth but have limited impact (28% and 29%, respectively);
2. legislative investigations rarely lead to meaningful results (15% and 20%, respectively); and
3. legislative investigations are mainly for show or political theater (10% and 11%, respectively).

Table 9
FILIPINOS' VIEWS ABOUT THE SENATE BLUE RIBBON COMMITTEE'S
INVESTIGATIONS INTO THE ALLEGED ANOMALIES IN FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS
September 27 - 30, 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

Base: Total Interviews, 100%								
Which of the following statements come closest to your own opinion about the Senate Blue Ribbon Committee investigations into the alleged anomalies in flood control projects?	LOCATION					CLASS		
	RP	NCR	BAL LUZ	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
Investigations are likely to uncover the truth and hold those involved accountable	45	46	48	29	48	47	45	38
Investigations sometimes reveal the truth but are limited in impact	28	28	28	29	26	25	28	32
Investigations rarely lead to meaningful results	15	19	15	19	12	15	16	15
Investigations are mainly for show or political theater	10	5	9	17	9	9	9	14
No opinion	2	2	0	6	4	4	2	1
Not aware of investigations	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Q52. Alin sa mga sumusunod na pahayag ang pinakamalapit sa iyong sariling opinyon tungkol sa mga pagsisiyasat ng Senate Blue Ribbon Committee sa mga sinasabing anomalya sa mga proyekto sa pagkontrol sa baha?

Table 10
FILIPINOS' VIEWS ABOUT THE HOUSE INFRACOM'S
INVESTIGATIONS INTO THE ALLEGED ANOMALIES IN FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS
September 27 - 30, 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

Base: Total Interviews, 100%								
Which of the following statements come closest to your own opinion about the House InfraCom Committee investigations into the alleged anomalies in flood control projects?	LOCATION					CLASS		
	RP	NCR	BAL LUZ	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
Investigations are likely to uncover the truth and hold those involved accountable	38	41	40	23	45	35	40	35
Investigations sometimes reveal the truth but are limited in impact	29	33	31	25	26	30	28	31
Investigations rarely lead to meaningful results	20	17	19	25	17	17	20	22
Investigations are mainly for show or political theater	11	6	10	21	9	16	10	10
No opinion	2	2	0	6	2	2	2	2
Not aware of investigations	0.2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

Q53. Alin sa mga sumusunod na pahayag ang pinakamalapit sa iyong sariling opinyon tungkol sa mga pagsisiyasat ng House InfraCom sa mga sinasabing anomalya sa mga proyekto sa pagkontrol sa baha?

For nearly half of the adult population (46%), protest actions are an effective means to ensure that those involved in corruption are held accountable

In the Philippines (46%) as well as in Metro Manila (50%), the Visayas (50%), Mindanao (56%), Class D (45%), and Class E (61%), big pluralities to small majorities see rallies and protests as an effective way of ensuring that government officials and others involved in corruption are punished. In the rest of Luzon, nearly the same percentages either agree or disagree with this view (39% versus 35%) while a three-way split may be observed in Class ABC (41% agreement, 31% indecision, and 28% disagreement). At the national level, 31% do not consider protest actions as an effective way of holding corrupt government officials and private individuals accountable for their actions while 23% express indecision on the matter. (Please refer to Table 11.)

Table 11
AGREEMENT OR DISAGREEMENT WITH TEST STATEMENT:
"Rallies or protests are effective to ensure that government officials and
others involved in corruption are held accountable."
September 27 - 30, 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

Base: Total Interviews, 100%								
"Rallies or protests are effective to ensure that government officials and others involved in corruption are held accountable."	LOCATION					CLASS		
	BAL							
	RP	NCR	LUZ	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
AGREE	46	50	39	50	56	41	45	61
Very much agree	16	18	18	12	15	16	14	27
Somewhat agree	30	32	21	38	41	25	31	34
CANNOT SAY IF AGREE OR DISAGREE	23	24	26	24	17	31	23	10
DISAGREE	31	26	35	26	27	28	32	29
Somewhat disagree	20	20	21	21	18	20	20	26
Very much disagree	10	5	14	5	9	7	12	3

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

Q73. Ang mga rally o protesta ay mabisa para masiguro na mapanagot ang mga opisyal ng gobyerno at iba pang sangkot sa korupsiyon.

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.