



ULAT NG BAYAN SURVEY

December 12 – 15, 2025 / Philippines

GENERAL REPORT

PulseAsia
RESEARCH INC.



ULAT NG BAYAN SURVEY

December 12 - 15, 2025 / Philippines

ALL RESPONDENTS			
<u>AREA</u>	<u>FIELDWORK DATES</u>	<u>SAMPLE SIZE</u>	<u>ERROR MARGIN</u>
Total Philippines	December 12 - 15, 2025	1,200	+/- 2.8
NCR	December 12 - 15, 2025	300	+/- 5.7
Balance Luzon	December 12 - 15, 2025	300	+/- 5.7
Visayas	December 12 - 15, 2025	300	+/- 5.7
Mindanao	December 12 - 15, 2025	300	+/- 5.7

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL
NOT FOR PUBLIC DISSEMINATION WITHOUT
THE EXPRESSED, WRITTEN APPROVAL OF
PULSE ASIA RESEARCH, INC.

ULAT NG BAYAN SURVEY

December 12 – 15, 2025 / Philippines

GENERAL REPORT

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ULAT NG BAYAN SURVEY

(December 12 - 15, 2025 / Philippines)

CONTENTS

List of Tables

- A. Analysis: Overview and Summary Findings**
- B. Quality of Life (QOL) Indicators**
- C. Urgent National Concerns**
- D. Performance Ratings of the National Administration**
- E. Performance Ratings of the National Administration on Disaster Preparedness**
- F. Satisfaction or Dissatisfaction with the Disaster Response Efforts of Local Governments**
- G. Incidence of Flooding**
- H. Description of Philippine Politics**
- I. Performance and Trustworthiness Ratings of the President and the Vice-President**
- J. Performance and Trustworthiness Ratings of Congress**
- K. Corruption**
- L. Flood Control Projects Scandal**
- M. Political Participation**
- N. Knowledge of the National Budget**
- O. Roles of Legislators**
- P. Holiday Season**
- Q. Internet and Social Media Use**
- R. Miscellaneous Probes**

Appendices:

- a. *Ulat ng Bayan Survey* December 2025 Technical Details
- b. Comparative Error Margins for Specific Sample Sizes
- c. *Ulat ng Bayan* December 2025 Survey Questionnaire

LIST OF TABLES

Fieldwork Dates, Sample Sizes, and Error Margins

A. ANALYSIS: OVERVIEW AND SUMMARY FINDINGS

Overview & Summary Findings	1
-----------------------------------	---

B. QUALITY OF LIFE (QOL) INDICATORS

Table 1	Quality of Life Indicators Summary / Time Series / November 2024 to December 2025 / Philippines	36
Table 2	Quality of Life Indicators Summary by Location and Class / December 12 - 15, 2025 / Philippines.....	37
Table 3	Quality of Life Indicators Time Series / Summary by Location and Class September and December 2025 / Philippines.....	38

C. URGENT NATIONAL CONCERNS

Table 4	Most Urgent National Concerns Summary / December 12 - 15, 2025 / Philippines	39
Table 5	Most Urgent National Concerns: Overall Summary by Location and Class / December 12 - 15, 2025 / Philippines.....	40
Table 6	Most Urgent National Concerns Time Series / September and December 2025 / Philippines.....	41
Table 7	Most Urgent National Concerns: Overall Summary by Location and Class / Time Series / September and December 2025	42

D. PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION

Table 8	Perceived Urgency of Selected National Issues and The National Administration's Performance Ratings Summary / December 12 - 15, 2025 / Philippines	43
Table 9	Comparative Performance Ratings of the National Administration on Selected National Issues Summary / Time Series / September and December 2025 / Philippines	44
Table 10	Performance Ratings of the National Administration on Selected National Issues Summary by Location and Class / December 12 - 15, 2025 / Philippines.....	45
Table 11	Comparative Approval Ratings of the National Administration on Selected National Issues / Summary by Location and Class Time Series / September and December 2025 / Philippines.....	46
Table 12	Comparative Undecided Ratings of the National Administration on Selected National Issues / Summary by Location and Class Time Series / September and December 2025 / Philippines.....	48
Table 13	Comparative Disapproval Ratings of the National Administration on Selected National Issues / Summary by Location and Class Time Series / September and December 2025 / Philippines.....	50

LIST OF TABLES (cont'd)

E. PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION ON DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

Table 14	Performance Ratings of the Administration on Disaster Preparedness Summary / December 12 - 15, 2025 / Philippines	52
Table 15	Performance Ratings of the Administration on Disaster Preparedness Summary / Time Series / September and December 2025 / Philippines	53

F. SATISFACTION OR DISSATISFACTION WITH THE DISASTER RESPONSE EFFORTS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

Table 16	Satisfaction with How Local Governments Addressed the Needs of Disaster Victims in the Past Three Months Summary / December 12 - 15, 2025 / Philippines	56
Table 17	Satisfaction with How Local Governments Addressed the Needs of Disaster Victims in the Past Three Months Summary / Time Series / September and December 2025 / Philippines	57

G. INCIDENCE OF FLOODING

Table 18	Incidence of Flooding Summary by Location and Class / December 12 - 15, 2025 / Philippines	58
----------	---	----

H. DESCRIPTION OF PHILIPPINE POLITICS

Table 19	Description of Philippine Politics Summary by Location and Class / December 12 - 15, 2025 / Philippines	59
Table 20	Description of Philippine Politics Summary / Time Series / December 2023 to December 2025 / Philippines	60

I. PERFORMANCE AND TRUSTWORTHINESS RATINGS OF THE PRESIDENT AND THE VICE-PRESIDENT

Table 21	Awareness and Performance Ratings of Top National Government Officials Summary / December 12 - 15, 2025 / Philippines	63
Table 22	Performance Ratings of Top National Government Officials Summary by Location and Class December 12 - 15, 2025 / Philippines	64
Table 23	Comparative Performance Ratings of Top National Government Officials Time Series / Summary by Location and Class September and December 2025 / Philippines	65
Table 24	Awareness and Trust Ratings of Top National Government Officials Summary / December 12 - 15, 2025 / Philippines	66
Table 25	Trust Ratings of Top National Government Officials Summary by Location and Class December 12 - 15, 2025 / Philippines	67
Table 26	Comparative Trust Ratings of Top National Government Officials Time Series / Summary by Location and Class September and December 2025 / Philippines	68

LIST OF TABLES (cont'd)

J. PERFORMANCE AND TRUSTWORTHINESS RATINGS OF CONGRESS

Table 27	Performance Ratings of the Senate and House of Representatives Summary by Location and Class December 12 - 15, 2025 / Philippines.....	69
Table 28	Comparative Performance Ratings of the Senate and House of Representatives Time Series / Summary by Location and Class September and December 2025 / Philippines.....	70
Table 29	Trust Ratings of the Senate and House of Representatives Summary by Location and Class December 12 - 15, 2025 / Philippines.....	71
Table 30	Comparative Trust Ratings of the Senate and House of Representatives Time Series / Summary by Location and Class December 2018 and December 2025 / Philippines.....	72

K. CORRUPTION

Table 31	Actions in the Public or Private Sector Perceived as Corrupt Summary by Location and Class / December 12 - 15, 2025 / Philippines.....	73
Table 32	Actions in the Public or Private Sector Perceived as Corrupt Summary / Time Series / September and December 2025 / Philippines.....	74
Table 33	Prevalence of Corruption in Government Summary by Location and Class / December 12 - 15, 2025 / Philippines.....	75
Table 34	Prevalence of Corruption in Government Summary / Time Series / September and December 2025 / Philippines.....	76
Table 35	Whether the Extent of Corruption in Government has Increased or Decreased in the Past 12 Months Summary by Location and Class / December 12 - 15, 2025 / Philippines.....	77
Table 36	Whether the Extent of Corruption in Government has Increased or Decreased in the Past 12 Months Summary / Time Series / September and December 2025 / Philippines.....	78
Table 37	Agreement / Disagreement with Test Statement: "Corruption is a normal part of politics in our country." Summary by Location and Class / December 12 - 15, 2025 / Philippines.....	79
Table 38	Agreement / Disagreement with Test Statement: "Corruption is a normal part of politics in our country." Summary / Time Series / September and December 2025 / Philippines.....	80

LIST OF TABLES (cont'd)

L. FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS SCANDAL

Table 39	Trustworthiness of Selected Entities in Addressing the Problem of Corruption in Flood Control Projects Summary / December 12 - 15, 2025 / Philippines.....	81
Table 40	Comparative Trustworthiness of Selected Entities in Addressing the Problem of Corruption in Flood Control Projects Summary / Time Series / September and December 2025 / Philippines.....	82
Table 41	Filipinos' Views About the Senate Blue Ribbon Committee's Investigations Into the Alleged Anomalies in Flood Control Projects Summary by Location and Class / December 12 - 15, 2025 / Philippines.....	83
Table 42	Comparative Filipinos' Views About the Senate Blue Ribbon Committee's Investigations Into the Alleged Anomalies in Flood Control Projects Summary / Time Series / September and December 2025 / Philippines.....	84
Table 43	Agreement / Disagreement with Test Statement: <i>"There is collusion among executive officials, legislators, and private contractors in the misuse of funds for flood control projects."</i> Summary by Location and Class / December 12 - 15, 2025 / Philippines.....	85
Table 44	Agreement / Disagreement with Test Statement: <i>"There is collusion among executive officials, legislators, and private contractors in the misuse of funds for flood control projects."</i> Summary / Time Series / September and December 2025 / Philippines.....	86
Table 45	Likelihood of Punishment for Government Officials Found Responsible for Irregularities in Flood Control Projects Summary by Location and Class / December 12 - 15, 2025 / Philippines.....	87
Table 46	Comparative Likelihood of Punishment for Government Officials Found Responsible for Irregularities in Flood Control Projects Summary / Time Series / September and December 2025 / Philippines.....	88
Table 47	Level of Confidence that the Philippine Justice System can Successfully Prosecute High-Level Corruption Cases Summary by Location and Class / December 12 - 15, 2025 / Philippines.....	89
Table 48	Biggest Factor that will Affect the Court's Decision in Cases Filed Against Officials Accused of Corruption Summary by Location and Class / December 12 - 15, 2025 / Philippines.....	90
Table 49	Agreement or Disagreement with Test Statement: <i>"Rallies or protests are effective to ensure that government officials and others involved in corruption are held accountable."</i> Summary by Location and Class / December 12 - 15, 2025 / Philippines.....	91
Table 50	Agreement or Disagreement with Test Statement: <i>"Rallies or protests are effective to ensure that government officials and others involved in corruption are held accountable."</i> Summary / Time Series / September and December 2025 / Philippines.....	92

LIST OF TABLES (cont'd)

M. POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

Table 51	Whether or Not People Should Participate In Rallies to Express their Beliefs about National Issues Summary by Location and Class / December 12 - 15, 2025 / Philippines.....	93
Table 52	Whether or Not People Should Participate In Rallies to Express their Beliefs about National Issues Summary / Time Series / September 2013 and December 2025 / Philippines.....	94
Table 53	Actions Taken in the Past 12 Months Summary by Location and Class / December 12 - 15, 2025 / Philippines.....	95
Table 54	Actions Taken in the Past 12 Months Summary / Time Series / February 2021 and December 2025 / Philippines.....	96
Table 55	Inclination to Support or Join Legal Protests Summary by Location and Class / December 12 - 15, 2025 / Philippines.....	97
Table 56	Main Reason for Disinclination to Join Protests Summary by Location and Class / December 12 - 15, 2025 / Philippines.....	98

N. KNOWLEDGE OF THE NATIONAL BUDGET

Table 57	Amount of Knowledge of the National Budget of the Philippines Summary by Location and Class / December 12 - 15, 2025 / Philippines.....	99
----------	--	----

O. ROLES OF LEGISLATORS

Table 58	Primary Role or Expectation Filipinos Have of a Legislator Summary by Location and Class / December 12 - 15, 2025 / Philippines.....	100
----------	---	-----

P. HOLIDAY SEASON

Table 59	Holiday Season Summary by Location and Class / December 12 - 15, 2025 / Philippines.....	101
Table 60	Expectation for the Coming Christmas Summary by Location and Class Time Series / November 2024 and December 2025 / Philippines	102
Table 61	Expectation for the Coming Year Summary by Location and Class Time Series / November 2024 and December 2025 / Philippines	103

LIST OF TABLES (cont'd)

Q. INTERNET USE AND SOCIAL MEDIA USE

Table 62	Internet Use Base: Total Interviews Summary by Location and Class Time Series / September and December 2025 / Philippines.....	104
Table 63	Frequency of Internet Use Base: Those who use the internet Summary by Location and Class Time Series / September and December 2025 / Philippines.....	105
Table 64	Purposes for Using the Internet Base: Those who use the internet Summary by Location and Class Time Series / September and December 2025 / Philippines.....	106
Table 65	Ownership of Social Media Accounts Base: Those who use the internet to check social media accts/and or news Summary by Location and Class Time Series / September and December 2025 / Philippines.....	107
Table 66	Sources of Online News Base: Those who access the internet Summary by Location and Class Time Series / September and December 2025 / Philippines.....	108

R. MISCELLANEOUS PROBES

Table 67	Miscellaneous Probes: Agreement/Disagreement with Test Statements Main Summary / December 12 - 15, 2025 / Philippines.....	109
Table 68	Miscellaneous Probes: Agreement/Disagreement with Test Statements Summary / Time Series / November 2024 to December 2025 / Philippines	110
Table 69	Miscellaneous Probes: Agreement/Disagreement with Test Statements Summary by Location and Class / December 12 - 15, 2025 / Philippines.....	111
Table 70	Miscellaneous Probes: Agreement/Disagreement with Test Statements Summary by Location and Class Time Series / September and December 2025 / Philippines.....	112

APPENDICES:

Appendix A:	<i>Ulat ng Bayan</i> Survey December 2025 Technical Details.....	113
Appendix B:	Comparative Error Margins for Specific Sample Sizes.....	117
Appendix C:	<i>Ulat ng Bayan</i> Survey December 2025 Survey Questionnaire	118

**ANALYSIS:
OVERVIEW AND SUMMARY FINDINGS**

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

Overview

Pulse Asia Research's last quarterly survey for 2025 was conducted from 12 to 15 December 2025. The said survey involved 1,200 Filipino adults (i.e., aged 18 years old and above) who were selected using multistage random sampling and interviewed face-to-face using a questionnaire that took an average of 78 minutes to administer. At the national level, the applicable error margin 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 error margins of ± 5.7 percentage points, all at the 95% level of confidence. (The December 2025 *Ulat ng Bayan* sampling design employed in the survey is discussed in Appendix A while the questionnaire is presented in Appendix C.)

Among the key developments from mid-November 2025 up to the survey period are the following:

1. The resolution issued by the Sandiganbayan on 10 December 2025 declaring former *Ako Bicol* Party-List Representative Elizaldy Co and three (3) other individuals as fugitives from justice as well as cancelling their passports; in November 2025, the former lawmaker released several videos where he claimed, among others, that the President and former House Speaker Ferdinand Martin Romualdez were behind the insertions in the 2024 General Appropriations Act (GAA) amounting to ₱ 100 billion worth of infrastructure projects, that House Majority Floor Leader Ferdinand Alexander Marcos III is responsible for anomalous budget insertions from 2023 to 2025, and that he (Co) did not receive any amount from these budget insertions;
2. Apart from the former *Ako Bicol* Party-List Representative, there are seven (7) other members of the Lower House who are facing cases of plunder, graft, bribery, and conflict of interest before the Office of the Ombudsman arising from their ownership of or links to construction firms that have contracts with the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH);
3. The resignation of Executive Secretary Lucas Bersamin and Department of Budget and Management (DBM) Secretary Amenah Pangandaman in the aftermath of former *Ako Bicol* Party-List Representative Co's claims that it was through them that the President conveyed his request for budget insertions; Department of Finance (DOF) Secretary Ralph Recto stepped in as Acting Executive Secretary while DBM Undersecretary Rolando Toledo has been designated as the agency's acting secretary;

4. The livestreaming of the hearings of the Independent Commission for Infrastructure (ICI) beginning 02 December 2025, but with some resource persons, such as House Majority Floor Leader Marcos, Pasig Representative Roman Romulo, and Bulacan Representative Danny Domingo, opting to testify behind closed doors;
5. The call made by former DPWH Secretary Rogelio Singson, who announced his resignation as a member of the ICI effective 15 December 2025, for the Senate and the House of Representatives to pass their respective versions of bills seeking to create an independent probe body that would have more powers and resources than the ICI to enable it to perform its investigative duty; a coalition of business and professional organizations echoed the same sentiment as it urged the President to certify these bills as urgent;
6. The referral made by the ICI on 03 December 2025 recommending the filing of bribery, corruption of public officials, and plunder charges against former Senator Ramon Revilla, Jr., among others, based on allegations made by former DPWH Undersecretary Roberto Bernardo that the ex-lawmaker received kickbacks from infrastructure projects; the ICI also recommended that the Office of the Ombudsman conduct further investigations into the other lawmakers named by the former DPWH Undersecretary during a Senate hearing, namely, Senators Nancy Binay, Francis Escudero, Grace Poe, and Mark Villar; all these individuals have denied any involvement in the flood control projects scam;
7. The surrender of Ms. Sarah Discaya to the National Bureau of Investigation (NBI) on 09 December 2025 following the President's announcement that an arrest warrant against her was about to be issued after the filing of malversation and corruption charges against her and several others by the Office of the Ombudsman in connection with a ghost flood control project in Davao Occidental; Pasig City issued closure orders against nine (9) companies owned by the Discayas due to violations that include failure to pay taxes as well as operating without an occupancy permit and with a revoked license;
8. The Trillion Peso March and *Baha sa Luneta* rallies and other protest actions across the country, which were held on 30 November 2025, saw participants calling for an end to corruption in government and a demand for accountability on the part of those involved in the flood control scandal; earlier in the month, the *Iglesia ni Cristo* (INC) held a two-day rally in Manila during which its members called for a transparent investigation into the anomalies regarding flood control projects; in her speech during the INC rally, Senator Imee Marcos accused the President, the First Lady, and the House Majority Floor Leader of using illegal drugs, a statement that Malacañang referred to as a "destabilization move" on her part;

9. The filing of plunder, bribery, malversation, and graft complaints against the Vice-President and 15 other officials of the Office of the Vice-President (OVP) and the Department of Education (DepEd) before the Office of the Ombudsman on 12 December 2025; the charges stem from the alleged misuse of ₱ 612.5 million in confidential funds allocated to the OVP and the DepEd;
10. The Appeals Chamber of the International Criminal Court (ICC) voted on 28 November 2025 to reject the request of the camp of former President Rodrigo R. Duterte for his interim release and, in the process, affirmed the decision of Pre-Trial Chamber 1 to keep him in detention in the Netherlands; meanwhile, following unconfirmed reports that an arrest warrant has been issued against him by the ICC for his involvement in the Duterte administration's "war on drugs", Senator Ronald dela Rosa has been absent from the Senate since 11 November 2025; the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) said it is aware of the lawmaker's locations and movements as it has been monitoring him constantly;
11. Following the President's directive for Congress to prioritize four (4) bills, including one that will ban political dynasties, House Speaker Faustino Dy III and House Majority Floor Leader Marcos filed House Bill (HB) No. 6771, a legislative measure that seeks to disqualify relatives of elected public officials within the fourth civil degree of affinity or consanguinity from simultaneously holding elective government positions;
12. The passage by the Senate on 09 December 2025 of the proposed 2026 national budget amounting to ₱ 6.793 trillion, including ₱ 175 billion in unprogrammed appropriations, with the education sector getting the biggest share at ₱ 1.37 trillion; the 2026 budget also addresses the Supreme Court (SC) order requiring the return to the Philippine Health Insurance Corp. (PhilHealth) of ₱ 60 billion remitted by the national government to the Bureau of Treasury as the agency's budget next year now includes the said returned amount in addition to the regular government subsidy of ₱ 53 billion;
13. The life sentence imposed on former Bamban, Tarlac Mayor Alice Guo by the Pasig Regional Trial Court (RTC) after it found her guilty of qualified trafficking in connection with the criminal activities of a Philippine Offshore Gaming Operation (POGO) hub located in Bamban; in a related development, the passports of former Presidential Spokesperson Harry Roque and Ms. Cassandra Ong, both of whom are facing qualified trafficking in persons charges linked to POGO activities, have been cancelled by the Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA);
14. The decision of the *Manibela* to conclude its three-day transport strike on its second day following talks with officials of the Department of Transportation (DOTr), the Land Transportation Office (LTO), and the Land Transportation Franchising and Regulatory Board (LTFRB) regarding alleged abuses against jeepney drivers such as

excessive fines, non-renewal of franchises, and the “*payola*” culture at the DOTr and LTFRB;

15. The granting of full military honors to former Senate President and Chief Presidential Legal Counsel Juan Ponce Enrile as he was laid to rest at the *Libingan ng mga Bayani* (LNMB) on 22 November 2025; activist groups denounced the latter’s interment at the LNMB given his role as the “architect of martial law” during the first Marcos administration;
16. The claim made by the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) that ₱ 500 is sufficient for a *noche buena* meal for a family of four (4) since the prices of most *noche buena* items are unchanged over the past 12 months while some even had price rollbacks; the DTI’s claim has been characterized as “insensitive” and “out of touch with reality”, and even called part of a “government propaganda”; and
17. The depreciation of the Philippine peso vis-à-vis the American dollar to a new record closing low on 09 December 2025 at ₱ 59.22:\$ 1; despite this, analysts expect the local currency to bounce back due to the expected increase in OFW remittances during the holiday season.

These are only some of the important development that may help to provide context to the results of the December 2025 *Ulat ng Bayan* survey. In addition to the regular probes concerning the performance and trustworthiness of key government officials and agencies, the performance of the current administration, quality of life (QOL) indicators, urgent national concerns, and internet and social media use, the latest survey of Pulse Asia Research also examines public opinion about the administration’s handling of natural disasters, the state of Philippine politics, corruption and particularly the flood control projects scandal, the national budget, and the roles of legislators. Public agreement or disagreement with selected issues such as the sufficiency of a 500-peso budget for *noche buena* as well as the passage of laws banning political dynasties and creating an Independent Commission Against Infrastructure Corruption (ICAIC) are also explored in the present survey. The findings of these survey probes are presented in the next section.

Summary Findings

QUALITY OF LIFE (QOL) INDICATORS

- A. Nearly half of Filipino adults (46%) describe their current personal situation as being no different from what it was 12 months ago. A small majority of those who express this sentiment say they were comfortable (i.e., neither poor nor well-off) last year (57%). In relation to the year ahead, half of the adult population (50%) expect no change – positive or negative – in their personal quality of life (QOL). (Please refer to Table 1.)**
- Retrospective personal QOL. A near majority of adults (46%) observe no change in their personal circumstances over the previous 12 months – a view shared by near to small majorities in Metro Manila (47%), the rest of Luzon (55%), and Class D (48%). At the national level, those who are worse off now outnumber those who are better off at present (34% versus 19%). (Please refer to Table 2.)
 - Most Mindanawons (59%) experience a deterioration in their personal situation. About the same percentages of Visayans and those belonging to Class E either echo this assessment (41% to 44%) or say their personal QOL remained constant year-on-year (both at 43%). In Class C, basically the same percentages are either better off now or in the same boat they were in a year ago (40% versus 38%).
 - Among those whose personal circumstances did not change in the last 12 months, most of them were comfortable last year (57%) while the rest were poor (41%), well-off (2%), or very poor (1%). Across geographic and socioeconomic subgroupings, bare to sizeable majorities in the Visayas (52%), Mindanao (51%), and Class E (64%) were poor a year ago. Most Metro Manilans (69%), those in the rest of Luzon (60%), and those belonging to either Class C or Class D (61% and 59%, respectively) were comfortable back then.
 - Prospective personal QOL. According to half of Filipino adults (50%), they expect their personal circumstances to remain the same in the coming year. This is the prevailing sentiment in Metro Manila (54%), the rest of Luzon (51%), the Visayas (60%), and Class D (51%). Almost the same percentages of those in Class C and E are either optimistic about their personal situation next year (35% to 45%) or expect no change in their personal QOL in the year ahead (44% to 47%). There is a three-way split in Mindanao, with 37% expecting their personal circumstances to remain constant in the next 12 months, 37% being pessimistic about the year ahead, and 26% expressing optimism on the matter. Overall, optimism is more pronounced than pessimism (37% versus 12%). (Please refer to Table 2.)

- B. During the period September 2025 to December 2025, the percentage of those who are better off now than last year goes up (+9 percentage points) while the percentages of those whose personal QOL worsened year-on-year drops (-12 percentage points). Regarding next year, optimism becomes more notable (+10 percentage points) while pessimism eases (-8 percentage points). (Please refer to Table 3.)**
- Comparative retrospective personal QOL. From September 2025 to December 2025, there is an increase in the percentage of adults who are better off now than last year not only at the national level (+9 percentage points) but also in Class C¹ (+27 percentage points). On the other hand, the percentages of those whose personal QOL deteriorated in the previous year decrease in the Philippines (-12 percentage points), the rest of Luzon (-12 percentage points), Mindanao (-15 percentage points), and Classes C and D (-18 and -11 percentage points, respectively). (Please refer to Table 3.)
 - Comparative prospective personal QOL. Optimism concerning one's personal situation next year becomes more pronounced between September 2025 and December 2025 in the Philippines (+10 percentage points) as well as in the rest of Luzon (+15 percentage points), Mindanao (+16 percentage points), and Class D (+10 percentage points). In contrast, pessimism becomes less marked not only at the national level (-8 percentage points) but also in the Visayas (-14 percentage points) and Class D (-7 percentage points). (Please refer to Table 3.)

URGENT NATIONAL CONCERNS

- C. The need to control inflation continues to be the leading urgent national concern of Filipino adults (59%). The public's sense of urgency in relation to 17 selected national issues is basically unchanged from September 2025 to December 2025. (Please refer to Tables 4 and 6.)**
- For most adults in the country, one of the issues the incumbent national administration must address immediately is inflation (59%). This is the leading first- and second-ranked urgent national concern (22% and 23%, respectively). As regards third-ranked responses, the top ones are inflation (14%) and corruption in government (17%). (Please refer to Table 4.)
 - Overall, the second most-often cited urgent national concern is fighting corruption in government (48%) while in third place is increasing the pay of workers (39%). These leading issues are followed by a set of urgent national concerns that includes reducing poverty (22%), creating more jobs (19%),

¹ For comparative figures across socioeconomic subgroupings, it should be noted that the September 2025 data refer to Class ABC while those for December 2025 pertain to Class C only.

fighting criminality (19%), and fighting the widespread sale and use of illegal drugs (18%). Seven (7) issues comprise another group of responses, namely, enforcing the rule of law (13%), protecting the environment (10%), promoting peace (9%), helping farmers (9%), reducing taxes (8%), responding to the needs of calamity-hit areas (8%), and addressing the problem of involuntary hunger (8%). On the other hand, Filipino adults are least concerned about aiding small entrepreneurs (6%), protecting the welfare of overseas Filipino workers (3%), defending territorial integrity (2%), and dealing with terrorism (1%).

- Inflation is the only national issue deemed as requiring the immediate attention of the administration by majorities in each geographic and socioeconomic subgrouping (55% to 66% and 53% to 60%, respectively). The only other majority urgent national concerns are corruption in government (63% in Metro Manila and 68% in Class C) and workers' pay (55% in Class E). Numerically speaking, the lowest levels of concerns across these areas and classes are posted on the issues of helping small entrepreneurs (4% to 7% and 5% to 9%, respectively), protecting the welfare of overseas Filipino workers (virtually nil to 5% and 1% to 3%, respectively), defending national territorial integrity (1% to 3% and 1% to 4%, respectively), and preparing to face terrorist threats (almost nil to 2% and practically none to 1%, respectively). *(Please refer to Table 5.)*
- Changes in public opinion regarding urgent national concerns between September 2025 and December 2025 are marginal in nature. Even the increase in the level of concern about controlling inflation and enforcing the rule of law (both at +5 percentage points) falls short of being considered significant as it is within the relevant error margin. *(Please refer to Table 6.)*
- Across areas and classes, a few notable movements from September 2025 to December 2025 may be observed. While concern regarding corruption in government becomes more notable in Metro Manila (+13 percentage points), the reverse occurs in the Visayas (-14 percentage points). Those in Class E become more concerned about the pay of workers (+18 percentage points) and job creation (+25 percentage points) but they express less concern regarding the problem of illegal drugs in December 2025 than three (3) months ago (-20 percentage points). As for those in Class C, their concern about reducing the amount of taxes citizens pay eases during this period (-18 percentage points). *(Please refer to Table 7.)*

PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION ACROSS SELECTED NATIONAL ISSUES

- D. Out of 18 issues on which its performance is assessed in December 2025, the national administration manages to score only one majority approval rating – 57%**

on the issue of protecting the welfare of overseas Filipino workers (OFWs). Comparatively, public evaluation of the administration's performance is basically unchanged between September 2025 and December 2025. (Please refer to Tables 8 to 9.)

- Overall findings. A single majority approval rating is recorded by the national administration in December 2025. This is for its efforts to protect the welfare of OFWs (57%), an issue cited by only 3% of Filipino adults as among those national concerns that must be immediately addressed by the current dispensation. On the other hand, disapproval is the predominant sentiment toward the latter's work in the areas of reducing poverty (55%), fighting illegal drugs (67%), fighting corruption in government (68%), and controlling inflation (69%). Corruption and inflation are the leading urgent national concerns of Filipino adults (48% and 59%, respectively). (Please refer to Table 8.)
- Near majorities are appreciative of the national administration's initiatives to defend national territorial integrity (43%) and responding to the needs of calamity-hit areas (46%) while big plurality disapproval ratings are recorded on the issues of fighting criminality (41%), reducing taxes (43%), and addressing the problem of involuntary hunger (45%). Ambivalence is the plurality sentiment on the issue of aiding small entrepreneurs to allow them to restore their businesses (41%).
- The same approval and indecision figures are registered by the present administration on the issue of dealing with terrorism (both at 38%). In contrast, practically the same disapproval and indecision ratings are posted on the issues of enforcing the rule of law (33% versus 37%), promoting peace (36% versus 34%), and protecting the environment (35% versus 37%). And essentially or exactly the same approval and disapproval scores are given to the administration for its work in the areas of helping farmers (38% versus 35%), creating more jobs (both at 37%), and increasing workers' pay (37% versus 39%).
- Filipinos' evaluation of the administration's quarterly performance is practically constant between September 2025 and December 2025. The only significant movements are the drop in the latter's approval rating (-7 percentage points) and the increase in its disapproval score (+6 percentage points) for its efforts to protect the environment as well as the rise in the level of disapproval for its initiatives to deal with the problem of illegal drugs (+6 percentage points).² (Please refer to Table 9.)

² While the national administration's performance is evaluated on 18 issues, comparative figures for the period September 2025 to December 2025 are not available for three (3) of these issues that were included only in the most recent *Ulat ng Bayan* survey. These issues are terrorism, assistance for small entrepreneurs, and taxes.

- Findings across geographic and socioeconomic subgroupings. A small majority approval rating (57%) is enjoyed by the present dispensation for its efforts to protect the welfare of overseas Filipino workers (OFWs). Appreciation is expressed by near to considerable majorities in essentially all areas and every class (51% to 58% and 49% to 58%, respectively). In Mindanao, the exception, about the same approval and disapproval ratings are recorded by the administration (43% versus 32%). Overall, indecision regarding the latter's administration is more pronounced than outright disapproval (25% versus 18%). *(Please refer to Table 10.)*
- Regarding its disaster response initiatives, a near majority approval rating is scored by the current administration (46%). Disapproval is more marked than indecision toward the latter's performance (30% versus 24%). Big pluralities to small majorities in the rest of Luzon (60%), the Visayas (44%), and Class D (47%) approve of the administration's handling of this issue while disapproval prevails in Mindanao (54%). Virtually the same approval and disapproval figures are registered in Metro Manila (39% versus 36%) and Class E (45% versus 39%). Those in Class C are divided three (3) ways (42% approval, 28% indecision, and 30% disapproval).
- The national administration obtains a big plurality approval rating (43%) for its work in defending the country's territorial integrity. Almost a quarter of Filipino adults (23%) have a negative opinion on the matter while around a third of the adult population (34%) is unable to say if they approve or disapprove of the administration's performance. The plurality sentiment in Metro Manila (46%) and Class D (43%) is one of approval. Basically the same approval and indecision figures are registered in the rest of Luzon (45% versus 40%) and Class C (43% versus 37%) while almost the same approval and disapproval ratings are posted in the Visayas (43% versus 33%). A three-way split in public opinion may be noted in Mindanao and Class E (36% to 41% approval, 29% to 30% indecision, and 29% to 35% disapproval).
- For its efforts to help farmers, the incumbent administration obtains nearly the same approval and disapproval scores in the Philippines (38% versus 35%) as well as in Metro Manila (41% versus 32%), Class D (40% versus 34%), and Class E (34% versus 44%). The rest of Filipino adults (27%) are undecided on the matter. Meanwhile, in the other areas and classes, a near majority of those in the rest of Luzon (48%) approve of the administration's work while the predominant sentiment in the Visayas and Mindanao is one of disapproval (51% and 61%, respectively). There is a three-way divide among those belonging to Class C (28% approval, 37% indecision, and 35% disapproval).

- Basically or exactly the same approval and indecision figures are recorded by the present dispensation in the Philippines (both at 38%) and in Metro Manila (35% versus 45%), the rest of Luzon (both at 43%), and Class D (39% versus 38%) on the issue of preparing to face terrorist threats. In Class E, the latter has the same approval and disapproval ratings (41% versus 31%). Visayans, Mindanawons, and those in Class C are split three (3) ways (29% to 35% approval, 29% to 40% indecision, and 31% to 39% disapproval). Overall, a quarter of adults (25%) have a negative assessment of the administration's handling of this issue.
- On job creation, 37% of adults are appreciative of the current administration's work while another 37% are critical of the same. This same pattern may be observed in the Visayas (46% versus 41%), Class C (43% versus 37%), and Class D (39% versus 33%). Near to considerable majorities in Metro Manila (47%), Mindanao (58%), and Class E (63%) disapprove of the latter's performance. In the rest of Luzon, essentially the same approval and indecision ratings are recorded (41% versus 38%). Around a quarter of Filipino adults (26%) cannot say if they approve or disapprove of the administration's efforts to create more jobs.
- Almost the same approval and disapproval ratings are granted to the national administration on the issue of increasing the pay of workers (37% versus 39%). Ambivalence on the matter is expressed by nearly a quarter of the adult population (24%). Near to small majorities in Metro Manila (50%), Mindanao (62%), and Class E (56%) disapprove of the administration's work while big pluralities in the rest of Luzon (45%) and the Visayas (44%) approve of the same. The administration posts essentially or exactly the same approval and disapproval ratings in Class C (44% versus 30%) and Class D (both at 38%).
- A big plurality of adults (41%) are critical of the anti-crime initiatives of the incumbent administration. The rest of the adult population is either appreciative of the same or undecided about it (31% versus 29%). Big pluralities to huge majorities in Metro Manila (44%), the Visayas (51%), Mindanao (76%), and Class D (41%) have a negative opinion of the administration's work in fighting criminality. In the rest of Luzon, around the same approval and indecision figures are posted (39% versus 43%) while in Class E, nearly the same percentages either approve or disapprove of the administration's work (34% versus 47%). There is a three-way divide in Class C (32% approval, 38% indecision, and 30% disapproval).
- Nearly the same percentages of Filipino adults either disapprove of the current administration's efforts to promote peace or express ambivalence on the matter (36% versus 34%). Approval is recorded at 30%. Across areas and classes,

disapproval is the prevailing sentiment in Mindanao (65%). While almost the same approval and indecision ratings obtain in the rest of Luzon (36% versus 45%), around the same disapproval and indecision figures are registered in Class E (42% versus 39%). Practically the same approval and disapproval scores are granted to the administration by Visayans (33% versus 42%). A three-way split in public opinion may be noted in Metro Manila, Class C, and Class D (30% to 39% approval, 25% to 35% indecision, and 33% to 35% disapproval).

- While 37% of adults in the country are unable to say if they approve or disapprove of the national administration's work in enforcing the rule of law, 33% are critical of the same. Appreciation for the latter's performance is expressed by 30%. Most Mindanawons (53%) have a negative evaluation of the latter's work while half of those in Class C (50%) are undecided on the matter. Basically the same approval and disapproval scores are posted in Class E (38% versus 42%). As for those in the rest of Luzon, nearly the same percentages either appreciate the performance of the administration or express ambivalence on the matter (35% versus 46%). About the same percentages of Metro Manilans and those belonging to Class D either disapprove of its work or are undecided about it (33% to 41% versus 35% to 37%). On the other hand, Visayans are divided, with 37% approving of the latter's performance, 26% being ambivalent about it, and 37% expressing disapproval for the same.
- As regards the issue of protecting the environment, nearly the same disapproval and indecision scores are recorded by the present administration in the Philippines (35% versus 37%), particularly in Class D (33% versus 39%). A little over a quarter of Filipino adults (28%) are appreciative of the latter's pro-environment initiatives. Disapproval is the plurality sentiment in the Visayas (44%) and Mindanao (50%) while a big plurality of those in the rest of Luzon (45%) are ambivalent on the matter. Those in Class C extend around the same approval and disapproval figures to the administration (37% versus 40%). In Metro Manila and Class E, a three-way divide is registered (24% to 30% approval, 34% to 35% indecision, and 35% to 41% disapproval).
- Ambivalence is the plurality sentiment toward the current administration's efforts to help small entrepreneurs restore their businesses (41%). On this issue, the latter posts virtually the same approval and disapproval ratings (27% versus 31%). Big pluralities to small majorities in Metro Manila (42%), the rest of Luzon (55%), and Class D (42%) cannot say if they approve or disapprove of the administration's handling of this issue. Disapproval prevails among Mindanawons (59%). While nearly the same approval and disapproval figures obtain in the Visayas (34% versus 43%), about the same disapproval and indecision figures may be observed in Class E (44% versus 31%). Those in Class

C are split in their assessment of the administration's work (29% approval, 42% indecision, and 30% disapproval).

- Near to big majority disapproval ratings are given to the administration for its work in addressing the problem of involuntary hunger by Filipino adults as a whole (45%) as well as Metro Manilans (48%), Visayans (55%), Mindanawons (79%), and those belonging to either Class D (45%) or Class E (52%). Ambivalence toward the latter's performance is more marked than approval (31% versus 24%). Indecision is the plurality sentiment in the rest of Luzon (45%) while a three-way split exists in Class C (31% approval, 30% indecision, and 38% disapproval).
- A negative opinion toward the administration's efforts to reduce the amount of taxes citizens pay is expressed by big pluralities to small majorities in the Philippines (43%), Metro Manila (50%), the Visayas (50%), Mindanao (60%), Class D (43%), and Class E (54%). Indecision is the plurality sentiment in the rest of Luzon (46%) while a three-way divide in public opinion may be observed in Class C (23% approval, 38% indecision, and 39% disapproval). At the national level, ambivalence toward the administration's performance is more notable than approval (33% versus 24%).
- Amidst the flood control projects scandal, the current national leadership receives sizeable to overwhelming majority disapproval ratings for its efforts to fight corruption in government. This observation holds true not only in the Philippines (68%) but also in every area and class (53% to 91% and 67% to 74%, respectively). Essentially the same approval and indecision scores are registered by the administration at the national level (17% versus 15%).
- Most adults in the country (55%) are critical of the anti-poverty efforts of the incumbent administration – a sentiment echoed by small to sizeable majorities in Metro Manila (61%), the Visayas (58%), Mindanao (88%), and all classes (53% to 66%). The only exception is the rest of Luzon where basically the same disapproval and indecision figures are posted by the administration (35% versus 44%). Overall, ambivalence toward the latter's performance is more pronounced than approval (29% versus 16%).
- Over two-thirds of the adult population (69%) is critical of the administration's performance as far as controlling the rising prices of basic commodities is concerned. Most, if not all, adults across geographic and socioeconomic subgroupings share this assessment (57% to 96% and 66% to 73%, respectively). In the Philippines, around the same percentages of adults are either appreciative of the administration's work or ambivalent about it (14% versus 17%).

- Disapproval is the predominant sentiment regarding the national administration's anti-illegal drugs performance in the Philippines (67%) as well as in each area and class (53% to 91% and 65% to 83%, respectively). Basically the same approval and indecision ratings are recorded at the national level (14% versus 19%).
- Comparative findings across geographic and socioeconomic subgroupings. For the most part, public opinion concerning the performance of the national administration on a host of issues is unchanged between September 2025 and December 2025 across geographic areas and classes. Nonetheless, as far as approval ratings are concerned, the following significant changes take place during this period:
 1. increase in the Visayas on the issues of reducing poverty (+12 percentage points), addressing the problem of involuntary hunger (+13 percentage points), increasing workers' pay (+17 percentage points), and creating more jobs (+20 percentage points);
 2. drop in the Visayas on the issue of protecting the environment (-15 percentage points);
 3. decline in Mindanao on the issue of protecting the welfare of overseas Filipino workers (-13 percentage points);
 4. decrease in Classes D and E on the issue of protecting the environment (-8 and -18 percentage points, respectively); and
 5. erosion in Class E on the issue of promoting peace (-19 percentage points).
(Please refer to Table 11.)
- With regard to indecision levels, these are the movements that occur from September 2025 to December 2025:
 1. rise in the rest of Luzon on the issue of fighting criminality (+12 percentage points);
 2. drop in the Visayas on the issues of creating more jobs (-14 percentage points) and addressing the problem of involuntary hunger (-13 percentage points);
 3. increase in Class C on the issue of enforcing the rule of law (+21 percentage points); and
 4. decline in Class C on the issues of protecting the environment (-18 percentage points) and creating more jobs (-22 percentage points). *(Please refer to Table 12.)*
- The only marked movements in disapproval ratings for the period September 2025 to December 2025 are the:
 1. increase in Metro Manila on the issue of increasing workers' pay (+12 percentage points);

2. rise in the Visayas on the issue of protecting the environment (+14 percentage points);
3. drop in the Visayas on the issue of reducing poverty (-13 percentage points) and increasing the pay of workers (-24 percentage points); and
4. surge in Class E on the issue of job creation (+28 percentage points). *(Please refer to Table 13.)*

PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION ON DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

E. Filipinos grant the incumbent administration the lowest passing grade of 75 for its efforts to prepare for natural disasters but extend a failing grade of 72 as far as the speed and effectiveness of its disaster response efforts are concerned. These overall mean grades are marginally higher than those recorded by the administration in the previous quarter. *(Please refer to Tables 14 to 15.)*

- Disaster preparedness. The administration records passing mean grades in the Philippines (75%), the rest of Luzon (80%), the Visayas (76%), and Class D (76%) for its work in preparing for natural calamities. The reverse holds true in Metro Manila (73%), Mindanao (64%), Class C (74%), and Class E (68%). *(Please refer to Table 14.)*
- From September 2025 to December 2025, the mean grade on disaster preparedness by the national administration goes up by 1 percentage point at the national level as well as in the rest of Luzon and the Visayas, and by 2 percentage points in Class D. On the other hand, the mean figure posted in Class E drops by 6 percentage points. *(Please refer to Table 15.)*
- Speed of disaster response. The only passing mean grade of the present dispensation as regards the speed of its disaster response is granted by those in the rest of Luzon (76%). Failing average figures are registered in the country as a whole (72%), Metro Manila (69%), the Visayas (73%), Mindanao (62%), and all socioeconomic classes (65% to 72%). Mean grades improve between September 2025 and December 2025 in the Philippines (+2 percentage points), the rest of Luzon (+2 percentage points), the Visayas (+5 percentage points), and every socioeconomic subgrouping (all at +1 percentage point). In contrast, passing mean grades decrease in Metro Manila (-2 percentage points) and Mindanao (-1 percentage point). *(Please refer to Tables 14 to 15.)*
- Effectiveness of disaster response. Similarly, those in the rest of Luzon give the incumbent administration its only passing mean grade in relation to the effectiveness of its disaster response initiatives (76%). Failing mean grades obtain not only at the national level (72%) but also in Metro Manila (70%), the

Visayas (73%), Mindanao (63%), and each socioeconomic class (66% to 72%). The administration enjoys improvements in its mean grades in the Philippines (+2 percentage points) and in most areas and classes (+1 to +3 percentage points and +1 percentage point, respectively). Conversely, the mean grade in Metro Manila dips by 1 percentage point. *(Please refer to Tables 14 to 15.)*

SATISFACTION OR DISSATISFACTION WITH THE DISASTER RESPONSE EFFORTS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

F. The prevailing sentiment among Filipino adults is one of satisfaction with how their local governments addressed the needs of disaster victims in the previous quarter (60%). Majority levels of satisfaction are posted in all geographic and socioeconomic subgroupings (57% to 63% and 55% to 71%, respectively). The rest of the adult population is either dissatisfied (22%) or undecided on the matter (18%). *(Please refer to Table 16.)*

- Public opinion on the matter remains essentially constant between September 2025 and December 2025 both at the overall level as well as across areas and classes. The only notable movement during this period is the rise in the level of dissatisfaction in the Visayas (+13 percentage points). *(Please refer to Table 17.)*

INCIDENCE OF FLOODING

G. Most adults in the country (60%) say their area has not had any incidence of flooding in the last three (3) years (i.e., since 2022 to the present). Bare to small majority figures are registered in the various areas and classes (55% to 64% and 51% to 61%, respectively). Similarly, almost two-thirds of Filipino adults (64%) report that their area did not experience any incidence of flooding prior to 2022. Essentially the same figures are registered across geographic and socioeconomic subgroupings (60% to 69% and 60% to 65%, respectively). *(Please refer to Table 18.)*

- Among those who experienced flooding in their area prior to and after 2022, 42% observe a worsening in the incidence of flooding they have witnessed in their area while another 42% say there is no difference in the incidence of flooding in their place before and after 2022. The rest of Filipino adults (16%) say the incidence of flooding in their area lessened during this period.
- Small majorities in Metro Manila (62%) and Class E (55%) say the incidence of flooding in their area got worse over time while most Visayans (54%) and Mindanawons (55%) observe no difference between the two (2) time periods. Around the same percentages in the rest of Luzon and Class D either echo this observation (38% to 43%) or say the incidence of flooding in their area worsened

(42% to 43%). A three-way divide exists in Class C (27% worsened, 41% no change, and 32% lessened).

H. Overall, the majority opinion is that among the top three (3) contributors to flooding are bad practices in garbage disposal (64%), substandard and/or ghost flood control projects due to corruption (62%), and cutting down of trees for the purpose of constructing private subdivisions (53%). Around a third of the adult population (34%) identifies the lack of infrastructure projects to minimize flooding as one such contributing factor. For about a quarter of adults, among the leading contributors to flooding are mining and quarrying (28%) and narrowing of waterways (24%). Climate change is the least often cited factor (17%). (Please refer to Table 18.)

- The only factor mentioned by majorities in every area and class is bad practices in garbage disposal (55% to 77% and 55% to 65%, respectively). With the exception of Mindanawons, majorities in the other areas and all classes cite substandard and/or ghost flood control projects (65% to 71% and 61% to 63%, respectively). Most of those in the rest of Luzon (54%), Visayans (62%), Mindanawons (55%), and those belonging to either Class C or Class D (both at 54%) consider the cutting down of trees to clear areas for private construction projects as a leading contributor to flooding in the Philippines.
- In contrast, climate change, numerically speaking, is a common least often mentioned contributing factor across geographic and socioeconomic subgroupings (14% to 18% and 17% to 19%, respectively). Also among the least often mentioned contributing factors are mining and quarrying (14% in Metro Manila) and narrowing of waterways (18% in the Visayas and 19% in Class C).

DESCRIPTION OF PHILIPPINE POLITICS

I. Filipinos have a largely negative view of politics in the country. Among the descriptors of Philippine politics given by at least 1% of adults, the only positive one is *maayos/mabuti* (1%). The top descriptor of Philippine politics is *korap/pera-pera lang/mga magnanakaw* (40%). Meanwhile, almost a third of the adult population (32%) describe politics in the country as *magulo/masama/pangit*. In addition to *maayos/mabuti*, the other responses of at least 1% of Filipino adults are *madumi* (7%), *kasinungalingan* (2%), *hindi patas* (2%), *watak-watak/awayan* (2%), *abusado/gahaman* (2%), *madrama* (2%), *mahina ang pamahalaan/kulang sa proyekto* (2%), *pangakuan/paasa* (1%), *nakadidismaya* (1%), *lumalala/getting worse* (1%), *makasarili* (1%), *delikado/patayan* (1%), and *pasikat* (1%). (Please refer to Table 19.)

- A small majority of Visayans (54%) and a big plurality of those belonging to Class D (40%) characterize Philippine politics as *korap/pera-pera lang/mga magnanakaw*. Essentially the same percentages of Metro Manilans, those in the rest of Luzon, and those belonging to either Class C or Class E either share this opinion (34% to 47%) or describe politics in the country as *magulo/masama/pangit* (29% to 38%). The plurality opinion in Mindanao (44%) is that politics in the Philippines is *magulo/masama/pangit*.
- J. There are some changes in public opinion regarding Filipinos' description of Philippine politics from March 2024 to December 2025. In general, there is an increase in the percentages of adults who say politics in the country is either *korap/pera-pera lang/mga magnanakaw* (+19 percentage points) or *magulo/masama/pangit* (+7 percentage points). Conversely, the percentages of those who associate Philippine politics with being *watak-watak/awayan* (-8 percentage points) or *maayos/mabuti* (-7 percentage points) decline between March 2024 and December 2025. (Please refer to Table 20.)**
- Across geographic areas and socioeconomic classes, the percentages of those describing Philippine politics as *korap/pera-pera lang/mga magnanakaw* go up in Metro Manila (+19 percentage points), the rest of Luzon (+22 percentage points), the Visayas (+26 percentage points), Class C (+27 percentage points), and Class D (+20 percentage points). Additionally, agreement with the view that politics in the country is *magulo/masama/pangit* becomes more pronounced in Mindanao (+24 percentage points).
 - In contrast, for the period March 2024 to September 2025, there is a drop in the percentages of those in Class D who characterize Philippine politics as *watak-watak/awayan* (-7 percentage points) and those in the rest of Luzon who have a positive view as they describe politics in the country as *maayos/mabuti* (-12 percentage points).

PERFORMANCE AND TRUSTWORTHINESS RATINGS OF THE PRESIDENT AND THE VICE-PRESIDENT

- K. The Vice-President continues to enjoy small majority approval and trust ratings in December 2025 (56% and 54%, respectively) while the plurality sentiments toward the President are disapproval for his quarterly performance and distrust in him (48% and 47%, respectively). Public sentiment toward these officials' work and trustworthiness remains essentially unchanged between September 2025 and December 2025. (Please refer to Tables 21 to 26.)**
- Performance ratings. Almost half of Filipino adults (48%) are critical of the work done by the President in the previous quarter while a little over a third of adults

are appreciative of the same (34%). In contrast, more than half of the adult population (56%) has a positive assessment of the Vice-President's performance while around a quarter (24%) disapproves of her work. Both top national government officials have around the same national indecision figures (18% and 20%, respectively). These figures do not differ significantly from those obtained by the President and the Vice-President in September 2025. (Please refer to Tables 21 and 23.)

- Across geographic and socioeconomic subgroupings, the only majority approval rating of the President is recorded in the rest of Luzon (51%). On the other hand, disapproval is the prevailing sentiment in Metro Manila (53%), the Visayas (62%), Mindanao (85%), and Class E (60%). While a near majority of those in Class D (48%) have a negative opinion about presidential performance, nearly the same percentage of those in Class C (40%) either approve or disapprove of the same. From September 2025 to December 2025, the only significant change in presidential performance ratings is the increase in the level of disapproval occurring in Metro Manila (+17 percentage points). (Please refer to Tables 22 to 23.)
- Appreciation for the Vice-President's work is expressed by most Visayans (68%), Mindanawons (95%), and those belonging to either Class D (57%) or Class E (61%). The latter posts basically the same approval and disapproval scores in Metro Manila and Class C (44% to 48% versus 34% to 36%) while there is a three-way split in the rest of Luzon (35% approval, 30% indecision, and 35% disapproval). The only notable movements in vice-presidential performance ratings from September 2025 to December 2025 are the increase in the level of approval among Visayans (+12 percentage points) and the decline in the level of indecision in the same subgrouping (-13 percentage points).
- Trustworthiness ratings. Overall, 47% of Filipino adults distrust the President. Trust in the latter is more pronounced than indecision on the matter of trusting or distrusting him (32% versus 21%). As for the Vice-President, she is trusted by most adults in the country (54%). The latter has around the same indecision and distrust figures (22% versus 24%). There are no significant differences between the September 2025 and December 2025 trustworthiness ratings of these government officials. (Please refer to Tables 24 and 26.)
- While the President fails to obtain any majority trust rating in December 2025, he registers majority distrust scores in the Visayas (60%), Mindanao (86%), and Class E (54%). Near majorities in Metro Manila (50%) and Class D (47%) also distrust him. Conversely, about half of those in the rest of Luzon (46%) trust the President. In Class C, the latter records almost the same trust and distrust figures (33% versus 45%). During the period September 2025 to December 2025, the President's trustworthiness ratings are virtually constant, with the exception of

the decline in his indecision figure (-13 percentage points) and the increase in his distrust score (+17 percentage points) in Metro Manila. *(Please refer to Tables 25 to 26.)*

- For her part, the Vice-President records majority trust ratings in the Visayas (67%), Mindanao (96%), Class D (54%), and Class E (70%). The latter receives around the same trust and distrust scores in Metro Manila (44% versus 37%). Public sentiment concerning vice-presidential trustworthiness is divided three (3) ways in the rest of Luzon and Class C (31% to 41% trust, 32% to 37% indecision, and 27% to 33% distrust). There is only a single notable movement in the latter's trustworthiness ratings between September 2025 and December 2025 – a 15-percentage point decrease in the level of ambivalence on the matter of trust or distrusting her among Visayans.

PERFORMANCE AND TRUSTWORTHINESS RATINGS OF THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

L. The plurality sentiment toward the quarterly performance of the Senate is one of appreciation (40%) while almost the same approval and indecision figures are recorded by the House of Representatives (33% versus 38%). Regarding their trustworthiness, big pluralities cannot say if they trust or distrust the former (42%) and the latter (40%). Public assessment of the work done by these legislative bodies is basically unchanged between September 2025 and December 2025. However, significant changes occur in these entities trustworthiness ratings from December 2018 to December 2025. *(Please refer to Tables 27 to 30.)*

- Performance ratings. The Senate records a big plurality approval rating (40%) in December 2025. Ambivalence toward the latter's work is more pronounced than disapproval (34% versus 26%). A small majority of Visayans (56%) have a positive evaluation of the latter's quarterly performance. Almost the same approval and indecision figures are posted in the rest of Luzon (40% versus 46%) and Class D (41% versus 35%) while around the same disapproval and indecision figures obtain in Metro Manila (32% versus 40%) and Class C (30% versus 45%). Mindanawons and those in Class E grant the Senate practically the same approval and disapproval scores (34% to 47% versus 32% to 44%). *(Please refer to Table 27.)*
- For the most part, the Senate's performance ratings remain virtually constant between September 2025 and December 2025. The only exceptions are the drop in the latter's approval rating in Class C (-21 percentage points) and the increase in the level of ambivalence recorded in the same socioeconomic subgrouping (+24 percentage points). *(Please refer to Table 28.)*

- Essentially the same percentages of Filipino adults either approve of the Lower House's work in the past quarter (33%) or express indecision on the matter (38%). Disapproval is a sentiment shared by a little over a quarter of the adult population (29%). While a near majority of those in the rest of Luzon (48%) are ambivalent on the matter, the plurality sentiment in Mindanao is one of disapproval (44%). About the same approval and disapproval figures are recorded in the Visayas (43% versus 36%) while those in Class D give the House of Representatives nearly the same approval and indecision ratings (33% versus 38%). In contrast, Metro Manilans and those belonging to Class C extend essentially or exactly the same disapproval and indecision scores to the latter (both at 32% versus 41% to 47%). A three-way split may be observed in Class E (42% approval, 28% indecision, and 30% disapproval). *(Please refer to Table 27.)*
- For the period September 2025 to December 2025, the only notable movements in the performance ratings of the Lower House are the decline in the level of indecision posted in the Visayas (-14 percentage points) and the decrease in its disapproval rating in Mindanao (-12 percentage points). *(Please refer to Table 28.)*
- Trustworthiness ratings. Ambivalence is the plurality sentiment toward the trustworthiness of the Senate (42%). Trust is more notable than distrust (35% versus 23%). Big pluralities to small majorities in Metro Manila (43%), the rest of Luzon (50%), and Class C (54%) are unable to say if they trust or distrust the Senate. While almost half of Visayans (49%) trust the latter, almost the same trust and indecision ratings are given by Mindanawons (32% versus 40%) and those in Classes D and E (36% to 43% versus 37% to 40%). *(Please refer to Table 29.)*
- Similarly, the House of Representatives scores a big plurality indecision figure (40%) and virtually the same trust and distrust ratings (32% versus 27%). Big pluralities to bare majorities in Metro Manila (42%), the rest of Luzon (51%), and Class D (40%) express indecision on the matter of trusting or distrusting the Lower House. Nearly the same trust and distrust ratings are registered among Visayans (44% versus 38%) while those belonging to Class C grant the latter almost the same distrust and indecision figures (35% versus 41%). Mindanawons and those belonging to Class E are split three (3) ways regarding the trustworthiness of the House of Representatives (27% to 39% trust, 36% to 38% indecision, and 23% to 37% distrust).
- Prior to December 2025, the last time the Senate and the House of Representatives were included in the *Ulat ng Bayan* trust probe was December 2018. Between then and December 2025, overall public opinion concerning the trustworthiness of these entities changes notably. Both legislative bodies experience a decline in their respective trust ratings (-30 and -32 percentage points, respectively) as well as an increase in their indecision figures (+12 and

+9 percentage points, respectively) and disapproval scores (+18 and +22 percentage points, respectively). *(Please refer to Table 30.)*

- Trust in the Senate and the House of Representatives eases from December 2018 to December 2025 in every geographic area (-18 to -40 and -21 to -44 percentage points, respectively) and socioeconomic class (-26 to -45 and -26 to -48 percentage points, respectively). Conversely, distrust in both entities becomes more pronounced across areas (+13 to +27 and +14 to +35 percentage points, respectively) and classes (+15 to +20 and +19 to +33 percentage points, respectively).
- As regards indecision toward the trustworthiness of these legislative chambers, it becomes more notable in the case of the Senate among those in the rest of Luzon (+17 percentage points), Mindanawons (+18 percentage points), Class C (+27 percentage points), and Class D (+8 percentage points). Ambivalence becomes more manifest toward the Lower House in the rest of Luzon (+16 percentage points), Mindanao (+15 percentage points), and Class D (+8 percentage points) but eases in the Visayas (-13 percentage points).

CORRUPTION

M. Most Filipino adults consider accepting or giving bribes (74%), misusing public funds or company resources (66%), and offering or receiving kickbacks for contracts or services (64%) as corrupt whether these take place in the public sector or a private setting. Filipinos' views on this matter are nearly unchanged between September 2025 and December 2025. *(Please refer to Tables 31 to 32.)*

- Out of seven (7) options to select from, majorities say the acts of accepting or giving bribes (74%), misusing public funds or company resources (66%), and offering or receiving kickbacks (64%) are corrupt in nature. Small to big majorities in every geographic and socioeconomic subgrouping are of the view that accepting or giving bribes (65% to 78% and 64% to 76%, respectively) and offering or receiving kickbacks (53% to 71% and 54% to 67%, respectively) are corrupt acts whether these are practiced in the public or private sector. Meanwhile, near to huge majorities in these subgroupings say the misuse of public funds or company resources is a corrupt act (50% to 74% and 64% to 67%, respectively). *(Please refer to Table 31.)*
- At the national level, the other public or private actions deemed as corrupt by Filipino adults are evading taxes or regulatory requirements (42%), insider trading or financial fraud (42%), nepotism or favoritism in hiring or promotions (39%), and non-disclosure of conflicts of interest (21%). Numerically speaking, the non-

disclosure of conflicts of interest is the least often mentioned action across areas and classes (12% to 28% and 6% to 28%, respectively).

- Between September 2025 and December 2025, the only significant overall changes are the decline in the percentages of those who consider either the non-disclosure of conflicts of interest (-6 percentage points) or insider trading or financial fraud (-7 percentage points) as corrupt acts. Across geographic and socioeconomic subgroupings, there is an increase in the percentage of Mindanawons who say tax evasion or non-compliance with regulatory requirements are corrupt acts (+14 percentage points) and the drop in the percentage of Visayans who consider non-disclosure of conflicts of interest as a form of corruption (-12 percentage points). *(Please refer to Table 32.)*

N. Practically all Filipino adults say corruption in government is widespread (94%), with considerable to big majorities describing it as very widespread (71%). From September 2025 to December 2025, the percentage of those who consider corruption in Philippine government to be very widespread decreases (-7 percentage points). *(Please refer to Tables 33 to 34.)*

- For nearly every adult in the country (94%), corruption in government is widespread – a view shared by most adults across geographic areas and socioeconomic classes (93% to 96% and 88% to 96%, respectively). In particular, the predominant sentiment at the national level (71%) and in the different areas and classes (64% to 74% and 62% to 72%, respectively) is that corruption in government is very widespread. The rest of the adult population either expresses indecision on the matter (5%) or believes that corruption in government is not widespread (1%). *(Please refer to Table 33.)*
- Public opinion on this matter is virtually unchanged from September 2025 to December 2025, with the only significant movements being the decline in the percentages of Filipino adults who hold the view that corruption in government is very widespread (-7 percentage points). Similar changes also occur in the Visayas (-12 percentage points), Mindanao (-15 percentage points), and Class C (-18 percentage points). *(Please refer to Table 34.)*

O. The level of agreement with the opinion that corruption in the Philippine government has increased in the past 12 months is shared by 74% of the adult population, lower than the September 2025 figure (85%). *(Please refer to Tables 35 to 36.)*

- The prevailing opinion at the national level (74%) and in each area and class (65% to 94% and 74% to 76%, respectively) is that corruption in government has increased over the previous 12 months. A contrary view is expressed by 7%

while 19% say there is no change in the extent of corruption in Philippine government during this period. *(Please refer to Table 35.)*

- Agreement with the view that the level of corruption in the country's government has gone up in the past year eases from September 2025 to December 2025 in the Philippines (-11 percentage points) as well as in the rest of Luzon (-13 percentage points), the Visayas (-20 percentage points), and Class D (-11 percentage points). During the same period, agreement with the opinion that the extent of corruption in government did not change year-on-year becomes more pronounced not only at the national level (+7 percentage points) but also in the Visayas (+16 percentage points) and Class D (+8 percentage points). *(Please refer to Table 36.)*

P. Virtually the same percentages of adults either agree or disagree with the view that corruption is a normal part of Philippine politics (41% versus 43%). Back in September 2025, a small majority of Filipino adults (59%) expressed the same opinion. *(Please refer to Tables 37 to 38.)*

- Overall, about the same percentages of the adult population expresses either agreement or disagreement with the opinion that corruption is a normal part of politics in the country (41% versus 43%). The same pattern of public opinion may be observed in the rest of Luzon (45% versus 40%) and Class D (both at 43%). The rest of Filipino adults are ambivalent on the matter (17%). *(Please refer to Table 37.)*
- Most Mindanawons (58%) and those belonging to Class C (51%) do not see corruption as being a normal part of Philippine politics while near majorities of Metro Manilans (50%) and Visayans (48%) believe otherwise. There is a three-way split in Class E, with 39% saying corruption is a normal part of the country's politics, 32% being ambivalent on the matter, and 28% expressing disagreement.
- Agreement with the view that corruption in Philippine politics is normal eases from September 2025 to December 2025 at the national level (-18 percentage points) and in every area and class (-15 to -25 and -16 to -29 percentage points, respectively). On the other hand, disagreement becomes more pronounced in the Philippines (+13 percentage points), the Visayas (+21 percentage points), Class C (+22 percentage points), and Class D (+12 percentage points). The overall level of indecision goes up (+6 percentage points). The same movement occurs in Class E (+22 percentage points). *(Please refer to Table 38.)*

FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS SCANDAL

- Q. The media is trusted by most Filipino adults (54%) to address the issue of corruption in flood projects in the country. From September 2025 to December 2025, there are several changes in public opinion regarding the trustworthiness of selected entities in relation to their capability to address the flood control projects scandal. (Please refer to Tables 39 to 40.)**
- Among selected entities, a small majority of adults in the country (54%) identify the media as the one they trust to be able to address the problem of ghost or substandard flood control projects. A near majority (47%) expresses the same sentiment toward civil society organizations (CSOs) or non-governmental organizations (NGOs). In contrast, near to small majorities do not trust the President (48%) and the Department of Public Works and Highways (59%) to deal with the matter while big pluralities to bare majorities cannot say if they trust or distrust the House of Representatives (41%), the Office of the Ombudsman (49%), and the Independent Commission for Infrastructure (51%). In the case of the Senate, about the same percentages of adults are either ambivalent on the matter of trusting or distrusting the legislative body's capability to address the flood control projects issue (41%) or trust it to be able to handle the matter (37%). (Please refer to Table 39.)
 - Several notable movements occur between September 2025 and December 2025. While there is an increase in the level of trustworthiness of the House of Representatives (+6 percentage points), distrust in the legislative chamber eases (-9 percentage points). Similarly, trust in the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) becomes more notable (+6 percentage points) and distrust in the agency becomes less pronounced (-22 percentage points). Furthermore, the level of ambivalence regarding the agency's trustworthiness in relation to its capability to deal with the flood control projects scandal goes up during this period (+15 percentage points). (Please refer to Table 40.)
 - In contrast, the level of trust in the Office of the Ombudsman drops (-11 percentage points) while distrust and indecision toward its trustworthiness become more marked (both at +6 percentage points). As regards the Independent Commission for Infrastructure (ICI), the level of distrust in the investigative body goes up (+10 percentage points).
- R. For about a third of the adult population (36%), investigations such as those being conducted by the Senate Blue Ribbon Committee regarding anomalous flood control projects sometimes reveal the truth but have limited impact. Agreement with this view becomes more marked from September 2025 to December 2025 (+8 percentage points). (Please refer to Tables 41 to 42.)**

- At the national level, 36% of Filipino adults are of the view that the Senate Blue Ribbon Committee’s investigations into the flood control projects scandal sometimes reveal the truth on the matter but have limited impact. Nearly a third of adults (29%) opine that these investigations are likely to uncover the truth and to hold those involved accountable while around a fifth of the adult population (21%) says such investigations rarely have meaningful outcomes. And for a little more than a tenth of Filipino adults (12%), legislative investigations like those being done by the Senate Blue Ribbon Committee are primarily for show or political theater. The rest of adults either have no opinion on the matter (1%) or are unaware of such investigations (0.4%). *(Please refer to Table 41.)*
 - The plurality sentiment in the Visayas, Mindanao, and Class D (all at 38%) is that investigations like the Senate Blue Ribbon Committee’s hearings about the ghost flood control projects sometimes reveal the truth but have limited impact. Essentially the same percentages of those in the rest of Luzon and Class E either share this opinion (28% to 36%) or believe that these investigations are likely to uncover the truth and to hold those involved accountable (35% to 39%). In Metro Manila and Class C, nearly the same percentages believe the Senate’s investigations sometimes reveal the truth but with limited impact (30% to 33%), are likely to uncover the truth and to hold those involved accountable (28% to 34%), or rarely lead to meaningful results (23% to 25%).
 - From September 2025 to December 2025, agreement with the view that the Senate’s investigations regarding the flood control projects controversy have limited impact becomes more manifest at the national level (+8 percentage points) and also in Mindanao (+12 percentage points) and Class D (+10 percentage points). Conversely, there is a decline in the level of agreement with the view that such investigations are likely to uncover the truth and to hold those involved accountable not only at the national level (-16 percentage points) but also in Metro Manila (-18 percentage points), the rest of Luzon (-13 percentage points), Mindanao (-25 percentage points), and Class D (-18 percentage points). Aside from these, the only other significant change during this period is the increase in the percentage of Filipino adults who see these investigations as rarely resulting in meaningful outcomes (+6 percentage points). *(Please refer to Table 42.)*
- S. At the national level (68%) and in each geographic and socioeconomic subgrouping (65% to 76% and 62% to 71%, respectively), the predominant opinion is that there is collusion among executive officials, legislators, and private contractors in the misuse of funds for flood control projects. Ambivalence on the matter is more marked than disagreement with this opinion (20% versus 12%). Significant movements in public opinion regarding the issue take place from September 2025 to December 2025. *(Please refer to Tables 43 to 44.)***

- Levels of agreement drop during the period September 2025 to December 2025 not only in the Philippines as a whole (-22 percentage points) but also across all areas and classes (-17 to -26 and -18 to -25 percentage points, respectively). The only notable change in disagreement levels occurs in Class D (+9 percentage points). Meanwhile, indecision on the matter becomes more manifest in the Philippines (+14 percentage points), the rest of Luzon (+13 percentage points), Mindanao (+20 percentage points), and Class D (+14 percentage points). *(Please refer to Table 44.)*
- T. Most Filipino adults (59%) are optimistic that government officials who are found to be involved in the flood control projects scandal will be punished – a figure lower than that obtained by Pulse Asia Research in September 2025 (71%). *(Please refer to Tables 45 to 46.)***
- Majorities at the national level (59%) as well as across most areas and all classes (57% to 65% and 58% to 68%, respectively) continue to believe that government officials found guilty in connection with the flood control projects issue will be punished. An exception is Metro Manila where almost the same percentages either agree with this opinion (42%) or express indecision on the matter (37%). Agreement with this view eases between September 2025 and December 2025 not only in the Philippines (-12 percentage points) but also in Metro Manila (-24 percentage points), Mindanao (-13 percentage points), Class D (-12 percentage points), and Class E (-21 percentage points).
 - The rest of Filipino adults are either ambivalent on the matter (28%) or doubtful that the guilty government officials will be punished (13%). From September 2025 to December 2025, the overall level of indecision on the matter goes up (+7 percentage points). The same movement occurs in Class D (+8 percentage points). Regarding agreement with the opinion that government officials found guilty in connection with the flood control scandal will not be punished, it becomes more pronounced among Metro Manilans (+14 percentage points).
- U. For 44% of adults, the Philippine justice system can successfully prosecute high-level corruption cases – a view held by big pluralities to bare majorities in the rest of Luzon (51%), Class D (44%), and Class E (49%). Indecision on the matter is expressed by a third of the adult population (33%) while around a quarter (24%) is not confident about the ability of the country’s justice system to do so. Nearly the same percentages of Visayans are either confident or not confident that the Philippine justice system can successfully prosecute high-level corruption cases (46% versus 36%). Public opinion on the matter is split three (3) ways among Metro Manilans, Mindanawons, and those in Class C (29% to 38% confident, 31% to 35% undecided, and 27% to 40% not confident). *(Please refer to Table 47.)***

- V. For a bare majority of Filipino adults (51%), the use of influence of government officials to avoid conviction is the biggest factor that will affect court decisions in cases against officials accused of corruption. (Please refer to Table 48.)**
- The primary factor that will affect court decisions regarding cases involving corrupt government officials is the use of influence of such officials to avoid being convicted. This opinion is expressed by near to small majorities in the Philippines (51%), Metro Manila (49%), the rest of Luzon (57%), Visayas (51%), Class C (53%), and Class D (54%). For a small majority in Class E (52%), the biggest factor is the quality of evidence presented against corrupt government officials, a sentiment shared by a quarter of Filipino adults (25%). In Mindanao, around the same percentages identify either the use of influence of government officials to avoid conviction (43%) or the quality of evidence presented against these officials (35%) as the biggest factor that will affect court decisions in cases against those accused of corruption. Overall, the other factors cited by Filipino adults are the length of the trial of corruption cases (16%) and the fairness of judges handling these cases (8%).
- W. A little over a third of Filipino adults (38%) consider rallies or protest actions as an effective means to ensure that corrupt entities are held accountable. Essentially the same levels of disagreement and indecision are posted at the national level (30% versus 32%). From September 2025 to December 2025, agreement with this opinion eases (-8 percentage points) while ambivalence becomes more pronounced (+9 percentage points). (Please refer to Tables 49 to 50.)**
- Big pluralities to small majorities in Metro Manila (48%), the Visayas (52%), Mindanao (45%), and Class E (49%) say rallies or similar protest actions are effective in ensuring that government officials and private individuals involved in corruption are held accountable. Agreement and disagreement with this view are sentiments shared by almost the same percentages of those belonging to Class C (37% versus 42%). In Class D, nearly the same percentages either agree with this opinion or express indecision on the matter (37% versus 34%). And in the rest of Luzon, basically the same disagreement and indecision figures are posted (35% versus 38%). (Please refer to Table 49.)
 - Indecision levels go up between September 2025 and December 2025 in the Philippines (+9 percentage points), the rest of Luzon (+12 percentage points), and Class D (+11 percentage points). On the other hand, agreement with the opinion that rallies and other forms of protest are effective in ensuring that corrupt personalities are held accountable becomes less marked at the national level (-8 percentage points) as well as in the rest of Luzon (-13 percentage points) and Class D (-8 percentage points). (Please refer to Table 50.)

POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

- X. Around the same percentages of Filipino adults believe that people should either participate or not participate in rallies to express their beliefs about national issues (46% versus 50%). The same pattern of public opinion may be observed in Metro Manila (48% versus 49%), Class C (50% versus 49%), and Class D (46% versus 50%). The rest of the adult population (4%) refuses to state an opinion on the matter. For the period September 2013 to December 2025, there is a decline in the percentage of adults saying people should not participate in rallies for the purpose of expressing their opinion regarding national issues (-6 percentage points). (Please refer to Tables 51 to 52.)**
- Most Visayans (51%) and Mindanawons (67%) opine that people should join rallies to express their views about national issues. A contrary opinion prevails in the rest of Luzon (62%) and Class E (52%). Across areas and classes, the only notable changes occurring between September 2013 and December 2025 are the increase in the percentage of Mindanawons who believe people should join rallies to articulate their views on national issues (+16 percentage points) and the drop in the percentage of Mindanawons and those in Class D who say otherwise (-21 and -7 percentage points, respectively).
- Y. A small majority of Filipino adults (52%) did not do any of the selected actions included in the December 2025 *Ulat ng Bayan* survey's political participation probe. Near to big majority figures are recorded in Metro Manila (53%), the Visayas (80%), Mindanao (49%), Class D (50%), and Class E (79%). In the rest of Luzon and Class C, about the same percentages either did not engage in any of these activities over the past 12 months (40% to 41%) or posted on social media about their political views/reacted to a political post (46% to 49%). There are some changes in public opinion on the matter from February 2021 to December 2025. (Please refer to Tables 53 to 54.)**
- Overall, 38% of the adult population made an online political post/reacted to such a post. Other actions reported by Filipino adults are contacting a district/city/municipal official (8%), worked/volunteered for a non-governmental organization (NGO) or community organization (CO) involved in development work (8%), and attended a rally or similar protest action (5%). (Please refer to Table 53.)
 - There is a decline in the percentage of adults who did not do any of these selected actions in the past 12 months during the period February 2021 to December 2025 (-36 percentage points). A similar movement occurs in Metro Manila (-42 percentage points), the rest of Luzon (-44 percentage points), Mindanao (-37 percentage points), Class C (-48 percentage points), and Class D (-37 percentage points). (Please refer to Table 54.)

- In contrast, figures go up in terms of the percentage of those who posted on social media about their political views or reacted to a political post. This movement occurs only in the Philippines (+31 percentage points) but also in Metro Manila (+30 percentage points), the rest of Luzon (+38 percentage points), the Visayas (+16 percentage points), Mindanao (+29 percentage points), Class C (+36 percentage points), and Class D (+32 percentage points).
- Z. Inclination to support but not join protest actions calling for the punishment or resignation of government officials involved in the flood control projects scandal is expressed by 55% of the adult population. This is the prevailing sentiment in most areas and all classes (53% to 65% and 54% to 58%, respectively). Metro Manila is the exception, with essentially the same percentages either being inclined to support but not join protest actions or disinclined to support and join such events (38% versus 47%). Nationally, 35% will not support and join protest actions while only 10% will not only support such events but will also participate in them. (Please refer to Table 55.)**
- AA. Among those disinclined to join protest actions calling for the punishment or resignation of government officials who have been linked to anomalous flood control projects, the leading reason for their refusal to participate in such events is the possibility of getting hurt should there be any incidence of violence during the protest (28%). This is the top reason cited by those belonging to Classes D and E (27% and 38%, respectively). (Please refer to Table 56.)**
- Overall, a second set of reasons includes having more important things to do (20%), belief that nothing will change whoever leads the government (18%), and needing to work to earn for their daily meals (16%). A tenth of those disinclined to join protest actions (10%) say this is because they believe that the people should just wait for the May 2028 elections. Other reasons are each cited by less than 10% of those not willing to participate in protest actions: (1) there should first be a good alternative leader (4%); (2) those calling for the President to be replaced should be credible (3%); and (3) people are tired of People Power (2%).
 - Fear regarding the incidence of violence during protest actions is among the leading reasons mentioned in all areas and Class C (20% to 35% and 24%, respectively). Another often cited reason in these same subgroupings is having more important things to do (13% to 24% and 26%, respectively). Also among the leading reasons in the rest of Luzon (21%), the Visayas (23%), Mindanao (11%), and Class C (21%) is the belief that nothing will change whoever leads the government.
 - Among Visayans, Mindanawons, and those in Class C, another top response is needing to work to earn for their daily needs (15% to 20%). Also among the most

often identified reasons in Mindanao is the belief that the people should just wait for the May 2028 elections instead of calling for changes in the government through protest actions (19%).

KNOWLEDGE OF THE NATIONAL BUDGET

BB. Practically half of Filipino adults (48%) admit that their knowledge of the country's budget is somewhat limited. Around the same percentages have either a very limited/almost no knowledge or a somewhat extensive knowledge of the Philippine budget (23% versus 19%). A tenth of the adult population (10%) has a very extensive knowledge of the national budget. (Please refer to Table 57.)

- Big pluralities to considerable majorities in Metro Manila (67%), the rest of Luzon (51%), Mindanao (43%), Class C (60%), and Class D (47%) have a somewhat limited knowledge of the national budget. In Class E, almost the same percentages have either a somewhat limited knowledge or a very limited/almost no knowledge of the matter (40% versus 31%). Among Visayans, virtually the same percentages have a somewhat limited knowledge (32%), very limited/almost no knowledge (26%), or a somewhat extensive knowledge (24%) regarding the country's budget.

ROLES OF LEGISLATORS

CC. About a third of the country's adult population (30%) identify proposing laws of local application as the primary role of legislators. Proposing national laws (20%) and providing assistance to those in need (18%) comprise a second group of responses. The least often identified primary roles of legislators are meeting with their constituents to find out their concerns (11%), constructing public infrastructure (11%), and overseeing executive actions (10%). (Please refer to Table 58.)

- Proposing laws of local application is the plurality response in Metro Manila (33%) and Class D (29%). Essentially the same percentages of those in the rest of Luzon and Class C opine that the primary role of legislators is to pass laws of either local or national application (33% to 36% versus 25%). The top responses of Visayans are proposing local laws (27%), providing aid to those in need (25%), and constructing public infrastructure (17%). In Mindanao, about the same percentages cite the following as the key roles of legislators: (1) proposing local laws (25%); (2) providing assistance to those in need (20%); (3) proposing national laws (17%); and (4) holding meetings with their constituents (15%). For those belonging to Class E, the main roles of legislators are: (1) proposing local laws (28%); (2) providing aid to those in need (26%); (3) proposing national laws (14%); and (4) constructing public infrastructure (12%).

HOLIDAY SEASON

DD. A small majority of Filipino adults (52%) expect their holiday celebration to be as prosperous as the one their family had a year ago – a view shared by big pluralities to considerable majorities in every geographic area and most socioeconomic classes (41% to 58% and 52% to 65%, respectively). The exception is Class E, where almost the same percentages echo this sentiment (39%), say this year’s celebration will be more prosperous than last year (29%), or expect their family’s celebration to be no different from last year that was not prosperous (21%). Between November 2024 and December 2025, there is a drop in the percentage of adults expecting a more prosperous celebration in 2025 compared to the year before (-13 percentage points) while there is an increase in the percentage of those saying their celebration in 2025 will be no different from what they had a year ago – either just as prosperous or just as poor as last year (both at +6 percentage points). *(Please refer to Tables 59 to 60.)*

- In the Philippines, the rest of adults say their family’s holiday celebration will be more prosperous than last year (20%), same as last year that was not prosperous (20%), or less prosperous than last year (8%). *(Please refer to Table 59.)*
- Several changes are recorded in the different areas and classes from November 2024 to December 2025. The percentages of those saying their celebration in 2025 will be more prosperous than last year decrease in Metro Manila (-12 percentage points), the rest of Luzon (-10 percentage points), Mindanao (-27 percentage points), Class C (-28 percentage points), and Class D (-12 percentage points). *(Please refer to Table 60.)*
- On the other hand, figures go up among Visayans (+11 percentage points), Mindanawons (+11 percentage points), and those belonging to Class D (+7 percentage points) in terms of those expecting their family’s holiday celebration in 2025 to be just as poor as the one they had 12 months ago. As for those expecting their celebration in 2025 to be just as prosperous as last year, percentages rise in Mindanao (+16 percentage points) and Class C (+22 percentage points) but there is a dip in the Visayas (-11 percentage points).

EE. Regarding the year ahead, an overwhelming majority of adults (84%) will be facing 2026 with hope – lower than the November 2024 figure (89%). Across all geographic and socioeconomic subgroupings, hopefulness is a sentiment expressed by huge majorities (80% to 86% and 83% to 92%, respectively). Only 1% of the adult population will be facing the new year without hope while 15% is unable to say if they are hopeful or not hopeful about the year 2026. For the period November 2024 to December 2025, hopefulness eases in the rest of Luzon (-11 percentage points) and Class D (-8 percentage points) while ambivalence

becomes more pronounced in these same subgroupings (+11 and +7 percentage points, respectively). *(Please refer to Tables 59 and 61.)*

INTERNET AND SOCIAL MEDIA USE

FF. Internet use continues to be reported by most Filipino adults at the national level (85%) as well as in the various areas and classes (76% to 89% and 52% to 90%, respectively). A huge disparity in reported internet use may be observed between those in Classes C and D and those belonging to Class E (88% to 90% versus 52%). From September 2025 to December 2025, there is a drop in the percentages of internet users in the Visayas (-14 percentage points) and Class E (-20 percentage points). *(Please refer to Table 62.)*

GG. Most internet users in the country go online more than once a day (82%). Majorities across areas and classes do the same (62% to 90% and 74% to 92%, respectively). At the national level, 12% of those who use the internet access it once a day and 5% do so twice to six (6) times a day. During the period September 2025 to December 2025, the percentages of internet users who access the web more than once a day go up in the rest of Luzon (+22 percentage points), Class D (+8 percentage points), and Class E (+18 percentage points) but the reverse occurs in the Visayas (-12 percentage points). Meanwhile, there is an increase in the percentage of Visayan internet users who go online once a day (+14 percentage points) while a decline is recorded in the rest of Luzon (-15 percentage points). *(Please refer to Table 63.)*

HH. The reasons why most internet users go online are to check their social media accounts (98%), to read/watch/listen to either political news (92%) or other things of interest to them (86%), and to buy and/or sell things (55%). Almost a quarter of internet users use the web to send/receive/read electronic email (24%) while more than a tenth (15%) do formal and non-formal online learning. Overall, from September 2025 to December 2025, there is a rise in the percentages of internet users who read/watch/listen to political news on the web (+6 percentage points) or do online shopping/selling (+13 percentage points). *(Please refer to Table 64.)*

- The online activities reported by most, if not all, internet users across areas and classes are checking their social media accounts (96% to 99% and 95% to 99%, respectively), reading/watching/listening to political news (82% to 99% and 90% to 99%, respectively), and reading/watching/listening to other things of interest to them (84% to 91% and 85% to 93%, respectively). Additionally, small to big majorities in Metro Manila (69%), the rest of Luzon (63%), Class C (76%), and Class D (53%) go online to buy and/or sell things.
- The only notable changes occurring between September 2025 and December 2025 are the increases in the percentages of those in the rest of Luzon (+18

percentage points), Mindanao (+12 percentage points), and Class C (+25 percentage points) who use the internet for buying/selling activities.

- II. Virtually all internet users with a social media account are registered on Facebook (99%). Another social media account owned by most internet users is YouTube (70%). In each area and class, most, if not all, internet users have a Facebook account (97% to 100% and 99%, respectively) and/or a YouTube account (53% to 81% and 59% to 74%, respectively). The only other social media account owned by a majority of internet users is TikTok (55% in Class C). For the period September 2025 to December 2025, the only marked movements in reported ownership of social media accounts are the increase in the percentage of those in the rest of Luzon with a YouTube account (+12 percentage points) and the decline in the same in Mindanao (-12 percentage points). (Please refer to Table 65.)**
- JJ. Not only is Facebook the most commonly owned social media account of Filipino internet users, but it is also the leading source of online news in the country (92%). Majority figures are registered across geographic areas and socioeconomic classes (81% to 98% and 90% to 98%, respectively). Meanwhile, YouTube is the source of online news of most internet users not only at the national level (56%) but also in Metro Manila (64%), the rest of Luzon (65%), Class C (64%), and Class D (55%). Other sources of online news of Filipino internet users are TikTok (27%), vlogs (9%), news websites (7%), Instagram (2%), and X/Twitter (1%). The rest of internet users (7%) do not read/watch/listen to online news. These figures are essentially the same as those recorded by Pulse Asia Research in September 2025, with the only exception being the decline in the percentage of Metro Manilans who get their online news from vlogs (-12 percentage points). (Please refer to Table 66.)**

MISCELLANEOUS PROBES

- KK. In December 2025, the prevailing views among Filipino adults are: (1) it is not necessary to have martial law in the country today (66%); (2) the Philippines is not hopeless (75%); (3) they would not migrate to another country even if it were possible for them to do so (60%); (4) the amount of ₱ 500 is not enough for a family of four (4) for *noche buena* (91%); and (5) Congress should immediately pass laws banning political dynasties (54%) and creating a fully empowered Independent Commission Against Infrastructure Corruption (52%). Public sentiments regarding martial law, hopelessness, and inclination to migrate to another country are basically unchanged between September 2025 and December 2025. (Please refer to Tables 67 to 68.)**
- Martial law. Disagreement with the need to reimpose martial rule in the country today is the predominant opinion in the Philippines (66%) and in most areas and classes (65% to 79% and 66% to 80%, respectively). In the Visayas and Class E,

essentially the same percentages either agree or disagree with the need to have martial law in the Philippines at the moment (35% to 37% versus 45% to 48%). Overall, 19% of adults say it might be necessary to have martial law in the Philippines today while 15% are undecided on the matter. *(Please refer to Table 69.)*

- With the exception of the drop in the level of disagreement in Class E from September 2025 to December 2025 (-19 percentage points), public opinion regarding the reimposition of martial rule in the Philippines is practically unchanged in the country as a whole and in the various areas and classes. *(Please refer to Table 70.)*
- Hopelessness. Despite the various problems the Philippines is facing, most Filipinos (75%) do not consider the country to be a hopeless case – a sentiment echoed by sizeable to big majorities across geographic and socioeconomic subgroupings (68% to 78% and 66% to 78%, respectively). Ambivalence on the matter is expressed by 17% while 8% believe the Philippines is hopeless. These figures do not differ significantly from those recorded in September 2025. *(Please refer to Tables 69 to 70.)*
- Migration. Even if they are able to do so, majorities at the national level (60%) as well as in the various areas and classes (53% to 67% and 58% to 65%, respectively) are not inclined to move to another country and reside there for good. Inclination to migrate abroad is expressed by 17% of Filipino adults while 23% are undecided on the matter. Between September 2025 and December 2025, the level of ambivalence goes up in Class E (+18 percentage points) while disinclination to migrate eases in Mindanao (-12 percentage points). *(Please refer to Tables 69 to 70.)*
- Noche buena. According to the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), based on its price guide for *noche buena* items, the amount of ₱ 500 is more than enough for a family with four (4) members to have a simple Christmas eve meal. However, nearly all adults in the country disagree with the agency’s claim (91%). Disagreement also prevails in each geographic area and socioeconomic class (87% to 94% and 90% to 98%, respectively). Only 3% of adults agree with the DTI’s statement while 5% are ambivalent regarding the sufficiency of the *noche buena* budget suggested by the agency. *(Please refer to Table 69.)*
- Congressional bills. A small majority of adults (54%) would like Congress to immediately pass a law banning political dynasties – an opinion articulated by most Metro Manilans (69%), those in the rest of Luzon (59%), Visayans (59%), and those belonging to either Class D (57%) or Class E (47%). Around the same percentages in Class C are either supportive of such a legislation or undecided

on the matter (43% versus 37%). A three-way split may be observed in Mindanao (34% agreement, 38% indecision, and 27% disagreement). In the Philippines, more than a quarter (27%) cannot say if Congress should or should not immediately pass a law against political dynasties while nearly a fifth (18%) does not see the need for such a law. *(Please refer to Table 69.)*

- Amidst the flood control projects scandal, most adults in the country (52%) say there is a need for Congress to work quickly on passing a law creating a fully empowered Independent Commission Against Infrastructure Corruption (ICAIC). This view is shared by bare to sizeable majorities in Metro Manila (67%), the rest of Luzon (52%), the Visayas (61%), Class D (54%), and Class E (51%). Nearly or exactly the same percentages of Mindanawons and those in Class C either agree with this view or are ambivalent on the matter (35% to 40% versus 40% to 41%). Nationally, a third of the adult population (33%) expresses indecision on the issue while more than a tenth (15%) disagrees with the need for Congress to pass a law creating the ICAIC.

QUALITY OF LIFE (QOL) INDICATORS

Table 1
QUALITY OF LIFE INDICATORS
November 2024 to December 2025 / Philippines

Quality of Life Indicators	Philippines					
	Nov24	Mar25	Apr25	Jun25	Sep25	Dec25
PERSONAL QUALITY OF LIFE NOW COMPARED TO LAST YEAR						
Gainers (Better now)	22	24	20	30	10	19
Same as last year	47	43	47	44	43	46
Losers (Worse now)	31	33	32	26	46	34
Net Gainers*	- 9	- 9	- 12	+ 4	- 36	- 15
PERSONAL QUALITY OF LIFE LAST YEAR IF QUALITY OF LIFE NOW IS SAME AS THEN						
Very Poor	1	2	---	2	1	1
Poor	34	35	---	50	40	41
Comfortable / Neither poor nor well-off	64	59	---	44	54	57
Well-off	1	3	---	4	6	2
Wealthy	---	---	---	---	---	---
EXPECTED CHANGE IN PERSONAL QUALITY OF LIFE BY NEXT YEAR						
Optimist (Better than now)	52	41	36	49	27	37
Same as now	37	45	50	42	54	50
Pessimist (Worse than now)	11	14	15	8	20	12
Net Optimist**	+41	+27	+21	+41	+ 7	+25

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 2
QUALITY OF LIFE INDICATORS
December 12 - 15, 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	C	D	E
<i>(Base: Total Interviews, 100%)</i>								
Gainers (Better now)	19	20	25	16	11	40	17	13
Same as last year	46	47	55	43	30	38	48	43
Losers (Worse now)	34	33	20	41	59	22	35	44
Net Gainers*	- 15	- 13	+ 5	- 25	- 48	+18	- 18	- 31
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 ...?								
<i>(Base: Those whose present quality of life is same as last year, 46%)</i>								
Very Poor / Poor	42	31	38	55	52	29	40	71
Very Poor	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	7
Poor	41	31	38	52	51	29	40	64
Comfortable / Neither poor nor well-off	57	69	60	45	48	61	59	29
Well-off / Wealthy	2	1	3	0	0	9	1	0
Well-off	2	1	3	0	0	9	1	0
Wealthy	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
In your opinion, what will be the quality of your life in the coming 12 months? Would you say it would be...?								
<i>(Base: Total Interviews, 100%)</i>								
Optimist (Better than now)	37	35	45	36	26	45	37	35
Same as now	50	54	51	60	37	44	51	47
Pessimist (Worse than now)	12	11	4	4	37	12	12	18
Net Optimist**	+25	+24	+41	+32	- 11	+33	+25	+17

Q1. Kung ikukumpara ang uri ng inyong pamumuhay ngayon sa nakaraang 12 buwan, masasabi ba ninyo na ang uri ng inyong pamumuhay ay... ?

Q2. Maaari bang pakilina 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...?

Q3. Sa inyong palagay, ano ang magiging uri ng inyong pamumuhay sa darating na 12 buwan? Masasabi ba ninyo na ito ay magiging...?

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 3
QUALITY OF LIFE INDICATORS
September and December 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)	Dec '25	19	20	25	16	11	40	17	13
	Sep '25	10	12	14	6	6	13	11	5
	Change*	+ 9	+ 8	+11	+10	+ 5	+27	+ 6	+ 8
Same as last year	Dec '25	46	47	55	43	30	38	48	43
	Sep '25	43	46	53	45	20	47	43	37
	Change*	+ 3	+ 1	+ 2	- 2	+10	- 9	+ 5	+ 6
Losers (Worse now)	Dec '25	34	33	20	41	59	22	35	44
	Sep '25	46	42	32	49	74	40	46	57
	Change*	- 12	- 9	- 12	- 8	- 15	- 18	- 11	- 13
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)	Dec '25	37	35	45	36	26	45	37	35
	Sep '25	27	35	30	31	10	32	27	19
	Change*	+10	0	+15	+ 5	+16	+13	+10	+16
Same as now	Dec '25	50	54	51	60	37	44	51	47
	Sep '25	54	56	57	50	48	53	55	48
	Change*	- 4	- 2	- 6	+10	- 11	- 9	- 4	- 1
Pessimist (Worse than now)	Dec '25	12	11	4	4	37	12	12	18
	Sep '25	20	8	13	18	42	15	19	33
	Change*	- 8	+ 3	- 9	- 14	- 5	- 3	- 7	- 15

Q. Kung ikukumpara ang uri ng inyong pamumuhay ngayon sa nakaraang 12 buwan, masasabi ba ninyo na ang uri ng inyong pamumuhay ay...?

Q. Maaari bang pakilina 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...?

Q. Sa inyong palagay, ano ang magiging uri ng inyong pamumuhay sa darating na 12 buwan? Masasabi ba ninyo na ito ay magiging...?

Note: *Change = Figures of December 2025 minus Figures of September 2025.

URGENT NATIONAL CONCERNS

Table 4
MOST URGENT NATIONAL CONCERNS
December 12 - 15, 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent / Multiple Response, up to 3 allowed)

<i>Base: Total Interviews, 100%</i>				
	OVERALL	RANKED		
		FIRST	SECOND	THIRD
Controlling inflation	59	22	23	14
Fighting graft and corruption in government	48	17	14	17
Increasing the pay of workers	39	17	13	10
Reducing the poverty of many Filipinos	22	5	10	7
Creating more jobs	19	4	6	9
Fighting criminality	19	10	4	5
Fighting the widespread sale and use of illegal drugs	18	5	6	7
Enforcing the law on all, whether influential or ordinary people	13	7	3	3
Stopping the destruction and abuse of our environment	10	2	4	3
Promoting peace in the country	9	1	2	6
Providing assistance to farmers including selling their products	9	2	3	4
Reducing the amount of taxes paid	8	2	2	4
Responding to the needs of areas affected by calamities	8	1	3	4
Addressing the problem of involuntary hunger	8	2	3	4
Providing support to small entrepreneurs to restore their businesses	6	3	1	1
Protecting the welfare of OFWs	3	0.2	2	1
Defending the integrity of Philippine territory against foreigners	2	0.3	1	1
Preparing to face any kind of terrorism	1	0.1	0.4	1

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

Table 5
MOST URGENT NATIONAL CONCERNS: OVERALL
December 12 - 15, 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent / Multiple Response, up to 3 allowed)

Base: Total Interviews, 100%								
NATIONAL CONCERNS	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	C	D	E
Controlling inflation	59	55	56	60	66	55	60	53
Fighting graft and corruption in government	48	63	48	41	46	68	46	39
Increasing the pay of workers	39	39	37	48	37	25	39	55
Reducing the poverty of many Filipinos	22	25	22	21	22	17	22	32
Creating more jobs	19	16	16	27	20	13	17	38
Fighting criminality	19	13	19	15	26	27	18	17
Fighting the widespread sale and use of illegal drugs	18	16	14	18	29	14	20	15
Enforcing the law on all, whether influential or ordinary people	13	17	17	8	7	17	14	3
Stopping the destruction and abuse of our environment	10	9	13	8	4	13	10	3
Promoting peace in the country	9	6	12	8	6	9	9	4
Providing assistance to farmers including selling their products	9	4	10	14	4	7	9	8
Reducing the amount of taxes paid	8	7	11	8	5	8	9	4
Responding to the needs of areas affected by calamities	8	11	8	6	7	4	8	15
Addressing the problem of involuntary hunger	8	7	5	7	15	11	8	4
Providing support to small entrepreneurs to restore their businesses	6	5	6	7	4	9	5	6
Protecting the welfare of OFWs	3	2	5	0	1	1	3	1
Defending the integrity of Philippine territory against foreigners	2	3	2	1	1	3	1	4
Preparing to face any kind of terrorism	1	2	1	2	0	0	1	0

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

Table 6
MOST URGENT NATIONAL CONCERNS
September and December 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent / Multiple Response, up to 3 allowed)

National Concerns	Sep 25	Dec 25	Change*
			Dec25 - Sep25
Controlling inflation	54	59	+ 5
Fighting graft and corruption in government	51	48	- 3
Increasing the pay of workers	37	39	+ 2
Reducing the poverty of many Filipinos	23	22	- 1
Creating more jobs	20	19	- 1
Fighting criminality	23	19	- 4
Fighting the widespread sale and use of illegal drugs	22	18	- 4
Enforcing the law on all, whether influential or ordinary people	8	13	+ 5
Stopping the destruction and abuse of our environment	6	10	+ 4
Promoting peace in the country	10	9	- 1
Providing assistance to farmers including selling their products	11	9	- 2
Reducing the amount of taxes paid	12	8	- 4
Responding to the needs of areas affected by calamities	---	8	---
Addressing the problem of involuntary hunger	10	8	- 2
Providing support to small entrepreneurs to restore their businesses	5	6	+ 1
Protecting the welfare of OFWs	3	3	0
Defending the integrity of Philippine territory against foreigners	4	2	- 2
Preparing to face any kind of terrorism	1	1	0

Note: *Change = Figures of December 2025 minus Figures of September 2025.

Table 7
MOST URGENT NATIONAL CONCERNS
September and December 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent / Multiple Response, up to 3 allowed)

Base: Total Interviews									
NATIONAL CONCERNS		RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
			NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
Controlling inflation	Dec '25	59	55	56	60	66	55	60	53
	Sep '25	54	56	49	54	63	47	55	55
	Change*	+ 5	- 1	+ 7	+ 6	+ 3	+ 8	+ 5	- 2
Fighting graft and corruption in government	Dec '25	48	63	48	41	46	68	46	39
	Sep '25	51	50	56	55	39	66	49	44
	Change*	- 3	+13	- 8	- 14	+ 7	+ 2	- 3	- 5
Increasing the pay of workers	Dec '25	39	39	37	48	37	25	39	55
	Sep '25	37	44	37	45	26	23	40	37
	Change*	+ 2	- 5	0	+ 3	+11	+ 2	- 1	+18
Reducing the poverty of many Filipinos	Dec '25	22	25	22	21	22	17	22	32
	Sep '25	23	22	24	24	21	20	22	33
	Change*	- 1	+3	- 2	- 3	+ 1	- 3	0	- 1
Creating more jobs	Dec '25	19	16	16	27	20	13	17	38
	Sep '25	20	14	21	23	18	19	21	13
	Change*	- 1	+2	- 5	+ 4	+ 2	- 6	- 4	+25
Fighting criminality	Dec '25	19	13	19	15	26	27	18	17
	Sep '25	23	24	16	25	35	20	24	22
	Change*	- 4	- 11	+ 3	- 10	- 9	+ 7	- 6	- 5
Fighting the widespread sale and use of illegal drugs	Dec '25	18	16	14	18	29	14	20	15
	Sep '25	22	17	18	20	33	25	19	35
	Change*	- 4	- 1	- 4	- 2	- 4	- 11	+ 1	- 20
Enforcing the law on all, whether influential or ordinary people	Dec '25	13	17	17	8	7	17	14	3
	Sep '25	8	13	8	7	7	9	9	3
	Change*	+ 5	+4	+ 9	+ 1	0	+ 8	+ 5	0
Stopping the destruction and abuse of our environment	Dec '25	10	9	13	8	4	13	10	3
	Sep '25	6	5	7	5	2	6	6	1
	Change*	+ 4	+4	+ 6	+ 3	+ 2	+ 7	+ 4	+ 2
Promoting peace in the country	Dec '25	9	6	12	8	6	9	9	4
	Sep '25	10	9	11	7	11	5	12	4
	Change*	- 1	- 3	+ 1	+ 1	- 5	+ 4	- 3	0
Providing assistance to farmers including selling their products	Dec '25	9	4	10	14	4	7	9	8
	Sep '25	11	5	10	16	12	9	10	18
	Change*	- 2	- 1	0	- 2	- 8	- 2	- 1	- 10
Reducing the amount of taxes paid	Dec '25	8	7	11	8	5	8	9	4
	Sep '25	12	16	17	6	3	26	8	9
	Change*	- 4	- 9	- 6	+ 2	+ 2	- 18	+ 1	- 5
Responding to the needs of areas affected by calamities	Dec '25	8	11	8	6	7	4	8	15
	Sep '25	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Change*	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Addressing the problem of involuntary hunger	Dec '25	8	7	5	7	15	11	8	4
	Sep '25	10	5	9	6	17	8	8	21
	Change*	- 2	+2	- 4	+ 1	- 2	+ 3	0	- 17
Providing support to small entrepreneurs to restore their businesses	Dec '25	6	5	6	7	4	9	5	6
	Sep '25	5	7	6	2	5	6	5	3
	Change*	+ 1	- 2	0	+ 5	- 1	+ 3	0	+ 3
Protecting the welfare of OFWs	Dec '25	3	2	5	0	1	1	3	1
	Sep '25	3	3	2	3	4	3	3	1
	Change*	0	- 1	+ 3	- 3	- 3	- 2	0	0
Defending the integrity of Philippine territory against foreigners	Dec '25	2	3	2	1	1	3	1	4
	Sep '25	4	8	4	2	0	5	4	2
	Change*	- 2	- 5	- 2	- 1	+ 1	- 2	- 3	+ 2
Preparing to face any kind of terrorism	Dec '25	1	2	1	2	0	0	1	0
	Sep '25	1	1	1	0	4	0	2	0
	Change*	0	+ 1	0	+ 2	- 4	0	- 1	0

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

Note: *Change = Figures of December 2025 minus Figures of September 2025.

**PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF
THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION**

Table 8
PERCEIVED URGENCY OF SELECTED NATIONAL ISSUES AND
THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION'S PERFORMANCE RATINGS
December 12 - 15, 2025 / Philippines
(Row Percent)

Selected National Issues	% citing as One of Three Most Urgent Issues	Approve	Undecided	Disapprove	NAR*
Protecting the welfare of OFWs	3	57	25	18	+39
Defending the integrity of Philippine territory against foreigners	2	43	34	23	+20
Responding to the needs of areas affected by calamities	8	46	24	30	+16
Preparing to face any kind of terrorism	1	38	38	25	+13
Providing assistance to farmers including selling their products	9	38	27	35	+ 3
Creating more jobs	19	37	26	37	0
Increasing the pay of workers	39	37	24	39	- 2
Enforcing the law on all, whether influential or ordinary people	13	30	37	33	- 3
Providing support to small entrepreneurs to restore their businesses	6	27	41	31	- 4
Promoting peace in the country	9	30	34	36	- 6
Stopping the destruction and abuse of our environment	10	28	37	35	- 7
Fighting criminality	19	31	29	41	- 10
Reducing the amount of taxes paid	8	24	33	43	- 19
Addressing the problem of involuntary hunger	8	24	31	45	- 21
Reducing the poverty of many Filipinos	22	16	29	55	- 39
Fighting graft and corruption in government	48	17	15	68	- 51
Fighting the widespread sale and use of illegal drugs	18	14	19	67	- 53
Controlling inflation	59	14	17	69	- 55

Q6a-r. 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 9
COMPARATIVE PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF THE NATIONAL
ADMINISTRATION ON SELECTED NATIONAL ISSUES
September and December 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

Selected National Issues	Approval		Change*	Undecided		Change*	Disapproval		Change*
	Sep 25 (A)	Dec 25 (B)	Dec25 - Sep25 (B - A)	Sep 25 (C)	Dec 25 (D)	Dec25 - Sep25 (D - C)	Sep 25 (E)	Dec 25 (F)	Dec25 - Sep25 (F - E)
Protecting the welfare of OFWs	58	57	- 1	26	25	- 1	16	18	+ 2
Responding to the needs of areas affected by calamities	46	46	0	22	24	+ 2	31	30	- 1
Defending the integrity of Philippine territory against foreigners	43	43	0	33	34	+ 1	24	23	- 1
Preparing to face any kind of terrorism	---	38	---	---	38	---	---	25	---
Providing assistance to farmers including selling their products	39	38	- 1	28	27	- 1	33	35	+ 2
Creating more jobs	34	37	+ 3	30	26	- 4	35	37	+ 2
Increasing the pay of workers	35	37	+ 2	24	24	0	42	39	- 3
Fighting criminality	31	31	0	25	29	+ 4	44	41	- 3
Promoting peace in the country	33	30	- 3	32	34	+ 2	35	36	+ 1
Enforcing the law on all, whether influential or ordinary people	29	30	+ 1	36	37	+ 1	34	33	- 1
Stopping the destruction and abuse of our environment	35	28	- 7	35	37	+ 2	29	35	+ 6
Providing support to small entrepreneurs to restore their businesses	---	27	---	---	41	---	---	31	---
Reducing the amount of taxes paid	---	24	---	---	33	---	---	43	---
Addressing the problem of involuntary hunger	25	24	- 1	32	31	- 1	43	45	+ 2
Fighting graft and corruption in government	17	17	0	15	15	0	69	68	- 1
Reducing the poverty of many Filipinos	18	16	- 2	25	29	+ 4	57	55	- 2
Fighting the widespread sale and use of illegal drugs	19	14	- 5	20	19	- 1	61	67	+ 6
Controlling inflation	16	14	- 2	20	17	- 3	64	69	+ 5

*Change = Figures of December 2025 minus Figures of September 2025.

Table 10
PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF THE NATIONAL
ADMINISTRATION ON SELECTED NATIONAL ISSUES

December 12 - 15, 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

SELECTED NATIONAL ISSUES		RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
			NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	C	D	E
Protecting the welfare of OFWs	Approve	57	58	67	51	43	49	58	58
	Undecided	25	28	23	28	25	26	25	22
	Disapprove	18	14	10	21	32	26	16	20
Responding to the needs of areas affected by calamities	Approve	46	39	60	44	23	42	47	45
	Undecided	24	24	25	22	22	28	24	17
	Disapprove	30	36	15	34	54	30	29	39
Defending the integrity of Philippine territory against foreigners	Approve	43	46	45	43	36	43	43	41
	Undecided	34	33	40	24	29	37	34	30
	Disapprove	23	21	14	33	35	20	23	29
Providing assistance to farmers including selling their products	Approve	38	41	48	30	23	28	40	34
	Undecided	27	27	35	19	16	37	26	22
	Disapprove	35	32	17	51	61	35	34	44
Preparing to face any kind of terrorism	Approve	38	35	43	35	31	29	39	41
	Undecided	38	45	43	30	29	40	38	28
	Disapprove	25	19	14	35	39	31	23	31
Creating more jobs	Approve	37	33	41	46	27	43	39	23
	Undecided	26	20	38	14	15	20	28	14
	Disapprove	37	47	21	41	58	37	33	63
Increasing the pay of workers	Approve	37	29	45	44	21	44	38	24
	Undecided	24	20	27	28	17	26	24	20
	Disapprove	39	50	28	28	62	30	38	56
Fighting criminality	Approve	31	31	39	39	8	32	31	34
	Undecided	29	26	43	10	16	38	28	19
	Disapprove	41	44	18	51	76	30	41	47
Promoting peace in the country	Approve	30	31	36	33	17	39	30	19
	Undecided	34	35	45	26	18	25	35	39
	Disapprove	36	33	19	42	65	35	35	42
Enforcing the law on all, whether influential or ordinary people	Approve	30	24	35	37	17	24	30	38
	Undecided	37	35	46	26	30	50	37	20
	Disapprove	33	41	19	37	53	26	33	42
Stopping the destruction and abuse of our environment	Approve	28	30	32	30	20	37	28	24
	Undecided	37	35	45	26	30	23	39	34
	Disapprove	35	35	23	44	50	40	33	41
Providing support to small entrepreneurs to restore their businesses	Approve	27	27	32	34	14	29	28	25
	Undecided	41	42	55	24	27	42	42	31
	Disapprove	31	30	13	43	59	30	30	44
Addressing the problem of involuntary hunger	Approve	24	24	32	26	8	31	23	25
	Undecided	31	28	45	19	13	30	32	23
	Disapprove	45	48	23	55	79	38	45	52
Reducing the amount of taxes paid	Approve	24	26	23	27	21	23	23	26
	Undecided	33	24	46	23	20	38	34	20
	Disapprove	43	50	31	50	60	39	43	54
Fighting graft and corruption in government	Approve	17	16	24	17	2	12	18	10
	Undecided	15	10	23	9	7	16	15	16
	Disapprove	68	74	53	74	91	71	67	74
Reducing the poverty of many Filipinos	Approve	16	17	21	21	4	18	17	12
	Undecided	29	22	44	20	9	28	30	22
	Disapprove	55	61	35	58	88	54	53	66
Controlling inflation	Approve	14	14	18	19	2	20	14	11
	Undecided	17	17	24	16	2	14	17	17
	Disapprove	69	70	57	65	96	66	69	73
Fighting the widespread sale and use of illegal drugs	Approve	14	16	15	20	4	15	14	8
	Undecided	19	13	32	11	5	17	21	9
	Disapprove	67	71	53	69	91	68	65	83

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 11
COMPARATIVE APPROVAL RATINGS OF THE NATIONAL
ADMINISTRATION ON SELECTED NATIONAL ISSUES
September and December 2025/ Philippines
(In Percent)

page 1 of 2

APPROVAL		RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
			NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
Protecting the welfare of OFWs	Dec 25	57	58	67	51	43	49	58	58
	Sep 25	58	47	63	56	56	47	59	67
	Change*	- 1	+11	+ 4	- 5	- 13	+ 2	- 1	- 9
Responding to the needs of areas affected by calamities	Dec 25	46	39	60	44	23	42	47	45
	Sep 25	46	33	56	53	28	53	46	42
	Change*	0	+ 6	+ 4	- 9	- 5	- 11	+ 1	+ 3
Defending the integrity of Philippine territory against foreigners	Dec 25	43	46	45	43	36	43	43	41
	Sep 25	43	36	50	51	28	47	41	53
	Change*	0	+10	- 5	- 8	+ 8	- 4	+ 2	- 12
Providing assistance to farmers including selling their products	Dec 25	38	41	48	30	23	28	40	34
	Sep 25	39	35	50	37	21	38	41	29
	Change*	- 1	+ 6	- 2	- 7	+ 2	- 10	- 1	+ 5
Preparing to face any kind of terrorism	Dec 25	38	35	43	35	31	29	39	41
	Sep 25	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Change*	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Creating more jobs	Dec 25	37	33	41	46	27	43	39	23
	Sep 25	34	27	41	26	32	27	36	36
	Change*	+ 3	+ 6	0	+20	- 5	+16	+ 3	- 13
Increasing the pay of workers	Dec 25	37	29	45	44	21	44	38	24
	Sep 25	35	36	41	27	27	40	33	37
	Change*	+ 2	- 7	+ 4	+17	- 6	+ 4	+ 5	- 13
Fighting criminality	Dec 25	31	31	39	39	8	32	31	34
	Sep 25	31	29	41	36	9	40	29	30
	Change*	0	+ 2	- 2	+ 3	- 1	- 8	+ 2	+ 4
Promoting peace in the country	Dec 25	30	31	36	33	17	39	30	19
	Sep 25	33	32	39	30	23	32	32	38
	Change*	- 3	- 1	- 3	+ 3	- 6	+ 7	- 2	- 19

Notes: (1) *Change = Figures of December 2025 minus Figures of September 2025.

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

Table 11
COMPARATIVE APPROVAL RATINGS OF THE NATIONAL
ADMINISTRATION ON SELECTED NATIONAL ISSUES
September and December 2025/ Philippines
(In Percent)

page 2 of 2

APPROVAL		RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
			NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
Enforcing the law on all, whether influential or ordinary people	Dec 25	30	24	35	37	17	24	30	38
	Sep 25	29	27	31	38	21	33	27	36
	Change*	+ 1	- 3	+ 4	- 1	- 4	- 9	+ 3	+ 2
Stopping the destruction and abuse of our environment	Dec 25	28	30	32	30	20	37	28	24
	Sep 25	35	29	37	45	27	27	36	42
	Change*	- 7	+ 1	- 5	-15	- 7	+10	- 8	-18
Providing support to small entrepreneurs to restore their businesses	Dec 25	27	27	32	34	14	29	28	25
	Sep 25	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Change*	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Addressing the problem of involuntary hunger	Dec 25	24	24	32	26	8	31	23	25
	Sep 25	25	27	38	13	10	33	26	9
	Change*	- 1	- 3	- 6	+13	- 2	- 2	- 3	+16
Reducing the amount of taxes paid	Dec 25	24	26	23	27	21	23	23	26
	Sep 25	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Change*	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Fighting graft and corruption in government	Dec 25	17	16	24	17	2	12	18	10
	Sep 25	17	14	24	12	7	19	18	6
	Change*	0	+ 2	0	+ 5	- 5	- 7	0	+ 4
Reducing the poverty of many Filipinos	Dec 25	16	17	21	21	4	18	17	12
	Sep 25	18	16	27	9	9	28	17	11
	Change*	- 2	+ 1	- 6	+12	- 5	-10	0	+ 1
Controlling inflation	Dec 25	14	14	18	19	2	20	14	11
	Sep 25	16	15	23	11	8	17	17	11
	Change*	- 2	- 1	- 5	+ 8	- 6	+ 3	- 3	0
Fighting the widespread sale and use of illegal drugs	Dec 25	14	16	15	20	4	15	14	8
	Sep 25	19	15	25	21	7	19	20	13
	Change*	- 5	+ 1	-10	- 1	- 3	- 4	- 6	- 5

Notes: (1) *Change = Figures of December 2025 minus Figures of September 2025.

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

Table 12
COMPARATIVE UNDECIDED RATINGS OF THE NATIONAL
ADMINISTRATION ON SELECTED NATIONAL ISSUES
September and December 2025/ Philippines
(In Percent)

page 1 of 2

UNDECIDED		RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
			NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
Fighting graft and corruption in government	Dec 25	15	10	23	9	7	16	15	16
	Sep 25	15	18	23	6	3	17	15	9
	Change*	0	- 8	0	+ 3	+ 4	- 1	0	+ 7
Controlling inflation	Dec 25	17	17	24	16	2	14	17	17
	Sep 25	20	19	27	20	6	16	22	14
	Change*	- 3	- 2	- 3	- 4	- 4	- 2	- 5	+ 3
Fighting the widespread sale and use of illegal drugs	Dec 25	19	13	32	11	5	17	21	9
	Sep 25	20	18	33	12	3	23	21	9
	Change*	- 1	- 5	- 1	- 1	+ 2	- 6	0	0
Responding to the needs of areas affected by calamities	Dec 25	24	24	25	22	22	28	24	17
	Sep 25	22	35	24	19	15	23	24	14
	Change*	+ 2	- 11	+ 1	+ 3	+ 7	+ 5	0	+ 3
Increasing the pay of workers	Dec 25	24	20	27	28	17	26	24	20
	Sep 25	24	26	26	22	20	21	26	17
	Change*	0	- 6	+ 1	+ 6	- 3	+ 5	- 2	+ 3
Protecting the welfare of OFWs	Dec 25	25	28	23	28	25	26	25	22
	Sep 25	26	34	27	26	16	37	24	20
	Change*	- 1	- 6	- 4	+ 2	+ 9	- 11	+ 1	+ 2
Creating more jobs	Dec 25	26	20	38	14	15	20	28	14
	Sep 25	30	31	40	28	14	42	28	29
	Change*	- 4	- 11	- 2	- 14	+ 1	- 22	0	- 15
Providing assistance to farmers including selling their products	Dec 25	27	27	35	19	16	37	26	22
	Sep 25	28	34	33	20	23	29	28	29
	Change*	- 1	- 7	+ 2	- 1	- 7	+ 8	- 2	- 7
Fighting criminality	Dec 25	29	26	43	10	16	38	28	19
	Sep 25	25	31	31	15	14	22	28	7
	Change*	+ 4	- 5	+12	- 5	+ 2	+16	0	+12

Notes: (1) *Change = Figures of December 2025 minus Figures of September 2025.

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

Table 12
COMPARATIVE UNDECIDED RATINGS OF THE NATIONAL
ADMINISTRATION ON SELECTED NATIONAL ISSUES
September and December 2025/ Philippines
(In Percent)

page 2 of 2

UNDECIDED		RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
			NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
Reducing the poverty of many Filipinos	Dec 25	29	22	44	20	9	28	30	22
	Sep 25	25	30	33	20	11	22	27	20
	Change*	+ 4	- 8	+11	0	- 2	+ 6	+ 3	+ 2
Addressing the problem of involuntary hunger	Dec 25	31	28	45	19	13	30	32	23
	Sep 25	32	34	38	32	16	24	32	38
	Change*	- 1	- 6	+ 7	-13	- 3	+ 6	0	- 15
Reducing the amount of taxes paid	Dec 25	33	24	46	23	20	38	34	20
	Sep 25	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Change*	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Defending the integrity of Philippine territory against foreigners	Dec 25	34	33	40	24	29	37	34	30
	Sep 25	33	39	36	24	31	34	34	21
	Change*	+ 1	- 6	+ 4	0	- 2	+ 3	0	+ 9
Promoting peace in the country	Dec 25	34	35	45	26	18	25	35	39
	Sep 25	32	35	40	27	18	33	33	26
	Change*	+ 2	0	+ 5	- 1	0	- 8	+ 2	+13
Stopping the destruction and abuse of our environment	Dec 25	37	35	45	26	30	23	39	34
	Sep 25	35	41	40	25	30	41	35	27
	Change*	+ 2	- 6	+ 5	+ 1	0	- 18	+ 4	+ 7
Enforcing the law on all, whether influential or ordinary people	Dec 25	37	35	46	26	30	50	37	20
	Sep 25	36	39	43	27	28	29	39	31
	Change*	+ 1	- 4	+ 3	- 1	+ 2	+21	- 2	- 11
Preparing to face any kind of terrorism	Dec 25	38	45	43	30	29	40	38	28
	Sep 25	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Change*	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Providing support to small entrepreneurs to restore their businesses	Dec 25	41	42	55	24	27	42	42	31
	Sep 25	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Change*	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Notes: (1) *Change = Figures of December 2025 minus Figures of September 2025.

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

Table 13
COMPARATIVE DISAPPROVAL RATINGS OF THE NATIONAL
ADMINISTRATION ON SELECTED NATIONAL ISSUES
September and December 2025/ Philippines
(In Percent)

page 1 of 2

DISAPPROVAL		RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
			NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
Protecting the welfare of OFWs	Dec 25	18	14	10	21	32	26	16	20
	Sep 25	16	19	10	18	27	16	17	13
	Change*	+ 2	- 5	0	+ 3	+ 5	+10	- 1	+ 7
Defending the integrity of Philippine territory against foreigners	Dec 25	23	21	14	33	35	20	23	29
	Sep 25	24	26	14	26	41	19	25	26
	Change*	- 1	- 5	0	+ 7	- 6	+ 1	- 2	+ 3
Preparing to face any kind of terrorism	Dec 25	25	19	14	35	39	31	23	31
	Sep 25	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Change*	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Responding to the needs of areas affected by calamities	Dec 25	30	36	15	34	54	30	29	39
	Sep 25	31	32	20	28	57	24	31	44
	Change*	- 1	+ 4	- 5	+ 6	- 3	+ 6	- 2	- 5
Providing support to small entrepreneurs to restore their businesses	Dec 25	31	30	13	43	59	30	30	44
	Sep 25	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Change*	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Enforcing the law on all, whether influential or ordinary people	Dec 25	33	41	19	37	53	26	33	42
	Sep 25	34	34	26	35	51	38	34	33
	Change*	- 1	+ 7	- 7	+ 2	+ 2	- 12	- 1	+ 9
Stopping the destruction and abuse of our environment	Dec 25	35	35	23	44	50	40	33	41
	Sep 25	29	30	22	30	43	29	29	31
	Change*	+ 6	+ 5	+ 1	+14	+ 7	+11	+ 4	+10
Providing assistance to farmers including selling their products	Dec 25	35	32	17	51	61	35	34	44
	Sep 25	33	31	18	44	55	32	31	42
	Change*	+ 2	+ 1	- 1	+ 7	+ 6	+ 3	+ 3	+ 2
Promoting peace in the country	Dec 25	36	33	19	42	65	35	35	42
	Sep 25	35	33	20	42	60	34	35	37
	Change*	+ 1	0	- 1	0	+ 5	+ 1	0	+ 5

Notes: (1) *Change = Figures of December 2025 minus Figures of September 2025.

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

Table 13
COMPARATIVE DISAPPROVAL RATINGS OF THE NATIONAL
ADMINISTRATION ON SELECTED NATIONAL ISSUES
September and December 2025/ Philippines
(In Percent)

page 2 of 2

DISAPPROVAL		RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
			NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
Creating more jobs	Dec 25	37	47	21	41	58	37	33	63
	Sep 25	35	42	20	46	54	31	36	35
	Change*	+ 2	+ 5	+ 1	- 5	+ 4	+ 6	- 3	+28
Increasing the pay of workers	Dec 25	39	50	28	28	62	30	38	56
	Sep 25	42	38	33	52	53	39	41	46
	Change*	- 3	+12	- 5	-24	+ 9	- 9	- 3	+10
Fighting criminality	Dec 25	41	44	18	51	76	30	41	47
	Sep 25	44	40	28	48	77	38	43	63
	Change*	- 3	+ 4	-10	+ 3	- 1	- 8	- 2	-16
Reducing the amount of taxes paid	Dec 25	43	50	31	50	60	39	43	54
	Sep 25	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Change*	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Addressing the problem of involuntary hunger	Dec 25	45	48	23	55	79	38	45	52
	Sep 25	43	40	24	55	74	43	41	53
	Change*	+ 2	+ 8	- 1	0	+ 5	- 5	+ 4	- 1
Reducing the poverty of many Filipinos	Dec 25	55	61	35	58	88	54	53	66
	Sep 25	57	54	41	71	80	50	57	69
	Change*	- 2	+ 7	- 6	-13	+ 8	+ 4	- 4	- 3
Fighting the widespread sale and use of illegal drugs	Dec 25	67	71	53	69	91	68	65	83
	Sep 25	61	67	42	68	90	58	58	78
	Change*	+ 6	+ 4	+11	+ 1	+ 1	+10	+ 7	+ 5
Fighting graft and corruption in government	Dec 25	68	74	53	74	91	71	67	74
	Sep 25	69	68	53	82	90	64	67	85
	Change*	- 1	+ 6	0	- 8	+ 1	+ 7	0	-11
Controlling inflation	Dec 25	69	70	57	65	96	66	69	73
	Sep 25	64	66	50	69	85	67	61	75
	Change*	+ 5	+ 4	+ 7	- 4	+11	- 1	+ 8	- 2

Notes: (1) *Change = Figures of December 2025 minus Figures of September 2025.

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

**PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF
THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION
ON DISASTER PREPAREDNESS**

Table 14
PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF THE ADMINISTRATION
ON DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

December 12 - 15, 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

Base: Total Interviews, 100%									
Preparedness, including giving early warnings for typhoons, floods, landslides, earthquakes, and other disasters/calamities	RP	LOCATION				CLASS			
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>	
Completely Failed (0 - 74)	26	30	13	27	52	21	26	35	
Lowest Pass (75)	24	33	28	13	18	36	22	17	
(76 - 84)	16	19	13	26	12	15	16	15	
Good (85)	17	11	21	15	15	20	17	21	
(86 - 94)	6	2	8	10	1	5	6	6	
Very Good (95)	7	4	13	3	1	3	8	4	
(96 - 99)	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	
Perfect (100)	3	2	4	4	0	0	4	2	
Mean	75	73	80	76	64	74	76	68	
Median	76	75	80	80	74	75	80	75	
Speed of responding to the needs of those affected by typhoons and other disasters/calamities									
Completely Failed (0 - 74)	33	39	18	33	61	33	32	43	
Lowest Pass (75)	28	31	38	20	13	33	28	26	
(76 - 84)	15	13	14	19	16	16	15	14	
Good (85)	12	8	14	14	9	5	13	9	
(86 - 94)	8	6	12	8	1	7	9	4	
Very Good (95)	3	3	4	4	0	6	2	4	
(96 - 99)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Perfect (100)	1	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	
Mean	72	69	76	73	62	72	72	65	
Median	75	75	75	75	70	75	75	75	
Effectiveness of responses to the needs of those affected by typhoons and other disasters/calamities									
Completely Failed (0 - 74)	33	38	18	34	58	33	32	41	
Lowest Pass (75)	28	27	36	19	21	33	28	25	
(76 - 84)	18	16	19	19	14	14	18	18	
Good (85)	11	13	11	13	7	9	11	9	
(86 - 94)	8	3	13	7	1	4	9	4	
Very Good (95)	3	1	3	8	1	6	3	1	
(96 - 99)	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Perfect (100)	0.4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Mean	72	70	76	73	63	72	72	66	
Median	75	75	75	75	70	75	75	75	

Base po sa inyong napanood, nabalitaan, o sariling karanasan, anong marka ang inyong ibibigay sa pambansang pamahalaan kaugnay sa pagtugon nito sa mga nasalanta ng bagyo o mga bagyo at iba pang kalamidad na naganap sa Pilipinas simula nitong Hulyo 2025? Mangyari lamang na gamitin ninyo ang sistema ng pag-grado mula 0 hanggang 100, kung saan ang "0" ay bagsak na bagsak, ang "75" ay "pasado", ang "85" ay mahusay, ang "95" ay napakahusay, at ang "100" ay perpekto.

Q7a. Pagiging handa, kasama na ang pagbibigay ng maagang babala sa pagdating ng bagyo, baha, pagguho ng lupa, lindol, at iba pang mga sakuna/kalamidad

Q7b. Bilis ng pagtugon sa mga pangangailangan ng mga naapektuhan ng bagyo at iba pang sakuna/kalamidad

Q7c. Pagiging epektibo ng pagtugon sa mga pangangailangan ng mga naapektuhan ng bagyo at iba pang sakuna/kalamidad

Table 15
PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF THE ADMINISTRATION
ON DISASTER PREPAREDNESS
September and December 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

Base: Total Interviews									
Preparedness, including giving early warnings for typhoons, floods, landslides, earthquakes, and other disasters/calamities	RP	LOCATION				CLASS			
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E	
Completely Failed (0 - 74)	Dec 2025	26	30	13	27	52	21	26	35
	Sep 2025	27	26	13	19	60	26	26	30
	Change*	- 1	+ 4	0	+ 8	- 8	- 5	0	+ 5
Lowest Pass (75)	Dec 2025	24	33	28	13	18	36	22	17
	Sep 2025	24	28	28	23	14	21	25	18
	Change*	0	+ 5	0	- 10	+ 4	+15	- 3	- 1
(76 - 84)	Dec 2025	16	19	13	26	12	15	16	15
	Sep 2025	18	21	17	28	9	12	18	22
	Change*	- 2	- 2	- 4	- 2	+ 3	+ 3	- 2	- 7
Good (85)	Dec 2025	17	11	21	15	15	20	17	21
	Sep 2025	19	17	25	16	11	29	16	22
	Change*	- 2	- 6	- 4	- 1	+ 4	- 9	+ 1	- 1
(86 - 94)	Dec 2025	6	2	8	10	1	5	6	6
	Sep 2025	6	2	6	10	4	5	7	4
	Change*	0	0	+ 2	0	- 3	0	- 1	+ 2
Very Good (95)	Dec 2025	7	4	13	3	1	3	8	4
	Sep 2025	4	5	7	2	1	2	5	2
	Change*	+ 3	- 1	+ 6	+ 1	0	+ 1	+ 3	+ 2
(96 - 99)	Dec 2025	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0
	Sep 2025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Change*	+ 1	0	0	+ 2	0	0	+ 1	0
Perfect (100)	Dec 2025	3	2	4	4	0	0	4	2
	Sep 2025	3	2	5	3	1	6	3	3
	Change*	0	0	- 1	+ 1	- 1	- 6	+ 1	- 1
Mean	Dec 2025	75	73	80	76	64	74	76	68
	Sep 2025	74	73	79	75	64	74	74	74
	Change*	+ 1	0	+ 1	+ 1	0	0	+ 2	- 6
Median	Dec 2025	76	75	80	80	74	75	80	75
	Sep 2025	75	75	80	80	65	80	75	76
	Change*	+ 1	0	0	0	+ 9	- 5	+ 5	- 1

Note: *Change = Figures of December 2025 minus Figures of September 2025.

Table 15
PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF THE ADMINISTRATION
ON DISASTER PREPAREDNESS
September and December 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

Base: Total Interviews									
Speed of responding to the needs of those affected by typhoons and other disasters/calamities	RP	LOCATION				CLASS			
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E	
Completely Failed (0 - 74)	Dec 2025	33	39	18	33	61	33	32	43
	Sep 2025	34	32	23	32	60	31	32	51
	Change*	- 1	+ 7	- 5	+ 1	+ 1	+ 2	0	- 8
Lowest Pass (75)	Dec 2025	28	31	38	20	13	33	28	26
	Sep 2025	27	32	33	17	18	24	30	13
	Change*	+ 1	- 1	+ 5	+ 3	- 5	+ 9	- 2	+13
(76 - 84)	Dec 2025	15	13	14	19	16	16	15	14
	Sep 2025	15	14	16	22	7	19	15	9
	Change*	0	- 1	- 2	- 3	+ 9	- 3	0	+ 5
Good (85)	Dec 2025	12	8	14	14	9	5	13	9
	Sep 2025	14	14	15	17	10	10	15	13
	Change*	- 2	- 6	- 1	- 3	- 1	- 5	- 2	- 4
(86 - 94)	Dec 2025	8	6	12	8	1	7	9	4
	Sep 2025	4	2	3	8	3	7	3	8
	Change*	+ 4	+ 4	+ 9	0	- 2	0	+ 6	- 4
Very Good (95)	Dec 2025	3	3	4	4	0	6	2	4
	Sep 2025	4	7	5	3	1	5	4	4
	Change*	- 1	- 4	- 1	+ 1	- 1	+ 1	- 2	0
(96 - 99)	Dec 2025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sep 2025	0.5	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
	Change*	- 0.5	0	- 1	0	0	0	- 1	0
Perfect (100)	Dec 2025	1	1	0	2	0	0	1	0
	Sep 2025	2	0	4	0	0	5	1	2
	Change*	- 1	+ 1	- 4	+ 2	0	- 5	0	- 2
Mean	Dec 2025	72	69	76	73	62	72	72	65
	Sep 2025	70	71	74	68	63	71	71	64
	Change*	+ 2	- 2	+ 2	+ 5	- 1	+ 1	+ 1	+ 1
Median	Dec 2025	75	75	75	75	70	75	75	75
	Sep 2025	75	75	75	76	65	75	75	72
	Change*	0	0	0	- 1	+ 5	0	0	+ 3

Note: *Change = Figures of December 2025 minus Figures of September 2025.

Table 15
PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF THE ADMINISTRATION
ON DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

September and December 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

page 3 of 3

Base: Total Interviews									
Effectiveness of responses to the needs of those affected by typhoons and other disasters/calamities	RP	LOCATION				CLASS			
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E	
Completely Failed (0 - 74)	Dec 2025	33	38	18	34	58	33	32	41
	Sep 2025	34	32	24	27	62	32	33	46
	Change*	- 1	+ 6	- 6	+ 7	- 4	+ 1	- 1	- 5
Lowest Pass (75)	Dec 2025	28	27	36	19	21	33	28	25
	Sep 2025	29	33	35	22	19	22	32	18
	Change*	- 1	- 6	+ 1	- 3	+ 2	+11	- 4	+ 7
(76 - 84)	Dec 2025	18	16	19	19	14	14	18	18
	Sep 2025	13	15	11	22	10	20	12	14
	Change*	+ 5	+ 1	+ 8	- 3	+ 4	- 6	+ 6	+ 4
Good (85)	Dec 2025	11	13	11	13	7	9	11	9
	Sep 2025	15	11	18	20	6	13	14	17
	Change*	- 4	+ 2	- 7	- 7	+ 1	- 4	- 3	- 8
(86 - 94)	Dec 2025	8	3	13	7	1	4	9	4
	Sep 2025	3	2	2	7	2	1	3	3
	Change*	+ 5	+ 1	+11	0	- 1	+ 3	+ 6	+ 1
Very Good (95)	Dec 2025	3	1	3	8	1	6	3	1
	Sep 2025	4	6	6	2	0	8	3	1
	Change*	- 1	- 5	- 3	+ 6	+ 1	- 2	0	0
(96 - 99)	Dec 2025	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sep 2025	0.1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Change*	-0.1	- 1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Perfect (100)	Dec 2025	0.4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sep 2025	2	1	4	0	0	4	2	1
	Change*	-1.6	0	- 4	0	0	- 4	- 2	- 1
Mean	Dec 2025	72	70	76	73	63	72	72	66
	Sep 2025	70	71	74	70	62	71	71	66
	Change*	+ 2	- 1	+ 2	+ 3	+ 1	+ 1	+ 1	0
Median	Dec 2025	75	75	75	75	70	75	75	75
	Sep 2025	75	75	75	76	70	75	75	75
	Change*	0	0	0	- 1	0	0	0	0

Note: *Change = Figures of December 2025 minus Figures of September 2025.

**SATISFACTION OR DISSATISFACTION
WITH THE DISASTER RESPONSE EFFORTS OF
LOCAL GOVERNMENTS**

Table 16
SATISFACTION WITH HOW LOCAL GOVERNMENTS ADDRESSED
THE NEEDS OF DISASTER VICTIMS IN THE PAST THREE MONTHS

December 12 - 15, 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

Base: Total Interviews, 100%								
How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with how your local government addressed the needs of disaster victims in the past three months?	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>
SATISFIED	60	59	63	58	57	71	59	55
Very Satisfied	15	14	17	12	13	26	13	15
Somewhat Satisfied	45	45	45	45	45	46	46	40
CANNOT SAY IF SATISFIED OR DISSATISFIED	18	16	21	13	14	19	19	8
DISSATISFIED	22	24	15	29	29	9	22	37
Somewhat Dissatisfied	18	16	14	25	21	7	19	21
Very dissatisfied	4	8	1	4	8	1	3	16
Not affected/Not applicable	0.3	0	1	0	0	1	0	0

Q8a. Gaano kayo nasisiyahan o hindi nasisiyahan sa paraan ng pagtugon ng inyong lokal na pamahalaan sa mga pangangailangan ng mga biktima ng kalamidad sa nakaraang tatlong buwan?

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 17
SATISFACTION WITH HOW LOCAL GOVERNMENTS ADDRESSED
THE NEEDS OF DISASTER VICTIMS IN THE PAST THREE MONTHS
September and December 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

<i>How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with how your local government addressed the needs of disaster victims in the past three months?</i> (Base: Total Interviews)		RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
			NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
SATISFIED	Dec 2025	60	59	63	58	57	71	59	55
	Sep 2025	63	61	63	69	57	63	61	69
	Change*	- 3	- 2	0	- 11	0	8	- 2	- 14
Very Satisfied	Dec 2025	15	14	17	12	13	26	13	15
	Sep 2025	18	17	16	18	21	14	17	24
	Change*	- 3	- 3	1	- 6	- 8	12	- 4	- 9
Somewhat Satisfied	Dec 2025	45	45	45	45	45	46	46	40
	Sep 2025	45	44	47	51	36	48	44	45
	Change*	0	+ 1	- 2	- 6	+ 9	- 2	2	- 5
CANNOT SAY IF SATISFIED OR DISSATISFIED	Dec 2025	18	16	21	13	14	19	19	8
	Sep 2025	18	21	20	14	16	18	20	8
	Change*	0	- 5	+ 1	- 1	- 2	+ 1	- 1	0
DISSATISFIED	Dec 2025	22	24	15	29	29	9	22	37
	Sep 2025	19	18	17	16	27	19	19	23
	Change*	+ 3	+ 6	- 2	+13	+ 2	- 10	+ 3	+14
Somewhat Dissatisfied	Dec 2025	18	16	14	25	21	7	19	21
	Sep 2025	14	13	13	14	17	13	13	21
	Change*	+ 4	+ 3	+ 1	+11	+ 4	- 6	+ 6	0
Very dissatisfied	Dec 2025	4	8	1	4	8	1	3	16
	Sep 2025	5	5	4	2	10	6	6	3
	Change*	- 1	+ 3	- 3	+ 2	- 2	- 5	- 3	+13
Not affected/Not applicable	Dec 2025	0.3	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
	Sep 2025	0.2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Change*	-0.1	0	+ 1	- 1	0	+ 1	0	0

Q. Gaano kayo nasisiyahan o hindi nasisiyahan sa paraan ng pagtugon ng inyong lokal na pamahalaan sa mga pangangailangan ng mga biktima ng kalamidad sa nakaraang tatlong buwan?

Notes: (1) Change = Figures of December 2025 minus Figures of September 2025.

(2) % Satisfied = % Very satisfied plus % Somewhat Satisfied ; % Dissatisfied = % Somewhat Dissatisfied plus % Very Dissatisfied.

INCIDENCE OF FLOODING

Table 18
INCIDENCE OF FLOODING
December 12 - 15, 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

In the past three years, or 2022 until now, has your place experienced flooding or not? (Base: Total Interviews, 100%)	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	C	D	E
Yes	40	41	39	45	36	47	38	44
No	60	58	60	55	64	51	61	56
Don't know (moved recently)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cannot recall	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0
Prior to 2022, has your place experienced flooding or not? (Base: Total Interviews, 100%)								
Yes	34	35	37	28	32	30	34	37
No	64	62	60	69	68	60	65	60
Don't know (moved recently)	1	0	1	3	0	9	0	0
Cannot recall	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	3
Has flooding in your place worsened, remained the same or lessened? (Base: Those who experienced flooding prior to 2022 until now, 31%)								
Worsened	42	62	43	26	41	27	42	55
No change	42	21	38	54	55	41	43	33
Lessened	16	17	19	20	5	32	14	12
In your opinion, which of the following are the top three contributors that cause flooding in our country? (Base: Total Interviews, 100%)								
Bad practices in garbage disposal	64	77	64	55	62	65	65	55
Substandard and/or ghost flood control projects due to corruption	62	71	65	65	49	62	63	61
Cutting down trees to enable private construction projects	53	38	54	62	55	54	54	45
Lack of infrastructure projects to minimize flooding	34	33	35	30	36	42	34	29
Mining and quarrying	28	14	28	30	35	25	29	28
Narrowing of waterways like rivers	24	26	25	18	29	19	23	40
Climate change	17	14	17	18	18	19	17	17

Q8b. Nitong nakaraang tatlong taon, o simula 2022 hanggang ngayon, nakaranas ba ng pagbaha ang inyong lugar o hindi?

Q8c. Bago noong 2022, nakaranas ba ng pagbaha ang inyong lugar o hindi?

Q8d. Ang pagbabaha ba sa inyong lugar ay lumalala, pareho lang o nababawasan?

Q8e. Sa inyong palagay, alin-alin sa mga sumusunod ang tatlong pinakamalaki ang kontribusyon kung bakit nagkakaroon ng mga pagbabaha sa ating bansa?

DESCRIPTION OF PHILIPPINE POLITICS

Table 19
DESCRIPTION OF PHILIPPINE POLITICS
December 12 - 15, 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent / SINGLE ANSWER ONLY / OPEN-ENDED)

Base: Total Interviews, 100%								
In one word or sentence, how would you describe politics in our country at present ?	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	C	D	E
KORAP / PERA-PERA LANG / MGA MAGNANAKAW	40	37	40	54	31	47	40	34
MAGULO / MASAMA / PANGIT	32	35	32	15	44	38	32	29
MADUMI	7	7	5	9	9	5	6	13
KASINUNGALINGAN	2	1	2	3	2	0	3	1
HINDI PATAS	2	4	1	4	0	0	2	8
WATAK-WATAK / AWAYAN	2	2	1	2	4	0	2	0
ABUSADO / GAHAMAN	2	1	2	3	1	0	2	2
MADRAMA	2	0	3	0	1	0	2	3
MAHINA ANG PAMAHALAAN / KULANG SA PROYEKTO	2	3	1	1	2	1	2	2
MAAYOS / MABUTI	1	1	1	3	0	1	1	3
PANGAKUAN / PAASA	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	0
NAKADIDISMAYA	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
LUMALALA / GETTING WORSE	1	2	0	1	1	0	1	0
MAKASARILI	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
DELIKADO / PATAYAN	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1
PASIKAT	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
EKSKLUSIBO / DINASTIYA / ELITISTA	0.5	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
DAYAAN	0.4	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
MAHIRAP	0.3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
BULOK	0.3	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
NAGSISIRAAN	0.2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
NAGKAKAISA	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MAPAYAPA	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
KOMPLIKADO / MASALIMUOT	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HINDI MASABI	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER NEGATIVE COMMENTS	2	0	2	0	3	0	2	0
OTHER POSITIVE COMMENTS	1	0	1	0	1	4	0	0

Q9. Sa isang salita o pangungusap, paano mo isasalarawan ang politika sa ating bansa sa kasalukuyan?

Table 20
DESCRIPTION OF PHILIPPINE POLITICS
December 2023 to December 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent / SINGLE ANSWER ONLY / OPEN-ENDED)

Base: Total Interviews

In one word or sentence, how would you describe politics in our country at present ?	RP	LOCATION				CLASS			
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E	
KORAP / PERA-PERA LANG / MGA MAGNANAKAW	Dec '25	40	37	40	54	31	47	40	34
KORAP / PERA-PERA LANG	Mar '24	21	18	18	28	22	20	20	27
CORRUPT	Dec '23	17	20	19	15	15	16	18	13
PERA PERA LANG	Dec '23	4	1	1	12	5	1	4	6
	Change*	+19	+19	+22	+26	+ 9	+27	+20	+ 7
MAGULO / MASAMA / PANGIT	Dec '25	32	35	32	15	44	38	32	29
MAGULO	Mar '24	25	33	25	25	20	22	26	18
MAGULO	Dec '23	23	25	20	25	27	23	24	20
	Change*	+ 7	+ 2	+ 7	- 10	+24	+16	+ 6	+11
MADUMI	Dec '25	7	7	5	9	9	5	6	13
MADUMI	Mar '24	7	5	8	5	7	10	6	5
MADUMI	Dec '23	8	5	8	8	11	6	8	10
	Change*	0	+ 2	- 3	+ 4	+ 2	- 5	0	+ 8
KASINUNGALINGAN	Dec '25	2	1	2	3	2	0	3	1
KASINUNGALINGAN	Mar '24	1	3	0	1	0	1	1	0
PANAY KASINUNGALINGAN	Dec '23	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
	Change*	+ 1	- 2	+ 2	+ 2	+ 2	- 1	+ 2	+ 1
HINDI PATAS	Dec '25	2	4	1	4	0	0	2	8
HINDI PATAS	Mar '24	1	2	1	0	4	0	2	0
HINDI PANTAY PANTAY / PALAKASAN	Dec '23	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	2
	Change*	+ 1	+ 2	0	+ 4	- 4	0	0	+ 8
WATAK-WATAK / AWAYAN	Dec '25	2	2	1	2	4	0	2	0
WATAK-WATAK / AWAYAN	Mar '24	10	10	9	9	11	16	9	10
WATAK-WATAK / WALANG PAGKAKAISA / NAGSISIRAAN	Dec '23	7	8	9	2	5	8	6	9
	Change*	- 8	- 8	- 8	- 7	- 7	- 16	- 7	- 10
ABUSADO / GAHAMAN	Dec '25	2	1	2	3	1	0	2	2
ABUSADO / GAHAMAN	Mar '24	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	0
ABUSADO ANG MGA MAY KAPANGYARIHAN	Dec '23	1	0	0	1	2	1	1	1
	Change*	+ 1	+ 1	0	+ 3	0	0	+ 1	+ 2
MADRAMA	Dec '25	2	0	3	0	1	0	2	3
MADRAMA	Mar '24	0.4	0	1	0	0	3	0	0
	Change*	+ 1.6	0	+ 2	0	+ 1	- 3	+ 2	+ 3
MAHINA ANG PAMAHALAAN / KULANG SA PROYEKTO	Dec '25	2	3	1	1	2	1	2	2
MAHINA ANG PAMAHALAAN	Mar '24	0.3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Change*	+ 1.7	+ 3	+ 1	+ 1	+ 1	+ 1	+ 2	+ 2
MAAYOS / MABUTI	Dec '25	1	1	1	3	0	1	1	3
MAAYOS / MABUTI	Mar '24	8	5	13	2	2	2	8	11
MAAYOS / HINDI MAGULO / MASAYA	Dec '23	11	10	16	5	4	14	11	5
	Change*	- 7	- 4	- 12	+ 1	- 2	- 1	- 7	- 8

Q. Sa isang salita o pangungusap, paano mo isasalarawan ang politika sa ating bansa sa kasalukuyan?

Note: * Change = Figures of December 2025 minus Figures of March 2024.

Table 20
DESCRIPTION OF PHILIPPINE POLITICS
December 2023 to December 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent / SINGLE ANSWER ONLY / OPEN-ENDED)

Base: Total Interviews									
In one word or sentence, how would you describe politics in our country at present ?	RP	LOCATION				CLASS			
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E	
PANGAKUAN / PAASA	Dec '25	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	0
PANGAKUAN / PAASA	Mar '24	5	5	3	5	10	4	5	6
PURO PANGAKO / WALANG NAGAGAWA	Dec '23	3	2	3	6	1	1	3	6
	Change*	- 4	- 4	- 1	- 5	- 10	- 4	- 4	- 6
NAKADIDISMAZA	Dec '25	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
LUMALALA / GETTING WORSE	Dec '25	1	2	0	1	1	0	1	0
MAKASARILI	Dec '25	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
MAKASARILI	Mar '24	1	4	0	2	1	0	1	1
PANSARILING INTERES LANG ANG MGA PULITIKO	Dec '23	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Change*	0	- 4	+ 1	- 2	- 1	0	0	- 1
DELIKADO / PATAYAN	Dec '25	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1
DELIKADO / PATAYAN	Mar '24	1	0	1	2	1	5	1	0
DAMING PATAYAN / MADUGO	Dec '23	1	0	1	2	2	3	1	2
	Change*	0	0	- 1	0	- 1	- 5	- 1	+ 1
PASIKAT	Dec '25	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
PASIKAT	Mar '24	0.4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Change*	+ 0.6	- 1	+ 1	0	- 1	+ 1	+ 1	0
EKSKLUSIBO / DINASTIYA / ELITISTA	Dec '25	0.5	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
EKSKLUSIBO / DINASTIYA / ELITISTA	Mar '24	4	1	1	7	7	6	3	4
DYNASTY	Dec '23	3	1	6	3	2	6	4	1
	Change*	- 3.5	0	0	- 7	- 7	- 6	- 2	- 4
DAYAAN	Dec '25	0.4	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
DAYAAN	Mar '24	1	0	1	1	3	0	1	3
LAGANAP ANG DAYAAN	Dec '23	3	3	3	2	4	1	3	3
	Change*	- 0.6	0	- 1	0	- 3	0	- 1	- 1
MAHIRAP	Dec '25	0.3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
BULOK	Dec '25	0.3	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
BULOK	Mar '24	1	0	1	1	0	2	1	2
WALANG NABAGO / WALANG IMPROVEMENT / BULOK	Dec '23	0.5	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
	Change*	- 0.7	+ 1	- 1	- 1	0	- 2	- 1	- 1
NAGSISIRAAN	Dec '25	0.2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
NAGSISIRAAN	Mar '24	3	2	2	7	1	1	3	2
	Change*	- 2.8	- 1	- 2	- 7	- 1	- 1	- 3	- 2

Q. Sa isang salita o pangungusap, paano mo isasalarawan ang politika sa ating bansa sa kasalukuyan?

Note: * Change = Figures of December 2025 minus Figures of March 2024.

Table 20
DESCRIPTION OF PHILIPPINE POLITICS
December 2023 to December 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent / SINGLE ANSWER ONLY / OPEN-ENDED)

Base: Total Interviews									
In one word or sentence, how would you describe politics in our country at present ?	RP	LOCATION				CLASS			
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E	
NAGKAKAISA	Dec '25	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NAGKAKAISA	Mar '24	2	0	4	0	0	1	2	1
MAY PAGKAKAISA / UNITED	Dec '23	2	4	3	2	1	7	2	1
	Change*	- 1.8	0	- 4	0	0	- 1	- 2	- 1
MAPAYAPA	Dec '25	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MAPAYAPA	Mar '24	2	2	1	1	4	1	2	0
MAPAYAPA / TAHIMIK	Dec '23	4	3	3	4	6	1	4	4
	Change*	- 1.8	- 2	- 1	- 1	- 4	- 1	- 2	0
KOMPLIKADO / MASALIMUOT	Dec '25	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
KOMPLIKADO / MASALIMUOT	Mar '24	2	2	4	0	1	1	3	1
KOMPLIKADO	Dec '23	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Change*	- 1.9	- 2	- 4	0	- 1	- 1	- 3	- 1
HINDI MASABI	Dec '25	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER NEGATIVE COMMENTS	Dec '25	2	0	2	0	3	0	2	0
OTHER POSITIVE COMMENTS	Dec '25	1	0	1	0	1	4	0	0
March 2024 Responses									
AGAWAN SA PWESTO	Mar '24	1	3	0	2	2	0	1	5
WALANG KWENTA	Mar '24	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	1
WALANG PAGBABAGO / WALANG ASENSO	Mar '24	1	0	2	0	0	3	1	0
December 2023 Responses									
MALAWAKANG BILIHAN NG BOTO / SUPORTA	Dec '23	3	3	2	2	5	2	3	3
MABUTI, NAKAKATULONG SA MGA MAMAMAYAN	Dec '23	2	2	1	1	3	1	1	3
WALANG PATAYAN / WALANG KRIMEN	Dec '23	1	1	0	3	0	0	1	0
HINDI MABUTI / HINDI MAGANDA	Dec '23	0.3	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
WALANG KATIWALIAN	Dec '23	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
BAON SA UTANG	Dec '23	0.2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
TRAPO	Dec '23	0.2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
WALANG DAYAAN	Dec '23	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HINDI MAPAYAPA	Dec '23	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HINDI MAPAGKAKATIWALAAN	Dec '23	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
KAMPI-KAMPIHAN	Dec '23	0.03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PLASTIKAN	Dec '23	0.03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Q. Sa isang salita o pangungusap, paano mo isasalarawan ang politika sa ating bansa sa kasalukuyan?

Note: * Change = Figures of December 2025 minus Figures of March 2024.

**PERFORMANCE AND TRUSTWORTHINESS RATINGS OF
THE PRESIDENT AND THE VICE-PRESIDENT**

Table 21
AWARENESS & PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF
TOP NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS
December 12 - 15, 2025 / Philippines
(Row Percent)

Top National Government Officials	Aware	Base: Aware		
		Approval	Undecided	Disapproval
FERDINAND R. MARCOS JR. (President)	100	34	18	48
SARA DUTERTE (Vice-President)	100	56	20	24

Q12. 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 22
PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF TOP NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS
December 12 - 15, 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	LUZ	VIS	MIN	C	D	E
APPROVAL								
PRESIDENT FERDINAND R. MARCOS JR.	34	32	51	25	7	40	34	28
VICE-PRESIDENT SARA DUTERTE	56	44	35	68	95	48	57	61
UNDECIDED								
PRESIDENT FERDINAND R. MARCOS JR.	18	15	26	12	9	19	18	12
VICE-PRESIDENT SARA DUTERTE	20	19	30	16	3	18	19	27
DISAPPROVAL								
PRESIDENT FERDINAND R. MARCOS JR.	48	53	24	62	85	40	48	60
VICE-PRESIDENT SARA DUTERTE	24	36	35	16	1	34	24	12

Q12. 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 23
COMPARATIVE PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF
TOP NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS
September and December 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

		RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
			NCR	LUZ	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
APPROVAL									
PRESIDENT FERDINAND R. MARCOS JR.	Dec 25	34	32	51	25	7	40	34	28
	Sep 25	33	40	50	23	4	39	33	26
	Change*	+ 1	- 8	+ 1	+ 2	+ 3	+ 1	+ 1	+ 2
VICE-PRESIDENT SARA DUTERTE	Dec 25	56	44	35	68	95	48	57	61
	Sep 25	55	42	36	56	97	45	54	71
	Change*	+ 1	+ 2	- 1	+12	- 2	+ 3	+ 3	- 10
UNDECIDED									
PRESIDENT FERDINAND R. MARCOS JR.	Dec 25	18	15	26	12	9	19	18	12
	Sep 25	23	24	27	22	13	21	25	12
	Change*	- 5	- 9	- 1	- 10	- 4	- 2	- 7	0
VICE-PRESIDENT SARA DUTERTE	Dec 25	20	19	30	16	3	18	19	27
	Sep 25	24	28	31	29	2	24	25	17
	Change*	- 4	- 9	- 1	- 13	+ 1	- 6	- 6	+10
DISAPPROVAL									
PRESIDENT FERDINAND R. MARCOS JR.	Dec 25	48	53	24	62	85	40	48	60
	Sep 25	44	36	22	55	83	40	42	62
	Change*	+ 4	+17	+ 2	+ 7	+ 2	0	+ 6	- 2
VICE-PRESIDENT SARA DUTERTE	Dec 25	24	36	35	16	1	34	24	12
	Sep 25	22	30	32	14	2	31	21	11
	Change*	+ 2	+ 6	+ 3	+ 2	- 1	+ 3	+ 3	+ 1

Notes: (1) *Change = Figures of December 2025 minus Figures of September 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 24
AWARENESS & TRUST RATINGS OF
TOP NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS
December 12 - 15, 2025 / Philippines
(Row Percent)

Top National Government Officials	Aware	Base: Aware		
		Big Trust	Undecided	Small / No trust
FERDINAND R. MARCOS JR. (President)	100	32	21	47
SARA DUTERTE (Vice-President)	100	54	22	24

Q14. 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 25
TRUST RATINGS OF TOP NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS
December 12 - 15, 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	LUZ	VIS	MIN	C	D	E
TRUST								
PRESIDENT FERDINAND R. MARCOS JR.	32	31	46	26	8	33	32	27
VICE-PRESIDENT SARA DUTERTE	54	44	31	67	96	41	54	70
UNDECIDED								
PRESIDENT FERDINAND R. MARCOS JR.	21	19	31	14	6	22	21	20
VICE-PRESIDENT SARA DUTERTE	22	19	37	11	2	32	21	19
DISTRUST								
PRESIDENT FERDINAND R. MARCOS JR.	47	50	23	60	86	45	47	54
VICE-PRESIDENT SARA DUTERTE	24	37	33	22	2	27	25	11

Q14. 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 26
COMPARATIVE TRUST RATINGS OF
TOP NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS
September and December 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

TRUST		LOCATION					CLASS			
		RP	NCR	BAL			ABC	D	E	
				LUZ	VIS	MIN				
PRESIDENT FERDINAND R. MARCOS JR.	Dec 25	32	31	46	26	8	33	32	27	
	Sep 25	34	35	54	21	3	39	34	25	
	Change*	- 2	- 4	- 8	+ 5	+ 5	- 6	- 2	+ 2	
VICE-PRESIDENT SARA DUTERTE	Dec 25	54	44	31	67	96	41	54	70	
	Sep 25	56	41	39	60	96	42	56	76	
	Change*	- 2	+ 3	- 8	+ 7	0	- 1	- 2	- 6	
UNDECIDED										
	PRESIDENT FERDINAND R. MARCOS JR.	Dec 25	21	19	31	14	6	22	21	20
		Sep 25	21	32	23	20	10	20	22	11
Change*		0	- 13	+ 8	- 6	- 4	+ 2	- 1	+ 9	
VICE-PRESIDENT SARA DUTERTE	Dec 25	22	19	37	11	2	32	21	19	
	Sep 25	23	24	31	26	2	22	25	14	
	Change*	- 1	- 5	+ 6	- 15	0	+10	- 4	+ 5	
DISTRUST										
	PRESIDENT FERDINAND R. MARCOS JR.	Dec 25	47	50	23	60	86	45	47	54
		Sep 25	45	33	23	58	87	40	43	65
Change*		+ 2	+17	0	+ 2	- 1	+ 5	+ 4	- 11	
VICE-PRESIDENT SARA DUTERTE	Dec 25	24	37	33	22	2	27	25	11	
	Sep 25	21	34	30	13	2	36	19	9	
	Change*	+ 3	+ 3	+ 3	+ 9	0	- 9	+ 6	+ 2	

Notes: (1) *Change = Figures of December 2025 minus Figures of September 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 AND TRUSTWORTHINESS
RATINGS OF CONGRESS**

Table 27
PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF
THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
December 12 - 15, 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BAL LUZ	VIS	MIN	C	D	E
APPROVAL								
SENATE	40	28	40	56	34	26	41	47
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	33	27	33	43	26	21	33	42
UNDECIDED								
SENATE	34	40	46	18	23	45	35	21
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	38	41	49	21	30	47	38	28
DISAPPROVAL								
SENATE	26	32	14	27	44	30	24	32
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	29	32	18	36	44	32	28	30

Q10. 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 28
COMPARATIVE PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF
THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
September and December 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

		RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
			NCR	BAL LUZ	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
APPROVAL									
SENATE	Dec 25	40	28	40	56	34	26	41	47
	Sep 25	42	37	41	47	44	47	40	47
	Change*	- 2	- 9	- 1	+ 9	- 10	- 21	+ 1	0
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	Dec 25	33	27	33	43	26	21	33	42
	Sep 25	30	32	34	35	18	34	29	32
	Change*	+ 3	- 5	- 1	+ 8	+ 8	- 13	+ 4	+10
UNDECIDED									
SENATE	Dec 25	34	40	46	18	23	45	35	21
	Sep 25	30	36	38	22	15	21	34	20
	Change*	+ 4	+ 4	+ 8	- 4	+ 8	+24	+ 1	+ 1
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	Dec 25	38	41	49	21	30	47	38	28
	Sep 25	36	35	42	35	26	31	38	30
	Change*	+ 2	+ 6	+ 7	- 14	+ 4	+16	0	- 2
DISAPPROVAL									
SENATE	Dec 25	26	32	14	27	44	30	24	32
	Sep 25	28	27	21	31	41	33	27	32
	Change*	- 2	+ 5	- 7	- 4	+ 3	- 3	- 3	0
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	Dec 25	29	32	18	36	44	32	28	30
	Sep 25	34	33	24	30	56	35	32	38
	Change*	- 5	- 1	- 6	+ 6	- 12	- 3	- 4	- 8

Notes: (1) *Change = Figures of December 2025 minus Figures of September 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 29
TRUST RATINGS OF
THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
December 12 - 15, 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

TRUST	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	LUZ	VIS	MIN	C	D	E
SENATE	35	30	33	49	32	23	36	43
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	32	28	31	44	27	23	33	39
UNDECIDED								
SENATE	42	43	50	23	40	54	40	37
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	40	42	51	18	36	41	40	38
DISTRUST								
SENATE	23	27	17	29	28	23	24	20
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	27	30	18	38	37	35	27	23

Q14. Nais sana naming tanungin kayo tungkol sa pagtitiwala ninyo sa ilang mga ahensiya sa ating lipunan.
Sa pamamagitan po ng board na ito, maaari bang pakisabi ninyo kung gaano kalaki o kaliit ang inyong pagtitiwala sa AHENSIYA? 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 Trust
(2) *Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding off.

Table 30
COMPARATIVE TRUST RATINGS OF
THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
December 2018 and December 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

TRUST		LOCATION					CLASS			
		RP	BAL			ABC	D	E		
			NCR	LUZ	VIS				MIN	
SENATE	Dec25	35	30	33	49	32	23	36	43	
	Dec18	65	60	62	67	72	68	64	69	
	Change*	- 30	- 30	- 29	- 18	- 40	- 45	- 28	- 26	
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	Dec25	32	28	31	44	27	23	33	39	
	Dec18	64	61	61	65	71	71	62	65	
	Change*	- 32	- 33	- 30	- 21	- 44	- 48	- 29	- 26	
UNDECIDED	SENATE	Dec25	42	43	50	23	40	54	40	37
		Dec18	30	32	33	31	22	27	32	25
		Change*	+12	+11	+17	- 8	+18	+27	+ 8	+12
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	Dec25	40	42	51	18	36	41	40	38	
	Dec18	31	35	35	31	21	27	32	30	
	Change*	+ 9	+ 7	+16	- 13	+15	+14	+ 8	+ 8	
DISTRUST	SENATE	Dec25	23	27	17	29	28	23	24	20
		Dec18	5	7	4	2	6	5	4	5
		Change*	+18	+20	+13	+27	+22	+18	+20	+15
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	Dec25	27	30	18	38	37	35	27	23	
	Dec18	5	4	4	3	8	2	5	4	
	Change*	+22	+26	+14	+35	+29	+33	+22	+19	

Notes: (1) *Change = Figures of December 2025 minus Figures of December 2018.

(2) % Big Trust = % Very Big Trust plus % Big Trust ; % Small/No Trust = % Small Trust plus %Very Small Trust

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

CORRUPTION

Table 31
ACTIONS IN THE PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR PERCEIVED AS CORRUPT

December 12 - 15, 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent / Multiple Response Allowed)

<i>Base: Total Interviews, 100%</i>								
<i>Which of the following actions do you consider to be corrupt, whether in the public or private sector? Please select all that apply.</i>	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	C	D	E
Accepting or giving bribes	74	75	78	65	74	64	76	71
Misuse of public funds or company resources	66	74	73	65	50	65	67	64
Offering or receiving kickbacks for contracts or services	64	71	67	66	53	54	67	57
Evading taxes or regulatory requirements	42	34	46	40	42	40	42	46
Insider trading or financial fraud	42	33	52	35	32	33	44	34
Nepotism or favoritism in hiring or promotions	39	47	46	37	22	44	39	33
Conflicts of interest not disclosed	21	21	28	12	14	28	22	6

Q27. Alin sa mga sumusunod na aksyon ang itinuturing ninyong corrupt, sa publiko man o pribadong sektor? Mangyaring piliin ang lahat ng naaangkop.

Table 32
ACTIONS IN THE PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR PERCEIVED AS CORRUPT
September and December 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent / Multiple Response Allowed)

Base: Total Interviews									
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	Dec '25	74	75	78	65	74	64	76	71
	Sep '25	75	86	80	67	68	71	76	76
	Change*	- 1	- 11	- 2	- 2	+ 6	- 7	0	- 5
Misuse of public funds or company resources	Dec '25	66	74	73	65	50	65	67	64
	Sep '25	67	72	75	63	50	68	66	67
	Change*	- 1	+ 2	- 2	+ 2	0	- 3	+ 1	- 3
Offering or receiving kickbacks for contracts or services	Dec '25	64	71	67	66	53	54	67	57
	Sep '25	64	73	67	60	56	68	64	61
	Change*	0	- 2	0	+ 6	- 3	- 14	+ 3	- 4
Evading taxes or regulatory requirements	Dec '25	42	34	46	40	42	40	42	46
	Sep '25	41	38	49	40	28	46	39	46
	Change*	+ 1	- 4	- 3	0	+14	- 6	+ 3	0
Insider trading or financial fraud	Dec '25	42	33	52	35	32	33	44	34
	Sep '25	49	41	60	42	37	48	50	43
	Change*	- 7	- 8	- 8	- 7	- 5	- 15	- 6	- 9
Nepotism or favoritism in hiring or promotions	Dec '25	39	47	46	37	22	44	39	33
	Sep '25	38	40	42	37	30	38	38	39
	Change*	+ 1	+ 7	+ 4	0	- 8	+ 6	+ 1	- 6
Conflicts of interest not disclosed	Dec '25	21	21	28	12	14	28	22	6
	Sep '25	27	25	35	24	17	35	26	21
	Change*	- 6	- 4	- 7	- 12	- 3	- 7	- 4	- 15

Note: *Change = Figures of UB December 2025 minus Figures of UB September 2025.

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

Table 33
PREVALENCE OF CORRUPTION IN GOVERNMENT
December 12 - 15, 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	C	D	E
WIDESPREAD	94	96	93	96	94	88	95	96
Very widespread	71	74	73	70	64	69	72	62
Somewhat widespread	24	23	20	26	30	20	23	34
CANNOT SAY IF WIDESPREAD OR NOT	5	3	6	3	6	12	4	4
NOT WIDESPREAD	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Not very widespread	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Not at all widespread	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Q28. Sa inyong palagay, gaano kalaganap ang katiwalian sa pamahalaan sa bansa ngayon? Masasabi ba ninyong ito ay... ?

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

Table 34
PREVALENCE OF CORRUPTION IN GOVERNMENT
September and December 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

Base: Total Interviews									
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	Dec '25	94	96	93	96	94	88	95	96
	Sep '25	97	95	96	100	98	98	97	98
	Change*	- 3	+ 1	- 3	- 4	- 4	- 10	- 2	- 2
Very widespread	Dec '25	71	74	73	70	64	69	72	62
	Sep '25	78	81	75	82	79	87	77	68
	Change*	- 7	- 7	- 2	- 12	- 15	- 18	- 5	- 6
Somewhat widespread	Dec '25	24	23	20	26	30	20	23	34
	Sep '25	20	14	22	18	19	11	20	31
	Change*	+ 4	+ 9	- 2	+ 8	+11	+ 9	+ 3	+ 3
CANNOT SAY IF WIDESPREAD OR NOT	Dec '25	5	3	6	3	6	12	4	4
	Sep '25	2	5	3	0	1	1	3	2
	Change*	+ 3	- 2	+ 3	+ 3	+ 5	+11	+ 1	+ 2
NOT WIDESPREAD	Dec '25	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
	Sep '25	0.4	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
	Change*	+0.6	0	+ 1	0	- 1	- 1	+ 1	0
Not very widespread	Dec '25	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
	Sep '25	0.2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	Change*	+0.8	0	+ 1	0	0	- 1	+ 1	0
Not at all widespread	Dec '25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sep '25	0.2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Change*	- 0.2	0	0	0	- 1	0	0	0

Notes: (1) *Change = Figures of UB December 2025 minus Figures of UB September 2025.

(2) % WIDESPREAD = % Very widespread plus % Somewhat widespread; % NOT WIDESPREAD = % Not very widespread plus % Not at all widespread

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

Table 35
WHETHER THE EXTENT OF CORRUPTION IN GOVERNMENT HAS
INCREASED OR DECREASED IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS
 December 12 - 15, 2025 / Philippines
 (In Percent)

<i>Base: Total Interviews, 100%</i>								
<i>In the past 12 months, would you say corruption in government at the moment has...?</i>	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	C	D	E
INCREASED	74	82	65	66	94	76	74	75
DECREASED	7	6	8	13	0	2	7	13
STAYED THE SAME	19	11	27	21	5	22	20	11
<u>UNAIDED</u>								
Don't know	0.1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

Q29. Kung ihahambing sa nakaraang 12 buwan, masasabi ba ninyo na ang katiwalian sa pamahalaan sa ngayon ay...?

Table 36
WHETHER THE EXTENT OF CORRUPTION IN GOVERNMENT HAS
INCREASED OR DECREASED IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS
September and December 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

<i>Base: Total Interviews</i>									
<i>In the past 12 months, would you say corruption in government at the moment has...?</i>		RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
			NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
INCREASED	Dec '25	74	82	65	66	94	76	74	75
	Sep '25	85	82	78	86	98	81	85	87
	Change*	- 11	0	- 13	- 20	- 4	- 5	- 11	- 12
DECREASED	Dec '25	7	6	8	13	0	2	7	13
	Sep '25	3	2	3	9	0	2	3	7
	Change*	+ 4	+ 4	+ 5	+ 4	0	0	+ 4	+ 6
STAYED THE SAME	Dec '25	19	11	27	21	5	22	20	11
	Sep '25	12	16	19	5	2	17	12	6
	Change*	+ 7	- 5	+ 8	+16	+ 3	+ 5	+ 8	+ 5

Note: *Change = Figures of UB December 2025 minus Figures of UB September 2025.

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

Table 37
AGREEMENT / DISAGREEMENT WITH TEST STATEMENT:
"Corruption is a normal part of politics in our country."
December 12 - 15, 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	C	D	E
AGREE	41	50	45	48	21	29	43	39
Very much agree	10	10	11	14	3	4	10	10
Somewhat agree	31	39	35	34	18	25	33	29
CANNOT SAY IF AGREE OR DISAGREE	17	17	15	16	21	20	14	32
DISAGREE	43	33	40	36	58	51	43	28
Somewhat disagree	27	18	30	24	28	33	28	14
Very much disagree	15	15	10	12	30	18	15	14

Narito ang ilang mga pangungusap. Pakisabi lamang kung kayo ay (READ OUT RATING BOARD 4) sa bawat isa sa mga pangungusap na ito?
Q70. "Ang katiwalian ay normal na bahagi ng pulitika sa ating bansa."

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 38
AGREEMENT / DISAGREEMENT WITH TEST STATEMENT:
"Corruption is a normal part of politics in our country."
September and December 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

Base: Total Interviews									
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	Dec '25	41	50	45	48	21	29	43	39
	Sep '25	59	65	62	73	39	58	59	61
	Change*	- 18	- 15	- 17	- 25	- 18	- 29	- 16	- 22
Strongly agree / Very much agree	Dec '25	10	10	11	14	3	4	10	10
	Sep '25	31	40	33	38	17	39	30	27
	Change*	- 21	- 30	- 22	- 24	- 14	- 35	- 20	- 17
Somewhat agree	Dec '25	31	39	35	34	18	25	33	29
	Sep '25	28	24	28	35	21	19	29	34
	Change*	+ 3	+15	+ 7	- 1	- 3	+ 6	+ 4	- 5
CANNOT SAY IF AGREE OR DISAGREE	Dec '25	17	17	15	16	21	20	14	32
	Sep '25	11	8	9	13	14	13	10	10
	Change*	+ 6	+ 9	+ 6	+ 3	+ 7	+ 7	+ 4	+22
DISAGREE	Dec '25	43	33	40	36	58	51	43	28
	Sep '25	30	28	29	15	47	29	31	29
	Change*	+13	+ 5	+11	+21	+11	+22	+12	- 1
Somewhat disagree	Dec '25	27	18	30	24	28	33	28	14
	Sep '25	17	16	16	10	26	16	16	24
	Change*	+10	+ 2	+14	+14	+ 2	+17	+12	- 10
Strongly disagree / Very much disagree	Dec '25	15	15	10	12	30	18	15	14
	Sep '25	13	12	13	5	21	13	14	5
	Change*	+ 2	+ 3	- 3	+ 7	+ 9	+ 5	+ 1	+ 9

Notes: (1) *Change = Figures of UB December 2025 minus Figures of UB September 2025.

(2) % AGREE = % Very much / Strongly agree plus % Somewhat agree; % DISAGREE= % Somewhat disagree plus % Very much / Strongly disagree.

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

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

FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS SCANDAL

Table 39
TRUSTWORTHINESS OF SELECTED ENTITIES IN
ADDRESSING THE PROBLEM OF CORRUPTION IN FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS
December 12 - 15, 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	30	5	25	22	48	26	22
PHILIPPINE SENATE	100	37	3	34	41	23	17	5
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	100	31	0.4	31	41	27	21	6
OFFICE OF THE OMBUDSMAN	99	28	2	25	49	23	16	7
INDEPENDENT COMMISSION FOR INFRASTRUCTURE (ICI)	96	18	2	16	51	31	23	9
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND HIGHWAYS (DPWH)	100	13	1	11	28	59	27	32
MEDIA	100	54	4	50	30	16	13	3
CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS (CSOs)	100	47	3	44	41	12	10	3

Q30. Gaano kalaki o kaliit ang tiwala ninyo sa bawat isa sa sumusunod na tao / institusyon / grupo upang tugunan ang katiwalian sa mga proyekto a-h. 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.

Table 40
COMPARATIVE TRUSTWORTHINESS OF SELECTED ENTITIES IN
ADDRESSING THE PROBLEM OF CORRUPTION IN FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS
September and December 2025 / Philippines
(Row Percent)

Selected Entities		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.	Dec 2025	30	5	25	22	48	26	22
	Sep 2025	32	5	27	23	45	22	23
	*Change	- 2	0	- 2	- 1	+ 3	+ 4	- 1
PHILIPPINE SENATE	Dec 2025	37	3	34	41	23	17	5
	Sep 2025	37	5	31	36	27	22	6
	*Change	0	- 2	+ 3	+ 5	- 4	- 5	- 1
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	Dec 2025	31	0.4	31	41	27	21	6
	Sep 2025	25	4	21	40	36	25	10
	*Change	+ 6	-3.6	+10	+ 1	- 9	- 4	- 4
OFFICE OF THE REPRESENTATIVES	Dec 2025	28	2	25	49	23	16	7
	Sep 2025	39	4	35	43	17	13	4
	*Change	- 11	- 2	- 10	+ 6	+ 6	+ 3	+ 3
INDEPENDENT COMMISSION FOR INFRASTRUCTURE (ICI)	Dec 2025	18	2	16	51	31	23	9
	Sep 2025	23	2	21	56	21	16	5
	*Change	- 5	0	- 5	- 5	+10	+ 7	+ 4
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND HIGHWAYS (DPWH)	Dec 2025	13	1	11	28	59	27	32
	Sep 2025	7	1	6	13	81	23	58
	*Change	+ 6	0	+ 5	+15	-22	+ 4	-26
MEDIA	Dec 2025	54	4	50	30	16	13	3
	Sep 2025	51	6	46	30	18	16	3
	*Change	+ 3	- 2	+ 4	0	- 2	- 3	0
CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS (CSOs)	Dec 2025	47	3	44	41	12	10	3
	Sep 2025	50	7	43	40	11	8	3
	*Change	- 3	- 4	+ 1	+ 1	+ 1	+ 2	0

Notes: (1) *Change = Figures of December 2025 minus Figures of September 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 or to Don't Know and Refused responses.

Table 41
FILIPINOS' VIEWS ABOUT THE SENATE BLUE RIBBON COMMITTEE'S
INVESTIGATIONS INTO THE ALLEGED ANOMALIES IN FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS
December 12 - 15, 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

<i>Base: Total Interviews, 100%</i>								
<i>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?</i>	LOCATION					CLASS		
	<u>RP</u>	<u>NCR</u>	BAL	<u>VIS</u>	<u>MIN</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>
			<u>LUZ</u>					
Investigations sometimes reveal the truth but are limited in impact	36	30	36	38	38	33	38	28
Investigations are likely to uncover the truth and hold those involved accountable	29	28	35	20	23	34	27	39
Investigations rarely lead to meaningful results	21	23	20	21	22	25	21	18
Investigations are mainly for show or political theater	12	15	8	19	12	7	13	11
No opinion	1	3	0	1	4	0	1	4
Not aware of investigations	0.4	0	1	0	0	0	1	0

Q32. 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 42
COMPARATIVE FILIPINOS' VIEWS ABOUT THE SENATE BLUE RIBBON COMMITTEE'S INVESTIGATIONS INTO THE ALLEGED ANOMALIES IN FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS
September and December 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

<i>Base: Total Interviews</i>									
<i>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?</i>		LOCATION					CLASS		
		<u>RP</u>	<u>NCR</u>	<u>BAL</u>		<u>MIN</u>	<u>ABC</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>
				<u>LUZ</u>	<u>VIS</u>				
Investigations sometimes reveal the truth but are limited in impact	Dec 2025	36	30	36	38	38	33	38	28
	Sep 2025	28	28	28	29	26	25	28	32
	<i>*Change</i>	+ 8	+ 2	+ 8	+ 9	+12	+ 8	+10	- 4
Investigations are likely to uncover the truth and hold those involved accountable	Dec 2025	29	28	35	20	23	34	27	39
	Sep 2025	45	46	48	29	48	47	45	38
	<i>*Change</i>	- 16	- 18	- 13	- 9	- 25	- 13	- 18	+ 1
Investigations rarely lead to meaningful results	Dec 2025	21	23	20	21	22	25	21	18
	Sep 2025	15	19	15	19	12	15	16	15
	<i>*Change</i>	+ 6	+ 4	+ 5	+ 2	+10	+10	+ 5	+ 3
Investigations are mainly for show or political theater	Dec 2025	12	15	8	19	12	7	13	11
	Sep 2025	10	5	9	17	9	9	9	14
	<i>*Change</i>	+ 2	+10	- 1	+ 2	+ 3	- 2	+ 4	- 3
No opinion	Dec 2025	1	3	0	1	4	0	1	4
	Sep 2025	2	2	0	6	4	4	2	1
	<i>*Change</i>	- 1	+ 1	0	- 5	0	- 4	- 1	+ 3
Not aware of investigations	Dec 2025	0.4	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
	Sep 2025	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<i>*Change</i>	+0.3	0	+ 1	0	0	0	+ 1	0

**Change = Figures of December 2025 minus Figures of September 2025.*

Table 43

AGREEMENT / DISAGREEMENT WITH TEST STATEMENT:

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

December 12 - 15, 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	C	D	E
		AGREE	68	76	67	69	65	62
Very much agree	25	33	19	26	32	19	26	29
Somewhat agree	43	42	47	43	33	43	43	42
CANNOT SAY IF AGREE OR DISAGREE	20	15	19	18	24	22	20	17
DISAGREE	12	9	14	12	11	16	12	12
Somewhat disagree	8	7	11	7	5	13	7	10
Very much disagree	4	2	4	5	5	3	4	2

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

Q71. "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."

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 44

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 and December 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

Base: Total Interviews									
How much do you agree or disagree with this statement? "There is collusion among executive officials, legislators, and private contractors in the misuse of funds for flood control projects."									
		RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
			NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
AGREE	Dec '25	68	76	67	69	65	62	68	71
	Sep '25	90	93	89	88	91	87	91	89
	Change*	- 22	- 17	- 22	- 19	- 26	- 25	- 23	- 18
Strongly agree / Very much agree	Dec '25	25	33	19	26	32	19	26	29
	Sep '25	61	71	65	48	60	66	62	49
	Change*	- 36	- 38	- 46	- 22	- 28	- 47	- 36	- 20
Somewhat agree	Dec '25	43	42	47	43	33	43	43	42
	Sep '25	29	22	24	40	31	20	29	40
	Change*	+14	+20	+23	+ 3	+ 2	+23	+14	+ 2
CANNOT SAY IF AGREE OR DISAGREE	Dec '25	20	15	19	18	24	22	20	17
	Sep '25	6	5	6	9	4	7	6	6
	Change*	+14	+10	+13	+ 9	+20	+15	+14	+11
DISAGREE	Dec '25	12	9	14	12	11	16	12	12
	Sep '25	4	3	5	2	4	6	3	4
	Change*	+ 8	+ 6	+ 9	+10	+ 7	+10	+ 9	+ 8
Somewhat disagree	Dec '25	8	7	11	7	5	13	7	10
	Sep '25	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	3
	Change*	+ 6	+ 5	+ 9	+ 5	+ 4	+11	+ 6	+ 7
Strongly disagree / Very much disagree	Dec '25	4	2	4	5	5	3	4	2
	Sep '25	2	1	3	0	3	4	2	1
	Change*	+ 2	+ 1	+ 1	+ 5	+ 2	- 1	+ 2	+ 1

Notes: (1) *Change = Figures of UB December 2025 minus Figures of UB September 2025.

(2) % AGREE = % Very much / Strongly agree plus % Somewhat agree; % DISAGREE = % Somewhat disagree plus % Very much / Strongly disagree.

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

Q. "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."

Table 45
LIKELIHOOD OF PUNISHMENT FOR GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS FOUND RESPONSIBLE FOR IRREGULARITIES IN FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

December 12 - 15, 2025 / Philippines

(In Percent)

Base: Total Interviews, 100%								
If irregularities are found in flood control projects, what is the possibility that the involved officials will be punished? Would you say it is ...?	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BAL			C	D	E
			LUZ	VIS	MIN			
WILL BE PUNISHED	59	42	62	57	65	68	58	58
Will definitely be punished	22	13	22	22	26	24	21	30
Will likely be punished	37	29	40	35	39	44	37	28
CANNOT SAY IF WILL BE PUNISHED OR NOT	28	37	28	25	26	27	30	19
WILL NOT BE PUNISHED	13	21	10	18	10	5	12	23
Will likely not be punished	11	17	9	15	7	4	11	21
Will definitely not be punished	2	4	1	3	2	2	2	2

Q31. 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.

Table 46
COMPARATIVE LIKELIHOOD OF PUNISHMENT FOR GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS
FOUND RESPONSIBLE FOR IRREGULARITIES IN FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS
September and December 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

<i>Base: Total Interviews</i>									
<i>If irregularities are found in flood control projects, what is the possibility that the involved officials will be punished? Would you say it is ...?</i>		<u>RP</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>				<u>CLASS</u>		
			<u>NCR</u>	<u>BAL</u>			<u>ABC</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>
				<u>LUZ</u>	<u>VIS</u>	<u>MIN</u>			
WILL BE PUNISHED	Dec 2025	59	42	62	57	65	68	58	58
	Sep 2025	71	66	70	68	78	69	70	79
	*Change	- 12	- 24	- 8	- 11	- 13	- 1	- 12	- 21
Will definitely be punished	Dec 2025	22	13	22	22	26	24	21	30
	Sep 2025	40	47	43	26	40	49	38	35
	*Change	- 18	- 34	- 21	- 4	- 14	- 25	- 17	- 5
Will likely be punished	Dec 2025	37	29	40	35	39	44	37	28
	Sep 2025	31	19	27	42	38	20	32	43
	*Change	+ 6	+10	+13	- 7	+ 1	+24	+ 5	- 15
CANNOT SAY IF WILL BE PUNISHED OR NOT	Dec 2025	28	37	28	25	26	27	30	19
	Sep 2025	21	27	24	15	16	21	22	13
	*Change	+ 7	+10	+ 4	+10	+10	+ 6	+ 8	+ 6
WILL NOT BE PUNISHED	Dec 2025	13	21	10	18	10	5	12	23
	Sep 2025	8	7	6	17	5	11	7	8
	*Change	+ 5	+14	+ 4	+ 1	+ 5	- 6	+ 5	+15
Will likely not be punished	Dec 2025	11	17	9	15	7	4	11	21
	Sep 2025	6	4	5	13	5	8	6	8
	*Change	+ 5	+13	+ 4	+ 2	+ 2	- 4	+ 5	+13
Will definitely not be punished	Dec 2025	2	4	1	3	2	2	2	2
	Sep 2025	2	3	1	4	1	3	1	0
	*Change	0	+ 1	0	- 1	+ 1	- 1	+ 1	+ 2

Notes: (1) *Change = Figures of December 2025 minus Figures of September 2025.

(2) % Will be punished = % Will definitely be punished plus % Will likely be punished

(3) % Will not be punished = % Will likely not be punished plus % Will definitely not be punished

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

Table 47
LEVEL OF CONFIDENCE THAT THE PHILIPPINE JUSTICE SYSTEM
CAN SUCCESSFULLY PROSECUTE HIGH-LEVEL CORRUPTION CASES
December 12 - 15, 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

<i>Base: Total Interviews, 100%</i>								
<i>How confident or not confident are you that the Philippine justice system can successfully prosecute high-level corruption cases?</i>	<u>RP</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>				<u>CLASS</u>		
		<u>NCR</u>	<u>BAL</u>			<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>
			<u>LUZ</u>	<u>VIS</u>	<u>MIN</u>			
CONFIDENT	44	38	51	46	29	37	44	49
Very confident	6	5	8	7	3	6	6	7
Somewhat confident	37	33	43	39	25	30	38	41
CANNOT SAY WHETHER CONFIDENT OR NOT CONFIDENT	33	35	39	18	31	35	33	28
NOT CONFIDENT	24	27	10	36	40	28	23	24
Somewhat not confident	19	21	8	28	32	23	18	23
Not confident at all	5	6	1	8	8	5	5	1

Q39. Gaano ka nagtitiwala o hindi nagtitiwala na kayang matagumpay na maparusahan ng sistemang panghukuman sa Pilipinas ang mga malulubhang kaso ng korupsiyon?

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

Table 48
BIGGEST FACTOR THAT WILL AFFECT THE COURT'S DECISION
IN CASES FILED AGAINST OFFICIALS ACCUSED OF CORRUPTION
 December 12 - 15, 2025 / Philippines
 (In Percent)

<i>Base: Total Interviews, 100%</i>								
<i>In your opinion, what is the biggest factor that will affect the court's decision in cases filed against officials accused of corruption?</i>	LOCATION					CLASS		
	<u>RP</u>	<u>NCR</u>	<u>BAL</u>			<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>
			<u>LUZ</u>	<u>VIS</u>	<u>MIN</u>			
Use of influence of government officials to avoid being convicted	51	49	57	51	43	53	54	26
Quality of evidence	25	21	20	28	35	19	22	52
Length of the trial	16	22	17	15	13	20	16	10
Fairness on the part of the judge	8	8	7	7	10	8	7	12

Q40. Sa iyong palagay, ano ang pinakamalaking dahilan na makakaapekto sa desisyon ng korte sa mga kasong isinampa laban sa mga opisyal na inakusahan ng korupsiyon?

Table 49

**AGREEMENT / DISAGREEMENT WITH TEST STATEMENT:
"Rallies or protests are effective to ensure that government officials
and others involved in corruption are held accountable."**

December 12 - 15, 2025 / Philippines

(In Percent)

Base: Total Interviews, 100%								
How much do you agree or disagree with this statement? "Rallies or protests are effective to ensure that government officials and others involved in corruption are held accountable."	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	C	D	E
		AGREE	38	48	26	52	45	37
Very much agree	8	10	4	13	12	4	8	15
Somewhat agree	30	38	23	39	34	34	29	34
CANNOT SAY IF AGREE OR DISAGREE	32	30	38	25	26	20	34	25
DISAGREE	30	21	35	23	29	42	28	26
Somewhat disagree	24	17	27	19	25	32	22	25
Very much disagree	6	4	8	4	4	10	6	1

Narito ang ilang mga pangungusap. Pakisabi lamang kung kayo ay (READ OUT RATING BOARD 4) sa bawat isa sa mga pangungusap na ito? Q68. "Ang mga rally o protesta ay mabisa para masiguro na mapanagot ang mga opisyal ng pamahalaan 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.

Table 50
AGREEMENT / DISAGREEMENT WITH TEST STATEMENT:
"Rallies or protests are effective to ensure that government officials
and others involved in corruption are held accountable."
September and December 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

Base: Total Interviews									
How much do you agree or disagree with this statement?									
<i>"Rallies or protests are effective to ensure that government officials and others involved in corruption are held accountable."</i>									
		RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
			NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
AGREE	Dec '25	38	48	26	52	45	37	37	49
	Sep '25	46	50	39	50	56	41	45	61
	Change*	- 8	- 2	- 13	+ 2	- 11	- 4	- 8	- 12
Strongly agree / Very much agree	Dec '25	8	10	4	13	12	4	8	15
	Sep '25	16	18	18	12	15	16	14	27
	Change*	- 8	- 8	- 14	+ 1	- 3	- 12	- 6	- 12
Somewhat agree	Dec '25	30	38	23	39	34	34	29	34
	Sep '25	30	32	21	38	41	25	31	34
	Change*	0	+ 6	+ 2	+ 1	- 7	+ 9	- 2	0
CANNOT SAY IF AGREE OR DISAGREE	Dec '25	32	30	38	25	26	20	34	25
	Sep '25	23	24	26	24	17	31	23	10
	Change*	+ 9	+ 6	+12	+ 1	+ 9	- 11	+11	+15
DISAGREE	Dec '25	30	21	35	23	29	42	28	26
	Sep '25	31	26	35	26	27	28	32	29
	Change*	- 1	- 5	0	- 3	+ 2	+14	- 4	- 3
Somewhat disagree	Dec '25	24	17	27	19	25	32	22	25
	Sep '25	20	20	21	21	18	20	20	26
	Change*	+ 4	- 3	+ 6	- 2	+ 7	+12	+ 2	- 1
Strongly disagree / Very much disagree	Dec '25	6	4	8	4	4	10	6	1
	Sep '25	10	5	14	5	9	7	12	3
	Change*	- 4	- 1	- 6	- 1	- 5	+ 3	- 6	- 2

Notes: (1) *Change = Figures of UB December 2025 minus Figures of UB September 2025.

(2) % AGREE = % Very much / Strongly agree plus % Somewhat agree; % DISAGREE= % Somewhat disagree plus % Very much / Strongly disagree.

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

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

POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

Table 51
WHETHER OR NOT PEOPLE SHOULD PARTICIPATE IN RALLIES
TO EXPRESS THEIR BELIEFS ABOUT NATIONAL ISSUES
 December 12 - 15, 2025 / Philippines
 (In Percent)

<i>Base: Total Interviews, 100%</i>								
<i>Should people participate in rallies to express their beliefs about national issues or not?</i>	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	C	D	E
Should join	46	48	34	51	67	50	46	45
Should not join	50	49	62	49	28	49	50	52
Refused to answer	4	3	4	0	6	1	4	3

Q51. Dapat ba o hindi dapat sumasali ang mga tao sa mga rally para iparating ang paniniwala nila tungkol sa mga isyu ng bayan?

Table 52
WHETHER OR NOT PEOPLE SHOULD PARTICIPATE IN RALLIES
TO EXPRESS THEIR BELIEFS ABOUT NATIONAL ISSUES
September 2013 and December 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

<i>Base: Total Interviews</i>									
<i>Should people participate in rallies to express their beliefs about national issues or not?</i>		RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
			NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
Should join	Dec '25	46	48	34	51	67	50	46	45
	Sep '13	44	44	42	42	51	45	43	48
	Change*	+ 2	+ 4	- 8	+ 9	+16	+ 5	+ 3	- 3
Should not join	Dec '25	50	49	62	49	28	49	50	52
	Sep '13	56	56	58	58	49	55	57	52
	Change*	- 6	- 7	+ 4	- 9	- 21	- 6	- 7	0
Refused to answer	Dec '25	4	3	4	0	6	1	4	3
	Sep '13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Change*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Note: *Change = Figures of UB December 2025 minus Figures of UB September 2013.

UB DEC 2025, Q51. Dapat ba o hindi dapat sumasali ang mga tao sa mga rally para iparating ang paniniwala nila tungkol sa mga isyu ng bayan?

UB SEP 2013, Q138. Batay sa mga kasalukuyang pangyayari sa ating bayan, sa inyong palagay, dapat ba o hindi dapat sumali ang mga tao sa mga rally na may kinalaman dito?

Table 53
ACTIONS TAKEN IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS
December 12 - 15, 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

Base: Total Interviews, 100%								
Which of the following have you done in the past twelve months? What else? Anything else or none?	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	C	D	E
Posted on social media my view on a political issue or clicked a reaction (like, love, other emoticon/ emoji) to a political post on social media	38	33	49	18	34	46	39	14
Contacted any elected official of my district/city/municipality	8	9	9	2	11	14	8	2
Worked/volunteered for a non-governmental/community organization to engage in public issue advocacy or development work	8	3	11	1	8	16	7	6
Attended a rally, protest or demonstration	5	7	3	1	13	2	6	1
UNAIDED								
Others (<i>Too old to travel far</i>)	0.1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
None of these	52	53	41	80	49	40	50	79

Q52. Alin-alin sa mga sumusunod ang nagawa ninyo nitong nakaraang labindalawang buwan? Ano pa? Mayroon pa po ba o wala na?

Table 54
ACTIONS TAKEN IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS
February 2021 to December 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

Base: Total Interviews									
Which of the following have you done in the past twelve months? What else? Anything else or none?		RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
			NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
Posted on social media my view on a political issue or clicked a reaction (like, love, other emoticon/ emoji) to a political post on social media	Dec '25	38	33	49	18	34	46	39	14
	Feb '21	7	3	11	2	5	10	7	5
	Change*	+31	+30	+38	+16	+29	+36	+32	+9
Contacted any elected official of my district/city/municipality	Dec '25	8	9	9	2	11	14	8	2
	Feb '21	2	2	1	4	3	1	3	1
	Change*	+6	+7	+8	-2	+8	+13	+5	+1
Worked/volunteered for a non-governmental/community organization to engage in public issue advocacy or development work	Dec '25	8	3	11	1	8	16	7	6
	Feb '21	5	1	5	5	6	5	5	3
	Change*	+3	+2	+6	-4	+2	+11	+2	+3
Attended a rally, protest or demonstration	Dec '25	5	7	3	1	13	2	6	1
	Feb '21	3	1	1	5	6	1	3	1
	Change*	+2	+6	+2	-4	+7	+1	+3	0
UNAIDED None of these	Dec '25	52	53	41	80	49	40	50	79
	Feb '21	88	95	85	90	86	88	87	91
	Change*	-36	-42	-44	-10	-37	-48	-37	-12

Note: *Change = Figures of UB December 2025 minus Figures of UB February 2021.

UB DEC 2025, Q52. Alin-alin sa mga sumusunod ang nagawa ninyo nitong nakaraang labindalawang buwan? Ano pa? Mayroon pa po ba o wala na?

UB FEB 2021, Q86. Kayo po ba ay nakisali, lumahok o nakibahagi sa ano man sa mga sumusunod na aktibidad nitong nakaraang taon?

Table 55
INCLINATION TO SUPPORT OR JOIN LEGAL PROTESTS
December 12 - 15, 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

<i>Base: Total Interviews, 100%</i>								
<i>Currently, there are some sectors of society asking for the punishment or resignation of government officials linked to the flood control scandal and there are some who are holding protest actions like prayer rallies or demonstrations. Will you support or join legal protests such as these?</i>	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	C	D	E
Yes, I will support and join the protests	10	15	5	2	25	8	10	11
Yes, I will support but will not join the protests	55	38	53	65	59	58	54	55
No, I will not support and I will not join any protests	35	47	42	33	16	34	35	34

Q53. Sa kasalukuyan, may ilang mga sektor ng lipunan na hinihingi ang pagpaparusa o pagbaba sa tungkulin ng mga opisyal ng pamahalaan na nasangkot sa flood control scandal at may mga nagsasagawa ng kilos protesta na tulad ng prayer rally o demonstrasyon. Kayo ba ay susuporta o lalahok sa mga legal na protesta na gaya ng mga ito?

Table 56
MAIN REASON FOR DISINCLINATION TO JOIN PROTESTS
December 12 - 15, 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

<i>Base: Those who will not join protests, 90%</i>								
<i>Which of the following is your main reason for your <u>unwillingness</u> to join such protests?</i>	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	C	D	E
There might be incidents of violence during the rally and might get hurt	28	35	30	23	20	24	27	38
There are more important things to do	20	24	22	19	13	26	20	10
There's really no change whoever leads the government	18	8	21	23	11	21	18	14
We need to earn for our daily expenses	16	13	14	19	20	15	17	15
We should just wait for the May 2028 elections	10	10	8	6	19	4	10	18
There should first be a good alternative leader	4	6	2	4	7	3	4	4
The leaders who are pushing to replace the President should be credible	3	4	2	2	7	5	3	0
We're tired of People Power	2	1	1	4	3	1	2	0
<u>UNAIDED</u>								
Others	0.1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

Q54. Alin sa mga sumusunod ang inyong pangunahing dahilan kung bakit hindi kayo handang lumahok sa mga ganitong protesta?

KNOWLEDGE OF THE NATIONAL BUDGET

Table 57
AMOUNT OF KNOWLEDGE OF
THE NATIONAL BUDGET OF THE PHILIPPINES
December 12 - 15, 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

Base: Total Interviews, 100%								
<i>In your view, how extensive or limited is your knowledge of the national budget of the Philippines?</i>	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	C	D	E
Very extensive	10	2	7	18	15	4	10	15
Somewhat extensive	19	14	17	24	25	27	19	15
Somewhat limited	48	67	51	32	43	60	47	40
Very limited or almost none	23	18	26	26	17	9	24	31

Q55. Sa inyong pananaw, gaano kalawak o limitado ang inyong kaalaman tungkol sa pambansang badyet ng Pilipinas?

ROLES OF LEGISLATORS

Table 58
PRIMARY ROLE OR EXPECTATION FILIPINOS HAVE OF A LEGISLATOR
December 12 - 15, 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

Base: Total Interviews, 100%

In your opinion, what is the primary role or expectation you have of a legislator like a congressman or senator? Choose one only.

	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	C	D	E
Propose laws with local application, such as building schools, hospitals, or other facilities for basic services	30	33	33	27	25	36	29	28
Propose national laws, such as tax reforms or implementing foreign policy measures	20	19	25	13	17	25	20	14
Provide aid or assistance to those in need	18	12	17	25	20	9	19	26
Hold meetings with constituents to understand their concerns or needs	11	19	9	7	15	8	12	11
Construct public infrastructure, such as roads, bridges, or multipurpose buildings	11	6	9	17	11	12	10	12
Oversee executive actions by calling hearings or investigations	10	10	8	10	13	10	10	9

Q56. Sa inyong palagay, ano ang pangunahing tungkulin o inaasahan ninyo sa isang mambabatas tulad ng congressman o senador? Pumili lamang ng isa.

HOLIDAY SEASON

Table 59
HOLIDAY SEASON
December 12 - 15, 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

Base: Total Interviews, 100%								
INTRO: Now, let's talk about the coming Christmas and New Year.								
For your family, will the coming Christmas be...?	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	C	D	E
More prosperous than last year	20	20	17	28	22	19	20	29
The same as last year	72	74	75	64	70	80	72	61
Same as last year that was prosperous	52	58	57	41	48	65	52	39
Same as last year that was not prosperous	20	16	18	23	22	15	20	21
Poorer than last year	8	6	8	8	8	1	8	10
Will you face the coming year ...?								
With hope	84	84	86	80	83	92	83	83
Cannot say if with hope or without hope	15	13	14	18	15	8	16	15
Without hope	1	3	0	2	1	0	1	3

PAG-USAPAN NAMAN PO NATIN ANG DARATING NA PASKO AT BAGONG TAON.

Q76. Sa inyong pamilya, ang darating na pasko ba ay magiging ... (SHOWCARD)?

Q77. Ang darating bang taon ay inyong haharapin ng ... (SHOWCARD)?

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

Table 60
EXPECTATION FOR THE COMING CHRISTMAS
November 2024 and December 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

Base: Total Interviews									
For your family, will the coming Christmas be...?		RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
			NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
More prosperous than last year	Dec '25	20	20	17	28	22	19	20	29
	Nov '24	33	32	27	28	49	47	32	25
	*Change	- 13	- 12	- 10	0	- 27	- 28	- 12	+ 4
The same as last year	Dec '25	72	74	75	64	70	80	72	61
	Nov '24	60	63	65	64	43	49	60	62
	*Change	+12	+11	+10	0	+27	+31	+12	- 1
Same as last year that was prosperous	Dec '25	52	58	57	41	48	65	52	39
	Nov '24	46	52	48	52	32	43	47	36
	*Change	+ 6	+ 6	+ 9	- 11	+16	+22	+ 5	+ 3
Same as last year that was not prosperous	Dec '25	20	16	18	23	22	15	20	21
	Nov '24	14	11	17	12	11	6	13	26
	*Change	+ 6	+ 5	+ 1	+11	+11	+ 9	+ 7	- 5
Poorer than last year	Dec '25	8	6	8	8	8	1	8	10
	Nov '24	8	5	9	8	8	4	8	13
	*Change	0	+ 1	- 1	0	0	- 3	0	- 3

Note: * Change = Figures of December 2025 minus Figures of November 2024.

Table 61
EXPECTATION FOR THE COMING YEAR
November 2024 and December 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

Base: Total Interviews									
Will you face the coming year...?		RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
			NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
With hope	Dec '25	84	84	86	80	83	92	83	83
	Nov '24	89	84	97	84	80	87	91	77
	*Change	- 5	0	- 11	- 4	+ 3	+ 5	- 8	+ 6
Cannot say if with hope or without hope	Dec '25	15	13	14	18	15	8	16	15
	Nov '24	11	16	3	16	18	13	9	21
	*Change	+ 4	- 3	+11	+ 2	- 3	- 5	+ 7	- 6
Without hope	Dec '25	1	3	0	2	1	0	1	3
	Nov '24	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
	*Change	0	+ 3	0	+ 2	- 1	0	+ 1	+ 1

Note: * Change = Figures of December 2025 minus Figures of November 2024.

INTERNET AND SOCIAL MEDIA USE

Table 62
INTERNET USE
September and December 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

<i>Base: Total Interviews</i>									
<i>Do you use or access the internet or not?</i>		RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
			NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	<u>ABC</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>
Yes	Dec '25	85	88	89	76	82	90	88	52
	Sep '25	90	96	96	90	73	94	91	72
	Change*	- 5	- 8	- 7	- 14	+ 9	- 4	- 3	- 20
No	Dec '25	15	12	11	24	18	10	12	48
	Sep '25	10	4	4	10	27	6	9	28
	Change*	+ 5	+ 8	+ 7	+14	- 9	+ 4	+ 3	+20

Notes: *Change = Figures of December 2025 minus Figures of September 2025.

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

Table 63
FREQUENCY OF INTERNET USE
September and December 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

<i>Base: Those who use the internet</i>									
<i>How often do you access the internet?</i>		RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
			NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	<u>ABC</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>
More than once a day	Dec '25	82	86	90	62	80	92	82	74
	Sep '25	73	82	68	74	79	80	74	56
	Change*	+ 9	+ 4	+22	- 12	+ 1	+12	+ 8	+18
Once a day	Dec '25	12	9	5	28	17	6	13	10
	Sep '25	16	10	20	14	12	10	17	22
	Change*	- 4	- 1	- 15	+14	+ 5	- 4	- 4	- 12
2-6 times a week	Dec '25	5	6	5	8	3	2	5	16
	Sep '25	7	6	7	11	7	3	6	21
	Change*	- 2	0	- 2	- 3	- 4	- 1	- 1	- 5
Once a week	Dec '25	0.03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sep '25	2	0	2	1	2	3	1	0
	Change*	- 1.97	0	- 2	- 1	- 2	- 3	- 1	0
Less often than once a week	Dec '25	0.4	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
	Sep '25	2	1	2	1	1	4	1	1
	Change*	- 1.6	- 1	- 2	0	- 1	- 4	0	- 1

Notes: *Change = Figures of December 2025 minus Figures of September 2025.

Q. Gaano po kayo kadalas gumamit ng internet?

Table 64
PURPOSES FOR USING THE INTERNET
September and December 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

<i>Base: Those who use the internet</i>									
<i>Do you use the internet to... You may mention others not included in this list.</i>		RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
			NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
Check social media accounts like Facebook, X/Twitter, Instagram, etc.	Dec '25	98	98	99	96	99	99	99	95
	Sep '25	99	98	99	100	99	100	98	100
	Change*	- 1	0	0	- 4	0	- 1	+ 1	- 5
Read, watch, listen to the news regarding government or politics	Dec '25	92	96	92	82	99	99	91	90
	Sep '25	86	86	90	71	93	87	86	87
	Change*	+ 6	+10	+ 2	+11	+ 6	+12	+ 5	+ 3
Read, watch, listen to other things of interest like movies, recipes, celebrity news, etc.	Dec '25	86	88	84	84	91	93	85	85
	Sep '25	85	80	87	82	90	83	85	91
	Change*	+ 1	+ 8	- 3	+ 2	+ 1	+10	0	- 6
Online Shopping, Buying or Selling Online	Dec '25	55	69	63	30	45	76	53	31
	Sep '25	42	58	45	32	33	51	43	20
	Change*	+13	+11	+18	- 2	+12	+25	+10	+11
Send/Receive/Read emails	Dec '25	24	31	27	14	21	43	23	10
	Sep '25	27	37	27	25	22	45	25	11
	Change*	- 3	- 6	0	-11	- 1	- 2	- 2	- 1
Formal and non-formal online learning	Dec '25	15	15	18	7	14	21	14	7
	Sep '25	14	17	19	3	6	16	15	2
	Change*	+ 1	- 2	- 1	+ 4	+ 8	+ 5	- 1	+ 5

↳ Notes: *Change = Figures of December 2025 minus Figures of September 2025.

↳ Q. Ginagamit po ba ninyo ang internet para...? Maaari po kayong magbanggit ng iba pang wala sa listahan.

Table 65
OWNERSHIP OF SOCIAL MEDIA ACCOUNTS
September and December 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

<i>Base: Those who use the internet to check social media accts/and or news</i>									
<i>What social media accounts do you have?</i>		RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
			NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	<u>ABC</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>
Facebook	Dec '25	99	97	99	100	99	99	99	99
	Sep '25	99	99	99	100	98	100	99	100
	Change*	0	- 2	0	0	+ 1	- 1	0	- 1
YouTube	Dec '25	70	71	81	53	57	74	70	59
	Sep '25	67	76	69	56	69	71	68	58
	Change*	+ 3	- 5	+12	- 3	- 12	+ 3	+ 2	+ 1
TikTok	Dec '25	42	46	49	18	43	55	41	40
	Sep '25	40	44	43	28	40	44	40	33
	Change*	+ 2	+ 2	+ 6	- 10	+ 3	+11	+ 1	+ 7
Instagram	Dec '25	17	22	19	7	16	33	14	12
	Sep '25	16	23	18	11	10	20	16	11
	Change*	+ 1	- 1	+ 1	- 4	+ 6	+13	- 2	+ 1
X / Twitter	Dec '25	3	4	4	0	1	4	3	2
	Sep '25	5	10	6	3	1	9	4	4
	Change*	- 2	- 6	- 2	- 3	0	- 5	- 1	- 2
<u>UNAIDED</u> None	Dec '25	1	2	1	0	1	1	1	1
	Sep '25	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
	Change*	0	+ 2	0	0	0	+ 1	0	+ 1

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

Table 66
SOURCES OF ONLINE NEWS
September and December 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

Base: Those who access the internet									
Where do you read, listen to, or watch news on social media, online, or internet?		RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
			NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
Facebook	Dec '25	92	93	92	81	98	98	91	90
	Sep '25	96	98	97	91	97	96	96	97
	Change*	- 4	- 5	- 5	- 10	+ 1	+ 2	- 5	- 7
YouTube	Dec '25	56	64	65	34	47	64	55	46
	Sep '25	58	67	68	31	56	52	62	44
	Change*	- 2	- 3	- 3	+ 3	- 9	+12	- 7	+ 2
TikTok	Dec '25	27	29	32	7	30	40	25	40
	Sep '25	24	26	27	14	21	24	23	27
	Change*	+ 3	+ 3	+ 5	- 7	+ 9	+16	+ 2	+13
Vlog	Dec '25	9	8	10	1	13	8	9	3
	Sep '25	10	20	10	0	10	8	11	1
	Change*	- 1	- 12	0	+ 1	+ 3	0	- 2	+ 2
News Website	Dec '25	7	7	11	0	3	9	7	10
	Sep '25	5	10	6	2	2	10	5	0
	Change*	+ 2	- 3	+ 5	- 2	+ 1	- 1	+ 2	+10
Instagram	Dec '25	2	4	3	0	1	5	2	2
	Sep '25	4	4	5	2	2	8	3	3
	Change*	- 2	0	- 2	- 2	- 1	- 3	- 1	- 1
X / Twitter	Dec '25	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
	Sep '25	1	1	2	0	0	4	1	0
	Change*	0	- 1	- 1	0	+ 1	- 4	0	0
UNAIDED Not reading, listening to, and/or watching the news on the internet	Dec '25	7	4	8	15	1	1	8	7
	Sep '25	2	0	1	8	0	0	2	3
	Change*	+ 5	+ 4	+ 7	+ 7	+ 1	+ 1	+ 6	+ 4

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

MISCELLANEOUS PROBES

Table 67
MISCELLANEOUS PROBES:
AGREEMENT / DISAGREEMENT WITH TEST STATEMENTS
December 12 - 15, 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

TEST STATEMENT	Base: Total Interviews, 100%		
	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
<u>MARTIAL LAW</u> Candidly speaking, it may be necessary now to have martial law to solve the many crises of the nation.	19	15	66
<u>HOPELESSNESS</u> This country is hopeless.	8	17	75
<u>MIGRATION</u> If it were only possible, I would migrate to another country and live there.	17	23	60
<u>NOCHE BUENA</u> P500 is enough for a family of four for Noche Buena this Christmas.	3	5	91
<u>POLITICAL DYNASTY</u> Congress should immediately pass a law banning political dynasties.	54	27	18
<u>TRUTH COMMISSION</u> Congress should immediately pass a law creating a fully empowered Independent Commission Against Infrastructure Corruption.	52	33	15

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

Q65. Sa totoo lang, maaaring kailangan ngayon na magkaroon ng batas militar o martial law para malutas ang maraming krisis ng bansa.

Q66. Wala ng pag-asa ang bansang ito.

Q67. Kung maaari lang ay magma-migrate ako at doon na sa ibang bansa manirahan.

Q68. Ang mga rally o protesta ay mabisa para masiguro na mapanagot ang mga opisyal ng pamahalaan at iba pang sangkot sa korupsiyon.

Q69a. Sapat na ang P500 para sa isang pamilyang may apat na miyembro para sa Noche Buena ngayong Pasko.

Q73. Dapat kaagad ipasa ng Kongreso ang batas na magbabawal sa political dynasties.

Q74. Dapat agad ipasa ng Kongreso ang batas na lilikha ng isang ganap na malayang truth commission na Independent Commission Against Infrastructure Corruption.

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 68
MISCELLANEOUS PROBES:
AGREEMENT / DISAGREEMENT WITH TEST STATEMENTS
November 2024 to December 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

TEST STATEMENT	Agree					Change*	Undecided					Change*	Disagree					Change*
	PR1&2					Dec25 minus Sep25	PR1&2					Dec25 minus Sep25	PR1&2					Dec25 minus Sep25
	Nov 24	Mar 25	Jun 25	Sep 25	Dec 25		Nov 24	Mar 25	Jun 25	Sep 25	Dec 25		Nov 24	Mar 25	Jun 25	Sep 25	Dec 25	
<u>MARTIAL LAW</u> Candidly speaking, it may be necessary now to have martial law to solve the many crises of the nation.	11	6	22	24	19	- 5	15	16	11	12	15	+ 3	74	78	67	64	66	+ 2
<u>HOPELESSNESS</u> This country is hopeless.	7	6	7	10	8	- 2	14	17	10	17	17	0	79	77	82	73	75	+ 2
<u>MIGRATION</u> If it were only possible, I would migrate to another country and live there.	9	8	20	20	17	- 3	20	20	17	18	23	+ 5	69	72	63	61	60	- 1
<u>NOCHE BUENA</u> P500 is enough for a family of four for Noche Buena this Christmas.	---	---	---	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	5	---	---	---	---	---	91	---
<u>POLITICAL DYNASTY</u> Congress should immediately pass a law banning political dynasties.	---	---	---	---	54	---	---	---	---	---	27	---	---	---	---	---	18	---
<u>TRUTH COMMISSION</u> Congress should immediately pass a law creating a fully empowered Independent Commission Against Infrastructure Corruption.	---	---	---	---	52	---	---	---	---	---	33	---	---	---	---	---	15	---

Note: *Change = Figures of December 2025 minus Figures of September 2025.

Table 69
MISCELLANEOUS PROBES:
AGREEMENT / DISAGREEMENT WITH TEST STATEMENTS
December 12 - 15, 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

Base: Total Interviews, 100%								
TEST STATEMENT: <i>"Candidly speaking, it may be necessary now to have martial law to solve the many crises of the nation."</i>	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>
AGREE	19	20	16	37	10	10	19	35
CANNOT SAY IF AGREE OR DISAGREE	15	12	18	12	11	10	15	21
DISAGREE	66	68	65	48	79	80	66	45
TEST STATEMENT: <i>"This country is hopeless."</i>								
AGREE	8	13	6	11	8	6	8	14
CANNOT SAY IF AGREE OR DISAGREE	17	15	17	21	14	15	17	19
DISAGREE	75	71	77	68	78	78	75	66
TEST STATEMENT: <i>"If it were only possible, I would migrate to another country and live there."</i>								
AGREE	17	24	17	17	14	14	18	10
CANNOT SAY IF AGREE OR DISAGREE	23	23	27	21	17	20	23	29
DISAGREE	60	53	57	62	67	65	58	61
TEST STATEMENT: <i>"P500 is enough for a family of four for Noche Buena this Christmas."</i>								
AGREE	3	4	2	4	5	1	3	5
CANNOT SAY IF AGREE OR DISAGREE	5	2	4	7	8	1	6	1
DISAGREE	91	94	93	89	87	98	90	93
TEST STATEMENT: <i>"Congress should immediately pass a law banning political dynasties."</i>								
AGREE	54	69	59	59	34	43	57	47
CANNOT SAY IF AGREE OR DISAGREE	27	20	26	23	38	37	25	34
DISAGREE	18	11	15	18	27	20	18	19
TEST STATEMENT: <i>"Congress should immediately pass a law creating a fully empowered Independent Commission Against Infrastructure Corruption."</i>								
AGREE	52	67	52	61	35	40	54	51
CANNOT SAY IF AGREE OR DISAGREE	33	24	32	31	41	40	32	35
DISAGREE	15	9	15	9	24	20	14	14

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

Q65. Sa totoo lang, maaaring kailangan ngayon na magkaroon ng batas militar o martial law para malutas ang maraming krisis ng bansa.

Q66. Wala ng pag-asa ang bansang ito.

Q67. Kung maaari lang ay magma-migrate ako at doon na sa ibang bansa maninirahan.

Q69a. Sapat na ang P500 para sa isang pamilyang may apat na miyembro para sa Noche Buena ngayong Pasko.

Q73. Dapat kaagad ipasa ng Kongreso ang batas na magbabawal sa political dynasties.

Q74. Dapat agad ipasa ng Kongreso ang batas na lilikha ng isang ganap na malayang truth commission na Independent Commission Against Infrastructure Corruption.

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 70
MISCELLANEOUS PROBES:
AGREEMENT / DISAGREEMENT WITH TEST STATEMENTS
September and December 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

Base: Total Interviews									
TEST STATEMENT: <i>"Candidly speaking, it may be necessary now to have martial law to solve the many crises of the nation."</i>		RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
			NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
AGREE	Dec '25	19	20	16	37	10	10	19	35
	Sep '25	24	23	25	34	13	20	24	31
	Change*	- 5	- 3	- 9	+ 3	- 3	- 10	- 5	+ 4
CANNOT SAY IF AGREE OR DISAGREE	Dec '25	15	12	18	12	11	10	15	21
	Sep '25	12	18	14	12	6	16	12	6
	Change*	+ 3	- 6	+ 4	0	+ 5	- 6	+ 3	+15
DISAGREE	Dec '25	66	68	65	48	79	80	66	45
	Sep '25	64	59	61	54	81	64	64	64
	Change*	+ 2	+ 9	+ 4	- 6	- 2	+16	+ 2	- 19
TEST STATEMENT: <i>"This country is hopeless."</i>									
AGREE	Dec '25	8	13	6	11	8	6	8	14
	Sep '25	10	9	8	19	6	4	12	8
	Change*	- 2	+ 4	- 2	- 8	+ 2	+ 2	- 4	+ 6
CANNOT SAY IF AGREE OR DISAGREE	Dec '25	17	15	17	21	14	15	17	19
	Sep '25	17	23	17	18	14	22	17	12
	Change*	0	- 8	0	+ 3	0	- 7	0	+ 7
DISAGREE	Dec '25	75	71	77	68	78	78	75	66
	Sep '25	73	67	75	62	80	75	71	81
	Change*	+ 2	+ 4	+ 2	+ 6	- 2	+ 3	+ 4	- 15
TEST STATEMENT: <i>"If it were only possible, I would migrate to another country and live there."</i>									
AGREE	Dec '25	17	24	17	17	14	14	18	10
	Sep '25	20	23	23	21	12	20	21	13
	Change*	- 3	+ 1	- 6	- 4	+ 2	- 6	- 3	- 3
CANNOT SAY IF AGREE OR DISAGREE	Dec '25	23	23	27	21	17	20	23	29
	Sep '25	18	28	21	15	9	17	20	11
	Change*	+ 5	- 5	+ 6	+ 6	+ 8	+ 3	+ 3	+18
DISAGREE	Dec '25	60	53	57	62	67	65	58	61
	Sep '25	61	49	55	64	79	62	59	76
	Change*	- 1	+ 4	+ 2	- 2	- 12	+ 3	- 1	- 15

Note: *Change = Figures of December 2025 minus Figures of September 2025.

**APPENDICES:
TECHNICAL DETAILS, ERROR MARGINS,
AND QUESTIONNAIRE**

**APPENDIX A:
PROJECT UBDEC2025
TECHNICAL DETAILS**

A. LOCATION & FIELDWORK SCHEDULE

AREA	FIELDWORK DATES
National Capital Region	December 12-15, 2025
North/Central Luzon	December 12-15, 2025
South Luzon	December 12-15, 2025
Visayas	December 12-15, 2025
Mindanao	December 12-15, 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 institutions, 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%

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 and urban-rural distribution. 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, Iloilo 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 (11% 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, 26% 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 l th household in the k th barangay in the α th 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 α th city/municipality in a given region (p_{α});
- conditional probability of randomly selecting the k th barangay from the α th city/municipality ($p_{\alpha k}$);
- conditional probability of randomly selecting the l th household from the k th barangay ($p_{\alpha kl}$);

and

- conditional probability of randomly selecting respondent \mathcal{R} from a roster of eligible respondents in his/her household ($p_{\alpha kl\mathcal{R}}$).

$$p_{\alpha lk} = p_{\alpha} * p_{\alpha k} * p_{\alpha kl} * p_{\alpha kl\mathcal{R}}$$

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

$$B_{\alpha lk,HH} = p_{\alpha kl\mathcal{R}} * B_{\alpha lk}$$

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:

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

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	0.0
1 99	2.0	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	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	0.8	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	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	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	1.4	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	1.5	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	1.6	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	1.7	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	1.8	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	1.9	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	1.9	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	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	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	2.2	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	2.2	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	2.3	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	2.3	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	2.4	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	2.4	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	2.5	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	2.5	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	2.6	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	2.6	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	2.6	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	2.7	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	2.7	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	2.8	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	2.8	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	2.8	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	2.8	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	2.9	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	2.9	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	2.9	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	2.9	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	3.1	2.8	2.0

**APPENDIX C:
PROJECT UBDEC2025 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	CAR	Region 6	Region 9	(2020 CENSUS CLASSIFICATION)
	Region 1	Region 7	Region 10	Urban
	Region 2	Region 8	Region 11	Rural
	Region 3	NIR	Region 12	
	Region 4A		Caraga	
	Region 4B		BARMM	
	Region 5			

GENDER	
Male	1
Female	2
AGE GROUP	
	Actual Age
18-19	1
20-24	2
25-29	3
30-34	4
35-39	5
40-44	6
	7
	8
	9
	10
	11
	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)	2
Tapos ng elementarya (Completed elementary)	3
Nakapag-high school (Some high school)	4
Tapos ng high school (Completed high school)	5
Nakapag-vocational (Some vocational)	6
Tapos ng vocational (Completed vocational)	7
Nakapag-kolehiyo (Some college)	8
Tapos ng kolehiyo (Completed college)	9
Mas mataas pa sa kolehiyo (Post college)	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

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 only those 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.1			GENDER			C.2
RESIDENT HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS (INCLUDE HELPERS)						AGE
	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)

A. PERSONAL QUALITY OF LIFE

1.	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 your quality of life is...?)	[READ OUT]	SA	
		Mas mabuti ngayon (Better now)	1	GO TO Q3
		Kapareho rin ng dati (Same as then)	2	GO TO Q2
		Mas masama ngayon (Worse now)	3	GO TO Q3

2.	Maaari bang pakilina 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

3.	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-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

B1. MOST URGENT NATIONAL CONCERNS

4.	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.	Pagtatangol 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 binabayaranang 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 mga pangangailangan ng mga lugar na naapektuhan ng mga kalamidad (Responding to the needs of areas affected by calamities)	14	14	14
o.	Pagtugon sa problema ng kagutuman dala ng walang makain (Addressing the problem of involuntary hunger)	15	15	15
p.	Pagbibigay ng suporta sa mga maliliit na negosyante upang maitaguyod muli ang kanilang mga negosyo (Providing support to small entrepreneurs to restore their businesses)	16	16	16
q.	Pagbibigay ng tulong sa mga magsasaka kabilang ang pagbebenta ng kanilang mga produkto (Providing assistance to farmers including selling their products)	17	17	17
r.	Paglaban sa malawakang pagbebenta at paggamit ng mga ipinagbabawal na gamot o mga droga (Fighting the widespread sale and use of illegal drugs)	18	18	18
s.	Iba pa, pakitukoy (Others, please specify)	88	88	88
t.	Wala (None)	99	99	99

Q5. EMBARGOED ITEM

C1. RATING THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION ON A RANGE OF NATIONAL ISSUES

6. 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?)*

[SHUFFLE CARDS]	[RATING BOARD 1]				
	Talagang aprobado <i>(Truly Approve)</i>	Medyo aprobado <i>(Somewhat approve)</i>	Hindi masabi kung aprobado o hindi aprobado <i>(Cannot say if approve or disapprove)</i>	Medyo hindi aprobado <i>(Somewhat disapprove)</i>	Talagang hindi aprobado <i>(Truly disapprove)</i>
a. Paglaban sa kriminalidad <i>(Fighting criminality)</i>	5	4	3	2	1
b. Pagpapatupad ng mga batas sa lahat, maging maimpluwensya o ordinaryong tao man <i>(Enforcing the law on all, whether influential or ordinary people)</i>	5	4	3	2	1
c. Pagtataas sa sweldo ng mga manggagawa <i>(Increasing the pay of workers)</i>	5	4	3	2	1
d. Pagkontrol sa patuloy na pagtaas ng presyo ng mga bilihin o inflation <i>(Controlling inflation)</i>	5	4	3	2	1
e. Pagbawas sa kahirapan ng maraming Pilipino <i>(Reducing the poverty of many Filipinos)</i>	5	4	3	2	1
f. Pagpapatigil sa paninira at pag-abuso ng ating kapaligiran <i>(Stopping the destruction and abuse of our environment)</i>	5	4	3	2	1
g. Pagpapalaganap ng kapayapaan sa bansa <i>(Promoting peace in the country)</i>	5	4	3	2	1
h. Paglaban sa katiwalian, pagnanakaw, at pangungurakot sa pamahalaan <i>(Fighting graft and corruption in government)</i>	5	4	3	2	1
i. Pagpaparami ng trabaho <i>(Creating more jobs)</i>	5	4	3	2	1
j. Pagtatanggol sa integridad ng teritoryo ng Pilipinas laban sa mga dayuhan <i>(Defending the integrity of Philippine territory against foreigners)</i>	5	4	3	2	1
k. Paghahanda upang harapin ang anumang klase ng terorismo <i>(Preparing to face any kind of terrorism)</i>	5	4	3	2	1
l. Pagbawas sa mga binabayaranang buwis <i>(Reducing the amount of taxes paid)</i>	5	4	3	2	1
m. Pangangalaga sa kapakanan ng OFWs <i>(Protecting the welfare of OFWs)</i>	5	4	3	2	1
n. Pagtugon sa mga pangangailangan ng mga lugar na naapektuhan ng mga kalamidad <i>(Responding to the needs of areas affected by calamities)</i>	5	4	3	2	1
o. Pagtugon sa problema ng kagutuman dala ng walang makain <i>(Addressing the problem of involuntary hunger)</i>	5	4	3	2	1
p. Pagbibigay ng suporta sa mga maliliit na negosyante upang maitaguyod muli ang kanilang mga negosyo <i>(Providing support to small entrepreneurs to restore their businesses)</i>	5	4	3	2	1
q. Pagbibigay ng tulong sa mga magsasaka kabilang ang pagbebenta ng kanilang mga produkto <i>(Providing assistance to farmers including selling their products)</i>	5	4	3	2	1
r. Paglaban sa malawakang pagbebenta at paggamit ng mga ipinagbabawal na gamot o mga droga <i>(Fighting the widespread sale and use of illegal drugs)</i>	5	4	3	2	1

C2. RATING THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION ON DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

7. Base po sa inyong napanood, nabalitaan, o sariling karanasan, anong marka ang inyong ibibigay sa pambansang pamahalaan kaugnay sa pagtugon nito sa mga nasalanta ng bagyo o mga bagyo at iba pang kalamidad na naganap sa Pilipinas simula nitong **Setyembre 2025**? Mangyari lamang na gamitin ninyo ang sistema ng pag-gradong mula 0 hanggang 100, kung saan ang "0" ay bagsak na bagsak, ang "75" ay "pasado", ang "85" ay mahusay, ang "95" ay napakahusay, at ang "100" ay perpekto.
(What grade will you give the national government's response to those affected by typhoons and other disasters which occurred in the Philippines since **September 2025**? Please use a system of grading from 0 to 100, where "0" means completely failed, "75" is a lowest pass, "85" is good, "95" is very good, and "100" is perfect.)

	[SHUFFLE CARDS]	RATING SCALE GRADE (0 TO 100)
a.	Pagiging handa, kasama na ang pagbibigay ng maagang babala sa pagdating ng bagyo, baha, pagguho ng lupa, lindol, at iba pang mga sakuna/kalamidad (Preparedness, including giving early warnings for typhoons, floods, landslides, earthquakes, and other disasters/calamities)	
b.*	Billis ng pagtugon sa mga pangangailangan ng mga naapektuhan ng bagyo at iba pang sakuna/kalamidad (Speed of responding to the needs of those affected by typhoons and other disasters/calamities)	
c.*	Pagiging epektibo ng pagtugon sa mga pangangailangan ng mga naapektuhan ng bagyo at iba pang sakuna/kalamidad (Effectiveness of responses to the needs of those affected by typhoons and other disasters/calamities)	

- **Consistency checking versus Q6N Responding to the needs of areas affected by calamities**
- **If Codes 4 or 5 Truly / Somewhat Approve = Accept Grades 75 to 100**
- **If Code 3 / Undecided = No consistency checking**
- **If Codes 1 or 2 Truly / Somewhat Disapprove = Accept Grades 0 to 75**

C3. RATING THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ON ADDRESSING THE NEEDS OF DISASTER VICTIMS

Pag-usapan naman po natin ang pagtugon ng inyong lokal na pamahalaan sa panahon ng kalamidad.
(Let's talk about the response of your local government during a calamity.)

8a.	Gaano kayo nasisiyahan o hindi nasisiyahan sa paraan ng pagtugon ng inyong lokal na pamahalaan sa mga pangangailangan ng mga biktima ng kalamidad sa nakaraang tatlong buwan? (How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with how your local government addressed the needs of disaster victims in the past three months?)	[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
		UNAIDED: Not affected/Not applicable	9

C4. INCIDENCE OF FLOODING

8b.	Nitong nakaraang tatlong taon, o simula 2022 hanggang ngayon, nakaranas ba ng pagbaha ang inyong lugar o hindi? (In the past three years, or 2022 until now, has your place experienced flooding or not?)		SA
		Yes	1
		No	2
		Don't know (moved recently)	97
		Cannot recall	96

8c.	Bago noong 2022, nakaranas ba ng pagbaha ang inyong lugar o hindi? (Prior to 2022, has your place experienced flooding or not?)		SA
		Yes	1
		No	2
		Don't know (moved recently)	97
		Cannot recall	96

IF YES TO BOTH Q8b and Q8c, ASK Q8d. OTHERWISE, GO TO Q8e

8d.	Ang pagbabaha ba sa inyong lugar ay lumalala, pareho lang o nababawasan? (Has flooding in your place worsened, remains the same or lessened?)		SA
		Lumalala (Worsens)	1
		Pareho lang (No change)	2
		Nababawasan (Lessened)	3

C4. INCIDENCE OF FLOODING (CONT'D)

8e. Sa inyong palagay, alin-alin sa mga sumusunod ang tatlong pinakamalaki ang kontribusyon kung bakit nagkakaroon ng mga pagbabaha sa ating bansa? <i>(In your opinion, which of the following are the top three contributors that cause flooding in our country?)</i>	[SHOWCARD]	UP TO 3
	Hindi tamang pagtatapon ng basura <i>(Bad practices in garbage disposal)</i>	1
	Pagbabago ng klima <i>(Climate change)</i>	2
	Pagputol ng mga puno para bigyang-daan ang pagpapatayo ng mga pribadong proyekto <i>(Cutting down trees to enable private construction projects)</i>	3
	Kakulangan sa mga proyektong imprastruktura para maiwasan ang pagbabaha <i>(Lack of infrastructure projects to minimize flooding)</i>	4
	Pagmimina at quarrying <i>(Mining and quarrying)</i>	5
	Pagpapakitid ng mga daluyan ng tubig katulad ng mga ilog <i>(Narrowing of waterways like rivers)</i>	6
	Korupsyon sa mga flood control projects na hindi tama ang pagkakagawa at/o hindi talaga nagawa <i>(Substandard and/or ghost flood control projects due to corruption)</i>	7
	Iba pa, pakitukoy <i>(Others, please specify)</i>	8
UNAIDED: Don't know	97	

D. DESCRIPTION OF PHILIPPINE POLITICS

9.	Sa isang salita o pangungusap, paano mo isasalarawan ang politika sa ating bansa sa kasalukuyan? <i>(In one word or sentence, how would you describe politics in our country at present?)</i> ONE ANSWER ONLY / WRITE VERBATIM ANSWER (NO NEED TO PROBE)

E1. RATING THE PERFORMANCE OF SELECTED NATIONAL AGENCIES

10. 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/OPIISINA) 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]						Ref
	Talagang aprobado <i>(Truly approve)</i>	Medyo aprobado <i>(Somewhat approve)</i>	Hindi masabi kung aprobado o hindi aprobado <i>(Cannot say if approve or disapprove)</i>	Medyo hindi aprobado <i>(Somewhat disapprove)</i>	Talagang hindi aprobado <i>(Truly disapprove)</i>	Not Aware	
a. Mataas na Kapulungan ng Kongreso o Senado <i>(Upper House of Congress or Senate)</i>	5	4	3	2	1	92	98
b. Mababang Kapulungan ng Kongreso o Kapulungan ng mga Kinatawan <i>(Lower House of Congress or House of Representatives)</i>	5	4	3	2	1	92	98

Q10c to 10r. EMBARGOED ITEMS

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..."

Q11. EMBARGOED ITEM

F. RATING THE PERFORMANCE OF SELECTED GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

12. 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]		[RATING BOARD 2]						Ref
		Talagang aprobado <i>(Truly approve)</i>	Medyo aprobado <i>(Some- what approve)</i>	Hindi masabi kung aprobado o hindi aprobado <i>(Cannot say if approve or disapprove)</i>	Medyo hindi aprobado <i>(Somewhat disapprove)</i>	Talagang hindi aprobado <i>(Truly disapprove)</i>	Not Aware	
MGA PANGUNAHING PAMBANSANG OPISYAL								
a.	FERDINAND "BONGBONG" R. MARCOS JR. Presidente <i>(President)</i>	5	4	3	2	1	92	98
b.	SARA "INDAY" DUTERTE Bise-Presidente <i>(Vice-President)</i>	5	4	3	2	1	92	98

Q12c to 12ee. EMBARGOED ITEMS

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..."

Q13a to 13c. EMBARGOED ITEMS

G. TRUST RATINGS OF PERSONALITIES AND SELECTED GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

14. 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 Q10 and Q12

[SHUFFLE CARDS]		[RATING BOARD 3]						Ref
		Malaking- malaki <i>(Very big)</i>	Medyo Malaki <i>(Some- what big)</i>	Hindi masabi kung malaki o maliit <i>(Cannot say if big or small)</i>	Medyo Maliit <i>(Some- what small)</i>	Maliit na maliit/ Wala <i>(Very small/ None)</i>	Not Aware	
SELECTED PERSONALITIES								
**a.	FERDINAND "BONGBONG" R. MARCOS JR. Presidente <i>(President)</i>	5	4	3	2	1	92	98
**b.	SARA "INDAY" DUTERTE Bise-Presidente <i>(Vice-President)</i>	5	4	3	2	1	92	98
SELECTED AGENCIES								
p.**	Mataas na Kapulungan ng Kongreso o Senado <i>(Upper House of Congress or Senate)</i>	5	4	3	2	1	92	98
q.**	Mababang Kapulungan ng Kongreso o Kapulungan ng mga Kinatawan <i>(Lower House of Congress or House of Representatives)</i>	5	4	3	2	1	92	98

Q14c to 14o. EMBARGOED ITEMS

Q14r to 14aa. EMBARGOED ITEMS

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..."

Q15 to 26. EMBARGOED ITEMS

[] L. **CORRUPTION FLOOD CONTROL MODULE**

Ngayon naman po, pag-usapan natin ang tungkol sa isyu ng korupsiyon sa mga programang pagkontrol ng baha.
(Now, let us talk about the issue of corruption in flood control programs.)

27.	Alin sa mga sumusunod na aksyon ang itinuturing ninyong corrupt, sa publiko man o pribadong sektor? Mangyaring piliin ang lahat ng naaangkop. (Which of the following actions do you consider to be corrupt, whether in the public or private sector? Please select all that apply.)	[SHOWCARD]	MA
		Pagtanggap o pagbibigay ng suhol (Accepting or giving bribes)	1
		Nepotismo o pag-pabor sa mga kamag-anak o kaibigan na mabigyan ng trabaho o promosyon (Nepotism or favoritism in hiring or promotions)	2
		Maling paggamit ng mga pampublikong pondo o ng kumpanya (Misuse of public funds or company resources)	3
		Insider trading o pandaraya sa pananalapi (Insider trading or financial fraud)	4
		Pag-iwas sa mga buwis o mga kinakailangan sa regulasyon (Evading taxes or regulatory requirements)	5
		Pag-aalok o pagtanggap ng mga kickback para sa mga kontrata o serbisyo (Offering or receiving kickbacks for contracts or services)	6
		Hindi isiniwalat na conflicts of interest (Conflicts of interest not disclosed)	7
UNAIDED:		Others, please specify	88

28.	Sa inyong palagay, gaano kalaganap ang katiwalian sa pamahalaan sa bansa ngayon? Masasabi ba ninyong ito ay... ? (In your opinion, how widespread is corruption in government in the country today? Would you say it is ...?)	[SHOWCARD]	SA
		Talagang lagapan (Very widespread)	5
		Medyo lagapan (Somewhat widespread)	4
		Hindi masabi kung lagapan o hindi lagapan (Cannot say if widespread or not)	3
		Hindi gaanong lagapan (Not very widespread)	2
		Talagang hindi lagapan (Not at all widespread)	1
UNAIDED		Refused	98

29.	Kung ihahambing sa nakaraang 12 buwan, masasabi ba ninyo na ang katiwalian sa pamahalaan sa ngayon ay...? (In the past 12 months, would you say corruption in government at the moment has...?)	[READ-OUT]	SA
		Tumaas (Increased)	1
		Bumaba (Decreased)	2
		Nanatili pareho (Stayed the same)	3
UNAIDED		Don't know	97

30. Gaano kalaki o kaliit ang tiwala ninyo sa bawat isa sa sumusunod na institusyon upang tugunan ang katiwalian sa mga proyekto sa flood control? Masasabi ba ninyong ito ay...
(How much trust do you have in each of the following institutions or individuals to address the problem of corruption in flood control projects? Would you say it is...?)

[SHUFFLE CARDS] (*awareness consistency checking versus Q10, Q12)	[RATING BOARD 3]						Ref
	Malaking-malaki (Very big)	Medyo malaki (Somewhat big)	Hindi masabi kung malaki o maliit (Cannot say if big or small)	Medyo maliit (Somewhat small)	Maliit na maliit/ Wala (Very small/ None)	Wala pa akong narinig o nabasa tungkol sa institusyon o indibidwal na ito kahit na kailan (I have never heard or read anything about this institution or individuals)	
a.* Mababang Kapulungan ng Kongreso o Kapulungan ng mga Kinatawan (Lower House of Congress or House of Representatives)	5	4	3	2	1	92	98
b.* Mataas na Kapulungan ng Kongreso o Senado (Upper House of Congress or Senate)	5	4	3	2	1	92	98
c.* Presidente Ferdinand "Bongbong" Marcos Jr.	5	4	3	2	1	92	98
d.* Independent Commission for Infrastructure or ICI	5	4	3	2	1	92	98
e. Office of the Ombudsman	5	4	3	2	1	92	98
f. Media	5	4	3	2	1	92	98
g. Mga organisasyon ng lipunang sibil o non-government organizations (NGOs) (Civil society organizations or NGOs)	5	4	3	2	1	92	98
h.* Kagawaran ng Pagawain at Lansangang Pambayan o DPWH (Department of Public Works and Highways or DPWH)	5	4	3	2	1	92	98

[] L. **CORRUPTION FLOOD CONTROL MODULE (cont'd)**

31.	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... ? <i>(If irregularities are found in flood control projects, what is the possibility that the involved officials will be punished? Would you say it is ...?)</i>	[SHOWCARD]	SA
		Siguradong mapaparusahan <i>(Will definitely be punished)</i>	5
		Malamang na mapaparusahan <i>(Will likely be punished)</i>	4
		Hindi masabi kung mapaparusahan o hindi mapaparusahan <i>(Cannot say if will be punished or not)</i>	3
		Malamang na hindi mapaparusahan <i>(Will likely not be punished)</i>	2
		Siguradong hindi mapaparusahan <i>(Will definitely not be punished)</i>	1
32.	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? <i>(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?)</i>	[SHOWCARD]	SA
		Malamang na matuklasan ng mga imbestigasyon ang katotohanan at mapanagot ang mga sangkot <i>(Investigations are likely to uncover the truth and hold those involved accountable)</i>	1
		Minsan ay natutuklasan ng mga imbestigasyon ang katotohanan ngunit limitado ang epekto <i>(Investigations sometimes reveal the truth but are limited in impact)</i>	2
		Bihirang magkaroon ng makabuluhang resulta ang mga imbestigasyon <i>(Investigations rarely lead to meaningful results)</i>	3
		Ang mga imbestigasyon ay palabas o pampulitikang teatro lamang <i>(Investigations are mainly for show or political theater)</i>	4
		UNAIDED	No opinion
	Not aware of investigations	92	

Q33 to 37. EMBARGOED ITEMS

Q38 PRETESTED BUT DELETED IN FINAL QRE

[] M. **OTHER CORRUPTION PROBES**

39.	Gaano ka nagtitiwala o hindi nagtitiwala na kayang matagumpay na maparusahan ng sistemang panghukuman sa Pilipinas ang mga malulubhang kaso ng korupsiyon? <i>(How confident or not confident are you that the Philippine justice system can successfully prosecute high-level corruption cases?)</i>	[SHOWCARD]	SA
		Lubos na nagtitiwala <i>(Very confident)</i>	5
		Medyo nagtitiwala <i>(Somewhat confident)</i>	4
		Hindi masabi kung nagtitiwala o hindi nagtitiwala <i>(Cannot say whether confident or not confident)</i>	3
		Medyo hindi nagtitiwala <i>(Somewhat not confident)</i>	2
		Lubos na hindi nagtitiwala <i>(Not confident at all)</i>	1
40.	Sa iyong palagay, ano ang pinakamalaking dahilan na makakaapekto sa desisyon ng korte sa mga kasong isinampa laban sa mga opisyal na inakusahan ng korupsiyon? <i>(In your opinion, what is the biggest factor that will affect the court's decision in cases filed against officials accused of corruption?)</i>	[SHOWCARD]	SA
		Kalidad ng ebidensya <i>(Quality of evidence)</i>	1
		Paggamit ng impluwensiya ng mga opisyal ng pamahalaan upang makaiwas sa hatol <i>(Use of influence of government officials to avoid being convicted)</i>	2
		Haba ng mga paglilitis <i>(Length of the trial)</i>	3
		Pagiging patas ng hukom <i>(Fairness on the part of the judge)</i>	4
		Iba pa, pakitukoy <i>(Others, please specify)</i>	88

Q41 to 50. EMBARGOED ITEMS

[] T. **RALLIES AND POLITICAL PARTICIPATION**

51.	Dapat ba o hindi dapat sumasali ang mga tao sa mga rally para iparating ang paniniwala nila tungkol sa mga isyu ng bayan? <i>(Should people participate in rallies to express their beliefs about national issues or not?)</i>	[READ-OUT]	SA
		Dapat sumali <i>(Should join)</i>	1
		Hindi dapat sumali <i>(Should not join)</i>	2
		Refused	98
52.	Alin-alin sa mga sumusunod ang nagawa ninyo nitong nakaraang labindalawang buwan? Ano pa? Mayroon pa po ba o wala na? <i>(Which of the following have you done in the past twelve months? What else? Anything else or none?)</i>	[SHOWCARD]	MA
		Dumalo sa rally, protesta o demonstrasyon <i>(Attended a rally, protest or demonstration)</i>	1
		Tumulong/nagboluntaryo para sa NGO o community organization na makisali sa public issue advocacy o development work <i>(Worked/volunteered for a non-governmental/ community organization to engage in public issue advocacy or development work)</i>	2
		Nakipag-ugnayan sa opisyal ng aking distrito/siyudad/munisipalidad <i>(Contacted any elected official of my district/city/municipality)</i>	3
		Nag-post sa social media ng aking pananaw ukol sa isang isyung politikal o nag-react tulad ng like, love, o iba pang emoticon/emoji sa isang post na politikal sa social media <i>(Posted on social media my view on a political issue or clicked a reaction (like, love, other emoticon/ emoji) to a political post on social media)</i>	4
		UNAIDED	Others, please specify
	None of these	99	

[] T. **RALLIES AND POLITICAL PARTICIPATION (Cont'd)**

53.	Sa kasalukuyan, may ilang mga sector ng lipunan na hinihingi ang pagpaparusa o pagbaba sa tungkulin ng mga opisyal ng pamahalaan na nasangkot sa flood control scandal at may mga nagsasagawa ng kilos protesta na tulad ng prayer rally o demonstrasyon. Kayo ba ay susuporta o lalahok sa mga legal na protesta na gaya ng mga ito? <i>(Currently, there are some sectors of society asking for the punishment or resignation of government officials linked to the flood control scandal and there are some who are holding protest actions like prayer rallies or demonstrations. Will you support or join legal protests such as these?)</i>	[SHOWCARD]	SA	ROUTE
		Oo, susuporta at lalahok sa mga protesta <i>(Yes, I will support and join the protests)</i> <i>[Q51 should be Code 1]</i>	1	Q55
		Oo, susuporta pero hindi lalahok sa protesta <i>(Yes, I will support but will not join the protests)</i>	2	CONTINUE
Hindi susuporta at hindi lalahok sa anumang protesta <i>(No, I will not support and I will not join any protests)</i>	3			

54.	Alin sa mga sumusunod ang inyong pangunahing dahilan kung bakit hindi kayo handang lumahok sa mga ganitong protesta? <i>(Which of the following is your main reason for your unwillingness to join such protests?)</i>	[SHOWCARD]	SA
		Pagod na kami sa People Power <i>(We're tired of People Power)</i>	1
		Wala namang pagbabago kahit sino ang mamuno sa pamahalaan <i>(There's really no change whoever leads the government)</i>	2
		Kailangan naming kumita para sa aming araw-araw na gastusin <i>(We need to earn for our daily expenses)</i>	3
		Dapat mayroon munang mahusay na alternatibong pinuno <i>(There should first be a good alternative leader)</i>	4
		May iba pang mas mahalagang bagay na dapat pagka-abalahan <i>(There are more important things to do)</i>	5
		Dapat kapanipaniwala ang mga lider na nagsusulong na palitan ang presidente <i>(The leaders who are pushing to replace the President should be credible)</i>	6
		Hintayin na lamang natin ang eleksyon ng 2028 <i>(We should just wait for the May 2028 elections)</i>	7
		Baka magkagulo sa rally at masaktan <i>(There might be incidents of violence during the rally and might get hurt)</i>	8
		UNAIDED	Others, please specify

[] U. **NATIONAL BUDGET**

55.	Sa inyong pananaw, gaano kalawak o limitado ang inyong kaalaman tungkol sa pambansang badyet ng Pilipinas? <i>(In your view, how extensive or limited is your knowledge of the national budget of the Philippines?)</i>	[SHOWCARD]	SA
		Napakalawak <i>(Very extensive)</i>	1
		Medyo malawak <i>(Somewhat extensive)</i>	2
		Medyo limitado <i>(Somewhat limited)</i>	3
		Napakaliit o halos wala <i>(Very limited or almost none)</i>	4

[] V. **ROLE OF A LEGISLATOR**

56.	Sa inyong palagay, ano ang pangunahing tungkulin o inaasahan ninyo sa isang mambabatas tulad ng congressman o senador? Pumili lamang ng isa. <i>(In your opinion, what is the primary role or expectation you have of a legislator like a congressman or senator? Choose one only.)</i>	[SHOWCARD]	SA
		Magpanukala ng batas na may lokal na aplikasyon, tulad ng pagtatayo ng paaralan, ospital, o iba pang gusali para sa batayang serbisyo <i>(Propose laws with local application, such as building schools, hospitals, or other facilities for basic services)</i>	1
		Magpanukala ng batas pambansa, tulad ng pagbabago sa buwis o pagpapatupad ng polisiya sa ugnayang panlabas ng bansa. <i>(Propose national laws, such as tax reforms or implementing foreign policy measures.)</i>	2
		Magpatayo ng pampublikong imprastruktura, tulad ng daan, tulay, o multipurpose building <i>(Construct public infrastructure, such as roads, bridges, or multipurpose buildings.)</i>	3
		Magbigay ng tulong o ayuda sa mga nangangailangan <i>(Provide aid or assistance to those in need)</i>	4
		Magbantay sa gawain ng ehekutibo sa pamamagitan ng pagpapatawag ng mga hearing o imbestigasyon <i>(Oversee executive actions by calling hearings or investigations)</i>	5
		Magpatawag ng pagpupulong sa mga mamamayan upang malaman ang kanilang hinaing o pangangailangan <i>(Hold meetings with constituents to understand their concerns or needs)</i>	6
		UNAIDED	Others, please specify

Q57 to 64. EMBARGOED ITEMS

Z. 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]	[RATING BOARD 4]					Ref
	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)	
MARTIAL LAW						
65. 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						
66. Wala ng pag-asa ang bansang ito. (This country is hopeless.)	5	4	3	2	1	98
MIGRATION						
67. Kung maaari lang ay magmigrate 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
RALLIES AND PROTESTS						
68. Ang mga rally o protesta ay mabisa para masiguro na mapanagot ang mga opisyal ng pamahalaan at iba pang sangkot sa korupsiyon. (Rallies or protests are effective to ensure that government officials and others involved in corruption are held accountable.)	5	4	3	2	1	98
Q69. EMBARGOED ITEM						
NOCHE BUENA						
69a. Sapat na ang P500 para sa isang pamilyang may apat na miyembro para sa Noche Buena ngayong Pasko. (P500 is enough for a family of four for Noche Buena this Christmas.)	5	4	3	2	1	98
CORRUPTION						
70. Ang katiwalian ay normal na bahagi ng pulitika sa ating bansa. (Corruption is a normal part of politics in our country.)	5	4	3	2	1	98
71. 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. (There is collusion among executive officials, legislators, and private contractors in the misuse of funds for flood control projects.)	5	4	3	2	1	98
Q72. EMBARGOED ITEM						
POLITICAL DYNASTY						
73. Dapat kaagad ipasa ng Kongreso ang batas na magbabawal sa political dynasties. (Congress should immediately pass a law banning political dynasties.)	5	4	3	2	1	98
TRUTH COMMISSION						
74. Dapat agad ipasa ng Kongreso ang batas na lilikha ng isang ganap na malayang truth commission na Independent Commission Against Infrastructure Corruption. (Congress should immediately pass a law creating a fully empowered Independent Commission Against Infrastructure Corruption.)	5	4	3	2	1	98
Q75. EMBARGOED ITEM						

AA. HOLIDAY SEASON

Pag-usapan naman po natin ang darating na pasko at bagong taon. (Now, let's talk about the coming Christmas and New Year.)

76. Sa inyong pamilya, ang darating na pasko ba ay magiging...? (For your family, will the coming Christmas be...?)	[SHOWCARD]	SA
	Higit na masagana kaysa nakaraang taon (More prosperous than last year)	1
	Katulad ng nakaraang taon na masagana (Same as last year that was prosperous)	3
	Katulad ng nakaraang taon na hindi masagana (Same as last year that was not prosperous)	4
	Higit na mahirap kaysa nakaraang taon (Poorer than last year)	5
77. Ang darating bang taon ay inyong haharapin nang ...? (Will you face the coming year ...?)	[SHOWCARD]	SA
	May pag-asa (With hope)	1
	Hindi masabi kung may pag-asa o walang pag-asa (Cannot say if with hope or without hope)	2
	Walang pag-asa (Without hope)	3

BB. SOURCES OF NEWS AND INTERNET USAGE

Ilang katanungan na lang po tungkol sa inyo. (Just a few questions about you.)				
78.	Kayo po ba ay gumagamit ng internet o hindi? (Do you use or access the internet or not?)	Yes	1	
		No	2	
			CONTINUE	
			→ GO TO Q84	
79.	Gaano po kayo kadalas gumagamit ng internet? (How often do you access the internet?)	[SHOWCARD]	SA	
		Higit sa isang beses sa isang araw (More than once a day)	1	
		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
80.	Ginagamit po ba ninyo ang internet para...? Maaari po kayong magbanggit ng iba pang wala sa listahan. (Do you use the internet to... You may mention others not included in this list.)	[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	
		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	88			
81.	Ano pong mga social media account ang mayroon kayo? (What social media accounts do you have?) NOTE TO SCRIPTER: FLAG INCONSISTENCIES LIKE Q80 = 1 BUT Q81 = 99; Q81 ≠1 BUT Q81 = CODES 1-5.	[SHOWCARD]	MA	
		FACEBOOK	1	
		X/TWITTER	2	
		INSTAGRAM	3	
		TIKTOK	4	
		YOUTUBE	5	
		UNAIDED	Others, please specify	88
	Can't recall	96		
	NONE	99		
			GO TO Q83	
			CONTINUE	
82.	Anong mga social media platform ang ina-access ninyo, kahit wala kayo nito? (What social media platform/s are you accessing even if you don't have one?)	[SHOWCARD]	MA	
		FACEBOOK	1	
		X/TWITTER	2	
		INSTAGRAM	3	
		TIKTOK	4	
		YOUTUBE	5	
		UNAIDED	Others, please specify	88
	Can't recall	96		
	No social media account and not accessing any social media platform	99		
			GO TO Q84	
83.	ASK AMONG CODES 1, 3, 4 OF Q80 Saan po kayo nagbabasa, nakikinig, o nanonood ng balita sa social media, online, o internet? (Where do you read, listen, or watch news on social media, online, or internet?)	[SHOWCARD]	MA	
		VLOG	1	
		FACEBOOK	2	
		INSTAGRAM	3	
		NEWS WEBSITE	4	
		TIKTOK	5	
		X/TWITTER	6	
		YOUTUBE	7	
		UNAIDED	Others, please specify	88
			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		

Q84. EMBARGOED ITEM

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.)