



ULAT NG BAYAN SURVEY

September 27 – 30, 2025 / Philippines

GENERAL REPORT

PulseAsia
RESEARCH INC.



ULAT NG BAYAN SURVEY

September 27 - 30, 2025 / Philippines

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

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PULSE ASIA RESEARCH, INC.

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**ANALYSIS:
OVERVIEW AND SUMMARY FINDINGS**

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

Overview

A nationwide survey was conducted by Pulse Asia Research from 27 to 30 September 2025 involving 1,200 Filipino adults (i.e., aged 18 years old and above) selected using multistage random sampling. The questionnaire took an average of 76 minutes to administer through face-to-face interviews. The overall 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 September 2025 *Ulat ng Bayan* questionnaire is presented in Appendix C while the sampling design employed in the survey is discussed in Appendix A.)

During the month of September 2025, the following are among the key developments that may help contextualize the results of the most recent *Ulat ng Bayan* survey of Pulse Asia Research:

1. The Senate and the House of Representatives conducted their respective investigations into budget insertions in the 2025 General Appropriations Act (GAA) and ghost infrastructure projects across the country, particularly flood control projects. Several former and incumbent lawmakers and officials from the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) were among those identified as being involved in these anomalies. The Commission on Elections (COMELEC) also conducted its own investigation into illegal campaign donations made by contractors during the May 2022 elections. For its part, by the end of September 2025, the Anti-Money Laundering Council (AMLC) had secured three (3) freeze orders against those involved in the flood control controversy, covering a total of 1,563 bank accounts, 154 vehicles, and 30 properties, among others. Meanwhile, Department of Agriculture (DA) Secretary Francisco Tiu Laurel Jr. ordered a complete audit of all farm-to-market road projects from 2021 to the present.
2. Through Executive Order No. 94, the President created the Independent Commission on Infrastructure (ICI), a three-person body tasked to investigate the misuse of funds in infrastructure projects implemented since 2015. In its first interim report delivered to the Office of the Ombudsman on 29 September 2025, the ICI recommended the filing of graft, malversation, and falsification charges against Ako Bicol Party-List Representative Elizaldy Co and 17 other individuals for their reported involvement in an anomalous flood control project in Oriental Mindoro. The lawmaker, who has since resigned from his post, was identified as the person behind the insertion of nearly ₱ 14 billion in the 2025 GAA and as

having received billions of pesos in kickbacks from several infrastructure projects in Bulacan.

3. Changes in the leadership of the DPWH and both chambers of Congress occurred during this period. Then Department of Transportation (DOTr) Secretary Vivencio Dizon was tapped to replace DPWH Secretary Manuel Bonoan amidst allegations of irregularities in the agency's flood control projects. And considering the reported involvement of then Senate President Francis Escudero and House Speaker Ferdinand Martin Romualdez in budget insertions and related anomalies, they were replaced by Senator Vicente Sotto III and Isabela Representative Faustino Dy III, respectively. There was also a change in the ICI, with former Philippine National Police (PNP) Chief Rodolfo Azurin Jr. taking over the post of Special Adviser from Baguio City Mayor Benjamin Magalong.
4. The public took their outrage to the streets with thousands joining protest actions during the "Black Friday" demonstrations on 12 September 2025 and the "Trillion Peso March" on 21 September 2025, coinciding with the commemoration of the declaration of martial law. Protesters called on the government to speed up the investigations into anomalous infrastructure projects and to hold accountable those found to be responsible for siphoning billions of pesos of taxpayers' money to their own pockets.
5. The country was hit by several weather disturbances during this month. In the latter part of September 2025, the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) reported that the southwest monsoon and three (3) tropical cyclones resulted in the death of 26 individuals, injuries to 33 others, and evacuation of nearly 47,000 families. Agricultural damage was estimated at more than ₱ 1 billion while destruction to infrastructure was pegged at almost ₱ 900 million. In a related development, the Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical, and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA) raised its La Niña Alert on 15 September 2025 as it warned of a 70% chance of the La Niña phenomenon developing in the last quarter of the year.
6. During its plenary debates on next year's national budget, the House of Representatives granted funding in the 2026 GAA to cover the deficit in the free tuition program in state universities and colleges amounting to ₱ 12.307 billion. The said budget will come from the Higher Education Development Fund (₱ 7.821 billion) and from Congress' own funds (₱ 4.486 billion). Under the 2026 National Expenditure Program (NEP), the Commission on Higher Education (CHED) has proposed a budget of ₱ 27.4 billion for the Universal Access to Quality Tertiary Act.

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

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

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

9. Joint maritime drills in the West Philippine Sea (WPS) were conducted by the Philippines, the United States (US), and Japan from 12 to 13 September 2025 as a show of defense cooperation in the face of continuing Chinese aggression in the area. The Department of National Defense (DND) said the United Kingdom (UK) has expressed interest in participating in similar activities with the Philippines and its partner nations.
10. Amidst the ongoing corruption investigations, the Philippine peso breached the ₱ 58-mark vis-à-vis the American dollar on 25 September 2025. This is the local currency's weakest finish since 01 August 2025. By the end of the month, the

exchange rate was at \$ 1:₱ 58.343. Financial analysts identified other factors that may affect future developments such as the political instability in Indonesia and Thailand as well as global trade tensions.

The September 2025 survey includes the regular probes of Pulse Asia Research, namely, performance and trustworthiness of selected government officials and agencies, performance of the national administration, personal and national quality of life (QOL), urgent national concerns, internet and social media use, reimposition of martial law, sense of hopelessness, and inclination to migrate to another country. In addition to these issues, the survey also looks into public opinion and views regarding household consumption patterns, performance of the national administration and local governments on disaster preparedness, and corruption. The key findings of these survey probes are discussed in greater detail in the next section.

Summary Findings

HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION

- A. **Virtually all Filipino adults (93%) note that in the past quarter, there has been an increase in the prices of household items that they regularly purchase. This observation is shared by most, if not almost all, adults in each geographic and socio-economic subgrouping (82% and 96% and 92% to 95%, respectively). These figures are nearly the same as those recorded in September 2024, except for the significant difference recorded in the Visayas (-14 percentage points). (Please refer to Table 1.)**
- B. **Among those who report an increase in the prices of their regular household expenses, practically all say the prices of food items went up in the past quarter (91%). In particular, sizeable majorities note that the price of rice and non-rice food items increased during this period (60% and 65%, respectively). Additionally, food is the leading first- and other-mentioned responses (66% and 54%, respectively). Another item cited by most adults is electricity (56%). The rest of household items are each mentioned by at most 35% of the adult population who observe rising prices of household items over the previous three (3) months. Several notable changes in these figures are recorded year-on-year. (Please refer to Tables 2 to 3.)**
- Overall summary findings. At the national level, the other household items cited by Filipino adults are transportation-related expenses (35%), LPG (32%), water (17%), medicines and other health-related items (16%), sugar-sweetened beverages (4%), cigarettes (3%), alcoholic drinks (3%), recreation-related expenses (2%), and cellphone load (0.5%). (Please refer to Table 2.)
 - Between September 2024 and September 2025, there is a rise in the percentages of adults citing medicines and other health-related items (+6 percentage points), water (+9 percentage points), and LPG (+15 percentage points). The reverse occurs in relation to those who observe an increase in the price of rice (-15 percentage points) and sugar-sweetened beverages (-16 percentage points). (Please refer to Table 3.)
 - In terms of first-mentioned responses, the percentage of those saying the prices of other non-rice food items went up over the last quarter (+9 percentage points) while the percentage of those citing food, particularly rice, declines (-6 to -13 percentage points). As regards others-mentioned household items, the significant movements are the increase in the percentages of those mentioning medicines (+6 percentage points), water (+8 percentage points), and LPG (+12 percentage points) as well as the drop in the percentages of those citing non-

rice food items (-9 percentage points), sugar-sweetened beverages (-13 percentage points), and food in general (-37 percentage points).

- Findings across geographic areas and socio-economic classes. Food is identified by most, if not virtually all, adults across geographic and socio-economic subgroupings (81% to 98% and 87% to 98%, respectively). More specifically, rice is cited by most Visayans (82%), Mindanawons (79%), and those belonging to any of the classes (52% to 79%) while non-rice food items are mentioned by considerable to big majorities across areas and classes (62% to 72% and 62% to 82%, respectively). Electricity is cited by most Metro Manilans (71%), those in the rest of Luzon (65%), and those belonging to either Class ABC (64%) or Class D (58%). The only other response given by a majority in any of these subgroupings is transportation-related expenses (55% in Mindanao). *(Please refer to Table 4.)*
- During the period September 2024 to September 2025, notable movements are recorded in the different geographic areas and socio-economic classes:
 1. food – -11 percentage points in Metro Manila;
 2. rice – -24 percentage points in Metro Manila and the rest of Luzon, -21 percentage points in Class ABC, and -15 percentage points in Class D;
 3. electricity – +12 percentage points in the rest of Luzon and -29 percentage points in the Visayas;
 4. transportation-related expenses – +15 percentage points in the Visayas and +16 percentage points in Mindanao;
 5. gasoline/diesel – +11 percentage points in Mindanao;
 6. fare/transportation – +22 percentage points in the Visayas;
 7. LPG – +17 percentage points in Metro Manila, +23 percentage points in the rest of Luzon, +18 percentage points in Class ABC, and +15 percentage points in Class D;
 8. water – +17 percentage points in the rest of Luzon and +9 percentage points in Class D;
 9. medicines – +7 percentage points in Class D; and
 10. sugar-sweetened beverages – -26 percentage points in the rest of Luzon, -14 percentage points in Mindanao, -16 percentage points in Class D, and -18 percentage points in Class E. *(Please refer to Table 5.)*

QUALITY OF LIFE (QOL) INDICATORS

- C. Nearly the same percentages of the adult population either say their personal situation deteriorated in the last 12 months (46%) or observe no change in their personal quality of life (QOL) during this period (43%). Most of those whose personal circumstances remained unchanged year-on-year describe their

situation last year as comfortable (54%). Regarding the year ahead, a small majority of Filipino adults (54%) expect their personal QOL to remain the same as now. From June 2025 to September 2025, notable changes in personal QOL assessments occur in the Philippines as well as across areas and classes. (Please refer to Tables 9 and 11.)

- Retrospective QOL. Around the same percentages of Filipino adults are either worse off now than last year (46%) or in the same situation they were in a year ago (43%). A tenth of the adult population (10%) experienced an improvement in their personal QOL over the previous 12 months. Between June 2025 and September 2025, the percentage of those who are worse off now goes up (+20 percentage points) while the reverse occurs in terms of those who are better off now (-20 percentage points). (Please refer to Tables 9 and 11.)
- Most Mindanawons (74%) and those in Class E (57%) describe themselves as losers (i.e., worse off now than last year). A small majority of those in the rest of Luzon (53%) are in the same situation they were in 12 months ago. Almost the same percentages of Metro Manilans, Visayans, and those belonging to either Class ABC or Class D are either losers (40% to 49%) or did not experience any change in their personal circumstances in the previous 12 months (43% to 47%). (Please refer to Table 10.)
- Among those whose personal situation did not change over the last 12 months, big majorities in Mindanao (70%) and Class E (77%) describe themselves as being poor last year. Most of those in Metro Manila (52%), the rest of Luzon (59%), the Visayas (55%), Class ABC (74%), and Class D (54%) classify their personal circumstances a year ago as comfortable (i.e., neither poor nor well-off).
- The percentage of losers go up from June 2025 to September 2025 not only in the Philippines (+20 percentage points) but also in all areas and classes (+15 to +33 and +19 to +27 percentage points, respectively). On the other hand, the percentages of gainers (i.e., those who are better off now than last year) drop at the national level (-20 percentage points) as well as in every area and most classes (-17 to -23 and -20 to -21 percentage points, respectively). Also in Mindanao, the percentage of those whose personal QOL did not change year-on-year goes down (-13 percentage points). (Please refer to Table 11.)
- Prospective QOL. As far as their immediate future is concerned, 54% of Filipino adults do not expect their personal QOL to change, whether positively or negatively. This assessment is echoed by near to small majorities in Metro Manila (56%), the rest of Luzon (57%), the Visayas (50%), Class ABC (53%), Class D (55%), and Class E (48%). In Mindanao, essentially the same

percentages either share this expectation or are pessimistic about their circumstances next year (48% versus 42%). At the national level, the rest of the country's adult population are either optimistic or pessimistic about their situation next year (27% versus 20%). *(Please refer to Table 10.)*

- Pessimism becomes more notable in the country (+12 percentage points), Mindanao (+25 percentage points), and Class D (+11 percentage points). At the same time, optimism eases in the Philippines (-22 percentage points), all areas (-13 to -29 percentage points), and Classes ABC and D (-23 to -24 percentage points). In terms of the percentage of those expecting their personal QOL to remain the same in the year ahead, figures go up at the national level (+12 percentage points) and in Metro Manila (+17 percentage points), the rest of Luzon (+14 percentage points), and Class D (+13 percentage points). *(Please refer to Table 11.)*

STATE OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

D. For most adults (56%), the state of the Philippine economy worsened in the past 12 months. A contrary opinion is expressed by less than a tenth of the adult population (8%). Among those of the view that the economy is better now than last year, most are somewhat affected by this development (73%). However, a big majority of those observing a deterioration in the state of the national economy (74%) are strongly affected by this change. For the most part, public opinion on these matters changes markedly between September 2024 and September 2025, both at the national level and across geographic and socio-economic subgroups. *(Please refer to Tables 12 to 15.)*

- State of the national economy. The prevailing sentiment among Filipino adults (56%) is that the state of the national economy worsened year-on-year. This assessment is shared by small to considerable majorities in Metro Manila (59%), the Visayas (67%), Mindanao (68%), and all classes (54% to 64%). Basically the same percentages of those in the rest of Luzon either share this opinion or observe no change in the state of the Philippine economy in the past 12 months (44% versus 42%). In the country as a whole, the rest of adults say the economy either grew or remained stagnant during this period (8% versus 36%). *(Please refer to Table 12.)*
- Relative to September 2024, there is a rise in the percentage of those saying the state of the country's economy has worsened in the Philippines as whole (+14 percentage points), every geographic area (+10 to +20 percentage points), and Classes D and E (+12 to +19 percentage points). In contrast, agreement with the view that the Philippine economy grew year-on-year becomes less manifest at the national level (-7 percentage points) as well as in the Visayas (-10 percentage

points) and Class D (-9 percentage points). Similarly, the percentage of those saying the state of the national economy did not change over the previous 12 months drops not only in the country (-6 percentage points) but also in Metro Manila (-12 percentage points) and Class E (-15 percentage points). *(Please refer to Table 13.)*

- Impact of economic growth. Among those saying the Philippine economy grew over the past year, the predominant sentiment is one of somewhat being affected by this development (73%) – a sentiment echoed by bare to overwhelming majorities across areas and classes (51% to 74% and 68% to 91%, respectively). Meanwhile, 21% say they are strongly affected and 6% are unaffected by this positive development in the state of the national economy. *(Please refer to Table 12.)*
- While public opinion on this matter remains virtually constant in the Philippines from September 2024 to September 2025, some notable movements occur across areas and classes. There is an increase in the percentage of Mindanawons strongly affected by this economic growth (+21 percentage points) while the reverse occurs in Metro Manila (-10 percentage points), the Visayas (-24 percentage points), and Class E (-22 percentage points). In terms of those somewhat affected by the economic improvement in the country, figures go up in the Visayas (+27 percentage points) and Class E (+24 percentage points) while there is a decline in Mindanao (-21 percentage points). *(Please refer to Table 14.)*
- Impact of economic deterioration. Most of those who say the state of the Philippine economy worsened in the last 12 months are strongly affected by this change (74%). This view is shared by sizeable to big majorities in every area and class (64% to 87% and 71% to 83%, respectively). The rest of those who observe a deterioration in the country's economy are either somewhat affected or not at all affected by this development (24% and 1%, respectively). Public sentiment on this matter hardly changes between September 2024 and September 2025. *(Please refer to Tables 12 and 15.)*

URGENT NATIONAL CONCERNS

- E. Inflation (54%) and corruption (51%) top the list of national concerns Filipinos are most concerned about in September 2025. Several notable changes in public concern about selected national issues occur from June 2025 to September 2025 as well as year-on-year. *(Please refer to Tables 16 and 18.)***
- Amidst the ongoing congressional investigations into budget insertions and ghost infrastructure projects, 51% of Filipino adults cite the need to fight graft

and corruption in government as a national concern that the incumbent administration needs to address immediately. This overall level of concern is essentially the same as that recorded on the issue of inflation (54%) – an issue that has consistently been the leading urgent national concern of adults in the country. In distant third place is increasing the pay of workers (37%), which is followed by a set of issues that includes fighting criminality (23%), reducing poverty (23%), fighting the widespread sale and use of illegal drugs (22%), and creating more jobs (20%). Meanwhile, taxes (12%), assistance for farmers (11%), peace (10%), involuntary hunger (10%), and rule of law (8%) comprise another group of urgent national concerns cited by about a tenth of the country’s adult population. On the other hand, Filipinos are least concerned about environmental destruction (6%), assistance for small entrepreneurs (5%), national territorial integrity (4%), welfare of overseas Filipino workers (3%), and terrorism (1%). Flood control is an issue volunteered by 1% of adults. (Please refer to Table 16.)

- In September 2025, inflation is the leading first-ranked urgent national concern of Filipino adults (24%) while inflation and corruption are the top second-ranked responses (18% and 20%, respectively). The most often cited third-ranked issues are corruption (13%), inflation (12%), workers’ pay (11%), illegal drugs (10%), poverty (9%), and jobs (9%).
- Small to sizeable majorities in Metro Manila (56%), the Visayas (54%), Mindanao (63%), Class D (55%), and Class E (55%) are concerned about the rising prices of basic commodities. Most of those in the rest of Luzon (56%), the Visayas (55%), and Class ABC (66%) opine that the national administration must immediately address the problem of corruption in government. In contrast, single-digit levels of concerns in all geographic areas and socio-economic classes are posted on the issues of environmental destruction (2% to 7% and 1% to 6%, respectively), assistance for small entrepreneurs (2% to 7% and 3% to 6%, respectively), national territorial integrity (almost nil to 8% and 2% to 5%, respectively), welfare of overseas Filipino workers (2% to 4% and 1% to 3%, respectively), and terrorism (virtually nil to 4% and essentially none to 2%, respectively). (Please refer to Table 17.)
- Public concern about corruption in government and criminality becomes more pronounced not only from June 2025 to September 2025 (+27 and +6 percentage points, respectively) but also year-on-year (+27 and +7 percentage points, respectively). On the other hand, levels of concern decline during the period June 2025 to September 2025 on the issues of involuntary hunger (-7 percentage points), assistance for small entrepreneurs (-7 percentage points), inflation (-8 percentage points), and workers’ pay (-14 percentage points). Between September 2024 and September 2025, concern eases on the issues of assistance

for farmers (-5 percentage points), jobs (-8 percentage points), involuntary hunger (-10 percentage points), and inflation (-17 percentage points). (Please refer to Table 18.)

- Across geographic and socio-economic subgroupings, the following movements in public opinion take place during the period June 2025 to September 2025:
 1. controlling inflation – -16 percentage points in Metro Manila;
 2. fighting graft and corruption in government – +22 to +31 percentage points in the various geographic areas and +21 to +35 percentage points across classes;
 3. increasing the pay of workers – -14 percentage points in the rest of Luzon, -23 percentage points in Mindanao, -28 percentage points in Class ABC, and -11 percentage points in Class D;
 4. fighting criminality – +14 percentage points in Metro Manila and +9 percentage points in Class D;
 5. creating more jobs – -16 percentage points in Metro Manila, -14 percentage points in the Visayas, and -17 percentage points in Class E;
 6. promoting peace – -18 percentage points in Class E; and
 7. addressing the problem of involuntary hunger – -10 percentage points in Class D. (Please refer to Table 19.)

PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION

F. The national administration's only majority approval rating (58%) is recorded on the issue of protecting the welfare of overseas Filipino workers (OFWs). Public assessment of the administration's quarterly performance across selected issues changes significantly not only from June 2025 to September 2025 but also over the last 12 months. (Please refer to Tables 20 to 22.)

- Overall summary findings. A small majority of Filipino adults (58%) have a positive opinion about the present dispensation's efforts to protect the welfare of OFWs. Appreciation is the plurality sentiment toward the latter's work in the areas of responding to the needs of calamity-hit areas (46%), defending national territorial integrity (43%), and helping farmers (39%). In contrast, most adults are critical of the incumbent administration's handling of four (4) issues – reducing poverty (57%), fighting the widespread sale and use of illegal drugs (61%), controlling inflation (64%), and fighting graft and corruption in government (69%). The last two (2) issues are the leading urgent national concerns in September 2025. Additionally, the administration scores big plurality disapproval ratings on the issues of workers' pay (42%), involuntary hunger (43%), and criminality (44%). (Please refer to Table 20.)

- While the administration has the same approval and indecision ratings on the issue of protecting the environment (both at 35%), it registers practically the same disapproval and indecision scores on the issue of enforcing the rule of law (34% versus 36%). In the meantime, there is a three-way split in public opinion regarding the latter's initiatives to create more jobs (34% approval, 30% indecision, and 35% disapproval) and promoting peace (33% approval, 32% indecision, and 35% disapproval).
- Out of the 14 issues on which comparative performance ratings are available for the period June 2025 to September 2025, the administration experiences a decline in its approval scores on nine (9) issues – jobs (-8 percentage points), criminality (-8 percentage points), involuntary hunger (-8 percentage points), environmental destruction (-9 percentage points), peace (-9 percentage points), graft and corruption (-11 percentage points), rule of law (-13 percentage points), assistance for farmers (-14 percentage points), and disaster response (-17 percentage points). As regards disapproval ratings, these go up on the issues of assistance for farmers (+7 percentage points), criminality (+8 percentage points), disaster response (+10 percentage points), and graft and corruption (+19 percentage points). In contrast, disapproval eases on the issue of workers' pay (-6 percentage points). *(Please refer to Table 21.)*
- Ambivalence toward the administration's handling of eight (8) national issues becomes more notable from June 2025 to September 2025 – disaster response (+6 percentage points), environmental destruction (+6 percentage points), welfare of OFWs (+7 percentage points), national territorial integrity (+7 percentage points), assistance for farmers (+7 percentage points), peace (+7 percentage points), jobs (+9 percentage points), and rule of law (+11 percentage points). Indecision becomes less marked only on the issue of graft and corruption in government (-6 percentage points).
- On a positive note, the current administration enjoys improvements in this overall approval ratings between September 2024 and September 2025 on the issues of creating more jobs (+6 percentage points), increasing the pay of workers (+14 percentage points), and controlling inflation (+14 percentage points). The reverse occurs on the issues of stopping environmental destruction (-5 percentage points), protecting the welfare of OFWs (-7 percentage points), enforcing the rule of law (-10 percentage points), fighting criminality (-11 percentage points), responding to the needs of calamity-hit areas (-13 percentage points), and promoting peace (-14 percentage points). *(Please refer to Table 22.)*
- Year-on-year, the administration's disapproval ratings increase as far as its handling of 11 issues is concerned. These issues are protecting the welfare of

OFWs (+6 percentage points), defending national territorial integrity (+6 percentage points), addressing the problem of involuntary hunger (+6 percentage points), helping farmers (+10 percentage points), protecting the environment (+10 percentage points), reducing poverty (+10 percentage points), enforcing the rule of law (+17 percentage points), promoting peace (+18 percentage points), responding to the needs of calamity-hit areas (+22 percentage points), fighting criminality (+23 percentage points), and fighting corruption (+25 percentage points). The only decline in the latter's disapproval score is recorded on the issue of controlling inflation (-17 percentage points).

- Levels of indecision toward the administration's performance drop on the issues of environmental degradation (-6 percentage points), rule of law (-9 percentage points), disaster response (-10 percentage points), jobs (-10 percentage points), involuntary hunger (-10 percentage points), criminality (-12 percentage points), assistance for farmers (-13 percentage points), poverty (-14 percentage points), workers' pay (-17 percentage points), and corruption (-23 percentage points).
- Findings across geographic and socio-economic subgroupings. For its efforts to protect the welfare of overseas Filipino workers (OFWs), the current administration receives majority approval scores from the general adult population (58%) as well as those in the rest of Luzon (63%), Visayans (56%), Mindanawons (56%), and those in either Class D (59%) or Class E (67%). Appreciation is the plurality sentiment in Metro Manila (47%) while around the same approval and indecision figures are posted in Class ABC (47% versus 37%). At the national level, ambivalence is more pronounced than outright disapproval (26% versus 16%). *(Please refer to Table 23.)*
- The disapproval ratings of the administration on this issue remains basically the same between June 2025 and September 2025. However, appreciation for the latter's performance eases in Metro Manila (-22 percentage points) and Class ABC (-18 percentage points). Levels of indecision on the matter go up in Metro Manila (+18 percentage points), the Visayas (+13 percentage points), and Class ABC (+19 percentage points). *(Please refer to Tables 24 to 26.)*
- A near majority of adults (46%) approve of the present dispensation's work in the area of responding to the needs of calamity-hit areas. Disapproval is more notable than ambivalence toward the work done by the administration (31% versus 22%). Across areas and classes, near to small majority approval figures are registered in the rest of Luzon (56%), the Visayas (53%), Class ABC (53%), and Class D (46%). Most Mindanawons (57%) have a negative assessment of the latter's performance. In Class E, about the same approval and disapproval

ratings are recorded (42% versus 44%) while there is a three-way split in Metro Manila (33% approval, 35% indecision, and 32% disapproval). *(Please refer to Table 23.)*

- Approval for the administration's disaster response initiatives becomes less manifest between June 2025 and September 2025 in Metro Manila (-33 percentage points), the rest of Luzon (-12 percentage points), Mindanao (-25 percentage points), Class D (-16 percentage points), and Class E (-24 percentage points). Conversely, disapproval levels go up in Metro Manila (+16 percentage points), Mindanao (+20 percentage points), Class D (+8 percentage points), and Class E (+22 percentage points). Indecision regarding the work of the incumbent administration becomes more pronounced in Metro Manila (+18 percentage points) and Class D (+9 percentage points). *(Please refer to Tables 24 to 26.)*
- Appreciation is the plurality sentiment toward the efforts of the administration to defend national territorial integrity (43%). A bigger percentage of adults are undecided regarding the latter's performance than are critical about it (33% versus 24%). Big pluralities to small majorities in the rest of Luzon (50%), the Visayas (51%), Class D (41%), and Class E (53%) approve of the administration's work. Practically the same approval and indecision figures are given by Metro Manilans (36% versus 39%) and those in Class ABC (47% versus 34%). Meanwhile, Mindanawons grant the latter around the same disapproval and ambivalence ratings (41% versus 31%). *(Please refer to Table 23.)*
- During the period June 2025 to September 2025, the administration's approval ratings decline in Metro Manila (-19 percentage points) and Class D (-7 percentage points). In the same subgroupings, ambivalence toward the latter's work becomes more notable (+19 and +8 percentage points, respectively). Changes in the disapproval ratings of the administration are marginal in nature. *(Please refer to Tables 24 to 26.)*
- More than a third of Filipino adults (39%) have a positive evaluation of the administration's efforts to provide assistance to farmers. Nearly the same disapproval and indecision figures are posted on this issue (33% versus 28%). Plurality approval scores are extended to the current administration by those in the rest of Luzon (50%) and Class D (41%) while a small disapproval rating is granted by Mindanawons (55%). Visayans give the administration almost the same approval and disapproval ratings (37% versus 44%). There is a three-way split in Metro Manila, Class ABC, and Class E (29% to 38% approval, 29% to 34% indecision, and 31% to 42% disapproval). *(Please refer to Table 23.)*

- The administration's approval scores drop from June 2025 to September 2025 in Metro Manila (-25 percentage points), the Visayas (-13 percentage points), Mindanao (-21 percentage points), and Class D (-14 percentage points). In contrast, disapproval for the latter's work in helping farmers becomes more marked in Metro Manila (+12 percentage points), the Visayas (+16 percentage points), and Mindanao (+15 percentage points). As regards ambivalence, it becomes more notable in Metro Manila (+13 percentage points) and Class D (+9 percentage points). *(Please refer to Tables 24 to 26.)*
- On the issue of environmental protection, the present national administration obtains the same approval and indecision figures (both at 35%). The rest of Filipino adults (29%) have a negative opinion about the latter's environmental initiatives. While a big plurality approval rating is recorded in the Visayas (45%), disapproval is the plurality sentiment in Mindanao (43%). Almost the same approval and indecision scores are posted in the rest of Luzon (37% versus 40%) and Class D (36% versus 35%). Metro Manilans extend virtually the same disapproval and indecision ratings (30% versus 41%). Those in Classes ABC and E are divided three (3) ways (27% to 42% approval, 27% to 41% indecision, and 29% to 31% disapproval). *(Please refer to Table 23.)*
- A decline in the administration's approval scores may be observed in Metro Manila (-31 percentage points) and Class ABC (-29 percentage points) while disapproval becomes more manifest among Metro Manilans (+12 percentage points) from June 2025 to September 2025. Regarding ambivalence on the matter of approving or disapproving the work of the administration in stopping environmental destruction, it becomes more notable in the same subgrouping (+18 percentage points). *(Please refer to Tables 24 to 26.)*
- Disapproval is the plurality opinion regarding the efforts of the administration to increase the pay of workers (42%). Appreciation for the same is more pronounced than indecision (35% versus 24%). Big pluralities to small majorities are registered in the Visayas (52%), Mindanao (53%), and Class D (41%). Basically the same approval and disapproval figures are posted in Metro Manila (36% versus 38%), the rest of Luzon (41% versus 33%), Class ABC (40% versus 39%), and Class E (37% versus 46%). *(Please refer to Table 23.)*
- Few changes in the administration's performance ratings as far as its handling of this issue is concerned occur between June 2025 and September 2025. The latter's approval rating decreases in the Visayas (-12 percentage points). Indecision on the matter becomes more manifest in Class D (+7 percentage points). In terms of disapproval, it becomes more notable in the Visayas (+14

percentage points) but eases in Metro Manila (-15 percentage points) and the rest of Luzon (-12 percentage points). *(Please refer to Tables 24 to 26.)*

- Regarding the issue of job creation, there is a three-way split not only in the Philippines as a whole but also in Classes ABC and E (27% to 36% approval, 29% to 42% indecision, and 31% to 35% disapproval). The administration has near to small majority approval ratings in the Visayas (46%) and Mindanao (54%). Almost the same approval and indecision scores are given to the administration by those in the rest of Luzon (41% versus 40%) while Metro Manilans extend about the same disapproval and indecision ratings (42% versus 31%). In Class D, the same approval and disapproval figures are registered (both at 36%). *(Please refer to Table 23.)*
- For the period June 2025 to September 2025, approval for the administration's efforts to create more jobs in the country eases in Mindanao (-12 percentage points) and Class D (-7 percentage points). In terms of disapproval ratings, there is an increase in the Visayas (+12 percentage points) while the reverse occurs in the rest of Luzon (-14 percentage points). Indecision levels go up in the rest of Luzon (+18 percentage points), Class ABC (+17 percentage points), and Class D (+8 percentage points). *(Please refer to Tables 24 to 26.)*
- Public opinion about the work of the current dispensation in the area of peace promotion is split three (3) ways at the national level as well as in Metro Manila and all socio-economic classes (32% to 38% approval, 26% to 35% indecision, and 33% to 37% disapproval). Big pluralities to small majority disapproval scores are granted to the administration by Visayans (42%) and Mindanawons (60%). In the rest of Luzon, nearly the same approval and ambivalence figures are registered (39% versus 40%). *(Please refer to Table 23.)*
- While the administration's approval scores decrease in Metro Manila (-15 percentage points), the rest of Luzon (-12 percentage points), and Class D (-9 percentage points) between June 2025 and September 2025, its disapproval ratings are essentially constant across geographic and socio-economic subgroupings during this period. The only other significant change at this time is the rise in the level of indecision in Class D (+8 percentage points). *(Please refer to Tables 24 to 26.)*
- Big pluralities to huge majorities in the Philippines (44%), the Visayas (48%), Mindanao (77%), Class D (43%), and Class E (63%) are critical of the administration's initiatives to fight criminality in the country. Around the same approval and indecision ratings are recorded in the rest of Luzon (41% versus 31%) while those in Class ABC extend basically the same approval and

disapproval ratings to the latter (40% versus 38%). Metro Manilans are split almost equally (29% approval, 31% indecision, and 40% disapproval). *(Please refer to Table 23.)*

- There are few movements in the administration's performance ratings in relation to its work in combatting criminality. Approval figures drop in Metro Manila (-20 percentage points) and Class D (-11 percentage points) while disapproval scores go up in Mindanao (+15 percentage points) and Class E (+19 percentage points). Ambivalence on the matter becomes more marked in Metro Manila (+15 percentage points). *(Please refer to Tables 24 to 26.)*
- Basically the same disapproval and indecision figures are obtained by the national administration for its work in enforcing the rule of law (34% versus 36%). The rest of Filipino adults (29%) are appreciative of the same. A bare majority disapproval rating (51%) is posted in Mindanao while ambivalence is the plurality sentiment in the rest of Luzon (43%). In Metro Manila and Class D, around the same disapproval and indecision scores are registered (both at 34% versus 39%). Visayans and those in either Class ABC or Class E are divided on the matter (33% to 38% approval, 27% to 31% indecision, and 33% to 38% disapproval). *(Please refer to Table 23.)*
- From June 2025 to September 2025, the administration experiences a decline in its approval ratings in Metro Manila (-25 percentage points), the rest of Luzon (-18 percentage points), and Class D (-14 percentage points). Disapproval figures remain basically unchanged but indecision becomes more notable in Metro Manila (+18 percentage points), the rest of Luzon (+15 percentage points), Mindanao (+14 percentage points), and Class D (+15 percentage points). *(Please refer to Tables 24 to 26.)*
- In terms of the issue of addressing the problem of involuntary hunger, a big plurality of the adult population is critical of the Philippine administration's performance (43%). A higher indecision figure is recorded at the national level compared to approval for the latter's work (32% versus 25%). Big plurality to huge majority disapproval figures are granted by Visayans (55%), Mindanawons (74%), and those in either Class D (41%) or Class E (53%). While nearly the same disapproval and indecision ratings are posted in Metro Manila (40% versus 34%), the same approval and ambivalence figures are recorded in the rest of Luzon (both at 38%). The administration has the same approval and disapproval figures in Class ABC (33% versus 43%). *(Please refer to Table 23.)*
- Filipinos' assessment of the administration's work in this area is virtually constant between June 2025 and September 2025. The only marked movements

in the latter's ratings are the drop in approval in the Visayas (-21 percentage points) and Class D (-9 percentage points), the increase in indecision in Class D (+7 percentage points), and the rise in disapproval in the Visayas (+19 percentage points). *(Please refer to Tables 24 to 26.)*

- A sizeable percentage of the country's adult population (61%) has a negative assessment of the administration's efforts to fight the widespread sale and use of illegal drugs. Basically the same percentages of adults are either appreciative of the same or undecided on the matter (19% versus 20%). Across areas and classes, disapproval is the predominant sentiment (67% to 90% and 58% to 78%, respectively). The only exception is the rest of Luzon, where almost the same percentages are either critical of the latter's performance or ambivalent about it (42% versus 33%). No comparative data are available for the period June 2025 to September 2025. *(Please refer to Tables 23 to 26.)*
- At least half of adults in the Philippines (57%), Metro Manila (54%), the Visayas (71%), Mindanao (80%), and all classes (50% to 69%) have a positive assessment of the incumbent administration's work in reducing poverty. The singular exception is the rest of Luzon, where the latter has practically the same disapproval and indecision ratings (41% versus 33%). Overall, the rest of Filipino adults either express ambivalence on the matter (25%) or are appreciative of the administration's anti-poverty initiatives (18%). *(Please refer to Table 23.)*
- The only changes in the performance ratings of the national administration on this issue during the period June 2025 to September 2025 are the rise in disapproval in the Visayas (+24 percentage points) and the drop in ambivalence in the same geographic area (-13 percentage points). *(Please refer to Tables 24 to 26.)*
- A sizeable majority disapproval rating (69%) is posted by the administration for its work in the area of fighting corruption in government. Moreover, disapproval is the prevailing sentiment in each area and class (53% to 90% and 64% to 85%, respectively). In the Philippines as a whole, nearly the same approval and indecision scores are registered by the latter (17% versus 15%). *(Please refer to Table 23.)*
- Levels of approval for the administration's anti-corruption efforts decline from June 2025 to September 2025 in Metro Manila (-18 percentage points), the Visayas (-19 percentage points), Class D (-11 percentage points), and Class E (-20 percentage points). Conversely, disapproval becomes more notable in Metro Manila (+23 percentage points), the Visayas (+34 percentage points), Mindanao

(+19 percentage points), and every socio-economic subgrouping (+16 to +31 percentage points). Indecision figures are virtually unchanged except in the Visayas (-15 percentage points). *(Please refer to Tables 24 to 26.)*

- Except in the rest of Luzon, the incumbent administration scores majority disapproval ratings at the national level (64%) and in Metro Manila (66%), the Visayas (69%), Mindanao (85%), and all classes (61% to 75%) for its work in controlling inflation. Half of those in the rest of Luzon (50%) have a negative view of the administration's handling of this issue. Overall, around the same percentages of Filipino adults are either appreciative of the latter's work or undecided on the matter (16% versus 20%). *(Please refer to Table 23.)*
- There are only three (3) significant movements in the administration's performance ratings for its initiatives to control inflation from June 2025 to September 2025 - increase in the level of ambivalence in the rest of Luzon (+12 percentage points), decline in its disapproval rating in the same area (-14 percentage points), and rise in its disapproval score among Visayans (+14 percentage points). *(Please refer to Tables 24 to 26.)*

PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION ON DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

G. The present Philippine administration receives failing grades for its work in preparing for disasters (74%), speed of responding to the needs of those affected by calamities (70%), and effectiveness of its disaster response (70%). These average grades are lower than those obtained by the administration in November 2024 (79%, 77%, and 77%, respectively). *(Please refer to Tables 27 to 28.)*

- Across geographic areas and socio-economic classes, low passing median grades are recorded by the incumbent administration on the issue of disaster preparedness only in the rest of Luzon (79%) and the Visayas (75%). In contrast, failing grades are obtained by the latter in Metro Manila (73%), Mindanao (64%), and every class (all at 74%). Regarding the speed of the latter's response to natural disasters and the effectiveness of such response, the administration has failing grades in every area (63% to 74% and 62% to 74%, respectively) and class (64% to 71% and 66% to 71%, respectively). *(Please refer to Table 27.)*
- On disaster preparedness, the administration's mean grades decrease between November 2024 and September 2025 in the Philippines in general (-5 percentage points) as well as in Mindanao (-10 percentage points) and Class D (-5 percentage points). In terms of speed of the latter's response to disasters, its mean grades go down at the national level (-7 percentage points) and in the Visayas (-14 percentage points), Mindanao (-10 percentage points), and Class D

(-7 percentage points). Likewise, as regards effectiveness of the disaster response efforts of the current dispensation, mean grades drop in the country as a whole (-7 percentage points) and in the Visayas (-12 percentage points), Mindanao (-10 percentage points), and Class D (-7 percentage points). *(Please refer to Table 28.)*

SATISFACTION WITH THE WORK OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNITS (LGUs) IN ADDRESSING THE NEEDS OF DISASTER VICTIMS

H. At the national level (63%) and across geographic and socio-economic subgroupings (57% to 69% and 61% to 69%, respectively), satisfaction is the predominant sentiment regarding the efforts of local government units (LGUs) to help calamity victims. Around the same percentages of Filipino adults are either dissatisfied with the same or are undecided on the matter (19% versus 18%). For the period November 2024 to September 2025, there is a decline in the percentage of adults satisfied with the disaster response of their respective LGUs (-8 percentage points) while dissatisfaction becomes more manifest (+7 percentage points). *(Please refer to Tables 29 to 30.)*

- In the different areas and classes, a few changes also take place between November 2024 and September 2025. Levels of satisfaction with the efforts of LGUs to help disaster victims decline in the rest of Luzon (-13 percentage points), the Visayas (-11 percentage points), and Class D (-10 percentage points). On the other hand, dissatisfaction becomes more pronounced in the rest of Luzon (+10 percentage points) and Class D (+7 percentage points). *(Please refer to Table 30.)*

PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF THE PRESIDENT AND THE VICE-PRESIDENT

I. A big plurality of Filipino adults (44%) have a negative assessment of the work done by the President in the past quarter. Approval is more marked than indecision on the matter (33% versus 23%). On the part of the Vice-President, most adults are appreciative of her quarterly performance (55%). The latter registers essentially the same disapproval and indecision figures (22% versus 24%). Between June 2025 and September 2025, approval for presidential performance eases (-9 percentage points) while ambivalence toward vice-presidential performance becomes more pronounced (+8 percentage points). *(Please refer to Tables 31 and 33.)*

- The President fails to score any majority approval rating across geographic and socio-economic subgroupings. Half of those in the rest of Luzon (50%) approve of presidential performance but big pluralities to overwhelming majorities in the Visayas (55%), Mindanao (83%), Class D (42%), and Class E (62%) are critical of the same. About the same approval and disapproval figures are obtained by

the President from Metro Manilans (40% versus 36%) and those belonging to Class ABC (39% versus 40%). *(Please refer to Table 32.)*

- From June 2025 to September 2025, the President's approval scores decrease in the Visayas (-18 percentage points), Mindanao (-21 percentage points), and Class D (-9 percentage points). Conversely, levels of disapproval for presidential performance go up in the Visayas (+17 percentage points), Mindanao (+17 percentage points), and Class E (+18 percentage points). Ambivalence toward the President's work becomes more manifest in Class D (+7 percentage points). *(Please refer to Table 33.)*
- Most Visayans (56%), Mindanawons (97%), and those in either Class D (54%) or Class E (71%) approve of the Vice-President's work. Appreciation is the plurality sentiment in Metro Manila (42%). While the Vice-President has around the same approval and disapproval ratings in Class ABC (45% versus 31%), public opinion about her performance is split three (3) ways in the rest of Luzon (36% approval, 31% indecision, and 32% disapproval). *(Please refer to Table 32.)*
- The Vice-President experiences a drop in her approval rating from June 2025 to September 2025 in Metro Manila (-14 percentage points). Ambivalence regarding vice-presidential performance becomes more notable in Metro Manila (+13 percentage points), the rest of Luzon (+12 percentage points), and Class D (+10 percentage points). Vice-presidential disapproval scores remain essentially unchanged during this period. *(Please refer to Table 33.)*

TRUSTWORTHINESS RATINGS OF THE PRESIDENT AND THE VICE-PRESIDENT

J. In September 2025, distrust is the plurality sentiment toward the President (45%). Trust in the latter is more pronounced than ambivalence regarding his trustworthiness (34% versus 21%). As for the Vice-President, she posts a small majority trust rating (56%). Nearly the same percentages of Filipino adults are either undecided regarding the latter's trustworthiness (23%) or distrust her outright (21%). These figures are virtually the same as those recorded in the June 2025 *Ulat ng Bayan* survey. The only significant change is the drop in the Vice-President's national distrust figure (-6 percentage points). *(Please refer to Tables 34 and 36.)*

- Most Metro Manilans (54%) trust the President but big pluralities to big majorities in the Visayas (58%), Mindanao (87%), Class D (43%), and Class E (65%) distrust him. The latter has basically the same trust and distrust ratings in Class ABC (39% versus 40%). A three-way divide may be observed in Metro Manila (35% trust, 32% indecision, and 33% distrust). *(Please refer to Table 35.)*

- Trust in the President becomes less manifest between June 2025 and September 2025 in the Visayas (-22 percentage points) and Mindanao (-13 percentage points) while distrust becomes more notable in these same areas (+19 and +18 percentage points, respectively). Regarding indecision toward presidential trustworthiness, it becomes more pronounced in Metro Manila (+14 percentage points). *(Please refer to Table 36.)*
- As may be expected, essentially all Mindanawons trust the Vice-President (96%). The latter also obtains majority trust ratings from Visayans (60%) and those in Classes D and E (56% and 76%, respectively). Almost the same trust and distrust figures are posted in Metro Manila and Class ABC (41% to 42% versus 34% to 36%) while there is a three-way split in public opinion in the rest of Luzon (39% trust, 31% indecision, and 30% distrust). For the most part, the Vice-President's trustworthiness ratings are constant from June 2025 to September 2025, with the exception of the decline in her distrust rating in Class D (-8 percentage points). *(Please refer to Tables 35 to 36.)*

PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF CONGRESS

K. Appreciation is the plurality opinion toward the quarterly performance of the Senate (42%). The latter records essentially the same disapproval and indecision ratings (28% versus 30%). In the case of the House of Representatives, it posts nearly the same disapproval and indecision scores (34% versus 36%). The rest of Filipino adults have a positive opinion about the Lower House's performance (30%). Between June 2025 and September 2025, appreciation for the work of these government institutions becomes less notable - Senate (-11 percentage points) and House of Representatives (-17 percentage points). On the other hand, disapproval for the performance of the Senate and the Lower House becomes more manifest (+10 and +13 percentage points, respectively). *(Please refer to Tables 37 to 38.)*

- Across areas and classes, a near majority of Visayans (47%) have a positive assessment of the Senate's work. The Upper House posts nearly the same approval and disapproval ratings in Mindanao (44% versus 41%), Class ABC (47% versus 33%), and Class E (47% versus 32%). In the rest of Luzon and Class D, essentially the same percentages either approve of the Senate's quarterly performance (40% to 41%) or express indecision on the matter (34% to 38%). Metro Manilans are split three (3) ways (37% approval, 36% indecision, and 27% disapproval). *(Please refer to Table 37.)*
- Approval for the work of the Senate eases from June 2025 to September 2025 in Metro Manila (-27 percentage points), the Visayas (-17 percentage points), and Class D (-15 percentage points). Conversely, disapproval for the same becomes

more marked in Metro Manila (+13 percentage points), the Visayas (+12 percentage points), Mindanao (+15 percentage points), Class D (+9 percentage points), and Class E (+17 percentage points). In terms of ambivalence toward the latter's performance, the only significant change occurs in Metro Manila (+14 percentage points). *(Please refer to Table 38.)*

- Most Mindanawons (56%) are critical of the Lower House's quarterly performance. Around the same approval and indecision figures are obtained by the latter in the rest of Luzon (34% versus 42%) while virtually the same disapproval and indecision ratings are posted in Class D (32% versus 38%). There is a three-way split in public opinion toward the work of the House of Representatives in Metro Manila, the Visayas, Class ABC, and Class E (32% to 35% approval, 30% to 35% indecision, and 30% to 38% disapproval). *(Please refer to Table 37.)*
- Levels of approval for the performance of the Lower House drop during the period June 2025 to September 2025 in Metro Manila (-31 percentage points), the Visayas (-16 percentage points), Mindanao (-33 percentage points), Class D (-18 percentage points), and Class E (-18 percentage points). Meanwhile, disapproval for the latter's work becomes more pronounced in Metro Manila (+20 percentage points), Mindanao (+33 percentage points), Class D (+11 percentage points), and Class E (+24 percentage points). Changes in the indecision figures of the House of Representatives are marginal in nature. *(Please refer to Table 38.)*

CORRUPTION

- L. According to most Filipino adults, accepting or giving bribes (75%), misuse of public funds or company resources (67%), and offering or receiving kickbacks (64%) are corrupt acts. Nearly half of the adult population (49%) identifies insider trading or financial fraud as an act of corruption. This is followed by a set of responses that includes evading taxes or regulatory requirements (41%) and nepotism or favoritism in hiring or promotion (38%). Meanwhile, a little over a quarter of adults (27%) say the non-disclosure of conflicts of interest is also a corrupt act. *(Please refer to Table 39.)***
- The predominant sentiment across geographic areas and socio-economic classes is that accepting or giving bribes (67% to 86% and 71% to 76%, respectively) and offering or receiving kickbacks (56% to 73% and 61% to 68%, respectively) are acts of corruption. With the exception of Mindanao, majorities in the other areas and all classes consider the misuse of public funds or company resources as a corrupt act (63% to 75% and 66% to 68%, respectively). Aside from these, the

only other corrupt act cited by a majority in any of these survey subgroupings is insider trading or financial fraud (60% in the rest of Luzon).

M. Overall, Filipinos have negative views about corruption in the country, with practically all of them describing corruption in government as being widespread (97%) and most of them observing an increase in corruption in government over the previous 12 months (85%) and seeing corruption as a normal part of Philippine politics (59%). (Please refer to Tables 40 to 42.)

- Agreement with the view that corruption is widespread in government is essentially universal not only at the national level (97%) but also in each geographic and socio-economic subgrouping (95% to 100% and 97% to 98%, respectively). More specifically, the prevailing sentiment across areas and classes is that corruption is very widespread in government (75% to 82% and 68% to 87%, respectively). The rest of Filipino adults are unable to say if corruption is widespread or not widespread in the Philippine government (2%). (Please refer to Table 40.)
- Over the past year, corruption in government increased, an opinion expressed by a huge majority of the adult population (85%) and echoed by most, if not nearly all, adults in each area and class (78% to 98% and 81% to 87%, respectively). A contrary view is articulated by 3% of adults while 12% observe no difference in the extent of corruption in government. (Please refer to Table 41.)
- Corruption is a normal part of politics in the country, say 59% of Filipino adults. Except in Mindanao, this is the majority opinion in Metro Manila (65%), the rest of Luzon (62%), the Visayas (73%), and every socio-economic subgrouping (58% to 61%). A near majority of Mindanawons (47%) disagree with this opinion. At the national level, 30% of adults do not consider corruption as a normal part of Philippine politics while 11% are ambivalent on the matter. (Please refer to Table 42.)

N. The predominant opinion among Filipinos is that the congressional investigations into flood control projects are being conducted to expose corruption in government and to hold accountable those found responsible for irregularities in these projects (54%). (Please refer to Table 43.)

- Small to considerable majorities in the Philippines (54%) as well as most geographic areas and socio-economic classes (52% to 61% and 54% to 63%, respectively) are of the view that the investigations of the Senate and the House of Representatives into irregularities in flood control projects are being held for the purpose of exposing corruption in government. This is the plurality opinion in the Visayas (40%) while in Class E, almost the same percentages opine that

the hearings are being done either to expose corruption (43%) or to pressure political rivals or protect allies (31%).

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

O. The prevailing opinion among adults in the country is one of agreement with the view that there is collusion among executive and legislative officials as well as private contractors in various ghost and substandard flood control projects. This observation holds true not only in the Philippines (90%) but also in every area and class (88% to 93% and 87% to 91%, respectively). In particular, sizeable to big majorities in Metro Manila (71%), the rest of Luzon (65%), Mindanao (60%), Class ABC (66%), and Class D (62%) strongly agree with this view. The rest of Filipinos adults are either undecided on the matter (6%) or express disagreement (4%). (Please refer to Table 44.)

P. Public opinion regarding the trustworthiness of public and private entities involved in addressing the problem of corruption in flood control projects is mixed. (Please refer to Table 45.)

- At least half of Filipino adults trust in the ability of civil society organizations (50%) and the media (51%) to help in addressing the problem of corruption in flood control projects in the country. However, a different picture emerges when one considers government entities. While a big majority of the adult population (81%) distrusts the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH), distrust is the plurality sentiment toward the President (45%). The prevailing sentiment toward the Independent Commission for Infrastructure (ICI) is one of ambivalence, with 56% of adults being unable to say if they trust or distrust the ICI.
- Basically the same percentages either trust the Senate (37%) or are undecided toward its trustworthiness (36%). Likewise, the Office of the Ombudsman registers virtually the same trust and indecision figures (39% versus 43%). As for the House of Representatives, nearly the same percentages either distrust the legislative chamber (36%) or cannot say if they trust or distrust it (40%).

Q. Around seven (7) in 10 Filipino adults (71%) say government officials involved in the irregularities in flood control projects will be held accountable - an opinion shared by considerable to huge majorities across areas and classes (66% to 78% and 69% to 79%, respectively). In particular, big pluralities in Metro Manila (47%), the rest of Luzon (43%), and Class ABC (49%) believe these

government officials will definitely be punished while the plurality sentiment in the Visayas (42%) is one of likelihood that these officials will be held accountable. About a fifth of the adult population (21%) expresses ambivalence on the matter while nearly a tenth (8%) opines that these officials will be not punished. *(Please refer to Table 46.)*

R. The plurality view among Filipinos is that the investigations into flood control projects conducted by the Senate Blue Ribbon Committee and the House Infrastructure Committee are likely to uncover the truth on the matter and to hold those involved accountable (45% and 38%, respectively). *(Please refer to Tables 47 to 48.)*

- The investigations into flood control projects held by the Senate and the House of Representatives are likely to find out the truth on the matter, according to sizeable to big pluralities of adults in the country (45% and 38%, respectively). This is the plurality sentiment in most areas and classes in relation to the Senate Blue Ribbon Committee's investigations (46% to 48% and 45% to 47%, respectively) while in the case of the investigations of the House Infrastructure Committee, plurality figures are recorded only in Mindanao (45%) and Class D (40%).
- Overall, the following views regarding the investigations into anomalous flood control projects of the Senate and the House of Representatives are expressed by essentially the same percentages of Filipinos:
 1. legislative investigations sometimes reveal the truth but have limited impact (28% and 29%, respectively);
 2. legislative investigations rarely lead to meaningful results (15% and 20%, respectively); and
 3. legislative investigations are mainly for show or political theater (10% and 11%, respectively).

S. In the Philippines (46%) as well as in Metro Manila (50%), the Visayas (50%), Mindanao (56%), Class D (45%), and Class E (61%), big pluralities to small majorities see rallies and protests as an effective way of ensuring that government officials and others involved in corruption are punished. In the rest of Luzon, nearly the same percentages either agree or disagree with this view (39% versus 35%) while a three-way split may be observed in Class ABC (41% agreement, 31% indecision, and 28% disagreement). At the national level, 31% do not consider protest actions as an effective way of holding corrupt government officials and private individuals accountable for their actions while 23% express indecision on the matter. *(Please refer to Table 49.)*

INTERNET AND SOCIAL MEDIA USE

- T. Internet use across the country (90%) and in most geographic and socio-economic subgroupings (90% to 96% and 91% to 94%, respectively) is virtually universal. Lower figures are recorded in Mindanao (73%) and Class E (72%). These figures do not differ significantly from those recorded in the June 2025 *Ulat ng Bayan* survey. (Please refer to Table 50.)**
- U. A big majority of those who access the web (73%) go online more than once a day - an act reported by most internet users in each area and class (68% to 82% and 56% to 80%, respectively). The rest of internet users in the country access it once a day (16%), twice to six (6) times a day (7%), once a week (2%), or less often than once a week (2%). The only significant change between these figures and those recorded in June 2025 is the drop in the percentage of those in the rest of Luzon who use the internet more than once a day (-12 percentage points). (Please refer to Table 51.)**
- V. The leading reasons why internet users access the web are to check their social media accounts (99%) and to read, watch, and/or listen to political news (86%) or other things of interest to them (85%). Less than half of internet users go online shopping (42%), sending, receiving, and/or reading emails (27%), and formal and/or non-formal online learning (14%). These are essentially the same as the June 2025 figures. (Please refer to Table 52.)**
- Most, if not nearly all, internet users across areas and classes go online to check their social media accounts (both at 98% to 100%), read, watch, and/or listen to political news (71% to 93% and 86% to 87%, respectively), and read, watch, and/or listen to other things of interest to them (80% to 90% and 83% to 91%, respectively). Additionally, most internet users in Metro Manila (58%) and Class ABC (51%) do so to engage in buying and selling activities on the web.
 - From June 2025 to September 2025, the percentages of those who use the internet to read, watch, and/or listen to other things of interest to them go up in the Visayas (+14 percentage points), Mindanao (+15 percentage points), and Class E (+20 percentage points). There is also an increase in the percentage of those in Class D who go online to buy and/or sell items (+9 percentage points) as well as in the percentage of Mindanawons who access the web to send, receive, and/or read emails (+12 percentage points).
- W. Essentially every internet user has a Facebook account - an observation that holds true at the national level (99%) and in the different areas and classes (98% to 100% and 99% to 100%, respectively). Most internet users also have a YouTube account (67%), with majority figures recorded in each geographic and socio-economic subgrouping (56% to 76% and 58% to 71%, respectively). Other social**

media accounts that internet users have are TikTok (40%), Instagram (16%), and X/Twitter (5%). Quarter-to-quarter, the only notable changes are the decline in the percentage of Filipino internet users with an Instagram account (-6 percentage points) and the increase in the percentage of Mindanawons who have a YouTube account (+16 percentage points). *(Please refer to Table 53.)*

- X. Aside from being the social media account that practically all internet users in the country have, Facebook is also the source of online news by nearly every internet user not only at the national level (96%) but also across geographic areas and socio-economic classes (91% to 98% and 96% to 97%, respectively). The only other majority source of online news is YouTube (58% in the Philippines, 67% in Metro Manila, 68% in the rest of Luzon, 56% in Mindanao, 52% in Class ABC, and 62% in Class D). As far as these figures are concerned, the percentages of those who obtain their online news from YouTube go up in Class D (+8 percentage points) but drops in the Visayas (-15 percentage points) and Class ABC (-20 percentage points) between June 2025 and September 2025. *(Please refer to Table 54.)*
- Overall, the other sources of online news cited by internet users are TikTok (24%), vlogs (10%), news websites (5%), Instagram (4%), and X/Twitter (1%). The rest of internet users say they do not read, listen to, and/or watch online news (2%). These figures are not significantly different from those recorded in June 2025. Across areas and classes, the only marked movements from June 2025 to September 2025 are the increase in the percentages of Metro Manilans who get their online news from vlogs (+13 percentage points) and the drop in Mindanao (-12 percentage points).

MISCELLANEOUS PROBES

- Y. In September 2025, the prevailing sentiments among Filipino adults are: (1) it is not necessary to have martial law in the country now (64%); (2) the Philippines is not hopeless (73%); and (3) they would not migrate to another country for good even if it were possible for them to do so (61%). During the period June 2025 to September 2025, disagreement with the view that the Philippines is a hopeless case eases (-9 percentage points) while ambivalence on the matter becomes more pronounced (+7 percentage points). *(Please refer to Tables 55 to 56.)*
- Martial law. A sizeable majority of adults (64%) do not see the need to reimpose martial law in the Philippines today – an opinion shared by most adults across areas and classes (54% to 81% and 64%, respectively). Support for having martial rule again is expressed by almost a quarter of the adult population (24%) while a little over a tenth (12%) is undecided on the matter. Public opinion regarding having martial law in the country again is basically unchanged from June 2025 to September 2025. *(Please refer to Tables 57 to 58.)*

- Sense of hopelessness. For around three-fourths of Filipino adults (73%), the Philippines is not hopeless. This sentiment is echoed by small to overwhelming majorities in all geographic and socio-economic subgroupings (62% to 80% and 71% to 81%, respectively). Ambivalence on the matter is more pronounced than agreement with the view that the country is hopeless (17% versus 10%). *(Please refer to Table 57.)*

- Between June 2025 and September 2025, disagreement with the opinion that the Philippines is a hopeless case becomes less marked among Metro Manilans (-17 percentage points) and in Class D (-11 percentage points). Levels of indecision on the matter go up in the same subgroupings (+13 and +7 percentage points, respectively). Only marginal changes in levels of agreement are recorded at this time. *(Please refer to Table 58.)*

- Inclination to migrate. Most adults in the country (61%) are not inclined to migrate to another country even if they had a chance to do so. Disinclination to migrate is expressed by near to big majorities in every area and class (49% to 79% and 59% to 76%, respectively). Essentially the same percentages of Filipino adults are either inclined to move to another country for good or are undecided on the matter (20% versus 18%). These figures are not significantly different from those obtained by Pulse Asia Research in June 2025. *(Please refer to Tables 57 to 58.)*

HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION

Table 1
WHETHER OR NOT THERE ARE PRICE INCREASES IN GOODS
OR COMMODITIES CONSUMED IN THE PAST THREE MONTHS

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

Base: Total Interviews, 100%

*Are there goods or commodities that you
or your family normally buy or spend on
that became more expensive in the
past three months?*

	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
Yes	93	96	95	82	94	95	92	93
None	7	4	5	18	6	5	8	7

Q1. Mayroon po ba kayo o ang inyong pamilya na pangkaraniwang binibili o pinagkakagastusan na tumaas ang presyo nitong nakaraang tatlong buwan?

Table 2
GOODS OR COMMODITIES WITH PRICE INCREASE
IN THE PAST THREE MONTHS

September 27 - 30, 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent / Multiple Response, up to 3 allowed)

Base: Those who experienced price increases, 93%

GOODS OR COMMODITIES WITH PRICE INCREASE	OVERALL	MENTIONED	
		FIRST	OTHERS
FOOD	91	66	54
<i>Rice</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>19</i>
<i>Other foods aside from rice</i>	<i>65</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>41</i>
Electricity	56	16	41
TRANSPORTATION EXPENSES	35	6	29
<i>Gasoline/Diesel</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>18</i>
<i>Fare or Transportation</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>12</i>
LPG	32	6	26
Water	17	2	15
Medicine and other health needs	16	3	14
Sugar-sweetened beverages like juice or soft drinks	4	0.3	4
Cigarettes	3	0.3	3
Alcoholic drinks	3	0.1	3
Expenses for recreation, promenading, watching movies, vacations, or eating out	2	0.3	1
Cellphone load	0.5	0.1	0.3
Others	1	0.1	0.4
No others mentioned	---	---	1

Q2. Alin sa mga sumusunod na karaniwan ninyong binibili o pinagkakagastusan ng inyong pamilya ang nagtaas ang presyo nitong nakaraang tatlong buwan? Maaari kayong pumili ng hanggang tatlo. Alin po ang una? Pangalawa? Pangatlo?

Table 3
GOODS OR COMMODITIES WITH PRICE INCREASE
IN THE PAST THREE MONTHS

September 2024 and September 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent / Multiple Response, up to 3 allowed)

<i>Base: Those who experienced price increases</i>					
GOODS OR COMMODITIES WITH PRICE INCREASE		OVERALL	MENTIONED		
			FIRST	OTHERS	
FOOD	September 2025	91	66	54	
	September 2024	91	72	91	
	Change*	0	- 6	- 37	
	Rice	September 2025	60	42	19
		September 2024	75	55	20
		Change*	- 15	- 13	- 1
	Other foods aside from rice	September 2025	65	25	41
		September 2024	67	16	50
		Change*	- 2	+ 9	- 9
Electricity	September 2025	56	16	41	
	September 2024	53	12	41	
	Change*	+ 3	+ 4	0	
TRANSPORTATION EXPENSES	September 2025	35	6	29	
	September 2024	31	6	31	
	Change*	+ 4	0	- 2	
	Gasoline/Diesel	September 2025	23	5	18
		September 2024	24	5	19
		Change*	- 1	0	- 1
	Fare or Transportation	September 2025	13	1	12
		September 2024	9	1	8
		Change*	+ 4	0	+ 4
LPG	September 2025	32	6	26	
	September 2024	17	3	14	
	Change*	+15	+ 3	+12	
Water	September 2025	17	2	15	
	September 2024	8	1	7	
	Change*	+ 9	+ 1	+ 8	
Medicine and other health needs	September 2025	16	3	14	
	September 2024	10	2	8	
	Change*	+ 6	+ 1	+ 6	
Sugar-sweetened beverages like juice or soft drinks	September 2025	4	0.3	4	
	September 2024	20	3	17	
	Change*	- 16	- 2.7	- 13	
Cigarettes	September 2025	3	0.3	3	
	September 2024	4	1	3	
	Change*	- 1	- 0.7	0	
Alcoholic drinks	September 2025	3	0.1	3	
	September 2024	4	1	2	
	Change*	- 1	- 0.9	+ 1	
Expenses for recreation, promenading, watching movies, vacations, or eating out	September 2025	2	0.3	1	
	September 2024	2	0.3	1	
	Change*	0	0	0	
Cellphone load	September 2025	0.5	0.1	0.3	
	September 2024	3	0.03	3	
	Change*	- 2.5	+0.07	- 2.7	
Others	September 2025	1	0.1	0.4	
	September 2024	0.1	---	0.1	
	Change*	+0.9	---	+0.3	

Q. Alin sa mga sumusunod na karaniwan ninyong binibili o pinagkakagastusan ng inyong pamilya ang nagtaas ang presyo nitong nakaraang tatlong buwan? Maaari kayong pumili ng hanggang tatlo. Alin po ang una? Pangalawa? Pangatlo?

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

Table 4
GOODS OR COMMODITIES WITH PRICE INCREASE
IN THE PAST THREE MONTHS: OVERALL
September 27 - 30, 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent / Multiple Response, up to 3 allowed)

Base: Those who experienced price increases, 93%

GOODS OR COMMODITIES WITH PRICE INCREASE	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
FOOD	91	81	88	97	98	87	91	98
<i>Rice</i>	60	39	49	82	79	52	59	79
<i>Other foods aside from rice</i>	65	62	64	72	65	62	63	82
Electricity	56	71	65	41	42	64	58	34
TRANSPORTATION EXPENSES	35	23	24	46	55	33	35	38
<i>Gasoline/Diesel</i>	23	16	20	17	37	24	25	13
<i>Fare or Transportation</i>	13	7	4	30	23	9	12	26
LPG	32	46	45	8	14	38	34	11
Water	17	26	23	10	4	18	17	13
Medicine and other health needs	16	14	15	23	16	15	16	19
Sugar-sweetened beverages like juice or soft drinks	4	7	2	4	5	2	4	5
Cigarettes	3	3	2	4	6	1	3	11
Alcoholic drinks	3	2	6	1	0	2	4	2
Expenses for recreation, promenading, watching movies, vacations, or eating out	2	3	1	0	3	2	2	1
Cellphone load	0.5	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
Others	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2

Q2. Alin sa mga sumusunod na karaniwan ninyong binibili o pinagkakagastusan ng inyong pamilya ang nagtaas ang presyo nitong nakaraang tatlong buwan? Maaari kayong pumili ng hanggang tatlo. Alin po ang una? Pangalawa? Pangatlo?

Table 5
GOODS OR COMMODITIES WITH PRICE INCREASE
IN THE PAST THREE MONTHS: OVERALL
September 2024 and September 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent / Multiple Response, up to 3 allowed)

Base: Those who experienced price increases									
GOODS OR COMMODITIES WITH PRICE INCREASE		RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
			NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
FOOD	September 2025	91	81	88	97	98	87	91	98
	September 2024	91	92	88	93	93	87	90	96
	Change*	0	-11	0	+4	+5	0	+1	+2
Rice	September 2025	60	39	49	82	79	52	59	79
	September 2024	75	63	73	81	82	73	74	86
	Change*	-15	-24	-24	+1	-3	-21	-15	-7
Other foods aside from rice	September 2025	65	62	64	72	65	62	63	82
	September 2024	67	64	64	70	70	70	65	75
	Change*	-2	-2	0	+2	-5	-8	-2	+7
Electricity	September 2025	56	71	65	41	42	64	58	34
	September 2024	53	63	53	70	33	54	56	36
	Change*	+3	+8	+12	-29	+9	+10	+2	-2
TRANSPORTATION EXPENSES	September 2025	35	23	24	46	55	33	35	38
	September 2024	31	17	31	31	39	35	30	34
	Change*	+4	+6	-7	+15	+16	-2	+5	+4
Gasoline/Diesel	September 2025	23	16	20	17	37	24	25	13
	September 2024	24	12	26	23	26	27	24	20
	Change*	-1	+4	-6	-6	+11	-3	+1	-7
Fare or Transportation	September 2025	13	7	4	30	23	9	12	26
	September 2024	9	5	6	8	16	10	8	14
	Change*	+4	+2	-2	+22	+7	-1	+4	+12
LPG	September 2025	32	46	45	8	14	38	34	11
	September 2024	17	29	22	9	8	20	19	10
	Change*	+15	+17	+23	-1	+6	+18	+15	+1
Water	September 2025	17	26	23	10	4	18	17	13
	September 2024	8	19	6	4	6	3	8	8
	Change*	+9	+7	+17	+6	-2	+15	+9	+5
Medicine and other health needs	September 2025	16	14	15	23	16	15	16	19
	September 2024	10	12	6	15	10	7	9	12
	Change*	+6	+2	+9	+8	+6	+8	+7	+7
Sugar-sweetened beverages like juice or soft drinks	September 2025	4	7	2	4	5	2	4	5
	September 2024	20	11	28	9	19	16	20	23
	Change*	-16	-4	-26	-5	-14	-14	-16	-18
Cigarettes	September 2025	3	3	2	4	6	1	3	11
	September 2024	4	1	4	1	7	1	4	3
	Change*	-1	+2	-2	+3	-1	0	-1	+8
Alcoholic drinks	September 2025	3	2	6	1	0	2	4	2
	September 2024	4	2	6	2	1	2	4	2
	Change*	-1	0	0	-1	-1	0	0	0
Expenses for recreation, promenading, watching movies, vacations, or eating out	September 2025	2	3	1	0	3	2	2	1
	September 2024	2	2	1	2	3	1	2	1
	Change*	0	+1	0	-2	0	+1	0	0
Cellphone load	September 2025	0.5	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
	September 2024	3	5	2	3	3	4	3	2
	Change*	-2.5	-3	-2	-3	-3	-4	-2	-2
Others	September 2025	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
	September 2024	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Change*	+0.9	0	+1	+1	0	0	0	+2

Q. Alin sa mga sumusunod na karaniwan ninyong binibili o pinagkakagastusan ng inyong pamilya ang nagtaas ang presyo nitong nakaraang tatlong buwan? Maaari kayong pumili ng hanggang tatlo. Alin po ang una? Pangalawa? Pangatlo?

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

Table 6
GOODS OR COMMODITIES WITH PRICE INCREASE
IN THE PAST THREE MONTHS: FIRST MENTIONED
September 27 - 30, 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

<i>Base: Those who experienced price increases, 93%</i>								
GOODS OR COMMODITIES WITH PRICE INCREASE	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
FOOD	66	57	58	84	76	62	64	85
<i>Rice</i>	42	28	33	56	57	37	40	56
<i>Other foods aside from rice</i>	25	29	26	27	19	26	24	30
Electricity	16	23	21	5	9	24	16	3
TRANSPORTATION EXPENSES	6	4	5	8	8	8	6	2
<i>Gasoline/Diesel</i>	5	4	5	3	5	8	4	1
<i>Fare or Transportation</i>	1	0	0	5	2	0	2	1
LPG	6	10	9	0	2	3	7	2
Medicine and other health needs	3	2	3	1	4	2	2	3
Water	2	2	3	1	1	0	2	3
Cigarettes	0.3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Sugar-sweetened beverages like juice or soft drinks	0.3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Expenses for recreation, promenading, watching movies, vacations, or eating out	0.3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Cellphone load	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alcoholic drinks	0.1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Others	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Q2. Alin sa mga sumusunod na karaniwan ninyong binibili o pinagkakagastusan ng inyong pamilya ang nagtaas ang presyo nitong nakaraang tatlong buwan? Maaari kayong pumili ng hanggang tatlo. Alin po ang una? Pangalawa? Pangatlo?

Table 7
GOODS OR COMMODITIES WITH PRICE INCREASE
IN THE PAST THREE MONTHS: FIRST MENTIONED
September 2024 and September 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

<i>Base: Those who experienced price increases</i>									
GOODS OR COMMODITIES WITH PRICE INCREASE		RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
			NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
FOOD	September 2025	66	57	58	84	76	62	64	85
	September 2024	72	66	65	80	81	75	70	81
	Change*	- 6	- 9	- 7	+ 4	- 5	- 13	- 6	+ 4
Rice	September 2025	42	28	33	56	57	37	40	56
	September 2024	55	40	45	71	70	56	53	69
	Change*	- 13	- 12	- 12	- 15	- 13	- 19	- 13	- 13
Other foods aside from rice	September 2025	25	29	26	27	19	26	24	30
	September 2024	16	25	20	9	11	19	17	12
	Change*	+ 9	+ 4	+ 6	+18	+ 8	+ 7	+ 7	+18
Electricity	September 2025	16	23	21	5	9	24	16	3
	September 2024	12	18	13	12	5	14	13	5
	Change*	+ 4	+ 5	+ 8	- 7	+ 4	+10	+ 3	- 2
TRANSPORTATION EXPENSES	September 2025	6	4	5	8	8	8	6	2
	September 2024	6	3	8	4	5	8	5	7
	Change*	0	+ 1	- 3	+ 4	+ 3	0	+ 1	- 5
Gasoline/Diesel	September 2025	5	4	5	3	5	8	4	1
	September 2024	5	2	7	4	3	5	4	7
	Change*	0	+ 2	- 2	- 1	+ 2	+ 3	0	- 6
Fare or Transportation	September 2025	1	0	0	5	2	0	2	1
	September 2024	1	1	1	0	1	2	1	0
	Change*	0	- 1	- 1	+ 5	+ 1	- 2	+ 1	+ 1
LPG	September 2025	6	10	9	0	2	3	7	2
	September 2024	3	7	3	0	3	1	4	1
	Change*	+ 3	+ 3	+ 6	0	- 1	+ 2	+ 3	+ 1
Medicine and other health needs	September 2025	3	2	3	1	4	2	2	3
	September 2024	2	2	2	3	2	1	2	2
	Change*	+ 1	0	+ 1	- 2	+ 2	+ 1	0	+ 1
Water	September 2025	2	2	3	1	1	0	2	3
	September 2024	1	3	0	0	1	0	1	0
	Change*	+ 1	- 1	+ 3	+ 1	0	0	+ 1	+ 3
Cigarettes	September 2025	0.3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	September 2024	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	0
	Change*	- 0.7	0	0	0	- 2	0	- 1	0
Sugar-sweetened beverages like juice or soft drinks	September 2025	0.3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	September 2024	3	1	6	0	1	1	3	4
	Change*	- 2.7	+ 1	- 6	0	- 1	- 1	- 3	- 4
Expenses for recreation, promenading, watching movies, vacations, or eating out	September 2025	0.3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
	September 2024	0.3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Change*	0	+ 1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cellphone load	September 2025	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	September 2024	0.03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Change*	+0.07	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alcoholic drinks	September 2025	0.1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	September 2024	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0
	Change*	- 0.9	0	- 2	+ 1	0	0	- 1	0

Q. Alin sa mga sumusunod na karaniwan ninyong binibili o pinagkakagastusan ng inyong pamilya ang nagtaas ang presyo nitong nakaraang tatlong buwan? Maaari kayong pumili ng hanggang tatlo. Alin po ang una? Pangalawa? Pangatlo?

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

Table 8
GOODS OR COMMODITIES WITH PRICE INCREASE
IN THE PAST THREE MONTHS: OTHERS MENTIONED
September 27 - 30, 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent / Multiple Response)

<i>Base: Those who experienced price increases, 93%</i>								
GOODS OR COMMODITIES WITH PRICE INCREASE	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
FOOD	54	41	51	67	61	49	52	75
<i>Rice</i>	19	11	16	26	22	16	18	24
<i>Other foods aside from rice</i>	41	34	38	45	46	37	40	52
Electricity	41	49	44	35	33	41	42	31
TRANSPORTATION EXPENSES	29	19	19	39	49	25	29	35
<i>Gasoline/Diesel</i>	18	12	15	14	32	16	20	12
<i>Fare or Transportation</i>	12	7	4	25	20	9	10	25
LPG	26	37	37	7	12	35	27	9
Water	15	24	19	9	3	18	14	10
Medicine and other health needs	14	12	12	22	12	13	13	16
Sugar-sweetened beverages like juice or soft drinks	4	5	2	4	5	2	4	5
Cigarettes	3	3	2	4	6	1	2	11
Alcoholic drinks	3	2	6	1	0	2	3	2
Expenses for recreation, promenading, watching movies, vacations, or eating out	1	3	1	0	2	2	1	1
Cellphone load	0.3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	0.4	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
No others mentioned	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	0

Q2. Alin sa mga sumusunod na karaniwan ninyong binibili o pinagkakagastusan ng inyong pamilya ang nagtaas ang presyo nitong nakaraang tatlong buwan? Maaari kayong pumili ng hanggang tatlo. Alin po ang una? Pangalawa? Pangatlo?

QUALITY OF LIFE (QOL) INDICATORS

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

Quality of Life Indicators	Philippines					
	Sep24	Nov24	Mar25	Apr25	Jun25	Sep25
PERSONAL QUALITY OF LIFE NOW COMPARED TO LAST YEAR						
Gainers (Better now)	20	22	24	20	30	10
Same as last year	36	47	43	47	44	43
Losers (Worse now)	44	31	33	32	26	46
Net Gainers*	- 24	- 9	- 9	- 12	+ 4	- 36
PERSONAL QUALITY OF LIFE LAST YEAR IF QUALITY OF LIFE NOW IS SAME AS THEN						
Very Poor	2	1	2	---	2	1
Poor	51	34	35	---	50	40
Comfortable / Neither poor nor well-off	46	64	59	---	44	54
Well-off	1	1	3	---	4	6
Wealthy	---	---	---	---	---	---
EXPECTED CHANGE IN PERSONAL QUALITY OF LIFE BY NEXT YEAR						
Optimist (Better than now)	41	52	41	36	49	27
Same as now	42	37	45	50	42	54
Pessimist (Worse than now)	17	11	14	15	8	20
Net Optimist**	+24	+41	+27	+21	+41	+ 7

Notes: (1) Base for Pulso ng Bayan (PB) April 2025 =

Those who are likely voters and those who cannot say if they will vote or not in the May 2025 elections.

(2) * NET GAINERS = % Gainers minus % Losers.

(3) ** NET OPTIMIST = % Optimist minus % Pessimist.

Table 10
QUALITY OF LIFE INDICATORS
September 27 - 30, 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
<i>(Base: Total Interviews, 100%)</i>								
Gainers (Better now)	10	12	14	6	6	13	11	5
Same as last year	43	46	53	45	20	47	43	37
Losers (Worse now)	46	42	32	49	74	40	46	57
Net Gainers*	- 36	- 30	- 18	- 43	- 68	- 27	- 35	- 52
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, 43%)</i>								
Very Poor / Poor	41	45	32	44	70	1	44	80
Very Poor	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	3
Poor	40	42	32	43	70	1	44	77
Comfortable / Neither poor nor well-off	54	52	59	55	30	74	54	19
Well-off / Wealthy	6	4	9	1	0	26	1	0
Well-off	6	4	9	1	0	26	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)	27	35	30	31	10	32	27	19
Same as now	54	56	57	50	48	53	55	48
Pessimist (Worse than now)	20	8	13	18	42	15	19	33
Net Optimist**	+ 7	+27	+17	+13	- 32	+17	+ 8	- 14

Q3. Kung ikukumpara ang uri ng inyong pamumuhay ngayon sa nakaraang 12 buwan, masasabi ba ninyo na ang uri ng inyong pamumuhay ay... ?

Q4. Maaari bang pakilinaw itong inyong dating uri ng pamumuhay noong nakaraang 12 buwan na ikinukumpara ninyo sa ngayon?

Ang dating uri ba ng inyong pamumuhay noong nakaraang 12 buwan na ikinukumpara ninyo sa ngayon ay...?

Q5. 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 11
QUALITY OF LIFE INDICATORS
June and September 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)	Sep '25	10	12	14	6	6	13	11	5
	Jun '25	30	29	34	29	26	34	31	19
	Change*	- 20	- 17	- 20	- 23	- 20	- 21	- 20	- 14
Same as last year	Sep '25	43	46	53	45	20	47	43	37
	Jun '25	44	48	49	43	33	53	42	45
	Change*	- 1	- 2	+ 4	+ 2	- 13	- 6	+ 1	- 8
Losers (Worse now)	Sep '25	46	42	32	49	74	40	46	57
	Jun '25	26	23	17	28	41	13	27	37
	Change*	+20	+19	+15	+21	+33	+27	+19	+20
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)	Sep '25	27	35	30	31	10	32	27	19
	Jun '25	49	55	55	44	39	56	50	35
	Change*	- 22	- 20	- 25	- 13	- 29	- 24	- 23	- 16
Same as now	Sep '25	54	56	57	50	48	53	55	48
	Jun '25	42	39	43	42	43	40	42	47
	Change*	+12	+17	+14	+ 8	+ 5	+13	+13	+ 1
Pessimist (Worse than now)	Sep '25	20	8	13	18	42	15	19	33
	Jun '25	8	6	3	14	17	3	8	18
	Change*	+12	+ 2	+10	+ 4	+25	+12	+11	+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 September 2025 minus Figures of June 2025.

STATE OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

Table 12
STATE OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY
September 27 - 30, 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

If you compare the state of the national economy now with that of the past 12 months, would you say the state of the national economy is ...?	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
<i>(Base: Total Interviews, 100%)</i>								
Better now	8	9	14	2	1	13	8	5
Same as then	36	32	42	31	31	32	38	31
Worse now	56	59	44	67	68	55	54	64
<i>To what extent are you feeling in your own life the growth of the national economy?</i>								
<i>(Base: Those saying the national economy has GROWN in the past year, 8%)</i>								
Strongly feel	21	15	21	27	49	12	26	9
Feel somewhat	73	70	74	67	51	81	68	91
Do not feel	6	15	4	6	0	7	6	0
<i>To what extent are you feeling in your own life the deterioration of the national economy?</i>								
<i>(Base: Those saying the national economy has DETERIORATED in the past year, 56%)</i>								
Strongly feel	74	67	64	82	87	81	71	83
Feel somewhat	24	30	36	18	12	19	27	17
Do not feel	1	3	1	0	2	0	2	0

Q6. Kung ikukumpara ang kalagayan ng pambansang ekonomiya ngayon sa nakaraang 12 buwan, masasabi ba ninyo na ang kalagayan ng pambansang ekonomiya ay...?

Q7. Gaano ninyo nararamdaman sa sarili ninyong buhay ang pag-unlad o pag-asenso ng pambansang ekonomiya?

Q8. Gaano ninyo nararamdaman sa sarili ninyong buhay ang pagsama ng pambansang ekonomiya?

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

Table 13
STATE OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY NOW
COMPARED TO LAST YEAR
September 2024 and September 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

<i>Base: Total Interviews</i>									
<i>If you compare the state of the national economy now with that of the past 12 months, would you say the state of the national economy is ...?</i>		RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
			NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
Better now	September 2025	8	9	14	2	1	13	8	5
	September 2024	15	17	19	12	10	12	17	9
	Change*	- 7	- 8	- 5	- 10	- 9	+ 1	- 9	- 4
Same as then	September 2025	36	32	42	31	31	32	38	31
	September 2024	42	44	51	33	33	47	41	46
	Change*	- 6	- 12	- 9	- 2	- 2	- 15	- 3	- 15
Worse now	September 2025	56	59	44	67	68	55	54	64
	September 2024	42	39	30	56	58	41	42	45
	Change*	+14	+20	+14	+11	+10	+14	+12	+19

Q. Kung ikukumpara ang kalagayan ng pambansang ekonomiya ngayon sa nakaraang 12 buwan, masasabi ba ninyo na ang kalagayan ng pambansang ekonomiya ay...?

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

Table 14
IMPACT OF THE GROWTH OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY
ON THE RESPONDENT'S LIFE
September 2024 and September 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

Base: Those saying the national economy has GROWN in the past year

<i>To what extent are you feeling in your own life the growth of the national economy?</i>		RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
			NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
Strongly feel	September 2025	21	15	21	27	49	12	26	9
	September 2024	23	25	13	51	28	22	22	31
	Change*	- 2	- 10	+ 8	- 24	+21	- 10	+ 4	- 22
Feel somewhat	September 2025	73	70	74	67	51	81	68	91
	September 2024	69	68	75	40	72	76	68	67
	Change*	+ 4	+ 2	- 1	+27	- 21	+ 5	0	+24
Do not feel	September 2025	6	15	4	6	0	7	6	0
	September 2024	9	7	11	9	0	2	10	3
	Change*	- 3	+ 8	- 7	- 3	0	+ 5	- 4	- 3

Q. Gaano ninyo nararamdaman sa sarili ninyong buhay ang pag-unlad o pag-asenso ng pambansang ekonomiya?

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

Table 15
IMPACT OF THE DETERIORATION OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY
ON THE RESPONDENT'S LIFE
September 2024 and September 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

Base: Those saying the national economy has DETERIORATED in the past year

<i>To what extent are you feeling in your own life the deterioration of the national economy?</i>		RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
			NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
Strongly feel	September 2025	74	67	64	82	87	81	71	83
	September 2024	74	63	67	83	80	66	74	79
	Change*	0	+ 4	- 3	- 1	+ 7	+15	- 3	+ 4
Feel somewhat	September 2025	24	30	36	18	12	19	27	17
	September 2024	24	36	32	15	18	34	24	19
	Change*	0	- 6	+ 4	+ 3	- 6	- 15	+ 3	- 2
Do not feel	September 2025	1	3	1	0	2	0	2	0
	September 2024	2	2	1	2	2	0	2	2
	Change*	- 1	+ 1	0	- 2	0	0	0	- 2

Q. Gaano ninyo nararamdaman sa sarili ninyong buhay ang pagsama ng pambansang ekonomiya?

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

URGENT NATIONAL CONCERNS

Table 16
MOST URGENT NATIONAL CONCERNS
September 27 - 30, 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent / Multiple Response, up to 3 allowed)

<i>Base: Total Interviews, 100%</i>				
	OVERALL	RANKED		
		FIRST	SECOND	THIRD
Controlling inflation	54	24	18	12
Fighting graft and corruption in government	51	18	20	13
Increasing the pay of workers	37	14	12	11
Fighting criminality	23	11	6	6
Reducing the poverty of many Filipinos	23	6	8	9
Fighting the widespread sale and use of illegal drugs	22	5	7	10
Creating more jobs	20	5	6	9
Reducing the amount of taxes paid	12	2	4	5
Providing assistance to farmers including selling their products	11	4	4	3
Promoting peace in the country	10	1	6	3
Addressing the problem of involuntary hunger	10	2	3	5
Enforcing the law on all, whether influential or ordinary people	8	3	2	3
Stopping the destruction and abuse of our environment	6	0.4	1	4
Providing support to small entrepreneurs to restore their businesses	5	1	1	3
Defending the integrity of Philippine territory against foreigners	4	1	1	1
Protecting the welfare of OFWs	3	0.4	1	1
Preparing to face any kind of terrorism	1	0.3	0.4	1
Others: Flood Control	1	1	---	---
No Third Choice	---	---	---	0.2
None	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2

Q9. 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 17
MOST URGENT NATIONAL CONCERNS: OVERALL

September 27 - 30, 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent / Multiple Response, up to 3 allowed)

Base: Total Interviews, 100%								
NATIONAL CONCERNS	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
Controlling inflation	54	56	49	54	63	47	55	55
Fighting graft and corruption in government	51	50	56	55	39	66	49	44
Increasing the pay of workers	37	44	37	45	26	23	40	37
Fighting criminality	23	24	16	25	35	20	24	22
Reducing the poverty of many Filipinos	23	22	24	24	21	20	22	33
Fighting the widespread sale and use of illegal drugs	22	17	18	20	33	25	19	35
Creating more jobs	20	14	21	23	18	19	21	13
Reducing the amount of taxes paid	12	16	17	6	3	26	8	9
Providing assistance to farmers including selling their products	11	5	10	16	12	9	10	18
Promoting peace in the country	10	9	11	7	11	5	12	4
Addressing the problem of involuntary hunger	10	5	9	6	17	8	8	21
Enforcing the law on all, whether influential or ordinary people	8	13	8	7	7	9	9	3
Stopping the destruction and abuse of our environment	6	5	7	5	2	6	6	1
Providing support to small entrepreneurs to restore their businesses	5	7	6	2	5	6	5	3
Defending the integrity of Philippine territory against foreigners	4	8	4	2	0	5	4	2
Protecting the welfare of OFWs	3	3	2	3	4	3	3	1
Preparing to face any kind of terrorism	1	1	1	0	4	0	2	0
Others: Flood Control	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0
None	0.2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

Q9. 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 18
MOST URGENT NATIONAL CONCERNS
September 2024 to September 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent / Multiple Response, up to 3 allowed)

National Concerns	Sep '24	Nov '24	Jan '25	Feb '25	Mar '25	Apr '25	Jun '25	Sep '25	Change*	Year-on-year**
									Sep25 - Jun25	Change
Controlling inflation	71	74	70	73	69	70	62	54	- 8	- 17
Fighting graft and corruption in government	24	27	29	27	28	27	24	51	+27	+27
Increasing the pay of workers	39	36	33	32	36	34	51	37	- 14	- 2
Fighting criminality	16	15	23	30	28	32	17	23	+ 6	+ 7
Reducing the poverty of many Filipinos	27	31	24	24	27	24	26	23	- 3	- 4
Fighting the widespread sale and use of illegal drugs	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	22	---	---
Creating more jobs	28	27	27	24	20	26	25	20	- 5	- 8
Reducing the amount of taxes paid	9	5	7	7	6	5	9	12	+ 3	+ 3
Providing assistance to farmers including selling their products	16	14	13	10	13	12	13	11	- 2	- 5
Promoting peace in the country	9	14	13	13	17	11	15	10	- 5	+ 1
Addressing the problem of involuntary hunger	20	17	16	18	13	16	17	10	- 7	- 10
Enforcing the law on all, whether influential or ordinary people	9	9	11	14	11	11	11	8	- 3	- 1
Stopping the destruction and abuse of our environment	9	9	10	11	10	10	8	6	- 2	- 3
Providing support to small entrepreneurs to restore their businesses	9	9	7	5	10	7	12	5	- 7	- 4
Defending the integrity of Philippine territory against foreigners	7	5	8	6	6	7	5	4	- 1	- 3
Protecting the welfare of OFWs	4	3	5	3	3	3	4	3	- 1	- 1
Preparing to face any kind of terrorism	3	3	4	3	3	3	1	1	0	- 2
Others: Flood Control	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---

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

(2) **Year-on-year = Figures of September 2025 minus Figures of September 2024.

Table 19
MOST URGENT NATIONAL CONCERNS
June and September 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	Sep '25	54	56	49	54	63	47	55	55
	Jun '25	62	72	60	60	64	62	63	62
	Change*	- 8	- 16	- 11	- 6	- 1	- 15	- 8	- 7
Fighting graft and corruption in government	Sep '25	51	50	56	55	39	66	49	44
	Jun '25	24	28	28	24	15	31	23	23
	Change*	+27	+22	+28	+31	+24	+35	+26	+21
Increasing the pay of workers	Sep '25	37	44	37	45	26	23	40	37
	Jun '25	51	49	51	54	49	51	51	48
	Change*	- 14	- 5	- 14	- 9	- 23	- 28	- 11	- 11
Fighting criminality	Sep '25	23	24	16	25	35	20	24	22
	Jun '25	17	10	12	18	32	25	15	21
	Change*	+ 6	+14	+ 4	+ 7	+ 3	- 5	+ 9	+ 1
Reducing the poverty of many Filipinos	Sep '25	23	22	24	24	21	20	22	33
	Jun '25	26	32	24	28	24	25	26	25
	Change*	- 3	- 10	0	- 4	- 3	- 5	- 4	+ 8
Fighting the widespread sale and use of illegal drugs	Sep '25	22	17	18	20	33	25	19	35
	Jun '25	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Change*	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Creating more jobs	Sep '25	20	14	21	23	18	19	21	13
	Jun '25	25	30	22	37	19	20	25	30
	Change*	- 5	- 16	- 1	- 14	- 1	- 1	- 4	- 17
Reducing the amount of taxes paid	Sep '25	12	16	17	6	3	26	8	9
	Jun '25	9	6	12	8	7	11	9	7
	Change*	+ 3	+10	+ 5	- 2	- 4	+15	- 1	+ 2
Providing assistance to farmers including selling their products	Sep '25	11	5	10	16	12	9	10	18
	Jun '25	13	6	17	12	8	11	14	7
	Change*	- 2	- 1	- 7	+ 4	+ 4	- 2	- 4	+11
Promoting peace in the country	Sep '25	10	9	11	7	11	5	12	4
	Jun '25	15	15	15	11	17	16	13	22
	Change*	- 5	- 6	- 4	- 4	- 6	- 11	- 1	- 18
Addressing the problem of involuntary hunger	Sep '25	10	5	9	6	17	8	8	21
	Jun '25	17	15	15	16	23	12	18	18
	Change*	- 7	- 10	- 6	- 10	- 6	- 4	- 10	+ 3
Enforcing the law on all, whether influential or ordinary people	Sep '25	8	13	8	7	7	9	9	3
	Jun '25	11	12	9	9	14	13	10	9
	Change*	- 3	+ 1	- 1	- 2	- 7	- 4	- 1	- 6
Stopping the destruction and abuse of our environment	Sep '25	6	5	7	5	2	6	6	1
	Jun '25	8	5	8	5	11	6	8	5
	Change*	- 2	0	- 1	0	- 9	0	- 2	- 4
Providing support to small entrepreneurs to restore their businesses	Sep '25	5	7	6	2	5	6	5	3
	Jun '25	12	8	17	8	8	5	13	17
	Change*	- 7	- 1	- 11	- 6	- 3	+ 1	- 8	- 14
Defending the integrity of Philippine territory against foreigners	Sep '25	4	8	4	2	0	5	4	2
	Jun '25	5	6	6	2	6	5	6	3
	Change*	- 1	+ 2	- 2	0	- 6	0	- 2	- 1
Protecting the welfare of OFWs	Sep '25	3	3	2	3	4	3	3	1
	Jun '25	4	4	4	6	2	7	4	1
	Change*	- 1	- 1	- 2	- 3	+ 2	- 4	- 1	0
Preparing to face any kind of terrorism	Sep '25	1	1	1	0	4	0	2	0
	Jun '25	1	1	2	1	1	0	2	0
	Change*	0	0	- 1	- 1	+ 3	0	0	0
Others: Flood Control	Sep '25	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0
	Jun '25	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Change*	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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

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

**PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF
THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION**

Table 20
PERCEIVED URGENCY OF SELECTED NATIONAL ISSUES AND
THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION'S PERFORMANCE RATINGS

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

Selected National Issues	% citing as One of Three Most Urgent Issues	Approve	Undecided	Disapprove	NAR*
Protecting the welfare of OFWs	3	58	26	16	+42
Defending the integrity of Philippine territory against foreigners	4	43	33	24	+19
Responding to the needs of areas affected by calamities	---	46	22	31	+15
Providing assistance to farmers including selling their products	11	39	28	33	+ 6
Stopping the destruction and abuse of our environment	6	35	35	29	+ 6
Creating more jobs	20	34	30	35	- 1
Promoting peace in the country	10	33	32	35	- 2
Enforcing the law on all, whether influential or ordinary people	8	29	36	34	- 5
Increasing the pay of workers	37	35	24	42	- 7
Fighting criminality	23	31	25	44	- 13
Addressing the problem of involuntary hunger	10	25	32	43	- 18
Reducing the poverty of many Filipinos	23	18	25	57	- 39
Fighting the widespread sale and use of illegal drugs	22	19	20	61	- 42
Controlling inflation	54	16	20	64	- 48
Fighting graft and corruption in government	51	17	15	69	- 52

Q10a-o. 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 21
COMPARATIVE PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF THE NATIONAL
ADMINISTRATION ON SELECTED NATIONAL ISSUES

June and September 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

Selected National Issues	Approval		Change*	Undecided		Change*	Disapproval		Change*
	Jun 25 (A)	Sep 25 (B)	Sep25 - Jun25 (B - A)	Jun 25 (C)	Sep 25 (D)	Sep25 - Jun25 (D - C)	Jun 25 (E)	Sep 25 (F)	Sep25 - Jun25 (F - E)
Protecting the welfare of OFWs	62	58	- 4	19	26	+ 7	19	16	- 3
Responding to the needs of areas affected by calamities	63	46	- 17	16	22	+ 6	21	31	+10
Defending the integrity of Philippine territory against foreigners	48	43	- 5	26	33	+ 7	26	24	- 2
Providing assistance to farmers including selling their products	53	39	- 14	21	28	+ 7	26	33	+ 7
Increasing the pay of workers	33	35	+ 2	19	24	+ 5	48	42	- 6
Stopping the destruction and abuse of our environment	44	35	- 9	29	35	+ 6	27	29	+ 2
Creating more jobs	42	34	- 8	21	30	+ 9	38	35	- 3
Promoting peace in the country	42	33	- 9	25	32	+ 7	33	35	+ 2
Fighting criminality	39	31	- 8	24	25	+ 1	36	44	+ 8
Enforcing the law on all, whether influential or ordinary people	42	29	- 13	25	36	+11	33	34	+ 1
Addressing the problem of involuntary hunger	33	25	- 8	27	32	+ 5	40	43	+ 3
Fighting the widespread sale and use of illegal drugs	---	19	---	---	20	---	---	61	---
Reducing the poverty of many Filipinos	21	18	- 3	25	25	0	54	57	+ 3
Fighting graft and corruption in government	28	17	- 11	21	15	- 6	50	69	+19
Controlling inflation	18	16	- 2	16	20	+ 4	66	64	- 2

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

Table 22
COMPARATIVE PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF THE NATIONAL
ADMINISTRATION ON SELECTED NATIONAL ISSUES (YEAR-ON-YEAR)

September 2024 and September 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

Selected National Issues	Approval		Change*	Undecided		Change*	Disapproval		Change*
	Sep 24 (A)	Sep 25 (B)	Sep25 - Sep24 (B - A)	Sep 24 (C)	Sep 25 (D)	Sep25 - Sep24 (D - C)	Sep 24 (E)	Sep 25 (F)	Sep25 - Sep24 (F - E)
Protecting the welfare of OFWs	65	58	- 7	24	26	+ 2	10	16	+ 6
Responding to the needs of areas affected by calamities	59	46	- 13	32	22	- 10	9	31	+22
Defending the integrity of Philippine territory against foreigners	47	43	- 4	34	33	- 1	18	24	+ 6
Providing assistance to farmers including selling their products	36	39	+ 3	41	28	- 13	23	33	+10
Increasing the pay of workers	21	35	+14	41	24	- 17	38	42	+ 4
Stopping the destruction and abuse of our environment	40	35	- 5	41	35	- 6	19	29	+10
Creating more jobs	28	34	+ 6	40	30	- 10	31	35	+ 4
Promoting peace in the country	47	33	- 14	36	32	- 4	17	35	+18
Fighting criminality	42	31	- 11	37	25	- 12	21	44	+23
Enforcing the law on all, whether influential or ordinary people	39	29	- 10	45	36	- 9	17	34	+17
Addressing the problem of involuntary hunger	21	25	+ 4	42	32	- 10	37	43	+ 6
Fighting the widespread sale and use of illegal drugs	---	19	---	---	20	---	---	61	---
Reducing the poverty of many Filipinos	14	18	+ 4	39	25	- 14	47	57	+10
Fighting graft and corruption in government	18	17	- 1	38	15	- 23	44	69	+25
Controlling inflation	2	16	+14	17	20	+ 3	81	64	- 17

*Change = Figures of September 2025 minus Figures of September 2024.

Table 23
PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION
ON SELECTED NATIONAL ISSUES
September 27 - 30, 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent / Ranked according to Approval)

<u>SELECTED NATIONAL ISSUES</u>		RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
			NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
Protecting the welfare of OFWs	Approve	58	47	63	56	56	47	59	67
	Undecided	26	34	27	26	16	37	24	20
	Disapprove	16	19	10	18	27	16	17	13
Responding to the needs of areas affected by calamities	Approve	46	33	56	53	28	53	46	42
	Undecided	22	35	24	19	15	23	24	14
	Disapprove	31	32	20	28	57	24	31	44
Defending the integrity of Philippine territory against foreigners	Approve	43	36	50	51	28	47	41	53
	Undecided	33	39	36	24	31	34	34	21
	Disapprove	24	26	14	26	41	19	25	26
Providing assistance to farmers including selling their products	Approve	39	35	50	37	21	38	41	29
	Undecided	28	34	33	20	23	29	28	29
	Disapprove	33	31	18	44	55	32	31	42
Stopping the destruction and abuse of our environment	Approve	35	29	37	45	27	27	36	42
	Undecided	35	41	40	25	30	41	35	27
	Disapprove	29	30	22	30	43	29	29	31
Increasing the pay of workers	Approve	35	36	41	27	27	40	33	37
	Undecided	24	26	26	22	20	21	26	17
	Disapprove	42	38	33	52	53	39	41	46
Creating more jobs	Approve	34	27	41	26	32	27	36	36
	Undecided	30	31	40	28	14	42	28	29
	Disapprove	35	42	20	46	54	31	36	35
Promoting peace in the country	Approve	33	32	39	30	23	32	32	38
	Undecided	32	35	40	27	18	33	33	26
	Disapprove	35	33	20	42	60	34	35	37
Fighting criminality	Approve	31	29	41	36	9	40	29	30
	Undecided	25	31	31	15	14	22	28	7
	Disapprove	44	40	28	48	77	38	43	63
Enforcing the law on all, whether influential or ordinary people	Approve	29	27	31	38	21	33	27	36
	Undecided	36	39	43	27	28	29	39	31
	Disapprove	34	34	26	35	51	38	34	33
Addressing the problem of involuntary hunger	Approve	25	27	38	13	10	33	26	9
	Undecided	32	34	38	32	16	24	32	38
	Disapprove	43	40	24	55	74	43	41	53
Fighting the widespread sale and use of illegal drugs	Approve	19	15	25	21	7	19	20	13
	Undecided	20	18	33	12	3	23	21	9
	Disapprove	61	67	42	68	90	58	58	78
Reducing the poverty of many Filipinos	Approve	18	16	27	9	9	28	17	11
	Undecided	25	30	33	20	11	22	27	20
	Disapprove	57	54	41	71	80	50	57	69
Fighting graft and corruption in government	Approve	17	14	24	12	7	19	18	6
	Undecided	15	18	23	6	3	17	15	9
	Disapprove	69	68	53	82	90	64	67	85
Controlling inflation	Approve	16	15	23	11	8	17	17	11
	Undecided	20	19	27	20	6	16	22	14
	Disapprove	64	66	50	69	85	67	61	75

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 24
COMPARATIVE APPROVAL RATINGS OF THE NATIONAL
ADMINISTRATION ON SELECTED NATIONAL ISSUES
June and September 2025/ Philippines
(In Percent)

APPROVAL		RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
			NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
Protecting the welfare of OFWs	Sep 25	58	47	63	56	56	47	59	67
	Jun 25	62	69	64	63	54	65	62	64
	Change*	- 4	- 22	- 1	- 7	+ 2	- 18	- 3	+ 3
Responding to the needs of areas affected by calamities	Sep 25	46	33	56	53	28	53	46	42
	Jun 25	63	66	68	60	53	65	62	66
	Change*	- 17	- 33	- 12	- 7	- 25	- 12	- 16	- 24
Defending the integrity of Philippine territory against foreigners	Sep 25	43	36	50	51	28	47	41	53
	Jun 25	48	55	54	44	38	53	48	42
	Change*	- 5	- 19	- 4	+ 7	- 10	- 6	- 7	+11
Providing assistance to farmers including selling their products	Sep 25	39	35	50	37	21	38	41	29
	Jun 25	53	60	58	50	42	52	55	39
	Change*	- 14	- 25	- 8	- 13	- 21	- 14	- 14	- 10
Stopping the destruction and abuse of our environment	Sep 25	35	29	37	45	27	27	36	42
	Jun 25	44	60	48	42	29	56	42	41
	Change*	- 9	- 31	- 11	+ 3	- 2	- 29	- 6	+ 1
Increasing the pay of workers	Sep 25	35	36	41	27	27	40	33	37
	Jun 25	33	27	35	39	26	32	34	27
	Change*	+ 2	+ 9	+ 6	- 12	+ 1	+ 8	- 1	+10
Creating more jobs	Sep 25	34	27	41	26	32	27	36	36
	Jun 25	42	34	44	37	44	41	43	33
	Change*	- 8	- 7	- 3	- 11	- 12	- 14	- 7	+ 3
Promoting peace in the country	Sep 25	33	32	39	30	23	32	32	38
	Jun 25	42	47	51	37	25	45	41	45
	Change*	- 9	- 15	- 12	- 7	- 2	- 13	- 9	- 7
Fighting criminality	Sep 25	31	29	41	36	9	40	29	30
	Jun 25	39	49	47	39	19	41	40	35
	Change*	- 8	- 20	- 6	- 3	- 10	- 1	- 11	- 5
Enforcing the law on all, whether influential or ordinary people	Sep 25	29	27	31	38	21	33	27	36
	Jun 25	42	52	49	32	30	47	41	40
	Change*	- 13	- 25	- 18	+ 6	- 9	- 14	- 14	- 4
Addressing the problem of involuntary hunger	Sep 25	25	27	38	13	10	33	26	9
	Jun 25	33	38	41	34	15	33	35	21
	Change*	- 8	- 11	- 3	- 21	- 5	0	- 9	- 12
Fighting the widespread sale and use of illegal drugs	Sep 25	19	15	25	21	7	19	20	13
	Jun 25	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Change*	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Reducing the poverty of many Filipinos	Sep 25	18	16	27	9	9	28	17	11
	Jun 25	21	21	23	20	17	22	21	18
	Change*	- 3	- 5	+ 4	- 11	- 8	+ 6	- 4	- 7
Fighting graft and corruption in government	Sep 25	17	14	24	12	7	19	18	6
	Jun 25	28	32	32	31	18	28	29	26
	Change*	- 11	- 18	- 8	- 19	- 11	- 9	- 11	- 20
Controlling inflation	Sep 25	16	15	23	11	8	17	17	11
	Jun 25	18	13	21	19	16	19	19	11
	Change*	- 2	+ 2	+ 2	- 8	- 8	- 2	- 2	0

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

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

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

UNDECIDED		RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
			NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
Fighting graft and corruption in government	Sep 25	15	18	23	6	3	17	15	9
	Jun 25	21	24	25	21	11	24	21	19
	Change*	- 6	- 6	- 2	- 15	- 8	- 7	- 6	- 10
Controlling inflation	Sep 25	20	19	27	20	6	16	22	14
	Jun 25	16	14	15	25	10	16	16	12
	Change*	+ 4	+ 5	+12	- 5	- 4	0	+ 6	+ 2
Fighting the widespread sale and use of illegal drugs	Sep 25	20	18	33	12	3	23	21	9
	Jun 25	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Change*	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Responding to the needs of areas affected by calamities	Sep 25	22	35	24	19	15	23	24	14
	Jun 25	16	17	20	13	11	24	15	13
	Change*	+ 6	+18	+ 4	+ 6	+ 4	- 1	+ 9	+ 1
Increasing the pay of workers	Sep 25	24	26	26	22	20	21	26	17
	Jun 25	19	20	20	23	14	21	19	13
	Change*	+ 5	+ 6	+ 6	- 1	+ 6	0	+ 7	+ 4
Fighting criminality	Sep 25	25	31	31	15	14	22	28	7
	Jun 25	24	16	30	22	19	32	23	21
	Change*	+ 1	+15	+ 1	- 7	- 5	- 10	+ 5	- 14
Reducing the poverty of many Filipinos	Sep 25	25	30	33	20	11	22	27	20
	Jun 25	25	23	29	33	14	29	26	12
	Change*	0	+ 7	+ 4	- 13	- 3	- 7	+ 1	+ 8
Protecting the welfare of OFWs	Sep 25	26	34	27	26	16	37	24	20
	Jun 25	19	16	24	13	16	18	19	17
	Change*	+ 7	+18	+ 3	+13	0	+19	+ 5	+ 3
Providing assistance to farmers including selling their products	Sep 25	28	34	33	20	23	29	28	29
	Jun 25	21	21	22	22	18	30	19	23
	Change*	+ 7	+13	+11	- 2	+ 5	- 1	+ 9	+ 6
Creating more jobs	Sep 25	30	31	40	28	14	42	28	29
	Jun 25	21	25	22	29	10	25	20	22
	Change*	+ 9	+ 6	+18	- 1	+ 4	+17	+ 8	+ 7
Addressing the problem of involuntary hunger	Sep 25	32	34	38	32	16	24	32	38
	Jun 25	27	24	30	30	21	35	25	28
	Change*	+ 5	+10	+ 8	+ 2	- 5	- 11	+ 7	+10
Promoting peace in the country	Sep 25	32	35	40	27	18	33	33	26
	Jun 25	25	30	31	27	10	28	25	25
	Change*	+ 7	+ 5	+ 9	0	+ 8	+ 5	+ 8	+ 1
Defending the integrity of Philippine territory against foreigners	Sep 25	33	39	36	24	31	34	34	21
	Jun 25	26	20	29	27	20	23	26	30
	Change*	+ 7	+19	+ 7	- 3	+11	+11	+ 8	- 9
Stopping the destruction and abuse of our environment	Sep 25	35	41	40	25	30	41	35	27
	Jun 25	29	23	33	25	27	26	29	33
	Change*	+ 6	+18	+ 7	0	+ 3	+15	+ 6	- 6
Enforcing the law on all, whether influential or ordinary people	Sep 25	36	39	43	27	28	29	39	31
	Jun 25	25	21	28	33	14	22	24	35
	Change*	+11	+18	+15	- 6	+14	+ 7	+15	- 4

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

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

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

DISAPPROVAL		RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
			NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
Protecting the welfare of OFWs	Sep 25	16	19	10	18	27	16	17	13
	Jun 25	19	15	12	23	31	17	19	19
	Change*	- 3	+ 4	- 2	- 5	- 4	- 1	- 2	- 6
Defending the integrity of Philippine territory against foreigners	Sep 25	24	26	14	26	41	19	25	26
	Jun 25	26	25	17	29	42	24	26	28
	Change*	- 2	+ 1	- 3	- 3	- 1	- 5	- 1	- 2
Stopping the destruction and abuse of our environment	Sep 25	29	30	22	30	43	29	29	31
	Jun 25	27	18	19	33	43	19	29	26
	Change*	+ 2	+12	+ 3	- 3	0	+10	0	+ 5
Responding to the needs of areas affected by calamities	Sep 25	31	32	20	28	57	24	31	44
	Jun 25	21	16	12	27	37	12	23	22
	Change*	+10	+16	+ 8	+ 1	+20	+12	+ 8	+22
Providing assistance to farmers including selling their products	Sep 25	33	31	18	44	55	32	31	42
	Jun 25	26	19	20	28	40	18	26	38
	Change*	+ 7	+12	- 2	+16	+15	+14	+ 5	+ 4
Enforcing the law on all, whether influential or ordinary people	Sep 25	34	34	26	35	51	38	34	33
	Jun 25	33	28	23	35	56	31	35	26
	Change*	+ 1	+ 6	+ 3	0	- 5	+ 7	- 1	+ 7
Promoting peace in the country	Sep 25	35	33	20	42	60	34	35	37
	Jun 25	33	23	18	36	65	27	35	30
	Change*	+ 2	+10	+ 2	+ 6	- 5	+ 7	0	+ 7
Creating more jobs	Sep 25	35	42	20	46	54	31	36	35
	Jun 25	38	41	34	34	46	33	38	45
	Change*	- 3	+ 1	-14	+12	+ 8	- 2	- 2	-10
Increasing the pay of workers	Sep 25	42	38	33	52	53	39	41	46
	Jun 25	48	53	45	38	60	47	47	60
	Change*	- 6	-15	-12	+14	- 7	- 8	- 6	-14
Addressing the problem of involuntary hunger	Sep 25	43	40	24	55	74	43	41	53
	Jun 25	40	38	29	36	64	32	40	51
	Change*	+ 3	+ 2	- 5	+19	+10	+11	+ 1	+ 2
Fighting criminality	Sep 25	44	40	28	48	77	38	43	63
	Jun 25	36	35	23	39	62	27	37	44
	Change*	+ 8	+ 5	+ 5	+ 9	+15	+11	+ 6	+19
Reducing the poverty of many Filipinos	Sep 25	57	54	41	71	80	50	57	69
	Jun 25	54	56	48	47	69	49	53	69
	Change*	+ 3	- 2	- 7	+24	+11	+ 1	+ 4	0
Fighting the widespread sale and use of illegal drugs	Sep 25	61	67	42	68	90	58	58	78
	Jun 25	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Change*	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Controlling inflation	Sep 25	64	66	50	69	85	67	61	75
	Jun 25	66	73	64	55	75	64	65	77
	Change*	- 2	- 7	-14	+14	+10	+ 3	- 4	- 2
Fighting graft and corruption in government	Sep 25	69	68	53	82	90	64	67	85
	Jun 25	50	45	43	48	71	47	51	54
	Change*	+19	+23	+10	+34	+19	+17	+16	+31

Notes: (1) *Change = Figures of September 2025 minus Figures of June 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 27
PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF THE ADMINISTRATION
ON DISASTER PREPAREDNESS
September 27 - 30, 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	ABC	D	E	
Completely Failed (0 - 74)	27	26	13	19	60	26	26	30	
Lowest Pass (75)	24	28	28	23	14	21	25	18	
(76 - 84)	18	21	17	28	9	12	18	22	
Good (85)	19	17	25	16	11	29	16	22	
(86 - 94)	6	2	6	10	4	5	7	4	
Very Good (95)	4	5	7	2	1	2	5	2	
(96 - 99)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Perfect (100)	3	2	5	3	1	6	3	3	
Mean	74	73	79	75	64	74	74	74	
Median	75	75	80	80	65	80	75	76	
Speed of responding to the needs of those affected by typhoons and other disasters/calamities									
Completely Failed (0 - 74)	34	32	23	32	60	31	32	51	
Lowest Pass (75)	27	32	33	17	18	24	30	13	
(76 - 84)	15	14	16	22	7	19	15	9	
Good (85)	14	14	15	17	10	10	15	13	
(86 - 94)	4	2	3	8	3	7	3	8	
Very Good (95)	4	7	5	3	1	5	4	4	
(96 - 99)	0.5	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	
Perfect (100)	2	0	4	0	0	5	1	2	
Mean	70	71	74	68	63	71	71	64	
Median	75	75	75	76	65	75	75	72	
Effectiveness of responses to the needs of those affected by typhoons and other disasters/calamities									
Completely Failed (0 - 74)	34	32	24	27	62	32	33	46	
Lowest Pass (75)	29	33	35	22	19	22	32	18	
(76 - 84)	13	15	11	22	10	20	12	14	
Good (85)	15	11	18	20	6	13	14	17	
(86 - 94)	3	2	2	7	2	1	3	3	
Very Good (95)	4	6	6	2	0	8	3	1	
(96 - 99)	0.1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Perfect (100)	2	1	4	0	0	4	2	1	
Mean	70	71	74	70	62	71	71	66	
Median	75	75	75	76	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-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.

Q11a. Pagiging handa, kasama na ang pagbibigay ng maagang babala sa pagdating ng bagyo, baha, pagguho ng lupa, lindol, at iba pang mga sakuna/kalamidad

Q11b. Bilis ng pagtugon sa mga pangangailangan ng mga naapektuhan ng bagyo at iba pang sakuna/kalamidad

Q11c. Pagiging epektibo ng pagtugon sa mga pangangailangan ng mga naapektuhan ng bagyo at iba pang sakuna/kalamidad

Table 28
PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF THE ADMINISTRATION
ON DISASTER PREPAREDNESS
November 2024 and September 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)	Sep 2025	27	26	13	19	60	26	26	30
	Nov 2024	17	26	14	6	27	26	16	16
	Change*	+10	0	- 1	+13	+33	0	+10	+14
Lowest Pass (75)	Sep 2025	24	28	28	23	14	21	25	18
	Nov 2024	21	29	19	16	25	19	22	21
	Change*	+ 3	- 1	+ 9	+ 7	- 11	+ 2	+ 3	- 3
(76 - 84)	Sep 2025	18	21	17	28	9	12	18	22
	Nov 2024	23	17	26	26	17	12	22	31
	Change*	- 5	+ 4	- 9	+ 2	- 8	0	- 4	- 9
Good (85)	Sep 2025	19	17	25	16	11	29	16	22
	Nov 2024	23	18	24	26	19	24	23	15
	Change*	- 4	- 1	+ 1	- 10	- 8	+ 5	- 7	+ 7
(86 - 94)	Sep 2025	6	2	6	10	4	5	7	4
	Nov 2024	5	3	4	9	3	6	4	6
	Change*	+ 1	- 1	+ 2	+ 1	+ 1	- 1	+ 3	- 2
Very Good (95)	Sep 2025	4	5	7	2	1	2	5	2
	Nov 2024	9	5	10	12	7	13	9	8
	Change*	- 5	0	- 3	- 10	- 6	- 11	- 4	- 6
(96 - 99)	Sep 2025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Nov 2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Change*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Perfect (100)	Sep 2025	3	2	5	3	1	6	3	3
	Nov 2024	3	1	4	5	1	0	3	4
	Change*	0	+ 1	+ 1	- 2	0	+ 6	0	- 1
Mean	Sep 2025	74	73	79	75	64	74	74	74
	Nov 2024	79	74	80	83	74	77	79	79
	Change*	- 5	- 1	- 1	- 8	- 10	- 3	- 5	- 5
Median	Sep 2025	75	75	80	80	65	80	75	76
	Nov 2024	80	75	80	85	75	80	80	80
	Change*	- 5	0	0	- 5	- 10	0	- 5	- 4

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

Table 28
PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF THE ADMINISTRATION
ON DISASTER PREPAREDNESS
November 2024 and September 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)	Sep 2025	34	32	23	32	60	31	32	51
	Nov 2024	19	28	18	6	27	22	19	19
	Change*	+15	+ 4	+ 5	+26	+33	+ 9	+13	+32
Lowest Pass (75)	Sep 2025	27	32	33	17	18	24	30	13
	Nov 2024	25	27	25	24	27	23	26	21
	Change*	+ 2	+ 5	+ 8	- 7	- 9	+ 1	+ 4	- 8
(76 - 84)	Sep 2025	15	14	16	22	7	19	15	9
	Nov 2024	22	20	23	17	23	24	21	29
	Change*	- 7	- 6	- 7	+ 5	-16	- 5	- 6	-20
Good (85)	Sep 2025	14	14	15	17	10	10	15	13
	Nov 2024	21	17	21	32	14	18	21	21
	Change*	- 7	- 3	- 6	-15	- 4	- 8	- 6	- 8
(86 - 94)	Sep 2025	4	2	3	8	3	7	3	8
	Nov 2024	5	6	5	7	5	6	5	6
	Change*	- 1	- 4	- 2	+ 1	- 2	+ 1	- 2	+ 2
Very Good (95)	Sep 2025	4	7	5	3	1	5	4	4
	Nov 2024	6	3	7	11	2	7	7	2
	Change*	- 2	+ 4	- 2	- 8	- 1	- 2	- 3	+ 2
(96 - 99)	Sep 2025	0.5	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
	Nov 2024	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Change*	+0.4	0	+ 1	0	0	0	+ 1	0
Perfect (100)	Sep 2025	2	0	4	0	0	5	1	2
	Nov 2024	2	1	2	2	1	0	1	3
	Change*	0	- 1	+ 2	- 2	- 1	+ 5	0	- 1
Mean	Sep 2025	70	71	74	68	63	71	71	64
	Nov 2024	77	74	79	82	73	75	78	78
	Change*	- 7	- 3	- 5	-14	-10	- 4	- 7	-14
Median	Sep 2025	75	75	75	76	65	75	75	72
	Nov 2024	80	75	80	85	75	80	80	80
	Change*	- 5	0	- 5	- 9	-10	- 5	- 5	- 8

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

Table 28
PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF THE ADMINISTRATION
ON DISASTER PREPAREDNESS
November 2024 and September 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

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)	Sep 2025	34	32	24	27	62	32	33	46
	Nov 2024	20	27	18	6	30	22	19	20
	Change*	+14	+ 5	+ 6	+21	+32	+10	+14	+26
Lowest Pass (75)	Sep 2025	29	33	35	22	19	22	32	18
	Nov 2024	23	26	20	25	28	27	23	24
	Change*	+ 6	+ 7	+15	- 3	- 9	- 5	+ 9	- 6
(76 - 84)	Sep 2025	13	15	11	22	10	20	12	14
	Nov 2024	22	21	27	18	17	17	22	28
	Change*	- 9	- 6	- 16	+ 4	- 7	+ 3	- 10	- 14
Good (85)	Sep 2025	15	11	18	20	6	13	14	17
	Nov 2024	21	18	21	30	18	25	22	17
	Change*	- 6	- 7	- 3	- 10	- 12	- 12	- 8	0
(86 - 94)	Sep 2025	3	2	2	7	2	1	3	3
	Nov 2024	4	3	5	7	3	4	5	1
	Change*	- 1	- 1	- 3	0	- 1	- 3	- 2	+ 2
Very Good (95)	Sep 2025	4	6	6	2	0	8	3	1
	Nov 2024	7	3	6	13	4	6	7	7
	Change*	- 3	+ 3	0	- 11	- 4	+ 2	- 4	- 6
(96 - 99)	Sep 2025	0.1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Nov 2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Change*	+0.1	+ 1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Perfect (100)	Sep 2025	2	1	4	0	0	4	2	1
	Nov 2024	2	1	4	2	1	0	3	2
	Change*	0	0	0	- 2	- 1	+ 4	- 1	- 1
Mean	Sep 2025	70	71	74	70	62	71	71	66
	Nov 2024	77	75	79	82	72	76	78	77
	Change*	- 7	- 4	- 5	- 12	- 10	- 5	- 7	- 11
Median	Sep 2025	75	75	75	76	70	75	75	75
	Nov 2024	80	75	80	85	75	80	80	80
	Change*	- 5	0	- 5	- 9	- 5	- 5	- 5	- 5

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

**SATISFACTION WITH THE WORK OF
LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNITS (LGUS) IN
ADDRESSING THE NEEDS OF DISASTER VICTIMS**

Table 29
SATISFACTION WITH HOW LOCAL GOVERNMENTS ADDRESSED
THE NEEDS OF DISASTER VICTIMS IN THE PAST THREE MONTHS
September 27 - 30, 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>ABC</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>
		SATISFIED	63	61	63	69	57	63
Very Satisfied	18	17	16	18	21	14	17	24
Somewhat Satisfied	45	44	47	51	36	48	44	45
CANNOT SAY IF SATISFIED OR DISSATISFIED	18	21	20	14	16	18	20	8
DISSATISFIED	19	18	17	16	27	19	19	23
Somewhat Dissatisfied	14	13	13	14	17	13	13	21
Very dissatisfied	5	5	4	2	10	6	6	3
Not affected/Not applicable	0.2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

Q12. 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 30
SATISFACTION WITH HOW LOCAL GOVERNMENTS ADDRESSED
THE NEEDS OF DISASTER VICTIMS IN THE PAST THREE MONTHS
November 2024 and September 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	Sep 2025	63	61	63	69	57	63	61	69	
	Nov 2024	71	66	76	80	55	72	71	69	
	Change*	- 8	- 5	- 13	- 11	+ 2	- 9	- 10	0	
Very Satisfied	Sep 2025	18	17	16	18	21	14	17	24	
	Nov 2024	19	17	15	29	20	25	18	24	
	Change*	- 1	0	+ 1	- 11	+ 1	- 11	- 1	0	
Somewhat Satisfied	Sep 2025	45	44	47	51	36	48	44	45	
	Nov 2024	52	49	61	51	35	47	53	46	
	Change*	- 7	- 5	- 14	0	+ 1	+ 1	- 9	- 1	
CANNOT SAY IF SATISFIED OR DISSATISFIED	Sep 2025	18	21	20	14	16	18	20	8	
	Nov 2024	16	17	18	12	17	16	16	19	
	Change*	+ 2	+ 4	+ 2	+ 2	- 1	+ 2	+ 4	- 11	
DISSATISFIED	Sep 2025	19	18	17	16	27	19	19	23	
	Nov 2024	12	11	7	7	28	12	12	12	
	Change*	+ 7	+ 7	+10	+ 9	- 1	+ 7	+ 7	+11	
Somewhat Dissatisfied	Sep 2025	14	13	13	14	17	13	13	21	
	Nov 2024	9	10	6	5	18	8	9	9	
	Change*	+ 5	+ 3	+ 7	+ 9	- 1	+ 5	+ 4	+12	
Very dissatisfied	Sep 2025	5	5	4	2	10	6	6	3	
	Nov 2024	4	1	1	2	11	4	3	3	
	Change*	+ 1	+ 4	+ 3	0	- 1	+ 2	+ 3	0	
Not affected/Not applicable	Sep 2025	0.2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
	Nov 2024	1	5	0	1	0	1	1	0	
	Change*	- 0.8	- 5	0	0	0	- 1	- 1	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 September 2025 minus Figures of November 2024.

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

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

Table 31
AWARENESS & PERFORMANCE RATINGS
OF TOP NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS
September 27 - 30, 2025 / Philippines
(Row Percent)

Top National Government Officials	Aware	Base: Aware		
		Approval	Undecided	Disapproval
FERDINAND R. MARCOS JR. (President)	100	33	23	44
SARA DUTERTE (Vice-President)	100	55	24	22

Q15. Mayroon ako ritong mga pangalan ng ilang mga kasalukuyang opisyal ng ating pamahalaan. Pakisabi ang inyong opinyon tungkol sa pagganap nila ng kanilang tungkulin nitong huling tatlong buwan. Sa pamamagitan po ng board na ito, kayo ba ay (SHOW AND READ RATING BOARD 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 32
PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF TOP NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS
September 27 - 30, 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BAL LUZ	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
APPROVAL								
PRESIDENT FERDINAND R. MARCOS JR.	33	40	50	23	4	39	33	26
VICE-PRESIDENT SARA DUTERTE	55	42	36	56	97	45	54	71
UNDECIDED								
PRESIDENT FERDINAND R. MARCOS JR.	23	24	27	22	13	21	25	12
VICE-PRESIDENT SARA DUTERTE	24	28	31	29	2	24	25	17
DISAPPROVAL								
PRESIDENT FERDINAND R. MARCOS JR.	44	36	22	55	83	40	42	62
VICE-PRESIDENT SARA DUTERTE	22	30	32	14	2	31	21	11

Q15. Mayroon ako ritong mga pangalan ng ilang mga kasalukuyang opisyal ng ating pamahalaan. Pakisabi ang inyong opinyon tungkol sa pagganap nila ng kanilang tungkulin nitong huling tatlong buwan. Sa pamamagitan po ng board na ito, kayo ba ay (SHOW AND READ RATING BOARD 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 33
COMPARATIVE PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF
TOP NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS
June and September 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

		RP	LOCATION					CLASS		
			NCR	BAL			ABC	D	E	
				LUZ	VIS	MIN				
APPROVAL										
PRESIDENT FERDINAND R. MARCOS JR.	Sep 25	33	40	50	23	4	39	33	26	
	Jun 25	42	46	50	41	25	49	42	35	
	Change*	- 9	- 6	0	- 18	- 21	- 10	- 9	- 9	
VICE-PRESIDENT SARA DUTERTE	Sep 25	55	42	36	56	97	45	54	71	
	Jun 25	59	56	41	58	96	44	59	81	
	Change*	- 4	- 14	- 5	- 2	+ 1	+ 1	- 5	- 10	
UNDECIDED										
PRESIDENT FERDINAND R. MARCOS JR.	Sep 25	23	24	27	22	13	21	25	12	
	Jun 25	19	21	22	21	8	22	18	20	
	Change*	+ 4	+ 3	+ 5	+ 1	+ 5	- 1	+ 7	- 8	
VICE-PRESIDENT SARA DUTERTE	Sep 25	24	28	31	29	2	24	25	17	
	Jun 25	16	15	19	24	3	22	15	10	
	Change*	+ 8	+13	+12	+ 5	- 1	+ 2	+10	+ 7	
DISAPPROVAL										
PRESIDENT FERDINAND R. MARCOS JR.	Sep 25	44	36	22	55	83	40	42	62	
	Jun 25	39	34	27	38	66	29	41	44	
	Change*	+ 5	+ 2	- 5	+17	+17	+11	+ 1	+18	
VICE-PRESIDENT SARA DUTERTE	Sep 25	22	30	32	14	2	31	21	11	
	Jun 25	25	29	39	18	1	34	26	8	
	Change*	- 3	+ 1	- 7	- 4	+ 1	- 3	- 5	+ 3	

Notes: (1) *Change = Figures of September 2025 minus Figures of June 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 34
AWARENESS & TRUST RATINGS OF
TOP NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS
September 27 - 30, 2025 / Philippines
(Row Percent)

Top National Government Officials	Aware	Base: Aware		
		Big Trust	Undecided	Small / No trust
FERDINAND R. MARCOS JR. (President)	100	34	21	45
SARA DUTERTE (Vice-President)	100	56	23	21

Q16. 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 35
TRUST RATINGS OF TOP NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS
September 27 - 30, 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

TRUST	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	LUZ	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
PRESIDENT FERDINAND R. MARCOS JR.	34	35	54	21	3	39	34	25
VICE-PRESIDENT SARA DUTERTE	56	41	39	60	96	42	56	76
UNDECIDED								
PRESIDENT FERDINAND R. MARCOS JR.	21	32	23	20	10	20	22	11
VICE-PRESIDENT SARA DUTERTE	23	24	31	26	2	22	25	14
DISTRUST								
PRESIDENT FERDINAND R. MARCOS JR.	45	33	23	58	87	40	43	65
VICE-PRESIDENT SARA DUTERTE	21	34	30	13	2	36	19	9

Q16. 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 36
COMPARATIVE TRUST RATINGS OF
TOP NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS
June and September 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

TRUST		RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
			NCR	LUZ	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
PRESIDENT	Sep 25	34	35	54	21	3	39	34	25
FERDINAND R. MARCOS JR.	Jun 25	39	44	47	43	16	44	39	27
	Change*	- 5	- 9	+ 7	- 22	- 13	- 5	- 5	- 2
VICE-PRESIDENT	Sep 25	56	41	39	60	96	42	56	76
SARA DUTERTE	Jun 25	54	50	33	57	97	42	55	73
	Change*	+ 2	- 9	+ 6	+ 3	- 1	0	+ 1	+ 3
UNDECIDED									
PRESIDENT	Sep 25	21	32	23	20	10	20	22	11
FERDINAND R. MARCOS JR.	Jun 25	20	18	24	18	15	20	20	22
	Change*	+ 1	+14	- 1	+ 2	- 5	0	+ 2	- 11
VICE-PRESIDENT	Sep 25	23	24	31	26	2	22	25	14
SARA DUTERTE	Jun 25	19	17	26	24	1	24	19	16
	Change*	+ 4	+ 7	+ 5	+ 2	+ 1	- 2	+ 6	- 2
DISTRUST									
PRESIDENT	Sep 25	45	33	23	58	87	40	43	65
FERDINAND R. MARCOS JR.	Jun 25	41	38	29	39	69	35	41	51
	Change*	+ 4	- 5	- 6	+19	+18	+ 5	+ 2	+14
VICE-PRESIDENT	Sep 25	21	34	30	13	2	36	19	9
SARA DUTERTE	Jun 25	27	33	41	19	1	34	27	12
	Change*	- 6	+ 1	- 11	- 6	+ 1	+ 2	- 8	- 3

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

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

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

PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF CONGRESS

Table 37
PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF THE SENATE
AND THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
September 27 - 30, 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	LUZ	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
APPROVAL								
SENATE	42	37	41	47	44	47	40	47
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	30	32	34	35	18	34	29	32
UNDECIDED								
SENATE	30	36	38	22	15	21	34	20
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	36	35	42	35	26	31	38	30
DISAPPROVAL								
SENATE	28	27	21	31	41	33	27	32
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	34	33	24	30	56	35	32	38

Q13. *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 38
COMPARATIVE PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF THE SENATE
AND THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

June and September 2025 / Philippines

(In Percent)

APPROVAL		RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
			NCR	LUZ	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
SENATE	Sep 25	42	37	41	47	44	47	40	47
	Jun 25	53	64	46	64	52	46	55	54
	Change*	- 11	- 27	- 5	- 17	- 8	+ 1	- 15	- 7
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	Sep 25	30	32	34	35	18	34	29	32
	Jun 25	47	63	40	51	51	47	47	50
	Change*	- 17	- 31	- 6	- 16	- 33	- 13	- 18	- 18
UNDECIDED									
SENATE	Sep 25	30	36	38	22	15	21	34	20
	Jun 25	28	22	38	17	22	31	28	31
	Change*	+ 2	+14	0	+5	- 7	- 10	+ 6	- 11
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	Sep 25	36	35	42	35	26	31	38	30
	Jun 25	32	24	37	30	27	28	32	36
	Change*	+ 4	+11	+ 5	+5	- 1	+ 3	+ 6	- 6
DISAPPROVAL									
SENATE	Sep 25	28	27	21	31	41	33	27	32
	Jun 25	18	14	15	19	26	23	18	15
	Change*	+10	+13	+ 6	+12	+15	+10	+ 9	+17
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	Sep 25	34	33	24	30	56	35	32	38
	Jun 25	21	13	23	19	23	25	21	14
	Change*	+13	+20	+ 1	+11	+33	+10	+11	+24

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

CORRUPTION

Table 39
ACTIONS IN THE PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR PERCEIVED AS CORRUPT

September 27 - 30, 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	ABC	D	E
Accepting or giving bribes	75	86	80	67	68	71	76	76
Misuse of public funds or company resources	67	72	75	63	50	68	66	67
Offering or receiving kickbacks for contracts or services	64	73	67	60	56	68	64	61
Insider trading or financial fraud	49	41	60	42	37	48	50	43
Evading taxes or regulatory requirements	41	38	49	40	28	46	39	46
Nepotism or favoritism in hiring or promotions	38	40	42	37	30	38	38	39
Conflicts of interest not disclosed	27	25	35	24	17	35	26	21

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

Table 40
PREVALENCE OF CORRUPTION IN GOVERNMENT
September 27 - 30, 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

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

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

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

Table 41
WHETHER THE EXTENT OF CORRUPTION IN GOVERNMENT HAS
INCREASED OR DECREASED IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS

September 27 - 30, 2025 / Philippines

(In Percent)

Base: Total Interviews, 100%								
<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	85	82	78	86	98	81	85	87
DECREASED	3	2	3	9	0	2	3	7
STAYED THE SAME	12	16	19	5	2	17	12	6
<u>UNAIDED</u>								
Don't know	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

Table 42
AGREEMENT / DISAGREEMENT WITH TEST STATEMENT:
"Corruption is a normal part of politics in our country."
September 27 - 30, 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

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

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

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

Masasabi ba ninyo na kayo ay... ?

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

Table 43
MAIN PURPOSE OF CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATIONS
INTO FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

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

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

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

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 27 - 30, 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

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

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

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

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

Table 45
TRUSTWORTHINESS OF SELECTED ENTITIES IN
ADDRESSING THE PROBLEM OF CORRUPTION IN FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS
September 27 - 30, 2025 / Philippines
(Row Percent)

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

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

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

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

Table 46
LIKELIHOOD OF PUNISHMENT FOR GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS FOUND RESPONSIBLE FOR IRREGULARITIES IN FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS
September 27 - 30, 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

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

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

Notes: (1) % Will be punished = % Will definitely be punished plus % Will likely be punished

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

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

Table 47
FILIPINOS' VIEWS ABOUT THE SENATE BLUE RIBBON COMMITTEE'S
INVESTIGATIONS INTO THE ALLEGED ANOMALIES IN FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS
 September 27 - 30, 2025 / Philippines
 (In Percent)

<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>	<u>LOCATION</u>					<u>CLASS</u>		
	<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 are likely to uncover the truth and hold those involved accountable	45	46	48	29	48	47	45	38
Investigations sometimes reveal the truth but are limited in impact	28	28	28	29	26	25	28	32
Investigations rarely lead to meaningful results	15	19	15	19	12	15	16	15
Investigations are mainly for show or political theater	10	5	9	17	9	9	9	14
No opinion	2	2	0	6	4	4	2	1
Not aware of investigations	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

Table 48
FILIPINOS' VIEWS ABOUT THE HOUSE INFRACOM'S
INVESTIGATIONS INTO THE ALLEGED ANOMALIES IN FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS
 September 27 - 30, 2025 / Philippines
 (In Percent)

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

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

Table 49
AGREEMENT OR DISAGREEMENT WITH TEST STATEMENT:
"Rallies or protests are effective to ensure that government officials and others involved in corruption are held accountable."
 September 27 - 30, 2025 / Philippines
 (In Percent)

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

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

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

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

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

INTERNET AND SOCIAL MEDIA USE

Table 50
INTERNET USE
June and September 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	Sep '25	90	96	96	90	73	94	91	72
	Jun '25	87	92	91	81	79	92	87	75
	Change*	+ 3	+ 4	+ 5	+ 9	- 6	+ 2	+ 4	- 3
No	Sep '25	10	4	4	10	27	6	9	28
	Jun '25	13	8	9	19	21	8	13	25
	Change*	- 3	- 4	- 5	- 9	+ 6	- 2	- 4	+ 3

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

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

Table 51
FREQUENCY OF INTERNET USE
June and September 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	Sep '25	73	82	68	74	79	80	74	56
	Jun '25	76	79	80	71	69	79	76	67
	Change*	- 3	+ 3	- 12	+ 3	+10	+ 1	- 2	- 11
Once a day	Sep '25	16	10	20	14	12	10	17	22
	Jun '25	16	10	15	20	20	19	16	17
	Change*	0	0	+ 5	- 6	- 8	- 9	+ 1	+ 5
2-6 times a week	Sep '25	7	6	7	11	7	3	6	21
	Jun '25	6	7	3	9	11	2	6	13
	Change*	+ 1	- 1	+ 4	+ 2	- 4	+ 1	0	+ 8
Once a week	Sep '25	2	0	2	1	2	3	1	0
	Jun '25	1	4	0	0	0	0	1	0
	Change*	+ 1	- 4	+ 2	+ 1	+ 2	+ 3	0	0
Less often than once a week	Sep '25	2	1	2	1	1	4	1	1
	Jun '25	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	3
	Change*	+ 1	0	+ 1	+ 1	0	+ 4	0	- 2

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

Q. Gaano po kayo kadalas gumamit ng internet?

Table 52
PURPOSES FOR USING THE INTERNET
June and September 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.	Sep '25	99	98	99	100	99	100	98	100
	Jun '25	99	99	99	100	100	100	99	98
	Change*	0	- 1	0	0	- 1	0	- 1	+ 2
Read, watch, listen to the news regarding government or politics	Sep '25	86	86	90	71	93	87	86	87
	Jun '25	88	96	86	79	94	94	87	79
	Change*	- 2	- 10	+ 4	- 8	- 1	- 7	- 1	+ 8
Read, watch, listen to other things of interest like movies, recipes, celebrity news, etc.	Sep '25	85	80	87	82	90	83	85	91
	Jun '25	80	88	83	68	75	78	81	71
	Change*	+ 5	- 8	+ 4	+14	+15	+ 5	+ 4	+20
Online Shopping, Buying or Selling Online	Sep '25	42	58	45	32	33	51	43	20
	Jun '25	38	61	37	36	26	58	34	26
	Change*	+ 4	- 3	+ 8	- 4	+ 7	- 7	+ 9	- 6
Send/Receive/Read emails	Sep '25	27	37	27	25	22	45	25	11
	Jun '25	27	34	32	28	10	43	24	26
	Change*	0	+ 3	- 5	- 3	+12	+ 2	+ 1	- 15
Formal and non-formal online learning	Sep '25	14	17	19	3	6	16	15	2
	Jun '25	11	22	9	6	13	21	9	7
	Change*	+ 3	- 5	+10	- 3	- 7	- 5	+ 6	- 5

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

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

Table 53
OWNERSHIP OF SOCIAL MEDIA ACCOUNTS
June and September 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

<i>Base: Those who use the internet to check social media accts/and or news</i>									
What social media accounts do you have?		RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
			NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	<u>ABC</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>
Facebook	Sep '25	99	99	99	100	98	100	99	100
	Jun '25	98	97	98	100	99	99	98	100
	Change*	+ 1	+ 2	+ 1	0	- 1	+ 1	+ 1	0
YouTube	Sep '25	67	76	69	56	69	71	68	58
	Jun '25	71	84	79	61	53	77	69	72
	Change*	- 4	- 8	- 10	- 5	+16	- 6	- 1	- 14
TikTok	Sep '25	40	44	43	28	40	44	40	33
	Jun '25	40	51	42	36	32	46	39	36
	Change*	0	- 7	+ 1	- 8	+ 8	- 2	+ 1	- 3
Instagram	Sep '25	16	23	18	11	10	20	16	11
	Jun '25	22	23	24	17	19	35	20	13
	Change*	- 6	0	- 6	- 6	- 9	- 15	- 4	- 2
X / Twitter	Sep '25	5	10	6	3	1	9	4	4
	Jun '25	6	6	6	8	2	9	6	0
	Change*	- 1	+ 4	0	- 5	- 1	0	- 2	+ 4
UNAIDED None	Sep '25	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
	Jun '25	0.4	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
	Change*	+ 0.6	- 1	0	0	+ 1	0	0	0

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

Q. Ano pong mga social media account ang mayroon kayo?

Table 54
SOURCES OF ONLINE NEWS
June and September 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	Sep '25	96	98	97	91	97	96	96	97
	Jun '25	94	96	93	98	96	86	97	95
	Change*	+ 2	+ 2	+ 4	- 7	+ 1	+10	- 1	+ 2
YouTube	Sep '25	58	67	68	31	56	52	62	44
	Jun '25	58	77	57	46	54	72	54	58
	Change*	0	- 10	+11	- 15	+ 2	- 20	+ 8	- 14
TikTok	Sep '25	24	26	27	14	21	24	23	27
	Jun '25	23	22	25	18	22	23	23	21
	Change*	+ 1	+ 4	+ 2	- 4	- 1	+ 1	0	+ 6
Vlog	Sep '25	10	20	10	0	10	8	11	1
	Jun '25	12	7	11	4	22	11	12	17
	Change*	- 2	+13	- 1	- 4	- 12	- 3	- 1	- 16
News Website	Sep '25	5	10	6	2	2	10	5	0
	Jun '25	7	9	10	8	0	18	4	12
	Change*	- 2	+ 1	- 4	- 6	+ 2	- 8	+ 1	- 12
Instagram	Sep '25	4	4	5	2	2	8	3	3
	Jun '25	2	2	3	4	0	2	2	0
	Change*	+ 2	+ 2	+ 2	- 2	+ 2	+ 6	+ 1	+ 3
X / Twitter	Sep '25	1	1	2	0	0	4	1	0
	Jun '25	2	3	3	0	2	5	2	0
	Change*	- 1	- 2	- 1	0	- 2	- 1	- 1	0
UNAIDED Not reading, listening to, and/or watching the news on the internet	Sep '25	2	0	1	8	0	0	2	3
	Jun '25	1	0	1	0	0	3	0	0
	Change*	+ 1	0	0	+ 8	0	- 3	+ 2	+ 3

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

Q. Saan po kayo nagbabasa, nakikinig, o nanonood ng balita sa social media, online, o internet?

MISCELLANEOUS PROBES

Table 55
MISCELLANEOUS PROBES:
AGREEMENT / DISAGREEMENT WITH TEST STATEMENTS
September 27 - 30, 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.	24	12	64
<u>HOPELESSNESS</u> This country is hopeless.	10	17	73
<u>MIGRATION</u> If it were only possible, I would migrate to another country and live there.	20	18	61

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

Q70. Sa totoo lang, maaaring kailangan ngayon na magkaroon ng batas militar o martial law para malutas ang maraming krisis ng bansa.

Q71. Wala ng pag-asa ang bansang ito.

Q72. Kung maaari lang ay magma-migrate ako at doon na sa ibang bansa maninirahan.

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 56
MISCELLANEOUS PROBES:
AGREEMENT / DISAGREEMENT WITH TEST STATEMENTS
September 2024 to September 2025 / Philippines
(In Percent)

TEST STATEMENT	Agree					Change*	Undecided					Change*	Disagree					Change*
	PR1&2		Mar	Jun	Sep		PR1&2	Mar	Jun	Sep	PR1&2		Mar	Jun	Sep			
	Sep 24	Nov 24				Sep 24					Nov 24	Sep 25				Jun 25	Sep 24	Nov 24
<u>MARTIAL LAW</u> Candidly speaking, it may be necessary now to have martial law to solve the many crises of the nation.	10	11	6	22	24	Sep25 minus Jun25 + 2	20	15	16	11	12	Sep25 minus Jun25 + 1	70	74	78	67	64	Sep25 minus Jun25 - 3
<u>HOPELESSNESS</u> This country is hopeless.	3	7	6	7	10	+ 3	16	14	17	10	17	+ 7	81	79	77	82	73	- 9
<u>MIGRATION</u> If it were only possible, I would migrate to another country and live there.	10	9	8	20	20	0	22	20	20	17	18	+ 1	68	69	72	63	61	- 2

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

Table 57
MISCELLANEOUS PROBES:
AGREEMENT / DISAGREEMENT WITH TEST STATEMENTS
September 27 - 30, 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	ABC	D	E
AGREE	24	23	25	34	13	20	24	31
CANNOT SAY IF AGREE OR DISAGREE	12	18	14	12	6	16	12	6
DISAGREE	64	59	61	54	81	64	64	64
TEST STATEMENT: <i>"This country is hopeless."</i>								
AGREE	10	9	8	19	6	4	12	8
CANNOT SAY IF AGREE OR DISAGREE	17	23	17	18	14	22	17	12
DISAGREE	73	67	75	62	80	75	71	81
TEST STATEMENT: <i>"If it were only possible, I would migrate to another country and live there."</i>								
AGREE	20	23	23	21	12	20	21	13
CANNOT SAY IF AGREE OR DISAGREE	18	28	21	15	9	17	20	11
DISAGREE	61	49	55	64	79	62	59	76

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

Q70. Sa totoo lang, maaaring kailangan ngayon na magkaroon ng batas militar o martial law para malutas ang maraming krisis ng bansa.

Q71. Wala ng pag-asa ang bansang ito.

Q72. Kung maaari lang ay magma-migrate ako at doon na sa ibang bansa maninirahan.

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 58
MISCELLANEOUS PROBES:
AGREEMENT / DISAGREEMENT WITH TEST STATEMENTS
June and September 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	Sep '25	24	23	25	34	13	20	24	31
	Jun '25	22	27	20	41	5	14	24	20
	Change*	+ 2	- 4	+ 5	- 7	+ 8	+ 6	0	+11
CANNOT SAY IF AGREE OR DISAGREE	Sep '25	12	18	14	12	6	16	12	6
	Jun '25	11	11	14	14	4	11	12	9
	Change*	+ 1	+ 7	0	- 2	+ 2	+ 5	0	- 3
DISAGREE	Sep '25	64	59	61	54	81	64	64	64
	Jun '25	67	63	66	45	91	76	65	71
	Change*	- 3	- 4	- 5	+ 9	- 10	- 12	- 1	- 7
TEST STATEMENT: <i>"This country is hopeless."</i>									
AGREE	Sep '25	10	9	8	19	6	4	12	8
	Jun '25	7	6	8	8	6	6	8	5
	Change*	+ 3	+ 3	0	+11	0	- 2	+ 4	+ 3
CANNOT SAY IF AGREE OR DISAGREE	Sep '25	17	23	17	18	14	22	17	12
	Jun '25	10	10	10	19	4	11	10	12
	Change*	+ 7	+13	+ 7	- 1	+10	+11	+ 7	0
DISAGREE	Sep '25	73	67	75	62	80	75	71	81
	Jun '25	82	84	82	73	89	83	82	83
	Change*	- 9	- 17	- 7	- 11	- 9	- 8	- 11	- 2
TEST STATEMENT: <i>"If it were only possible, I would migrate to another country and live there."</i>									
AGREE	Sep '25	20	23	23	21	12	20	21	13
	Jun '25	20	23	22	20	13	30	17	24
	Change*	0	0	+ 1	+ 1	- 1	- 10	+ 4	- 11
CANNOT SAY IF AGREE OR DISAGREE	Sep '25	18	28	21	15	9	17	20	11
	Jun '25	17	17	18	19	12	16	18	9
	Change*	+ 1	+11	+ 3	- 4	- 3	+ 1	+ 2	+ 2
DISAGREE	Sep '25	61	49	55	64	79	62	59	76
	Jun '25	63	60	59	61	75	54	65	67
	Change*	- 2	- 11	- 4	+ 3	+ 4	+ 8	- 6	+ 9

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

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

**APPENDIX A:
PROJECT UBSEP2025
TECHNICAL DETAILS**

A. LOCATION & FIELDWORK SCHEDULE

AREA	FIELDWORK DATES
National Capital Region	September 27-30, 2025
North/Central Luzon	September 27-30, 2025
South Luzon	September 27-30, 2025
Visayas	September 27-30, 2025
Mindanao	September 27-30, 2025

B. RESPONDENTS AND INTERVIEW METHOD

A total of 1,200 Filipino adults (18 years old and above) were interviewed via CAPI (computer assisted personal interviews). The interview included questions on quality of life, approval and trust ratings of personalities and 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. However, it was ensured that each city/municipality will be assigned at least one sample barangay.

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

Stage 4: Selection of Sample Households

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

Stage 5: Selection of the Sample Adult

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

D. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Pre-fieldwork Preparations

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

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

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

Supervision

Supervisors reporting to the field manager monitored the study full-time. They observed interviewers (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:

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

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 UBSEP2025 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	7
20-24	8
25-29	9
30-34	10
35-39	11
40-44	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

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC DATA (cont'd)

SOURCES OF NEWS [SHOWCARD]			
Alin-alin sa mga sumusunod ang pinagkukunan ninyo ng mga balita tungkol sa ating pamahalaan at pulitika? Bukod dito, ano pa po? Mayroon pa po ba? (Which of the following are your sources of news about our government and politics? Aside from this, what else? Is there anything else?)			
	UP TO 3		
	1st	2nd	3rd
TELEVISION			
National	2	2	2
Local	3	3	3
RADIO			
National	5	5	5
Local	6	6	6
NEWSPAPER			
<i>Broadsheet</i>			
National	9	9	9
Local	10	10	10
<i>Tabloid</i>			
National	12	12	12
Local	13	13	13
INTERNET			
Online news sites	15	15	15
Facebook	16	16	16
X/Twitter	17	17	17
YouTube	18	18	18
TikTok	19	19	19
Other social media sites	20	20	20
PAMILYA/KAMAG-ANAK (Family/Relatives)	21	21	21
KAIBIGAN/KAKILALA (Friends/Acquaintances)	22	22	22
NONE	99	99	99
CLASS OF DWELLING			
AB		1	
C			
Upper C		3	
Broad C		4	
D			
D1 (R/HHH own lot)		6	
D2 (not own lot)		7	
E		8	
HOUSE/LOT OWNERSHIP		H	L
Own house/lot		1	1
Renting (P_____ /mo)		2	2
Neither own nor rent			
Owned by relatives		4	4
Owned by employer		5	5
Others (specify)	[]	[]	[]
LANGUAGES USED IN THE HOME		1st	2nd
Tagalog/Filipino		1	1
Ilocano/Iloko		2	2
Pangasinense		3	3
Kapampangan		4	4
Bikol/Bicolano		5	5
Ilonggo/Hiligaynon		6	6
Cebuano/Bisaya		7	7
Waray/Waray-waray		8	8
Others _____		[]	[]
Others _____		[]	[]
None			200

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

HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES/AMENITIES			
Running water			01
Toilet			
	Excl	Shared	Common
flush toilet	03	31	34
"de buhos"	04	32	35
antipolo system	05	33	36
Electricity			06
Telephone			
Landline specify number _____			08
Cellular Line specify number _____			
Prepaid			10
Postpaid			11
Radio			12
Television			
Black & white			14
Color w/o cable			15
Color w/ cable (Provider: _____)			16
VCD/DVD/LD			17
Personal computer			
Desktop			46
Laptop			47
Tablet			48
With internet access at home			19
With internet access elsewhere (Cybercafes, office, school)			20
With email address			21
Credit card			22
Refrigerator			23
Aircon			24
4-wheeled motor vehicle			
Car/Van			26
Others			[]
3-wheeled motor vehicle			40
2-wheeled motor vehicle			41
Microwave oven			42
Gas range/stove only			43
Range w/ oven			44
Washing machine			45
TYPE OF CELLPHONE			
Ang ginagamit po ba ninyong cellphone ay...			
Feature phone (with real keypad)			1
Smartphone (with virtual touchscreen keypad)			2
Non-user of cellphone			3
FUTURE INTERVIEWS			
Maaari po bang malaman kung kayo ay handang lumahok sa mga survey sa hinaharap na isasagawa sa pamamagitan ng mobile phone o online? (May I know if you are willing to participate in future surveys to be conducted via mobile phone or online?)			
	Yes		1
	No		2
(For those who say YES:) Maaari po bang mahingi ang inyong mobile number at email address? (May I request for your mobile number and email address?)			

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

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

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

A. PRICE INCREASES

1. Mayroon po ba kayo o ang inyong pamilya na pangkaraniwang binibili o pinagkakagastusan na tumaas ang presyo nitong nakaraang tatlong buwan? *(Are there goods or commodities that you or your family normally buy or spend on that became more expensive in the past three months?)*

OO (Yes)	1
WALA (None)	2 → GO TO NEXT MODULE

2. Alin sa mga sumusunod na karaniwan ninyong binibili o pinagkakagastusan ng inyong pamilya ang nagtaas ang presyo nitong nakaraang tatlong buwan? Maaari kayong pumili ng hanggang tatlo. Alin po ang una? Pangalawa? Pangatlo? *(Which of the following goods or commodities that you or your family normally buy or spend on has increased in price in the past three months. Which is the first? Second? Third?)*

RECORD SECOND AND THIRD MENTIONS UNDER "OM"

[SHUFFLE CARDS]	1st	OM
a. BIGAS (Rice)	1	1
b. IBA PANG PAGKAIN BUKOD SA BIGAS (Other foods aside from rice)	2	2
c. PINATAMIS NA INUMIN TULAD NG JUICE O SOFT DRINKS (Sugar-sweetened beverages like juice or soft drinks)	3	3
d. KURYENTE (Electricity)	4	4
e. PAMASAHE O TRANSPORTASYON (Fare or Transportation)	5	5
f. GASOLINA/KRUDO O DIESEL (Gasoline/Diesel)	6	6
g. LPG	7	7
h. GAMOT AT IBA PANG MGA PANGANGAILANGANG PANGKALUSUGAN (Medicine and other health needs)	8	8
i. TUBIG (Water)	9	9
j. LOAD SA CELLPHONE (Cellphone load)	10	10
k. ALAK (Alcoholic drinks)	11	11
l. SIGARILYO (Cigarettes)	12	12
m. MGA GASTOS PARA SA LIBANGAN, PASYALAN, PANONOOD NG SINE, BAKASYON, O PAGKAIN SA LABAS (Expenses for recreation, promenading, watching movies, vacations, or eating out)	13	13
n. Others, please specify	()	()
o. NONE FOR OM		99

B. PERSONAL QUALITY OF LIFE

	[READ OUT]	SA	
3. Kung ikukumpara ang uri ng inyong pamumuhay ngayon sa <u>nakaraang 12 buwan</u> , masasabi ba ninyo na ang uri ng inyong pamumuhay ay...? <i>(If you compare your quality of life now with that of the last 12 months, would you say that your quality of life is...?)</i>	Mas mabuti ngayon (Better now)	1	GO TO Q5
	Kapareho rin ng dati (Same as then)	2	GO TO Q4
	Mas masama ngayon (Worse now)	3	GO TO Q5

	[SHOWCARD]	SA
4. 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...? <i>(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>	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

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

C. STATE OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

6. Kung ikukumpara ang kalagayan ng pambansang ekonomiya ngayon sa nakaraang 12 buwan, masasabi ba ninyo na ang kalagayan ng pambansang ekonomiya ay...? (If you compare the state of the national economy now with that of the past 12 months, would you say ~~that~~ the state of the national economy is ...?)

[READ OUT]		
MAS MABUTI NGAYON (Better now)	1	CONTINUE
KAPAREHO DIN (Same)	2	SKIP TO Q9
MAS MASAMA NGAYON (Worse now)	3	SKIP TO Q8

ONLY ASK Q7 IF ANSWERED CODE 1 IN Q6

7. Gaano ninyo nararamdaman sa sarili ninyong buhay ang **pag-unlad o pag-asenso** ng pambansang ekonomiya? (To what extent are you feeling in your own life the **growth** of the national economy?)

[READ OUT]	
TALAGANG NARARAMDAMAN (Strongly feel)	1
MEDYO NARARAMDAMAN (Feel somewhat)	2
HINDI NARARAMDAMAN (Do not feel)	3

SKIP TO Q9

ONLY ASK Q8 IF ANSWERED CODE 3 IN Q6

8. Gaano ninyo nararamdaman sa sarili ninyong buhay ang **pagsama** ng pambansang ekonomiya? (To what extent are you feeling in your own life the **deterioration** of the national economy?)

[READ OUT]	
TALAGANG NARARAMDAMAN (Strongly feel)	1
MEDYO NARARAMDAMAN (Feel somewhat)	2
HINDI NARARAMDAMAN (Do not feel)	3

D. MOST URGENT NATIONAL CONCERNS

9. Sa mga sumusunod na isyung pambansa, pakisabi ang hanggang **tatlong** isyung dapat aksyunan agad ng administrasyon ni Presidente Ferdinand “Bongbong” R. Marcos Jr. Maaari kayong magbanggit ng iba pang wala sa listahan. Alin po ang unang isyung dapat aksyunan agad ng administrasyon? Ang pangalawa? Ang pangatlo? (Among the following national issues, please mention up to **three** issues which the administration of President Ferdinand “Bongbong” R. Marcos Jr. **must act on immediately**. You may mention others not included in this list. Which issue should be acted on first by the administration? The second? The third?)

[SHUFFLE CARDS]		FIRST	SECOND	THIRD
a.	Paglaban sa kriminalidad (Fighting criminality)	1	1	1
b.	Pagpapatupad ng mga batas sa lahat, maging maimpluwensya o ordinaryong tao man (Enforcing the law on all, whether influential or ordinary people)	2	2	2
c.	Pagtataas sa sweldo ng mga manggagawa (Increasing the pay of workers)	3	3	3
d.	Pagkontrol sa patuloy na pagtaas ng presyo ng mga bilihin o inflation (Controlling inflation)	4	4	4
e.	Pagbawas sa kahirapan ng maraming Pilipino (Reducing the poverty of many Filipinos)	5	5	5
f.	Pagpapatigil sa paninira at pag-abuso ng ating kapaligiran (Stopping the destruction and abuse of our environment)	6	6	6
g.	Pagpapalaganap ng kapayapaan sa bansa (Promoting peace in the country)	7	7	7
h.	Paglaban sa katiwalian, pagnanakaw, at pangungurakot sa pamahalaan (Fighting graft and corruption in government)	8	8	8
i.	Pagpaparami ng trabaho (Creating more jobs)	9	9	9
j.	Pagtatanggol sa integridad ng teritoryo ng Pilipinas laban sa mga dayuhan (Defending the integrity of Philippine territory against foreigners)	10	10	10
k.	Paghahanda upang harapin ang anumang klase ng terorismo (Preparing to face any kind of terrorism)	11	11	11
l.	Pagbawas sa mga 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 problema ng kagutuman dala ng walang makain (Addressing the problem of involuntary hunger)	14	14	14
o.	Pagbibigay ng suporta sa mga maliliit na negosyante upang maitaguyod muli ang kanilang mga negosyo (Providing support to small entrepreneurs to restore their businesses)	15	15	15
p.	Pagbibigay ng tulong sa mga magsasaka kabilang ang pagbebenta ng kanilang mga produkto (Providing assistance to farmers including selling their products)	16	16	16
q.	Paglaban sa malawakang pagbebenta at paggamit ng mga ipinagbabawal na gamot o mga droga (Fighting the widespread sale and use of illegal drugs)	17	17	17
r.	Iba pa, pakitukoy (Others, please specify)	()	()	()
s.	Wala (None)	99	99	99

E1. RATING THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION ON A RANGE OF NATIONAL ISSUES

10. 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 mga 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. Pangangalaga sa kapakanan ng OFWs <i>(Protecting the welfare of OFWs)</i>	5	4	3	2	1
l. 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
m. 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
n. Pagtugon sa problema ng kagutuman dala ng walang makain <i>(Addressing the problem of involuntary hunger)</i>	5	4	3	2	1
o. 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

E2. RATING THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION ON DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

11. 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-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 July 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 <i>(Preparedness, including giving early warnings for typhoons, floods, landslides, earthquakes, and other disasters/calamities)</i>	
b.*	Billis ng pagtugon sa mga pangangailangan ng mga naapektuhan ng bagyo at iba pang sakuna/kalamidad <i>(Speed of responding to the needs of those affected by typhoons and other disasters/calamities)</i>	
c.*	Pagiging epektibo ng pagtugon sa mga pangangailangan ng mga naapektuhan ng bagyo at iba pang sakuna/kalamidad <i>(Effectiveness of responses to the needs of those affected by typhoons and other disasters/calamities)</i>	

- **Consistency checking versus Q10L 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**

E3. 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)

12.	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? <i>(How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with how your local government addressed the needs of disaster victims in the past three months?)</i>	[SHOWCARD]	SA
		Talagang nasisiyahan <i>(Very satisfied)</i>	5
		Medyo nasisiyahan <i>(Somewhat satisfied)</i>	4
		Hindi masabi kung nasisiyahan o hindi nasisiyahan <i>(Cannot say if satisfied or dissatisfied)</i>	3
		Medyo hindi nasisiyahan <i>(Somewhat dissatisfied)</i>	2
		Talagang hindi nasisiyahan <i>(Very dissatisfied)</i>	1
		UNAIDED: Not affected/Not applicable	9

F. RATING THE PERFORMANCE OF SELECTED NATIONAL AGENCIES

13. Mayroon ako ritong mga pangalan ng iba't ibang ahensiya o opisina ng pamahalaan. Pakisabi ang inyong opinyon tungkol sa pagganap nila ng kanilang tungkulin nitong huling tatlong buwan. Sa pamamagitan po ng board na ito, kayo ba ay (**SHOW AND READ RATING BOARD 2**) sa pagganap sa mga tungkulin ng (AHENSIYA/OPISINA) o wala pa kayong narinig, nabasa, o napanood na kahit na ano tungkol sa kanila kahit na kailan?

(I have here names of different government agencies or offices. Please tell us your opinion regarding their performance of their duties in the last three months. Using this board, do you (SHOW AND READ RATING BOARD 2) of the performance of (AGENCY/OFFICE) of its duties or you have never heard, read, or watched anything about it at any time?)

[SHUFFLE CARDS]	[RATING BOARD 2]						Not Aware	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>			
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	

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..."

Q13c to 13r. EMBARGOED ITEMS

Q14. EMBARGOED ITEM

G. RATING THE PERFORMANCE OF SELECTED GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

15. 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]						Not Aware	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>			
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	

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..."

Q15c to 15dd. EMBARGOED ITEMS

H. TRUST RATINGS OF PERSONALITIES AND SELECTED GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

16. 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 Q13 and Q15

[SHUFFLE CARDS]	[RATING BOARD 3]						Not Aware	Ref
	Malaking-malaki <i>(Very big)</i>	Malaki <i>(Big)</i>	Hindi masabi kung malaki o maliit <i>(Cannot say if big or small)</i>	Maliit <i>(Small)</i>	Maliit na maliit/ Wala <i>(Very small/ None)</i>			
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	

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..."

Q16c to 16s. EMBARGOED ITEMS

Q17 to 42. EMBARGOED ITEMS

R. 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.)

43.	Alin sa mga sumusunod na aksyon ang itinuturing mong 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

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

45.	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
		NANATILING PAREHO (Stayed the same)	3
		UNAIDED	Don't know

46.	Gaano kayo sumasang-ayon o hindi sumasang-ayon sa pangungusap na ito? (How much do you agree or disagree with this statement?) [READ OUT] "Ang katiwalian ay normal na bahagi ng pulitika sa ating bansa." (Corruption is a normal part of politics in our country.) Masasabi ba ninyo na kayo ay... ? (Would you say you...?)	[SHOWCARD]	SA
		Talagang sumasang-ayon (Strongly agree)	5
		Medyo sumasang-ayon (Somewhat agree)	4
		Hindi masabi kung sumasang-ayon o hindi sumasang-ayon (Cannot say if agree or disagree)	3
		Medyo hindi sumasang-ayon (Somewhat disagree)	2
Talagang hindi sumasang-ayon (Strongly disagree)	1		

DELETED Q47 (PRETESTED BUT DID NOT INCLUDE IN FINAL VERSION)

48.	Sa inyong palagay, ano ang pangunahing layunin ng mga imbestigasyon ng Kongreso tungkol sa mga proyekto sa flood control? Maaaring kayong magbanggit ng wala sa listahan. (In your opinion, what is the main purpose of congressional investigations into flood control projects? You may mention others not in the list.)	[SHOWCARD]	SA
		Para tunay na ilantad ang katiwalian at papanagutin ang mga sangkot (To genuinely expose corruption and punish those involved)	1
		Para gipitin ang mga katunggali sa politika o protektahan ang mga kaalyado (To pressure political rivals or protect allies)	2
		Para ilihis ang atensyon ng publiko mula sa ibang isyu (To divert public attention from other issues)	3
		Para tumugon sa panawagan ng publiko para sa aksyon laban sa katiwalian (To respond to public demand for action against corruption)	4
UNAIDED:	Others, please specify	()	

R. CORRUPTION FLOOD CONTROL MODULE (cont'd)

49.	Gaano kayo sumasang-ayon o hindi sumasang-ayon sa pangungusap na ito? <i>(How much do you agree or disagree with this statement?)</i> [READ OUT] "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." <i>(There is collusion among executive officials, legislators, and private contractors in the misuse of funds for flood control projects.)</i> Masasabi ba ninyo na kayo ay... ? <i>(Would you say you...?)</i>	[SHOWCARD]	SA
		Talagang sumasang-ayon <i>(Strongly agree)</i>	5
		Medyo sumasang-ayon <i>(Somewhat agree)</i>	4
		Hindi masabi kung sumasang-ayon o hindi sumasang-ayon <i>(Cannot say if agree or disagree)</i>	3
		Medyo hindi sumasang-ayon <i>(Somewhat disagree)</i>	2
		Talagang hindi sumasang-ayon <i>(Strongly disagree)</i>	1

50. 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] <i>(*awareness consistency checking versus Q13, Q15)</i>	[RATING BOARD 3]						Don't know	Ref
	Malaking-malaki <i>(Very big)</i>	Malaki <i>(Big)</i>	Hindi masabi kung malaki o maliit <i>(Cannot say if big or small)</i>	Maliit <i>(Small)</i>	Maliit na maliit/ Wala <i>(Very small/ None)</i>	Wala pa akong narinig o nabasa tungkol sa institusyon o indibidwal na ito kahit na kailan <i>(I have never heard or read anything about this institution or individuals)</i>		
a.* 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	8	9
b.* Mataas na Kapulungan ng Kongreso o Senado <i>(Upper House of Congress or Senate)</i>	5	4	3	2	1	92	8	9
c.* Presidente Ferdinand Marcos Jr.	5	4	3	2	1	92	8	9
d. Independent Commission for Infrastructure or ICI	5	4	3	2	1	92	8	9
e. Office of the Ombudsman	5	4	3	2	1	92	8	9
f. Media	5	4	3	2	1	92	8	9
g. Mga organisasyon ng lipunang sibil o non-government organizations (NGOs) <i>(Civil society organizations or NGOs)</i>	5	4	3	2	1	92	8	9
h. Kagawaran ng Pagawain at Lansangang Pambayan o DPWH <i>(Department of Public Works and Highways or DPWH)</i>	5	4	3	2	1	92	8	9

51.	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, how likely or not likely do you think it is that responsible 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

R. CORRUPTION FLOOD CONTROL MODULE (cont'd)

52.	<p>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?</p> <p><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></p>	[SHOWCARD]	SA
		Malamang na matuklasan ng mga imbestigasyon ang katotohan 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
		Bhirang 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
		No opinion	90
Not aware of investigations	92		
53.	<p>Alin sa mga sumusunod na pahayag ang pinakamalapit sa iyong sariling opinyon tungkol sa mga pagsisiyasat ng House InfraCom sa mga sinasabing anomalya sa mga proyekto sa pagkontrol sa baha?</p> <p><i>(Which of the following statements come closest to your own opinion about the House InfraCom investigations into the alleged anomalies in flood control projects?)</i></p>	[SHOWCARD]	SA
		Malamang na matuklasan ng mga imbestigasyon ang katotohan 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
		Bhirang 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
		No opinion	90
Not aware of investigations	92		

Q54 - 56. EMBARGOED ITEMS

S. INTERNET AND SOCIAL MEDIA

Pag-usapan naman po natin ang tungkol sa internet at social media. <i>(Now, let us talk about the internet and social media.)</i>				
57.	Kayo po ba ay gumagamit ng internet o hindi? <i>(Do you use or access the internet or not?)</i>	Yes No	1 2 CONTINUE → GO TO NEXT MODULE	
58.	Gaano po kayo kadalas gumagamit ng internet? <i>(How often do you access the internet?)</i>	[SHOWCARD]	SA	
		Higit sa isang beses sa isang araw <i>(More than once a day)</i>	1	
		Isang beses sa isang araw <i>(Once a day)</i>	2	
		2-6 beses sa isang linggo <i>(2-6 times a week)</i>	3	
		Isang beses sa isang linggo <i>(Once a week)</i>	4	
		Mas madalang sa isang beses sa isang linggo <i>(Less often than once a week)</i>	5	
UNAIDED	Can't recall	96		
59.	Ginagamit po ba ninyo ang internet para...? Maaari po kayong magbanggit ng iba pang wala sa listahan. <i>(Do you use the internet to... You may mention others not included in this list.)</i>	[SHOWCARD]	MA	
		Mag-check ng social media accounts tulad ng Facebook, X/Twitter, Instagram, at iba pa <i>(Check social media accounts like Facebook, X/Twitter, Instagram, etc.)</i>	1	
		Mag e-mail <i>(Send/Receive/Read emails)</i>	2	
		Magbasa, manood, makinig ng mga balita tungkol sa pamahalaan o pulitika <i>(Read, watch, listen to the news regarding government or politics)</i>	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 <i>(Read, watch, listen to other things of interest like movies, recipe, celebrity news, etc.)</i>	4	
		Online shopping, buying or selling online	5	
		Pormal at hindi pormal na online learning <i>(Formal and non-formal online learning)</i>	6	
Others, please specify	()			
60.	Ano pong mga social media account ang mayroon kayo? <i>(What social media accounts do you have?)</i> NOTE TO SCRIPTER: FLAG INCONSISTENCIES LIKE Q59 = 2 BUT Q60 = 99; Q59 ≠2 BUT Q60 = CODES 1-5.	[SHOWCARD]	MA	GO TO Q62
		FACEBOOK	1	
		X/TWITTER	2	
		INSTAGRAM	3	
		TIKTOK	4	
		YOUTUBE	5	
		UNAIDED	Others, please specify	
	CAN'T RECALL	96		
	NONE	99	CONTINUE	
61.	Anong mga social media platform ang ina-access ninyo, kahit wala kayo nito? <i>(What social media platform/s are you accessing even if you don't have one?)</i>	[SHOWCARD]	MA	
		FACEBOOK	1	
		X/TWITTER	2	
		INSTAGRAM	3	
		TIKTOK	4	
		YOUTUBE	5	
UNAIDED	Others, please specify	()		
	Can't recall	96		
	No social media account and not accessing any social media platform	99	SKIP TO NEXT MODULE	
62.	ASK AMONG CODES 1, 3, 4 OF Q59 Saan po kayo nagbabasa, nakikinig, o nanonood ng balita sa social media, online, o internet? <i>(Where do you read, listen, or watch news on social media, online, or internet?)</i>	[SHOWCARD]	MA	
		VLOG	1	
		FACEBOOK	2	
		INSTAGRAM	3	
		NEWS WEBSITE	4	
		TIKTOK	5	
		X/TWITTER	6	
		YOUTUBE	7	
		UNAIDED	Others, please specify	()
	CAN'T RECALL	96		
	Hindi nanonood ng balita sa social media, online, o internet <i>(Not watching the news on social media, online, or the internet)</i>	99		

Q63 - 69. EMBARGOED ITEMS

V. 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 <i>(Very much agree)</i>	Medyo sumasang-ayon <i>(Somewhat agree)</i>	Hindi masabi kung sumasang-ayon o hindi sumasang-ayon <i>(Cannot say if agree or disagree)</i>	Medyo hindi sumasang-ayon <i>(Somewhat disagree)</i>	Lubos na hindi sumasang-ayon <i>(Very much disagree)</i>	
MARTIAL LAW							
70.	Sa totoo lang, maaaring kailangan ngayon na magkaroon ng batas militar o martial law para malutas ang maraming krisis ng bansa. <i>(Candidly speaking, it may be necessary now to have martial law to solve the many crises of the nation.)</i>	5	4	3	2	1	98
HOPELESSNESS							
71.	Wala ng pag-asa ang bansang ito. <i>(This country is hopeless.)</i>	5	4	3	2	1	98
MIGRATION							
72.	Kung maaari lang ay magma-migrate ako at doon na sa ibang bansa maninirahan. <i>(If it were only possible, I would migrate to another country and live there.)</i>	5	4	3	2	1	98
RALLIES AND PROTESTS							
73.	Ang mga rally o protesta ay mabisa para masiguro na mapanagot ang mga opisyal ng gobyerno at iba pang sangkot sa korupsiyon. <i>(Rallies or protests are effective to ensure that government officials and others involved in corruption are held accountable.)</i>	5	4	3	2	1	98

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.)