

MEDIA RELEASE

(March 16, 2026)

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

RE: Pulse Asia Research's 1st Quarter 2026 Nationwide Survey on the Performance and Trustworthiness Ratings of the President and the Vice-President, Urgent National Concerns, and the Performance Ratings of the National Administration

Pulse Asia Research, Inc. is pleased to share selected findings from the 1st Quarter 2026 *Ulat ng Bayan* national survey on the *Performance and Trustworthiness Ratings of the President and the Vice-President, Urgent National Concerns, and the Performance Ratings of the National Administration*. We would appreciate your assistance in helping inform the public by disseminating this information.

The survey fieldwork was conducted from **February 27 to March 2, 2026** using face-to-face interviews. This nationwide survey is based on a sample of 1,200 representative adults 18 years old and above. It has a $\pm 2.8\%$ error margin at the 95% confidence level. Subnational estimates for the geographic areas covered in the survey have the following error margins at 95% confidence level: $\pm 5.7\%$ for Metro Manila, the rest of Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao. Those interested in further technical details may refer to our website (www.pulseasia.ph)

The following are some of the critical developments that took place in the weeks leading up to and during the conduct of the interviews for the 1st Quarter 2026 *Ulat ng Bayan* survey:

1. On 10 February 2026, the House of Representatives upheld the decision of its Committee on Justice to dismiss two (2) impeachment complaints against the President for insufficiency in substance, with a vote of 284-8 (and 4 abstentions).

Meanwhile, on 02 March 2026, the same committee found 2 (out of 4) impeachment complaints against the Vice-President as sufficient in form. One of the complaints filed against the latter was set aside for violating the one-year ban on the conduct of impeachment proceedings against the Vice-President while another one was withdrawn by its petitioners to expedite the deliberations on the other pending complaints.

2. Prior to the House deliberations on the impeachment complaints filed against her, the Vice-President announced her plan to run for president in May 2028. The latter also disclosed that she already has a running mate but refused to name the said individual. For his part, the President said he intends to endorse as his presidential candidate someone who is doing exceptional work in government and focused on improving the state of the country. Meanwhile, Senator Risa Hontiveros said the “united opposition” will make public its common candidates by the end of 2026.
3. The International Criminal Court (ICC) proceeded with the confirmation of charges hearing in the case against former President Rodrigo R. Duterte from 23-27 February 2026, with the latter waiving his right to appear before the court. In a separate hearing on 27 February 2026 regarding his detention at the ICC, the prosecutor and the victims’ lawyers urged the ICC not to release the ex-President from its custody.

In a related development, the ICC named eight (8) former and current government officials among the co-perpetrators of former President Duterte in the extrajudicial killings that took place during his administration’s “war on drugs”. Among these officials are incumbent Senators Ronald dela Rosa and Christopher Go. The former has been absent from the Senate since November 2025 when reports of his impending arrest in connection with the ICC case first surfaced while the latter disputed the allegations regarding his role in the campaign against illegal drugs and called them unfounded. Malacañang said the co-perpetrators of the ex-President should face the charges against them if they are indeed innocent.

At the House of Representatives, members of the Makabayan bloc filed House Resolution (HR) No. 809 urging the Philippine government to rejoin the ICC as a show of its commitment to its international treaty obligations. Former President Duterte continues to refuse to recognize the jurisdiction of the ICC over his case as he asserts that he was “kidnapped”, not arrested, on 11 March 2025.

4. Congressional deliberations were held regarding various proposals banning political dynasties in the country. The House Committee on Suffrage and Electoral Reforms worked to consolidate 24 legislative measures and after its deliberations and public consultations, Lanao del Sur Representative Zia Alonto Adiong, the committee chairperson, reported that there appears to be a consensus in support

of a ban up to the second degree of affinity or consanguinity covering all elective positions in government, from the barangay level to the national level. At the Senate, 12 lawmakers have expressed support for a similar measure covering up to second degree relations, which could affect about 30% of political dynasties, according to Senator Hontiveros, chairperson of the Senate Committee on Electoral Reforms and People's Participation.

5. The Department of Justice (DOJ) announced on 02 March 2026 that it has issued subpoenas to the Villars arising from the complaint for alleged market manipulation, insider trading, and misleading disclosures filed by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) against Villar Land Holdings Corp. on 30 January 2026. Former Senate President Manuel Villar Jr., one of the respondents, called the SEC's complaint as baseless and said their company fully cooperated with the SEC's investigators. Also among those subpoenaed by the DOJ are Senators Mark and Camille Villar as well as former Senator Cynthia Villar.
6. A petition was filed before the Supreme Court (SC) on 02 March 2026 to compel the Senate Blue Ribbon Committee to publicly release the contents of its draft report on the investigation it conducted into the flood control project scandal. The petitioners requested the issuance of a temporary restraining order (TRO) in order to preserve the original version of the draft report that recommended the filing of plunder and other criminal charges against Senators Francis Escudero, Jinggoy Estrada, and Joel Villanueva, former Senator Ramon Revilla Jr., and former Ako Bicol Party-List Representative Elizaldy Co.
7. Filipinos celebrated the 40th anniversary of the EDSA People Power Revolution on 25 February 2026, with various groups holding separate events at the EDSA People Power Monument and EDSA Shrine, among other places. Some event organizers urged the administration to hold corrupt officials accountable while others called for the resignation of the President and the Vice-President as well as an end to political dynasties. Lingayen-Dagupan Archbishop Socrates Villegas also challenged the Filipino youth to revive the fading EDSA spirit and continue the fight for democracy in the country.
8. Reports of an impending change in the Senate's top leadership post in early February 2026, with Senator Loren Legarda supposedly replacing Senate President Vicente Sotto III. However, this did not materialize although Senator Zubiri said the Senate majority bloc is looking at the possibility of electing Senator Legarda to lead the legislative body by late 2027. Senate President Sotto has confirmed plans to make the latter his successor before the end of the 20th Congress.
9. Catholics across the country ushered in the Lenten Season on Ash Wednesday, 18 February 2026, with the Catholic Bishops' Conference of the Philippines (CBCP)

encouraging the faithful to observe “digital media fasting” during this time. Likewise, the CBCP called on politicians to “fast and abstain from stealing public funds”. And in a rare instance, the Muslim community also marked the start of the first full day of fasting for Ramadan on the same day.

10. The United States (US) and Israel launched airstrikes against Iran on 28 February 2026, killing its supreme leader. Iran has responded with its own attacks on neighboring countries allied with the US and Israel. In the immediate aftermath of this conflict, the Philippine government advised Filipinos in the Middle East to remain indoors and avoid unnecessary travel for their safety. The Department of Migrant Workers (DMW) and the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) are on standby should the need to repatriate Filipinos arise while the Department of Energy (DOE) met with independent oil firms to discuss the status of their supply and secure their commitment to measures aimed at cushioning the impact of the expected oil price hikes as a result of the airstrikes.

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

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

**Pulse Asia Research’s 1st Quarter Ulat ng Bayan Survey:
Media Release on the Performance and Trustworthiness Ratings
of the President and the Vice-President, Urgent National Concerns,
and the Performance Ratings of the National Administration
16 March 2026**

Disapproval and distrust are the plurality sentiments toward the President (45% and 44%, respectively) while the Vice-President registers small majority approval and trust ratings (55% and 54%, respectively)

Almost half of Filipino adults (45%) are critical of the work done in the past three (3) months by the President while approval is the predominant sentiment regarding the Vice-President’s quarterly performance (55%). Approval for the President’s work is more pronounced than indecision on the matter (36% versus 18%). Conversely, disapproval for vice-presidential performance is more marked than ambivalence toward it (27% versus 18%). *(Please refer to Table 1.)*

Table 1
AWARENESS & PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF
PRESIDENT FERDINAND MARCOS JR. AND VICE-PRESIDENT SARA DUTERTE
February 27 - March 2, 2026 / Philippines
(Row Percent)

Top National Government Officials	Aware	Base: Aware		
		Approval	Undecided	Disapproval
FERDINAND R. MARCOS JR. (President)	100	36	18	45
SARA DUTERTE (Vice-President)	100	55	18	27

Q11. 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.*

Across geographic and socioeconomic subgroupings, the only majority approval score of the President is recorded in the rest of Luzon (54%). In contrast, disapproval for the latter’s work prevails in the Visayas (61%), Mindanao (73%), and Class E (60%). Almost half of those belonging to Class D (47%) also have a negative assessment of presidential performance. While the same approval and disapproval ratings are posted by the President in Metro Manila (both at 42%), a three-way divide may be observed in Class ABC (41% approval, 29% indecision, and 30% disapproval). *(Please refer to Table 2.)*

Table 2
PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF
PRESIDENT FERDINAND MARCOS JR. AND VICE-PRESIDENT SARA DUTERTE
February 27 - March 2, 2026 / Philippines
(In Percent)

	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		BAL	NCR	LUZ	VIS	MIN	ABC	D
APPROVAL								
PRESIDENT FERDINAND R. MARCOS JR.	36	42	54	18	12	41	36	28
VICE-PRESIDENT SARA DUTERTE	55	50	31	72	95	36	57	81
UNDECIDED								
PRESIDENT FERDINAND R. MARCOS JR.	18	16	20	21	15	29	17	12
VICE-PRESIDENT SARA DUTERTE	18	23	26	12	3	20	18	8
DISAPPROVAL								
PRESIDENT FERDINAND R. MARCOS JR.	45	42	26	61	73	30	47	60
VICE-PRESIDENT SARA DUTERTE	27	27	44	16	2	44	25	11

Q11. 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.

The Vice-President enjoys small to big majority approval ratings in the Visayas (72%), Mindanao (95%), Class D (57%), and Class E (81%). Half of Metro Manilans (50%) are appreciative of the latter's work while a big plurality of those in the rest of Luzon (44%) disapprove of the same. Practically the same approval and disapproval figures are recorded in Class ABC (36% versus 44%).

At the national level, the plurality sentiment toward the President is one of distrust (44%). The rest of the country's adult population either trust the latter (35%) or is unable to say if they trust or distrust him (21%). In the case of the Vice-President, most adults trust her (54%). Distrust in the latter is slightly more notable than ambivalence on the matter (26% versus 20%). (Please refer to Table 3.)

Table 3
AWARENESS & TRUST RATINGS OF
PRESIDENT FERDINAND MARCOS JR. AND VICE-PRESIDENT SARA DUTERTE
February 27 - March 2, 2026 / Philippines
(Row Percent)

Top National Government Officials	Aware	Base: Aware		
		Big Trust	Undecided	Small / No trust
FERDINAND R. MARCOS JR. (President)	100	35	21	44
SARA DUTERTE (Vice-President)	100	54	20	26

Q12. 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.

Only those in the rest of Luzon grant a majority trust rating to the President (54%). On the other hand, majority distrust figures are given to the latter by Visayans (61%), Mindanawons (77%), and those in Class E (64%). Distrust in the President is expressed by a big plurality of those belonging to Class D (43%). Basically the same trust and distrust figures are recorded in Metro Manila (38% versus 45%) and Class ABC (36% versus 43%). (Please refer to Table 4.)

Table 4
TRUST RATINGS OF
PRESIDENT FERDINAND MARCOS JR. AND VICE-PRESIDENT SARA DUTERTE
February 27 - March 2, 2026 / Philippines
(In Percent)

TRUST	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		BAL				ABC	D	E
		NCR	LUZ	VIS	MIN			
PRESIDENT FERDINAND R. MARCOS JR.	35	38	54	17	10	36	36	24
VICE-PRESIDENT SARA DUTERTE	54	45	29	67	97	31	56	78
UNDECIDED								
PRESIDENT FERDINAND R. MARCOS JR.	21	17	25	22	13	21	21	13
VICE-PRESIDENT SARA DUTERTE	20	27	28	17	2	20	21	13
DISTRUST								
PRESIDENT FERDINAND R. MARCOS JR.	44	45	22	61	77	43	43	64
VICE-PRESIDENT SARA DUTERTE	26	28	43	15	1	49	23	9

Q12. 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.

Most Visayans (67%), Mindanawons (97%), and those in Classes D and E (56% and 78%, respectively) trust the Vice-President. While the latter has a big plurality trust rating in Metro Manila (45%), she receives big plurality to near majority distrust ratings from those in the rest of Luzon (43%) and those in Class ABC (49%).

Overall public assessment of the performance and trustworthiness of the President and the Vice-President is essentially constant between December 2025 and March 2026 but notable changes occur year-on-year

The March 2026 national performance and trust ratings of the President and the Vice-President do not differ significantly from the December 2025 figures. However, there are several marked movements between March 2025 and March 2026. The President’s overall approval rating goes up (+11 percentage points) while his disapproval score drops (-8 percentage points). As for the Vice-President, she experiences an increase in her disapproval figure (+11 percentage points) and a decrease in her indecision rating (-7 percentage points). Similarly, trust in the President becomes more notable year-on-year (+10 percentage points) while distrust in him eases (-10 percentage points). The reverse occurs in the case of the Vice-

President, with distrust in her becoming more pronounced (+10 percentage points) while her trust rating drops (-7 percentage points). (Please refer to Tables 5 and 6.)

Table 5
COMPARATIVE PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF
PRESIDENT FERDINAND MARCOS JR. AND
VICE-PRESIDENT SARA DUTERTE (YEAR-ON-YEAR)
March 2025 and March 2026 / Philippines
(In Percent)

		RP	LOCATION					CLASS		
			BAL					ABC	D	E
			NCR	LUZ	VIS	MIN				
APPROVAL										
PRESIDENT	Mar 26	36	42	54	18	12	41	36	28	
Ferdinand R. Marcos Jr.	Mar 25	25	25	35	27	5	24	26	22	
	Change*	+11	+17	+19	- 9	+ 7	+17	+10	+ 6	
VICE-PRESIDENT										
SARA DUTERTE	Mar 26	55	50	31	72	95	36	57	81	
	Mar 25	59	55	39	68	96	60	58	74	
	Change*	- 4	- 5	- 8	+ 4	- 1	- 24	- 1	+ 7	
UNDECIDED										
PRESIDENT	Mar 26	18	16	20	21	15	29	17	12	
Ferdinand R. Marcos Jr.	Mar 25	22	20	27	17	15	17	22	26	
	Change*	- 4	- 4	- 7	+ 4	0	+12	- 5	- 14	
VICE-PRESIDENT										
SARA DUTERTE	Mar 26	18	23	26	12	3	20	18	8	
	Mar 25	25	19	39	19	3	23	26	14	
	Change*	- 7	+ 4	- 13	- 7	0	- 3	- 8	- 6	
DISAPPROVAL										
PRESIDENT	Mar 26	45	42	26	61	73	30	47	60	
Ferdinand R. Marcos Jr.	Mar 25	53	55	38	56	80	57	52	53	
	Change*	- 8	- 13	- 12	+ 5	- 7	- 27	- 5	+ 7	
VICE-PRESIDENT										
SARA DUTERTE	Mar 26	27	27	44	16	2	44	25	11	
	Mar 25	16	26	21	13	1	15	16	11	
	Change*	+11	+ 1	+23	+ 3	+ 1	+29	+ 9	0	

Notes: (1) *Change = Figures of UB March 2026 minus Figures of UB March 2025.

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

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

Table 6
COMPARATIVE TRUST RATINGS OF
PRESIDENT FERDINAND MARCOS JR. AND
VICE-PRESIDENT SARA DUTERTE (YEAR-ON-YEAR)
March 2025 and March 2026 / Philippines
(In Percent)

TRUST		LOCATION					CLASS			
		RP	NCR	BAL			ABC	D	E	
				LUZ	VIS	MIN				
PRESIDENT FERDINAND R. MARCOS JR.	Mar 26	35	38	54	17	10	36	36	24	
	Mar 25	25	27	34	29	4	24	26	24	
	Change*	+10	+11	+20	-12	+6	+12	+10	0	
VICE-PRESIDENT SARA DUTERTE	Mar 26	54	45	29	67	97	31	56	78	
	Mar 25	61	56	40	70	97	64	59	75	
	Change*	-7	-11	-11	-3	0	-33	-3	+3	
UNDECIDED										
	PRESIDENT FERDINAND R. MARCOS JR.	Mar 26	21	17	25	22	13	21	21	13
		Mar 25	21	19	28	15	11	13	21	25
Change*		0	-2	-3	+7	+2	+8	0	-12	
VICE-PRESIDENT SARA DUTERTE	Mar 26	20	27	28	17	2	20	21	13	
	Mar 25	23	15	38	16	2	20	24	15	
	Change*	-3	+12	-10	+1	0	0	-3	-2	
DISTRUST										
	PRESIDENT FERDINAND R. MARCOS JR.	Mar 26	44	45	22	61	77	43	43	64
		Mar 25	54	54	37	55	85	61	53	52
Change*		-10	-9	-15	+6	-8	-18	-10	+12	
VICE-PRESIDENT SARA DUTERTE	Mar 26	26	28	43	15	1	49	23	9	
	Mar 25	16	29	22	14	1	15	17	9	
	Change*	+10	-1	+21	+1	0	+34	+6	0	

Notes: (1) *Change = Figures of UB March 2026 minus Figures of UB March 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.

In the various areas and classes, a few changes are recorded between December 2025 and March 2026. Disapproval toward presidential performance becomes less manifest in Mindanao (-12 percentage points). The Vice-President's approval rating goes up in Class E (+20 percentage points) while indecision on the matter becomes less pronounced in the same subgrouping (-19 percentage points). As regards these government officials' trustworthiness ratings, the only notable change during this period is the rise in the level of distrust in the Vice-President among those belonging to Class ABC (+22 percentage points). (Please refer to Tables 7 and 8.)

Table 7
COMPARATIVE PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF
PRESIDENT FERDINAND MARCOS JR. AND VICE-PRESIDENT SARA DUTERTE
December 2025 and March 2026 / Philippines
(In Percent)

		RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
			BAL				ABC	D	E
			NCR	LUZ	VIS	MIN			
APPROVAL									
PRESIDENT FERDINAND R. MARCOS JR.	Mar 26	36	42	54	18	12	41	36	28
	Dec 25	34	32	51	25	7	40	34	28
	Change*	+ 2	+10	+ 3	- 7	+ 5	+ 1	+ 2	0
VICE-PRESIDENT SARA DUTERTE	Mar 26	55	50	31	72	95	36	57	81
	Dec 25	56	44	35	68	95	48	57	61
	Change*	- 1	+ 6	- 4	+ 4	0	- 12	0	+20
UNDECIDED									
PRESIDENT FERDINAND R. MARCOS JR.	Mar 26	18	16	20	21	15	29	17	12
	Dec 25	18	15	26	12	9	19	18	12
	Change*	0	+ 1	- 6	+ 9	+ 6	+10	- 1	0
VICE-PRESIDENT SARA DUTERTE	Mar 26	18	23	26	12	3	20	18	8
	Dec 25	20	19	30	16	3	18	19	27
	Change*	- 2	+ 4	- 4	- 4	0	+ 2	- 1	- 19
DISAPPROVAL									
PRESIDENT FERDINAND R. MARCOS JR.	Mar 26	45	42	26	61	73	30	47	60
	Dec 25	48	53	24	62	85	40	48	60
	Change*	- 3	- 11	+ 2	- 1	- 12	- 10	- 1	0
VICE-PRESIDENT SARA DUTERTE	Mar 26	27	27	44	16	2	44	25	11
	Dec 25	24	36	35	16	1	34	24	12
	Change*	+ 3	- 9	+ 9	0	+ 1	+10	+ 1	- 1

Notes: (1) *Change = Figures of March 2026 minus Figures of December 2025.

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

Table 8
COMPARATIVE TRUST RATINGS OF
PRESIDENT FERDINAND MARCOS JR. AND VICE-PRESIDENT SARA DUTERTE
December 2025 and March 2026 / Philippines
(In Percent)

		RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
			BAL				ABC	D	E
			NCR	LUZ	VIS	MIN			
TRUST									
PRESIDENT FERDINAND R. MARCOS JR.	Mar 26	35	38	54	17	10	36	36	24
	Dec 25	32	31	46	26	8	33	32	27
	Change*	+ 3	+ 7	+ 8	- 9	+ 2	+ 3	+ 4	- 3
VICE-PRESIDENT SARA DUTERTE	Mar 26	54	45	29	67	97	31	56	78
	Dec 25	54	44	31	67	96	41	54	70
	Change*	0	+ 1	- 2	0	+ 1	- 10	+ 2	+ 8
UNDECIDED									
PRESIDENT FERDINAND R. MARCOS JR.	Mar 26	21	17	25	22	13	21	21	13
	Dec 25	21	19	31	14	6	22	21	20
	Change*	0	- 2	- 6	+ 8	+ 7	- 1	0	- 7
VICE-PRESIDENT SARA DUTERTE	Mar 26	20	27	28	17	2	20	21	13
	Dec 25	22	19	37	11	2	32	21	19
	Change*	- 2	+ 8	- 9	+ 6	0	- 12	0	- 6
DISTRUST									
PRESIDENT FERDINAND R. MARCOS JR.	Mar 26	44	45	22	61	77	43	43	64
	Dec 25	47	50	23	60	86	45	47	54
	Change*	- 3	- 5	- 1	+ 1	- 9	- 2	- 4	+10
VICE-PRESIDENT SARA DUTERTE	Mar 26	26	28	43	15	1	49	23	9
	Dec 25	24	37	33	22	2	27	25	11
	Change*	+ 2	- 9	+10	- 7	- 1	+22	- 2	- 2

Notes: (1) *Change = Figures of March 2026 minus Figures of December 2025.

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

Appreciation for the President's work becomes more marked year-on-year in Metro Manila (+17 percentage point), the rest of Luzon (+19 percentage points), Class ABC (+17 percentage points), and Class D (+10 percentage points). On the other hand, the latter's disapproval figures decrease in Metro Manila (-13 percentage points), the rest of Luzon (-12 percentage point), and Class ABC (-27 percentage points). *(Please refer to Table 5.)*

The only change in the Vice-President's approval rating is recorded in Class ABC (-24 percentage points). Ambivalence toward the latter's performance eases in the rest of Luzon (-13 percentage points) and Class D (-8 percentage points). Disapproval for the Vice-President's work becomes more pronounced in the rest of Luzon (+23 percentage points), Class ABC (+29 percentage points), and Class D (+9 percentage points).

Levels of trust in the President go up year-on-year in the rest of Luzon (+20 percentage points) and Class D (+10 percentage points) while the reverse occurs in the Visayas (-12 percentage points). In terms of distrust in the President, it becomes less manifest in the rest of Luzon (-15 percentage points), Class ABC (-18 percentage points), and Class D (-10 percentage points). *(Please refer to Table 6.)*

From March 2025 to March 2026, the Vice-President experiences a drop in her trust ratings in the rest of Luzon (-11 percentage points) and Class ABC (-33 percentage points). While ambivalence toward the latter's trustworthiness becomes more notable in Metro Manila (+12 percentage points), it eases in the rest of Luzon (-10 percentage points). Distrust figures go up in the rest of Luzon (+21 percentage points), Class ABC (+34 percentage points), and Class D (+6 percentage points).

The need to control inflation continues to be the leading urgent national concern of Filipinos (59%); the public's sense of urgency across 18 selected issues is virtually unchanged between December 2025 and March 2026

A small majority of Filipino adults (59%) opine that the national administration should immediately take steps to control inflation. This is the top first- and second-mentioned urgent national concern in March 2026 (26% and 23%, respectively). Inflation is followed by graft and corruption in government (47%) and workers' pay (36%). Corruption is the leading third-mentioned response (19%). *(Please refer to Table 9.)*

Table 9
MOST URGENT NATIONAL CONCERNS
February 27 - March 2, 2026 / Philippines
(In Percent / Multiple Response, up to 3 allowed)

<i>Base: Total Interviews, 100%</i>				
	OVERALL	RANKED		
		FIRST	SECOND	THIRD
Controlling inflation	59	26	23	10
Fighting graft and corruption in government	47	14	14	19
Increasing the pay of workers	36	11	15	10
Reducing the poverty of many Filipinos	21	6	7	8
Creating more jobs	21	6	5	9
Fighting the widespread sale and use of illegal drugs	21	6	6	8
Fighting criminality	17	7	6	4
Providing assistance to farmers including selling their products	14	4	4	6
Enforcing the law on all, whether influential or ordinary people	11	5	3	3
Addressing the problem of involuntary hunger	10	2	4	4
Stopping the destruction and abuse of our environment	9	2	2	4
Promoting peace in the country	9	2	3	4
Responding to the needs of areas affected by calamities	8	3	2	3
Reducing the amount of taxes paid	7	3	2	3
Providing support to small entrepreneurs to restore their businesses	5	1	2	2
Protecting the welfare of OFWs	3	1	1	1
Defending the integrity of Philippine territory against foreigners	2	0.3	1	1
Preparing to face any kind of terrorism	1	1	0.1	0.5

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

In fourth place is a group of urgent national concerns that includes reducing poverty (21%), creating more jobs (21%), fighting the sale and use of illegal drugs (21%), and fighting criminality (17%). Meanwhile, helping farmers (14%), enforcing the rule of law (11%), addressing the problem of involuntary hunger (10%), protecting the environment (9%), and promoting peace (9%) comprise another set of responses. On the other hand, Filipinos are least concerned about responding to the needs of calamity-hit areas (8%), reducing taxes (7%), helping small entrepreneurs (5%), protecting the welfare of overseas Filipino workers (3%), defending national territorial integrity (2%), and preparing to face terrorist threats (1%).

The only majority urgent national concerns across areas and classes are inflation (53% in the Visayas, 62% in the rest of Luzon and Mindanao, and 57% to 63% in all classes) and graft and corruption in government (58% in the rest of Luzon and 64% in Class ABC). On the other hand, the least often cited issues in the different geographic and socioeconomic subgroupings are welfare of overseas Filipino workers (1% to 4% and 1% to 3%, respectively), national territorial integrity (virtually nil to 4% and practically none to 2%, respectively), and terrorism (1% to 3% and almost nil to 2%, respectively). (Please refer to Table 10.)

Table 10
MOST URGENT NATIONAL CONCERNS: OVERALL

February 27 - March 2, 2026 / 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	59	49	62	53	62	63	57	61
Fighting graft and corruption in government	47	48	58	46	25	64	45	29
Increasing the pay of workers	36	45	43	28	24	39	36	30
Reducing the poverty of many Filipinos	21	24	21	24	17	22	21	26
Creating more jobs	21	21	21	22	18	13	23	16
Fighting the widespread sale and use of illegal drugs	21	10	11	25	41	22	20	25
Fighting criminality	17	17	10	18	31	8	18	26
Providing assistance to farmers including selling their products	14	5	14	17	17	7	15	21
Enforcing the law on all, whether influential or ordinary people	11	13	10	12	11	9	12	9
Addressing the problem of involuntary hunger	10	14	8	8	13	6	10	16
Stopping the destruction and abuse of our environment	9	11	7	17	4	13	8	10
Promoting peace in the country	9	9	8	8	10	8	8	11
Responding to the needs of areas affected by calamities	8	5	7	8	11	9	8	6
Reducing the amount of taxes paid	7	12	7	7	6	8	8	2
Providing support to small entrepreneurs to restore their businesses	5	7	3	6	8	7	5	7
Protecting the welfare of OFWs	3	3	4	1	2	1	3	3
Defending the integrity of Philippine territory against foreigners	2	4	3	0	0	1	2	0
Preparing to face any kind of terrorism	1	3	1	1	1	0	1	2

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

For the most part, the March 2026 figures do not differ markedly from those recorded in the December 2025 *Ulat ng Bayan* survey. This observation holds true at the national level as well as across areas and classes. The only exceptions are the: (1) increase in the levels of concern about dealing with the problem of illegal drugs and giving assistance to farmers among Mindanawons (+12 and +13 percentage points, respectively); (2) drop in Mindanao in the level of concern regarding corruption and workers' pay (-21 and -13 percentage points, respectively); (3) decline in Metro Manilans' sense of urgency as regards the need to fight corruption in government (-15 percentage points); (4) decrease in the level of concern about increasing the pay of workers as expressed by Visayans (-20 percentage points); (5) easing in the sense of urgency among those belonging to Class ABC as regards the need to fight criminality (-19 percentage points); and (6) erosion in Class E in the level of concern toward the need to increase workers' pay and create more jobs (-25 and -22 percentage points, respectively). (Please refer to Table 11.)

Table 11
MOST URGENT NATIONAL CONCERNS
December 2025 and March 2026 / 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	Mar '26	59	49	62	53	62	63	57	61
	Dec '25	59	55	56	60	66	55	60	53
	Change*	0	- 6	+ 6	- 7	- 4	+ 8	- 3	+ 8
Fighting graft and corruption in government	Mar '26	47	48	58	46	25	64	45	29
	Dec '25	48	63	48	41	46	68	46	39
	Change*	- 1	- 15	+10	+ 5	- 21	- 4	- 1	- 10
Increasing the pay of workers	Mar '26	36	45	43	28	24	39	36	30
	Dec '25	39	39	37	48	37	25	39	55
	Change*	- 3	+ 6	+ 6	- 20	- 13	+14	- 3	- 25
Reducing the poverty of many Filipinos	Mar '26	21	24	21	24	17	22	21	26
	Dec '25	22	25	22	21	22	17	22	32
	Change*	- 1	- 1	- 1	+ 3	- 5	+ 5	- 1	- 6
Creating more jobs	Mar '26	21	21	21	22	18	13	23	16
	Dec '25	19	16	16	27	20	13	17	38
	Change*	+ 2	+ 5	+ 5	- 5	- 2	0	+ 6	- 22
Fighting the widespread sale and use of illegal drugs	Mar '26	21	10	11	25	41	22	20	25
	Dec '25	18	16	14	18	29	14	20	15
	Change*	+ 3	- 6	- 3	+ 7	+12	+ 8	0	+10
Fighting criminality	Mar '26	17	17	10	18	31	8	18	26
	Dec '25	19	13	19	15	26	27	18	17
	Change*	- 2	+ 4	- 9	+ 3	+ 5	- 19	0	+ 9
Providing assistance to farmers including selling their products	Mar '26	14	5	14	17	17	7	15	21
	Dec '25	9	4	10	14	4	7	9	8
	Change*	+ 5	+ 1	+ 4	+ 3	+13	0	+ 6	+13
Enforcing the law on all, whether influential or ordinary people	Mar '26	11	13	10	12	11	9	12	9
	Dec '25	13	17	17	8	7	17	14	3
	Change*	- 2	- 4	- 7	+ 4	+ 4	- 8	- 2	+ 6
Addressing the problem of involuntary hunger	Mar '26	10	14	8	8	13	6	10	16
	Dec '25	8	7	5	7	15	11	8	4
	Change*	+ 2	+ 7	+ 3	+ 1	- 2	- 5	+ 2	+12
Stopping the destruction and abuse of our environment	Mar '26	9	11	7	17	4	13	8	10
	Dec '25	10	9	13	8	4	13	10	3
	Change*	- 1	+ 2	- 6	+ 9	0	0	- 2	+ 7
Promoting peace in the country	Mar '26	9	9	8	8	10	8	8	11
	Dec '25	9	6	12	8	6	9	9	4
	Change*	0	+ 3	- 4	0	+ 4	- 1	- 1	+ 7
Responding to the needs of areas affected by calamities	Mar '26	8	5	7	8	11	9	8	6
	Dec '25	8	11	8	6	7	4	8	15
	Change*	0	- 6	- 1	+ 2	+ 4	+ 5	0	- 9
Reducing the amount of taxes paid	Mar '26	7	12	7	7	6	8	8	2
	Dec '25	8	7	11	8	5	8	9	4
	Change*	- 1	+ 5	- 4	- 1	+ 1	0	- 1	- 2
Providing support to small entrepreneurs to restore their businesses	Mar '26	5	7	3	6	8	7	5	7
	Dec '25	6	5	6	7	4	9	5	6
	Change*	- 1	+ 2	- 3	- 1	+ 4	- 2	0	+ 1
Protecting the welfare of OFWs	Mar '26	3	3	4	1	2	1	3	3
	Dec '25	3	2	5	0	1	1	3	1
	Change*	0	+ 1	- 1	+ 1	+ 1	0	0	+ 2
Defending the integrity of Philippine territory against foreigners	Mar '26	2	4	3	0	0	1	2	0
	Dec '25	2	3	2	1	1	3	1	4
	Change*	0	+ 1	+ 1	- 1	- 1	- 2	+ 1	- 4
Preparing to face any kind of terrorism	Mar '26	1	3	1	1	1	0	1	2
	Dec '25	1	2	1	2	0	0	1	0
	Change*	0	+ 1	0	- 1	+ 1	0	0	+ 2

Note: *Change = Figures of March 2026 minus Figures of December 2025.

At the national level, it may be noted that from March 2025 to March 2026, Filipinos become more concerned about the issue of corruption in government (+19 percentage points). Conversely, the public's sense of concern regarding the following issues become less notable during this period: (1) helping small entrepreneurs (-5 percentage points); (2) reducing poverty (-6 percentage points); (3) promoting peace (-8 percentage points); (4) controlling inflation (-10 percentage points); and (5) fighting criminality (-11 percentage points). (Please refer to Table 12.)

Table 12
MOST URGENT NATIONAL CONCERNS (YEAR-ON-YEAR)
March 2025 and March 2026 / Philippines
(In Percent / Multiple Response, up to 3 allowed)

National Concerns	Mar '25	Mar '26	Change**
			Mar26 - Mar25
Controlling inflation	69	59	- 10
Fighting graft and corruption in government	28	47	+19
Increasing the pay of workers	36	36	0
Reducing the poverty of many Filipinos	27	21	- 6
Creating more jobs	20	21	+ 1
Fighting the widespread sale and use of illegal drugs	---	21	---
Fighting criminality	28	17	- 11
Providing assistance to farmers including selling their products	13	14	+ 1
Enforcing the law on all, whether influential or ordinary people	11	11	0
Addressing the problem of involuntary hunger	13	10	- 3
Stopping the destruction and abuse of our environment	10	9	- 1
Promoting peace in the country	17	9	- 8
Responding to the needs of areas affected by calamities	---	8	---
Reducing the amount of taxes paid	6	7	+ 1
Providing support to small entrepreneurs to restore their businesses	10	5	- 5
Protecting the welfare of OFWs	3	3	0
Defending the integrity of Philippine territory against foreigners	6	2	- 4
Preparing to face any kind of terrorism	3	1	- 2

Note: **Year-on-year = Figures of March 2026 minus Figures of March 2025

The national administration scores its only majority approval rating for its work in protecting the welfare of overseas Filipino workers (53%); small to big majorities are critical of its efforts to reduce poverty (53%), fight corruption in government (67%), deal with the problem of illegal drugs (68%), and control inflation (73%)

Out of 18 issues on which the performance of the incumbent national administration is assessed by its constituents, it is only on the issue of protecting the welfare of overseas Filipino workers (OFWs) that a majority approval rating is recorded (53%). This is an issue considered as an urgent national concern by 3% of adults in the country. In contrast, most Filipino adults (73%) are critical of the administration's handling of the only issue identified as an urgent national concern by a small majority of adults - controlling inflation (59%). Furthermore, majority disapproval ratings are also obtained by the administration on the issues of reducing poverty (53%), fighting corruption (67%), and fighting the widespread sale

and use of illegal drugs (68%). These issues are deemed as urgent by 21% to 47% of the adult population. (Please refer to Table 13.)

Table 13
PERCEIVED URGENCY OF SELECTED NATIONAL ISSUES AND
THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION'S PERFORMANCE RATINGS

February 27 - March 2, 2026 / Philippines
(Row Percent)

Selected National Issues	% citing as One of Three Most Urgent Issues	Approve	Undecided	Disapprove	NAR*
Protecting the welfare of OFWs	3	53	23	24	+ 29
Responding to the needs of areas affected by calamities	8	46	27	28	+ 18
Defending the integrity of Philippine territory against foreigners	2	41	35	24	+ 17
Preparing to face any kind of terrorism	1	37	38	25	+ 12
Providing assistance to farmers including selling their products	14	38	28	34	+ 4
Promoting peace in the country	9	35	29	36	- 1
Enforcing the law on all, whether influential or ordinary people	11	33	31	37	- 4
Providing support to small entrepreneurs to restore their businesses	5	27	40	32	- 5
Creating more jobs	21	34	26	40	- 6
Fighting criminality	17	36	18	46	- 10
Stopping the destruction and abuse of our environment	9	31	27	42	- 11
Increasing the pay of workers	36	29	26	45	- 16
Reducing the amount of taxes paid	7	28	26	46	- 18
Addressing the problem of involuntary hunger	10	26	29	45	- 19
Reducing the poverty of many Filipinos	21	16	31	53	- 37
Fighting graft and corruption in government	47	17	15	67	- 50
Fighting the widespread sale and use of illegal drugs	21	15	17	68	- 53
Controlling inflation	59	10	16	73	- 63

Q6a-r. Nais naming malaman ang inyong opinyon tungkol sa pagganap sa tungkulin ng administrasyon ni Presidente Ferdinand "Bongbong" R. Marcos Jr. sa pagharap nito sa mga sumusunod na isyung pambansa nitong huling tatlong buwan. Sa bawat isyung mabanggit, sa pamamagitan po ng board na ito, maaari bang pakisabi ninyo kung kayo ay (SHOW AND READ RATING BOARD) sa pagganap sa tungkulin ng administrasyon ni Presidente Marcos sa mga isyung ito?

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

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

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

Big plurality to near majority approval figures are enjoyed by the administration on the issues of defending national territorial integrity (41%) and responding to the needs of calamity-hit areas (46%). Around the same approval and indecision ratings are posted on the issue of dealing with terrorist threats (37% versus 38%). Meanwhile, the present dispensation obtains virtually the same approval and disapproval ratings for its handling of three (3) issues, namely, helping farmers (38% versus 34%), promoting peace (35% versus 36%), and enforcing the rule of law (33% versus 37%).

While a big plurality of Filipino adults (40%) cannot say if they approve or disapprove of the administration's initiatives to help small entrepreneurs restore their businesses, big pluralities to near majorities are critical of its work in creating more jobs (40%), protecting the environment (42%), increasing the pay of workers (45%), addressing the problem of involuntary hunger (45%), fighting criminality (46%), and reducing taxes (46%).

For the period December 2025 to March 2026, the only marked movements in the administration's national performance ratings are recorded on six (6) issues. These are protecting the welfare of OFWs (+6 percentage points in disapproval), fighting criminality (-11 percentage points in indecision), enforcing the rule of law (-6 percentage points in indecision), protecting the environment (-10 percentage points in indecision and +7 percentage points in disapproval), increasing workers' pay (-8 percentage points in approval and +6 percentage points in disapproval), and reducing taxes (-7 percentage points in indecision). *(Please refer to Table 14.)*

More significant changes in the administration's overall performance ratings occur between March 2025 and March 2026. Approval for the latter's handling of eight (8) issues becomes more manifest. These issues are: (1) rule of law (+5 percentage points); (2) involuntary hunger (+6 percentage points); (3) inflation (+7 percentage points); (4) agricultural assistance (+7 percentage points); (5) peace (+10 percentage points); (6) jobs (+10 percentage points); (7) criminality (+12 percentage points); and (8) workers' pay (+13 percentage points). *(Please refer to Table 15.)*

On the other hand, levels of disapproval for the administration's work rise on the issues of welfare of OFWs (+5 percentage points), rule of law (+5 percentage points), poverty (+5 percentage points), disaster response (+8 percentage points), corruption in government (+14 percentage points), and environmental destruction (+18 percentage points). On the issue of inflation, disapproval eases (-6 percentage points).

Regarding ambivalence toward the administration's performance, it becomes less pronounced year-on-year on 11 issues (out of 14 issues for which comparative data are available), with changes ranging from -6 percentage points on the issue of peace promotion to -19 percentage points on the issue of corruption in government.¹

¹ Comparative data for the period March 2025 to March 2026 are not available for four (4) issues because these are not included in the March 2025 survey's national administration performance probe - terrorism, taxes, agricultural assistance, and illegal drugs.

Table 14
COMPARATIVE PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF THE NATIONAL
ADMINISTRATION ON SELECTED NATIONAL ISSUES
December 2025 and March 2026 / Philippines
(In Percent)

Selected National Issues	Approval		Change*	Undecided		Change*	Disapproval		Change*
	Dec 25 (A)	Mar 26 (B)	Mar26 - Dec25 (B - A)	Dec 25 (C)	Mar 26 (D)	Mar26 - Dec25 (D - C)	Dec 25 (E)	Mar 26 (F)	Mar26 - Dec25 (F - E)
Protecting the welfare of OFWs	57	53	- 4	25	23	- 2	18	24	+ 6
Responding to the needs of areas affected by calamities	46	46	0	24	27	+ 3	30	28	- 2
Defending the integrity of Philippine territory against foreigners	43	41	- 2	34	35	+ 1	23	24	+ 1
Providing assistance to farmers including selling their products	38	38	0	27	28	+ 1	35	34	- 1
Preparing to face any kind of terrorism	38	37	- 1	38	38	0	25	25	0
Fighting criminality	31	36	+ 5	29	18	- 11	41	46	+ 5
Promoting peace in the country	30	35	+ 5	34	29	- 5	36	36	0
Creating more jobs	37	34	- 3	26	26	0	37	40	+ 3
Enforcing the law on all, whether influential or ordinary people	30	33	+ 3	37	31	- 6	33	37	+ 4
Stopping the destruction and abuse of our environment	28	31	+ 3	37	27	- 10	35	42	+ 7
Increasing the pay of workers	37	29	- 8	24	26	+ 2	39	45	+ 6
Reducing the amount of taxes paid	24	28	+ 4	33	26	- 7	43	46	+ 3
Providing support to small entrepreneurs to restore their businesses	27	27	0	41	40	- 1	31	32	+ 1
Addressing the problem of involuntary hunger	24	26	+ 2	31	29	- 2	45	45	0
Fighting graft and corruption in government	17	17	0	15	15	0	68	67	- 1
Reducing the poverty of many Filipinos	16	16	0	29	31	+ 2	55	53	- 2
Fighting the widespread sale and use of illegal drugs	14	15	+ 1	19	17	- 2	67	68	+ 1
Controlling inflation	14	10	- 4	17	16	- 1	69	73	+ 4

*Change = Figures of UB March 2026 minus Figures of UB December 2025.

Table 15
COMPARATIVE PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF THE NATIONAL
ADMINISTRATION ON SELECTED NATIONAL ISSUES (YEAR-ON-YEAR)

March 2025 and March 2026 / Philippines

(In Percent)

Selected National Issues	Approval		Change*	Undecided		Change*	Disapproval		Change*
	Mar 25 (A)	Mar 26 (B)	Mar26 - Mar25 (B - A)	Mar 25 (C)	Mar 26 (D)	Mar26 - Mar25 (D - C)	Mar 25 (E)	Mar 26 (F)	Mar26 - Mar25 (F - E)
Protecting the welfare of OFWs	51	53	+ 2	30	23	- 7	19	24	+ 5
Responding to the needs of areas affected by calamities	51	46	- 5	29	27	- 2	20	28	+ 8
Defending the integrity of Philippine territory against foreigners	39	41	+ 2	35	35	0	25	24	- 1
Providing assistance to farmers including selling their products	31	38	+ 7	35	28	- 7	34	34	0
Preparing to face any kind of terrorism	---	37	---	---	38	---	---	25	---
Fighting criminality	24	36	+ 12	27	18	- 9	49	46	- 3
Promoting peace in the country	25	35	+ 10	35	29	- 6	40	36	- 4
Creating more jobs	24	34	+ 10	36	26	- 10	40	40	0
Enforcing the law on all, whether influential or ordinary people	28	33	+ 5	41	31	- 10	32	37	+ 5
Stopping the destruction and abuse of our environment	33	31	- 2	43	27	- 16	24	42	+ 18
Increasing the pay of workers	16	29	+ 13	36	26	- 10	48	45	- 3
Reducing the amount of taxes paid	---	28	---	---	26	---	---	46	---
Providing support to small entrepreneurs to restore their businesses	---	27	---	---	40	---	---	32	---
Addressing the problem of involuntary hunger	20	26	+ 6	36	29	- 7	44	45	+ 1
Fighting graft and corruption in government	13	17	+ 4	34	15	- 19	53	67	+ 14
Reducing the poverty of many Filipinos	12	16	+ 4	39	31	- 8	48	53	+ 5
Fighting the widespread sale and use of illegal drugs	---	15	---	---	17	---	---	68	---
Controlling inflation	3	10	+ 7	18	16	- 2	79	73	- 6

*Change = Figures of UB March 2026 minus Figures of UB March 2025.