



ULAT NG BAYAN SURVEY

June 28 – July 3, 6, 2026 / Philippines

GENERAL REPORT

PulseAsia
RESEARCH INC.



ULAT NG BAYAN SURVEY

June 28 – July 3, 6, 2026 / Philippines

PROBABILITY RESPONDENT 1 & 2 (PR1&2)			
<u>AREA</u>	<u>FIELDWORK DATES</u>	<u>SAMPLE SIZE</u>	<u>ERROR MARGIN</u>
Total Philippines	June 28 – July 3, 6, 2026	2,400	+/- 2
NCR	June 28 – July 3, 6, 2026	600	+/- 4
Balance Luzon	June 28 – July 3, 6, 2026	600	+/- 4
Visayas	June 28 – July 3, 6, 2026	600	+/- 4
Mindanao	June 28 – July 3, 6, 2026	600	+/- 4

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ULAT NG BAYAN SURVEY

June 28 – July 3, 6, 2026 / Philippines

PROBABILITY RESPONDENT 1 (PR1)			
<u>AREA</u>	<u>FIELDWORK DATES</u>	<u>SAMPLE SIZE</u>	<u>ERROR MARGIN</u>
Total Philippines	June 28 – July 3, 6, 2026	1,200	+/- 3
NCR	June 28 – July 3, 6, 2026	300	+/- 6
Balance Luzon	June 28 – July 3, 6, 2026	300	+/- 6
Visayas	June 28 – July 3, 6, 2026	300	+/- 6
Mindanao	June 28 – July 3, 6, 2026	300	+/- 6

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PROBABILITY RESPONDENT 2 (PR2)			
<u>AREA</u>	<u>FIELDWORK DATES</u>	<u>SAMPLE SIZE</u>	<u>ERROR MARGIN</u>
Total Philippines	June 28 – July 3, 6, 2026	1,200	+/- 3
NCR	June 28 – July 3, 6, 2026	300	+/- 6
Balance Luzon	June 28 – July 3, 6, 2026	300	+/- 6
Visayas	June 28 – July 3, 6, 2026	300	+/- 6
Mindanao	June 28 – July 3, 6, 2026	300	+/- 6

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GENERAL REPORT

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ULAT NG BAYAN SURVEY

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CONTENTS

List of Tables

- A. Overview
- B. Socioeconomic Indicators
- C. Quality of Life (QOL) Indicators
- D. Urgent Personal and National Concerns
- E. Performance Ratings of the National Administration
- F. State of the Nation Address (SONA) of the President
- G. Performance and Trustworthiness Ratings of the President and the Vice-President
- H. Performance Ratings of Congress
- I. Senate Leadership Changes
- J. Political Participation
- K. The Impeachment Case Against the Vice-President
- L. May 2028 Elections
- M. Political Dynasties
- N. Internet and Social Media Use
- O. The Problem of Disinformation
- P. Miscellaneous Probes

Appendices:

- a. *Ulat ng Bayan Survey July 2026 Technical Details*
- b. *Comparative Error Margins for Specific Sample Sizes*
- c. *Ulat ng Bayan July 2026 Survey Questionnaire*

LIST OF TABLES

Fieldwork Dates, Sample Sizes, and Error Margins

A. OVERVIEW

Overview	1
----------------	---

B. SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS

Summary Findings on Socioeconomic Indicators	5
Table 1 Economic Indicators Time Series / Summary / June 2025 and July 2026 / Philippines and NCR	9
Table 2 Economic Indicators Summary / June 28 - July 3, 6, 2026 / Philippines and NCR	10
Table 3 Poverty Self-Rating by Socio-demographics / June 28 - July 3, 6, 2026 / Philippines.....	11
Table 4 Poverty Self-Rating Time Series / June 2022 to July 2026 / Philippines	12
Table 5 Median Overall Poverty Thresholds (in pesos) by Socio-demographics / June 28 - July 3, 6, 2026 / Philippines.....	13
Table 6 Median Overall Poverty Thresholds (in pesos) Time Series / June 2025 and July 2026 / Philippines.....	14
Table 7 Median Food Poverty Thresholds (in pesos) by Socio-demographics / June 28 - July 3, 6, 2026 / Philippines.....	15
Table 8 Median Food Poverty Thresholds (in pesos) Time Series / June 2025 and July 2026 / Philippines.....	16

C. QUALITY OF LIFE (QOL) INDICATORS

Summary Findings on Quality of Life (QOL) Indicators	17
Table 9 Quality of Life Indicators Summary / Time Series / April 2025 to July 2026 / Philippines	20
Table 10 Quality of Life Indicators Summary by Location and Class / June 28 - July 3, 6, 2026 / Philippines.....	21
Table 11 Personal Quality of Life Indicators Time Series / Summary by Location and Class March and July 2026 / Philippines	22
Table 12 National Quality of Life Indicators Time Series / Summary by Location and Class June 2025 and July 2026 / Philippines.....	23

Note: All UB July 2026 tables presented in this General Report are based on PR1 and PR2, covering a total of 2,400 Filipino adults aged 18 years and above, selected through multistage random sampling.

LIST OF TABLES (cont'd)**D. URGENT PERSONAL AND NATIONAL CONCERNS**

Summary Findings on Urgent Personal and National Concerns.....	24
Table 13 Most Urgent Personal Concerns: Ranked Summary / June 28 - July 3, 6, 2026 / Philippines	27
Table 14 Most Urgent Personal Concerns: Overall Summary by Location and Class / June 28 - July 3, 6, 2026 / Philippines.....	28
Table 15 Most Urgent Personal Concerns / Summary Time Series / June 2025 and July 2026 / Philippines.....	29
Table 16 Most Urgent Personal Concerns / Summary Time Series / September 2021 to July 2026 / Philippines.....	30
Table 17 Most Urgent National Concerns: Ranked Summary / June 28 - July 3, 6, 2026 / Philippines	31
Table 18 Most Urgent National Concerns: Overall Summary by Location and Class / June 28 - July 3, 6, 2026 / Philippines.....	32
Table 19 Most Urgent National Concerns / Summary Time Series / March and July 2026 / Philippines.....	33
Table 20 Most Urgent National Concerns / Summary Time Series / June 2025 to July 2026 / Philippines	34

E. PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION

Summary Findings on the Performance Ratings of the National Administration	35
Table 21 Perceived Urgency of Selected National Issues and The National Administration's Performance Ratings Summary / June 28 - July 3, 6, 2026 / Philippines	37
Table 22 Comparative Performance Ratings of the National Administration on Selected National Issues Summary / Time Series / March and July 2026 / Philippines	38

F. STATE OF THE NATION ADDRESS (SONA) OF THE PRESIDENT

Summary Findings on the State of the Nation Addresses (SONA) of the President.....	39
Table 23 Awareness of the Past State of the Nation Addresses (SONAs) of President Ferdinand R. Marcos Jr. Summary by Location and Class / June 28 - July 3, 6, 2026 / Philippines.....	40
Table 24 Awareness of the Past State of the Nation Addresses (SONAs) of President Ferdinand R. Marcos Jr. Time Series by Location and Class / June 2025 and July 2026 / Philippines	41
Table 25 Most Liked Issue to be Discussed by President Marcos in his Coming SONA Summary by Location and Class / June 28 - July 3, 6, 2026 / Philippines.....	42

LIST OF TABLES (cont'd)

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

Summary Findings on the Performance and Trustworthiness Ratings of the President and the Vice-President	44
Table 26 Awareness and Performance Ratings of Top National Government Officials Summary / June 28 - July 3, 6, 2026 / Philippines	47
Table 27 Performance Ratings of Top National Government Officials Summary by Location and Class / June 28 - July 3, 6, 2026 / Philippines.....	48
Table 28 Awareness and Trust Ratings of Top National Government Officials Summary / June 28 - July 3, 6, 2026 / Philippines	49
Table 29 Trust Ratings of Top National Government Officials Summary by Location and Class / June 28 - July 3, 6, 2026 / Philippines.....	50
Table 30 Comparative Performance Ratings of Top National Government Officials Time Series / Summary by Location and Class March and July 2026 / Philippines.....	51
Table 31 Comparative Trust Ratings of Top National Government Officials Time Series / Summary by Location and Class March and July 2026 / Philippines	52

H. PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF CONGRESS

Summary Findings on the Performance Ratings of Congress	53
Table 32 Awareness and Performance Ratings of the Senate and House of Representatives Summary / June 28 - July 3, 6, 2026 / Philippines	55
Table 33 Performance Ratings of the Senate and House of Representatives Summary by Location and Class / June 28 - July 3, 6, 2026 / Philippines.....	56
Table 34 Comparative Performance Ratings of the Senate and House of Representatives Time Series / Summary by Location and Class March and July 2026 / Philippines	57

I. SENATE LEADERSHIP CHANGES

Summary Findings on Senate Leadership Changes	58
Table 35 Awareness of Recent Senate Events Summary by Location and Class / June 28 - July 3, 6, 2026 / Philippines.....	59
Table 36 Views on Recent Events in the Senate Summary by Location and Class / June 28 - July 3, 6, 2026 / Philippines.....	60

LIST OF TABLES (cont'd)

J. POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

Summary Findings on Political Participation	61
Table 37 Whether or Not People Should Participate in Rallies to Express their Beliefs about National Issues Summary by Location and Class / June 28 - July 3, 6, 2026 / Philippines.....	64
Table 38 Actions Taken in the Past 12 Months Summary by Location and Class / June 28 - July 3, 6, 2026 / Philippines.....	65
Table 39 Actions Taken in the Past 12 Months Summary / Time Series / March and July 2026 / Philippines	66
Table 40 Inclination to Support or Join Legal Protests Summary by Location and Class / June 28 - July 3, 6, 2026 / Philippines.....	67
Table 41 Inclination to Support or Join Legal Protests Summary / Time Series / March and July 2026 / Philippines	68
Table 42 Main Reason for Disinclination to Join Protests Summary by Location and Class / June 28 - July 3, 6, 2026 / Philippines.....	69
Table 43 Main Reason for Disinclination to Join Protests Summary / Time Series / March and July 2026 / Philippines	70

K. THE IMPEACHMENT CASE AGAINST THE VICE-PRESIDENT

Summary Findings on the Impeachment Case Against the Vice-President	71
Table 44 Awareness of Impeachment Cases Against Vice-President Sara Duterte Summary by Location and Class / June 28 - July 3, 6, 2026 / Philippines.....	74
Table 45 Awareness of Impeachment Cases Against Vice-President Sara Duterte Summary by Location and Class / Time Series / March and July 2026 / Philippines.....	75
Table 46 Awareness and Truthfulness of Alleged Misuse of Confidential Funds from the Office of the Vice-President and the Department of Education Summary by Location and Class / June 28 - July 3, 6, 2026 / Philippines.....	76
Table 47 Awareness and Truthfulness of the Allegations Against Vice-President Sara Duterte Involving Unexplained Wealth or Assets Disproportionate to Her Lawful Income Summary by Location and Class / June 28 - July 3, 6, 2026 / Philippines.....	77
Table 48 Awareness and Truthfulness of the Allegations Against Vice-President Sara Duterte Involving the Distribution of Cash Envelopes to Influence or Bypass Procurement and Bidding Processes at the Department of Education Summary by Location and Class / June 28 - July 3, 6, 2026 / Philippines.....	78
Table 49 Awareness and Gravity of the Allegations Against Vice-President Sara Duterte Involving Threats She Made Against President Marcos Jr., First Lady Liza Araneta-Marcos, And Former House Speaker Romualdez Summary by Location and Class / June 28 - July 3, 6, 2026 / Philippines.....	79

LIST OF TABLES (cont'd)

L. MAY 2028 ELECTIONS: PRESIDENTIAL, VICE-PRESIDENTIAL, AND SENATORIAL RACES

Summary Findings on the May 2028 Elections.....	80
Table 50	Level of Interest in the Coming May 2028 Elections Summary by Location and Class / June 28 - July 3, 6, 2026 / Philippines.....
Table 51	2028 Elections: Presidential Preference (Long List) Summary by Location and Class / June 28 - July 3, 6, 2026 / Philippines.....
Table 52	2028 Elections: Presidential Preference Sets Summary by Location and Class / June 28 - July 3, 6, 2026 / Philippines.....
Table 53	2028 Elections: Vice-Presidential Preference (Long List) Summary by Location and Class / June 28 - July 3, 6, 2026 / Philippines.....
Table 54	2028 Elections: Vice-Presidential Preference Sets Summary by Location and Class / June 28 - July 3, 6, 2026 / Philippines.....
Table 55	2028 Senatorial Elections: Fill-Up Rates and Number of Preferences Summary by Location and Class / June 28 - July 3, 6, 2026 / Philippines.....
Table 56	2028 Elections: Senatorial Preferences Summary by Ranking / June 28 - July 3, 6, 2026/ Philippines

M. POLITICAL DYNASTIES

Summary Findings on Political Dynasties.....	93
Table 57	Agreement or Disagreement with the Passage of a Law that Limits or Prohibits Political Dynasties Summary by Location and Class / June 28 - July 3, 6, 2026 / Philippines.....
Table 58	Agreement or Disagreement with the Passage of a Law that Limits or Prohibits Political Dynasties Summary by Location and Class / Time Series / March and July 2026 / Philippines.....
Table 59	Level of Kinship for Political Dynasty Ban Summary by Location and Class / June 28 - July 3, 6, 2026 / Philippines.....
Table 60	Level of Government for Political Dynasty Ban Summary by Location and Class / June 28 - July 3, 6, 2026 / Philippines.....
Table 61	Level of Government for Political Dynasty Ban Summary by Location and Class / Time Series / March and July 2026 / Philippines.....

N. INTERNET AND SOCIAL MEDIA USE

Summary Findings on Internet and Social Media Use	100
Table 62	Internet Use Summary by Location and Class / Time Series / March and July 2026 / Philippines.....
Table 63	Frequency of Internet Use Summary by Location and Class / Time Series / March and July 2026 / Philippines.....
Table 64	Purposes for Using the Internet Summary by Location and Class / Time Series / March and July 2026 / Philippines.....
Table 65	Ownership of Social Media Accounts Summary by Location and Class / Time Series / March and July 2026 / Philippines.....
Table 66	Sources of Online News Summary by Location and Class / Time Series / March and July 2026 / Philippines.....

Note: All UB July 2026 tables presented in this General Report are based on PR1 and PR2, covering a total of 2,400 Filipino adults aged 18 years and above, selected through multistage random sampling.

LIST OF TABLES (cont'd)

O. THE PROBLEM OF DISINFORMATION

Summary Findings on the Problem of Disinformation	108
Table 67 Severity of False Information or Disinformation in the Philippines Summary by Location and Class / June 28 - July 3, 6, 2026 / Philippines.....	109
Table 68 Information Verification Practices Summary by Location and Class / June 28 - July 3, 6, 2026 / Philippines.....	110
Table 69 Believability of Widely Shared Online Information Summary by Location and Class / June 28 - July 3, 6, 2026 / Philippines.....	111
Table 70 Most Often Means to Determine What Online Information to Believe Summary by Location and Class / June 28 - July 3, 6, 2026 / Philippines.....	112

P. MISCELLANEOUS PROBES

Summary Findings on Miscellaneous Probes	113
Table 71 Miscellaneous Probes: Agreement/Disagreement with Test Statements Main Summary / June 28 - July 3, 6, 2026 / Philippines.....	117
Table 72 Miscellaneous Probes: Agreement/Disagreement with Test Statements Summary / Time Series / June 2025 to July 2026 / Philippines.....	118
Table 73 Miscellaneous Probes: Agreement/Disagreement with Test Statements Summary by Location and Class / June 28 - July 3, 6, 2026 / Philippines.....	119
Table 74 Miscellaneous Probes: Agreement/Disagreement with Test Statements Summary by Location and Class Time Series / March and July 2026 / Philippines.....	121

APPENDICES:

Appendix A: <i>Ulat ng Bayan</i> Survey July 2026 Technical Details.....	124
Appendix B: Comparative Error Margins for Specific Sample Sizes.....	128
Appendix C: <i>Ulat ng Bayan</i> Survey July 2026 Survey Questionnaire	129

OVERVIEW

Pulse Asia Research's July 2026 *Ulat ng Bayan* Survey: General Report

Overview

The second quarter survey of Pulse Asia Research was conducted from 28 June to 03 July 2026¹, with a total of 2,400 adult respondents (i.e., aged 18 years old and above) who were chosen randomly nationwide. For questions that were administered to all respondents (i.e., such as those included in the General Report), the relevant overall error margin is ± 2.0 percentage points while estimates for the geographic areas covered in the survey – Metro Manila, the rest of Luzon, the Visayas, and Mindanao – have error margins of ± 4.0 percentage points, all at the 95% level of confidence. The questionnaires used for the survey took, on average, 81 minutes to administer through face-to-face interviews. (The July 2026 *Ulat ng Bayan* sampling design employed in the survey is discussed in Appendix A while the questionnaire is presented in Appendix C.)

The following are some of the key developments that preoccupied Filipinos in the weeks leading up to and during the conduct of the interviews for the present survey:

1. The preparations for the Vice-President's impeachment trial, with the Senate approving the amended rules on impeachment on 03 June 2026 and paving the way for Senator Francis Escudero to serve as the presiding officer of the Senate convened as an impeachment court; the impeachment trial began on 06 July 2026, with the Vice-President being absent from the initial hearing and the issue regarding opening her tax records still unresolved;
2. The election of Senator Sherwin Gatchalian as Senate President on 17 June 2026, ending the leadership struggle within the legislative chamber between the camp of Senator Gatchalian and that of Senator Alan Peter Cayetano;
3. The arrest of Senator Rodante Marcoleta on 06 July 2026 in connection with plunder charges against him involving ₱75 million in undisclosed campaign donations during the May 2025 elections; the three-day rally by the *Iglesia ni Cristo* (INC) in Manila and Quezon City held from 30 June to 02 July 2026 to show support for the lawmaker after the Office of the Ombudsman decided to file charges against him and three (3) other individuals; one of the lawmaker's co-accused, former AnaKalusugan Party-List Representative Michael Defensor, is also facing qualified human trafficking charges in connection with his ownership of properties that are reportedly being used for illegal activities;

¹ Essentially all interviews were done from 28 June to 03 July 2026, with only a few interviews being conducted on 06 July 2026 to complete the 2,400 interviews for the entire July 2026 survey.

4. The final approval by the House of Representatives, on 03 June 2026, of House Bill (HB) No. 8389 that seeks to prohibit relatives up to the second degree of consanguinity or affinity from running for or holding elective posts at the same time and in the same jurisdiction; a counterpart measure in the Senate, which is still on second reading, proposes stricter limits as it favors banning relatives from simultaneously running for or holding public office in different jurisdictions and across levels of government;
5. The arrest of Senator Jinggoy Estrada on 01 June 2026 following the Sandiganbayan's issuance of an arrest warrant for plunder due to his alleged involvement in the flood control projects scandal; the Sandiganbayan also issued a 90-day preventive suspension order against the lawmaker that took effect on 25 June 2026; the move of the Office of the Ombudsman to drop charges against former Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) Secretary Manuel Bonoan so he can serve as a state witness in the cases related to the flood control projects scandal; the Department of Justice (DOJ) has approved the filing of 44 criminal tax cases (i.e., stemming from reported tax liabilities amounting to more than ₱1.68 billion) against three (3) former DPWH Engineers involved in anomalous flood control projects in Bulacan; protest actions were again held in Makati City and Quezon City on 28 June 2026 to urge the government to hold accountable corrupt government officials, particularly those involved in the scandal;
6. The Senate Blue Ribbon Committee hearing on 04 June 2026, presided over by then Senate President A. Cayetano, during which 18 former military officers testified that as "bagmen" of former Ako Bicol Party-List Representative Elizaldy Co, they were ordered to deliver suitcases and packages full of cash to various government officials among which are the President, former House Speaker Ferdinand Martin Romualdez, and some former and incumbent lawmakers; those accused denied these allegations, with a few of them even filing libel and cyber libel complaints against these ex-military officers;
7. The President's trip to Russia from 17 to 18 June 2026 to co-chair the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)-Russia Commemorative Summit and to meet with Russian President Vladimir Putin to discuss multilateral partnerships in trade, food and energy security, and anti-terrorism, among others; from 01 to 04 July 2026, the President went to Canada on a state visit during which the Philippines and Canada elevated their bilateral relations to a strategic partnership particularly in the areas of defense and economy; the Philippines hosted German President Frank-Walter Steinmeier during his state visit from 15 to 17 June 2026 and where issues such as maritime and defense security, trade and investments, climate change, labor and migration, and peace were discussed;

8. The World Bank's (WB) reclassification of the Philippines from a lower-middle-income economy to an upper-middle-income economy, a category that includes economies with a gross national income (GNI) per capita ranging from US\$4,636 to US\$14,375; the GNI per capita of the Philippines in 2025 was recorded at US\$4,850; meanwhile, the WB approved a \$1-billion loan and a \$20-million grant that would be used to help expand and improve Filipinos' access to electricity and water;
9. The increase in minimum wage in Metro Manila announced by the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) on 30 June 2026; the ₱85 wage hike, which is set to benefit about 1.1 million daily wage earners in the region, will be given out in two (2) tranches, with the first one (₱60) supposed to be implemented beginning 25 July 2026 while the second one was originally scheduled to be on 20 January 2027; however, on 30 July 2026, a Temporary Restraining Order (TRO) was issued by the Pasig Regional Trial Court (RTC) Branch 152 after two (2) construction firms asked the court to stop the wage hike order on the grounds that employers cannot afford such an increase;
10. The decision of the Development Budget Coordination Committee (DBCC) to lower the Philippine economic growth target for the current year from 5%-6% to 3.5%-4.5% due to the Middle East war, rise in oil prices, and decline in government spending; for 2027 the incumbent administration is proposing a budget amounting to around ₱7.2 trillion, 6% more than the national budget for the current year, and that will restore allocations for local flood control projects;
11. The country's failure to secure a non-permanent seat in the United Nations (UN) Security Council for the period 2027-2028, losing to Kyrgyzstan through a vote of 142-49 during the fourth round of voting;
12. The decision of China to disallow Department of National Defense (DND) Secretary Gilbert Teodoro Jr. and his immediate family members from entering mainland China, Hong Kong, and Macao, as well as to conduct any business with Chinese organizations and individuals; the DND Secretary said the sanctions, called by the Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA) as an "unfriendly act", came as a result of his strong criticism of China's aggressive actions in the West Philippine Sea (WPS);
13. The 7.8-magnitude earthquake on 08 June 2026 with an offshore epicenter west of Sarangani that resulted in the loss of at least 92 lives, the displacement of some 391,000 families across Mindanao, and damage to infrastructure estimated at more than ₱1.47 billion;

14. Incidents of school violence in Tacloban City where three (3) students were killed, in Zamboanga City with two (2) students being stabbed, and another stabbing of a student in San Carlos City, Negros Occidental; there were also various reports of online threats against schools and students in different parts of the country, which led the Department of Education (DepEd) to order schools to enforce stricter security measures in their campuses; there have been calls to ban violent online games and other apps that may be desensitizing minors to violence while a Senate investigation into these incidents has uncovered a link between a US-based Nihilistic Violent Extremist (NVE) network and the Tacloban City school shooting incident; and
15. The memorandum of agreement signed by the United States (US) and Iran on 17 June 2026 that deals with, among others, the immediate reopening of the Strait of Hormuz, the easing of some financial sanctions imposed on Iran, and the future of Iran's nuclear program; however, airstrikes have since resumed in the area, with both sides accusing the other of violating provisions of the agreement.

Among the regular questions included in the July 2026 survey are those regarding self-rated poverty, quality of life (QOL) indicators, urgent personal and national concerns, internet and social media use, the performance of key government officials and institutions as well as the national administration, the trustworthiness of the President and the Vice-President, martial law, sense of hopelessness, migration to another country, and corruption. In addition to these, the present survey also explores public views and sentiment about overall poverty and food poverty thresholds, the President's State of the Nation Address (SONA), developments involving the Senate, political participation, the Vice-President's impeachment case, the May 2028 elections, and political dynasties.

SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS

Summary Findings

SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS

POVERTY SELF-RATING

- A. A small majority of Filipino adults (57%) classify their household as poor while the rest of the adult population describes their household as on-the-line (34%), well-off/wealthy (5%), or very poor (4%). These figures do not differ in any significant way from those recorded in the June 2025 *Ulat ng Bayan* survey. (Please refer to Table 1.)**
- Majorities across geographic areas (52% to 72%), locales (53% to 63%), and socioeconomic classes (60% to 73%) say their households are poor. The only non-majority figures are recorded in urban Luzon (46%) and urban Visayas (49%). Interestingly, even among households categorized as belonging to Class ABC in the present survey, about a quarter (24%) still consider themselves as poor. (Please refer to Table 3.)
 - Across areas, the biggest percentages of on-the-line households are in urban Visayas (44%) and urban Luzon (49%) while the smallest ones are in Mindanao (17% to 24%). There is a bigger proportion of on-the-line households in the urban areas of the Philippines than in its rural areas (39% versus 29%). A small majority of those belonging to Class ABC (62%) describe their households as on-the-line while non-majority figures are posted in the other classes (11% to 35%).
 - On the other hand, across these subgroupings, the percentages of well-off/wealthy households range from almost nil in urban Visayas to 16% in Metro Manila while the percentages of very poor households vary from practically none in Class ABC to 16% in Class E.
 - From June 2025 to July 2026, the only significant changes regarding Filipinos' self-rated poverty are the increase in the percentages of on-the-line households in urban Philippines (+9 percentage points) and the rest of Luzon (+12 percentage points). (Please refer to Table 4.)

OVERALL POVERTY THRESHOLDS

- B. In July 2026, a Filipino household would need ₱30,000 to meet its basic needs. The same figure is posted among on-the-line and well-off/wealthy households while a lower figure is registered among very poor/poor households (₱25,000). Between June 2025 and July 2026, there is an increase in the median overall poverty threshold among all households and on-the-line households (both at +₱5,000). (Please refer to Table 1.)**

- In the various geographic and socioeconomic subgroupings, median overall poverty thresholds among all households vary from ₱25,000 in rural Luzon, the Visayas and specifically its urban areas, all of Mindanao, rural Philippines, sub-Class D2, and Class E to ₱30,000 in Metro Manila, the rest of Luzon and especially urban Luzon (outside Metro Manila), rural Visayas, urban Philippines, Class ABC, and Class D, particularly its sub-Class D1. *(Please refer to Table 5.)*
- Among very poor/poor households, figures range from ₱20,000 in the urban areas of the Visayas and Mindanao to ₱30,000 in urban Philippines as a whole, Metro Manila, the rest of Luzon and particularly urban Luzon, Class ABC, and Class D, particularly its sub-Class D1. As for on-the-line households, the lowest figure (₱25,000) is recorded in urban Visayas, all of Mindanao, and sub-Class D2 while the highest (₱30,000) is registered in Metro Manila, all of the rest of Luzon, the Visayas and especially its rural areas, urban and rural Philippines, Class ABC, Class D and its sub-Class D1, and Class E. In terms of well-off/wealthy households, these figures vary from ₱15,000 in the Visayas and particularly in rural Visayas to ₱50,000 in urban Visayas.
- For the period June 2025 to July 2026, the following changes in overall poverty threshold figures occur across areas, locales, and classes:
 1. Metro Manila – +₱5,000 among well-off/wealthy households;
 2. rest of Luzon – +₱5,000 among all households and very poor/poor households and +₱10,000 among on-the-line households;
 3. Visayas – +₱5,000 among on-the-line households and -₱35,000 among well-off/wealthy households;
 4. Mindanao – -₱5,000 among all households and -₱15,000 among on-the-line households;
 5. urban Philippines – +₱5,000 among very poor/poor households;
 6. rural Philippines – +₱5,000 among on-the-line households and -₱15,000 among well-off/wealthy households;
 7. Class ABC – +₱13,000 among well-off/wealthy households;
 8. Class D – +₱5,000 among all households, specifically very poor/poor and on-the-line households, and +₱10,000 among well-off/wealthy households; and
 9. Class E – +₱5,000 among all households and very poor/poor households and +₱10,000 among well-off/wealthy households. *(Please refer to Table 6.)*

FOOD POVERTY THRESHOLDS

C. When it comes to food expenses alone, a family would need ₱15,000 monthly – the same figure recorded among on-the-line and well-off/wealthy households but lower than the figure posted in very poor/poor households (₱14,000). For the period June 2025 to July 2026, median food poverty threshold figures go up among all households (+₱3,000) in general and among very poor/poor and on-the-line households in particular (+₱4,000 and +₱1,000, respectively). (Please refer to Table 1.)

- Considering all households in the country, median food poverty threshold figures range from ₱10,000 in urban Visayas and Class E to ₱15,000 in Metro Manila, the rest of Luzon, the Visayas and specifically its rural parts, urban and rural Philippines, Class ABC, and Class D, especially its sub-Class D1. (Please refer to Table 7.)
- In the very poor/poor households, the lowest median food poverty threshold (₱10,000) is posted in rural Luzon, urban Visayas, rural Mindanao, and Class E while the highest one (₱15,000) is recorded in Metro Manila, the rest of Luzon and particularly in its urban areas, rural Visayas, urban Philippines, Class ABC, and Class D, specifically its sub-Class D1. Among on-the-line households, figures range from ₱10,000 in urban Mindanao and sub-Class D2 to ₱17,000 in rural Visayas. Regarding well-off/wealthy households, as is the case with the median overall food poverty threshold, the highest and lowest figures obtain in urban Visayas (₱30,000) and the Visayas (₱9,000), its urban areas in particular (₱9,000), respectively.
- When it comes to comparative food poverty threshold figures, various movements take place between June 2025 and July 2026 in the different geographic and socioeconomic subgroupings:
 1. Metro Manila – +₱3,000 among on-the-line and well-off/wealthy households;
 2. rest of Luzon – +₱5,000 among all households as well as very poor/poor and on-the-line households;
 3. Visayas – +₱5,000 among all households, +₱3,000 among very poor/poor and on-the-line households, and -₱16,000 among well-off/wealthy households;
 4. Mindanao – -₱3,000 among all households, -₱6,000 among on-the-line households, and +₱3,000 among well-off/wealthy households;
 5. urban Philippines – +₱1,000 among all households and very poor/poor households as well as +₱3,000 among on-the-line households;

6. rural Philippines – +P5,000 among all households, +P2,000 among very poor/poor households, and -P2,000 among well-off/wealthy households;
 7. Class ABC – -P3,000 among very poor/poor households, +P5,000 among on-the-line households, and -P10,000 among well-off/wealthy households;
 8. Class D – +P3,000 among all households and those that are very poor/poor as well as +P2,000 among well-off/wealthy households; and
 9. Class E – +P1,000 among very poor/poor households, +P4,000 among on-the-line households, and +P10,000 among well-off/wealthy households.
- (Please refer to Table 8.)*

Table 1
ECONOMIC INDICATORS
June 2025 and July 2026 / Philippines and NCR

Economic Indicators	Philippines		Change*	NCR		Change*
	Jun25	PR1&2 Jul26	Jul26 - Jun25	Jun25	PR1&2 Jul26	Jul26 - Jun25
POVERTY SELF-RATING						
Very Poor	5%	4%	- 1	1%	1%	0
Poor	56	57	+ 1	51	53	+ 2
On the line	30	34	+ 4	33	30	- 3
Well-off / Wealthy	8	5	- 3	16	16	0
MEDIAN OVERALL POVERTY THRESHOLDS (in pesos)						
Total Households	25,000	30,000	+ 5,000	30,000	30,000	0
Very Poor / Poor	25,000	25,000	0	30,000	30,000	0
On the line	25,000	30,000	+ 5,000	30,000	30,000	0
Well-off / Wealthy	30,000	30,000	0	30,000	35,000	+ 5,000
MEDIAN FOOD POVERTY THRESHOLDS (in pesos)						
Total Households	12,000	15,000	+ 3,000	15,000	15,000	0
Very Poor / Poor	10,000	14,000	+ 4,000	15,000	15,000	0
On the line	14,000	15,000	+ 1,000	12,000	15,000	+ 3,000
Well-off / Wealthy	15,000	15,000	0	15,000	18,000	+ 3,000

Note: *Change = Figures of UB July 2026 minus Figures of UB June 2025.

Table 2
ECONOMIC INDICATORS

June 28 - July 3, 6, 2026 / Philippines and NCR / PR1&2

<i>POVERTY SELF-RATING</i>	<u>RP</u>	<u>NCR</u>
Very Poor	4%	1%
Poor	57	53
On the line	34	30
Well-off / Wealthy	5	16
<i>MEDIAN OVERALL POVERTY THRESHOLDS (in pesos)</i>		
Total Households	30,000	30,000
Very Poor / Poor	25,000	30,000
On the line	30,000	30,000
Well-off / Wealthy	30,000	35,000
<i>MEDIAN FOOD POVERTY THRESHOLDS (in pesos)</i>		
Total Households	15,000	15,000
Very Poor / Poor	14,000	15,000
On the line	15,000	15,000
Well-off / Wealthy	15,000	18,000

Table 3
POVERTY SELF-RATING

June 28 - July 3, 6, 2026 / Philippines / PR1&2
(Row Percent)

Demographic variables	(Estimated Population Percentage)	VERY POOR / POOR			On the Line	Well-off / Wealthy
		TOTAL	Very Poor	Poor		
Total Philippines	(100%)	61	4	57	34	5
NCR	(13%)	54	1	53	30	16
Balance Luzon	(46%)	54	2	52	41	5
Urban	(24%)	47	1	46	49	4
Rural	(22%)	61	3	58	33	6
Visayas	(19%)	63	8	55	37	1
Urban	(7%)	55	6	49	44	0
Rural	(11%)	67	8	59	32	1
Mindanao	(23%)	77	5	72	21	2
Urban	(11%)	73	5	68	24	3
Rural	(12%)	81	5	76	17	1
Total Urban	(55%)	55	2	53	39	6
Total Rural	(45%)	68	5	63	29	3
Class ABC	(11%)	24	0	24	62	13
TOTAL D	(80%)	63	3	60	33	4
D1 (owns res'l lot)	(60%)	62	2	60	35	3
D2 (does not own res'l lot)	(20%)	65	4	61	28	7
E	(9%)	89	16	73	11	1

PR1&2, Q1. Saan ninyo ilalagay ang inyong pamilya sa kard na ito?

RANDOMIZED PRESENTATION OF SHOWCARDS A & B:

SHOWCARD A:

MAHIRAP NA MAHIRAP

MAHIRAP

MAY KAYA

MAYKAYANG-MAYKAYA
O MAYAMAN

SHOWCARD B:

MAY KAYANG-MAY KAYA
O MAYAMAN

MAY KAYA

MAHIRAP

MAHIRAP NA MAHIRAP

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

Table 4
POVERTY SELF-RATING
June 2022 to July 2026 / Philippines
(In Percent)

Demographics	Very Poor/Poor					Change*	On the Line					Change*	Well-off / Wealthy					Change*
	PR1&2					Jul'26 minus Jun'25	PR1&2					Jul'26 minus Jun'25	PR1&2					Jul'26 minus Jun'25
	Jun '22	Jun '23	Jun '24	Jun '25	Jul '26		Jun '22	Jun '23	Jun '24	Jun '25	Jul '26		Jun '22	Jun '23	Jun '24	Jun '25	Jul '26	
Total Philippines	69	65	66	61	61	0	22	31	28	30	34	+ 4	9	4	6	8	5	- 3
NCR	53	57	59	52	54	+ 2	22	29	30	33	30	- 3	26	14	11	16	16	0
Balance Luzon	66	59	56	58	54	- 4	24	38	36	29	41	+12	11	3	8	13	5	- 8
Visayas	74	57	75	55	63	+ 8	23	37	22	45	37	- 8	3	5	3	0	1	+ 1
Mindanao	81	89	85	82	77	- 5	18	11	14	17	21	+ 4	1	0	2	1	2	+ 1
Total Urban	65	64	58	59	55	- 4	22	32	33	30	39	+ 9	14	5	8	12	6	- 6
Total Rural	74	66	76	66	68	+ 2	23	30	21	29	29	0	4	4	4	5	3	- 2
Class ABC	40	50	32	29	24	- 5	33	43	47	49	62	+13	27	8	21	22	13	- 9
TOTAL D	69	64	66	65	63	- 2	23	31	28	28	33	+ 5	7	5	5	7	4	- 3
E	90	82	87	90	89	- 1	8	17	12	9	11	+ 2	2	1	1	1	1	0

Note: *Change = Figures of UB July 2026 minus Figures of UB June 2025.

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

Table 5
MEDIAN OVERALL POVERTY THRESHOLDS (in pesos)
June 28 - July 3, 6, 2026 / Philippines / PR1&2

Demographic variables	(Estimated Population Percentage)	Total Households (100%)	Very Poor/ Poor (61%)	On the Line (34%)	Well-off/ Wealthy (5%)
Total Philippines	(100%)	30,000	25,000	30,000	30,000
NCR	(13%)	30,000	30,000	30,000	35,000
Balance Luzon	(46%)	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
Urban	(24%)	30,000	30,000	30,000	35,000
Rural	(22%)	25,000	25,000	30,000	25,000
Visayas	(19%)	25,000	25,000	30,000	15,000
Urban	(7%)	25,000	20,000	25,000	50,000
Rural	(11%)	30,000	25,000	30,000	15,000
Mindanao	(23%)	25,000	25,000	25,000	30,000
Urban	(11%)	25,000	20,000	25,000	30,000
Rural	(12%)	25,000	25,000	25,000	30,000
Total Urban	(55%)	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
Total Rural	(45%)	25,000	25,000	30,000	25,000
Class ABC	(11%)	30,000	30,000	30,000	48,000
TOTAL D	(80%)	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
D1 (owns res'l lot)	(60%)	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
D2 (does not own res'l lot)	(20%)	25,000	29,000	25,000	25,000
E	(9%)	25,000	25,000	30,000	30,000

PR1&2, Q2a. Sa inyong palagay, magkano ang kailangang pinakamababang gastusin sa isang buwan para hindi na maging mahirap ang inyong pamilya?

PR1&2, Q2b. Sa isang pamilyang kasingdami ninyo ngunit mahirap, magkano sa inyong palagay ang pinakamababang gastusin sa isang buwan para hindi na sila matawag na mahirap?

Table 6
MEDIAN OVERALL POVERTY THRESHOLDS (in pesos)
June 2025 and July 2026 / Philippines

Demographic variables	Total Households		Change*	Very Poor / Poor		Change*	On the line		Change*	Well-off / Wealthy		Change*
	Jun25	PR1&2 Jul26	Jul26 - Jun25	Jun25	PR1&2 Jul26	Jul26 - Jun25	Jun25	PR1&2 Jul26	Jul26 - Jun25	Jun25	PR1&2 Jul26	Jul26 - Jun25
Total Philippines	25,000	30,000	+ 5,000	25,000	25,000	0	25,000	30,000	+ 5,000	30,000	30,000	0
NCR	30,000	30,000	0	30,000	30,000	0	30,000	30,000	0	30,000	35,000	+ 5,000
Balance Luzon	25,000	30,000	+ 5,000	25,000	30,000	+ 5,000	20,000	30,000	+10,000	30,000	30,000	0
Visayas	25,000	25,000	0	25,000	25,000	0	25,000	30,000	+ 5,000	50,000	15,000	- 35,000
Mindanao	30,000	25,000	- 5,000	25,000	25,000	0	40,000	25,000	- 15,000	30,000	30,000	0
Total Urban	30,000	30,000	0	25,000	30,000	+ 5,000	30,000	30,000	0	30,000	30,000	0
Total Rural	25,000	25,000	0	25,000	25,000	0	25,000	30,000	+ 5,000	40,000	25,000	- 15,000
Class ABC	30,000	30,000	0	30,000	30,000	0	30,000	30,000	0	35,000	48,000	+ 13,000
TOTAL D	25,000	30,000	+ 5,000	25,000	30,000	+ 5,000	25,000	30,000	+ 5,000	20,000	30,000	+ 10,000
E	20,000	25,000	+ 5,000	20,000	25,000	+ 5,000	30,000	30,000	0	20,000	30,000	+ 10,000

Note: *Change = Figures of UB July 2026 minus Figures of UB June 2025.

Qa. SA MGA MAHIRAP NA MAHIRAP/MAHIRAP:

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

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

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

Table 7
MEDIAN FOOD POVERTY THRESHOLDS (in pesos)
June 28 - July 3, 6, 2026 / Philippines / PR1&2

Demographic variables	(Estimated Population Percentage)	Total Households (100%)	Very Poor/ Poor (61%)	On the Line (34%)	Well-off/ Wealthy (5%)
Total Philippines	(100%)	15,000	14,000	15,000	15,000
NCR	(13%)	15,000	15,000	15,000	18,000
Balance Luzon	(46%)	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Urban	(24%)	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Rural	(22%)	15,000	10,000	15,000	10,000
Visayas	(19%)	15,000	13,000	15,000	9,000
Urban	(7%)	10,000	10,000	13,000	30,000
Rural	(11%)	15,000	15,000	17,000	9,000
Mindanao	(23%)	12,000	12,000	14,000	18,000
Urban	(11%)	13,000	13,000	10,000	18,000
Rural	(12%)	11,000	10,000	14,000	20,000
Total Urban	(55%)	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Total Rural	(45%)	15,000	12,000	15,000	10,000
Class ABC	(11%)	15,000	15,000	15,000	25,000
TOTAL D	(80%)	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
D1 (owns res'l lot)	(60%)	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
D2 (does not own res'l lot)	(20%)	12,000	12,000	10,000	15,000
E	(9%)	10,000	10,000	14,000	20,000

PR1&2, Q3a. Batay naman sa gastusin para sa pagkain lamang, magkano sa inyong palagay ang pinaka-mababang kailangang gastusin sa isang buwan para hindi na maging mahirap ang inyong pamilya?

PR1&2, Q3b. Sa isang pamilyang kasingdami ninyo ngunit mahirap, batay sa gastusin para sa pagkain lamang, magkano sa inyong palagay ang pinakamababang gastusin sa isang buwan para hindi na sila matawag na mahirap?

Table 8
MEDIAN FOOD POVERTY THRESHOLDS (in pesos)
June 2025 and July 2026 / Philippines

Demographic variables	Total Households		Change*	Very Poor / Poor		Change*	On the line		Change*	Well-off / Wealthy		Change*
	<u>Jun25</u>	<u>PR1&2 Jul26</u>	<u>Jul26 - Jun25</u>	<u>Jun25</u>	<u>PR1&2 Jul26</u>	<u>Jul26 - Jun25</u>	<u>Jun25</u>	<u>PR1&2 Jul26</u>	<u>Jul26 - Jun25</u>	<u>Jun25</u>	<u>PR1&2 Jul26</u>	<u>Jul26 - Jun25</u>
Total Philippines	12,000	15,000	+3,000	10,000	14,000	+4,000	14,000	15,000	+1,000	15,000	15,000	0
NCR	15,000	15,000	0	15,000	15,000	0	12,000	15,000	+3,000	15,000	18,000	+ 3,000
Balance Luzon	10,000	15,000	+5,000	10,000	15,000	+5,000	10,000	15,000	+5,000	15,000	15,000	0
Visayas	10,000	15,000	+5,000	10,000	13,000	+3,000	12,000	15,000	+3,000	25,000	9,000	- 16,000
Mindanao	15,000	12,000	- 3,000	12,000	12,000	0	20,000	14,000	- 6,000	15,000	18,000	+ 3,000
Total Urban	14,000	15,000	+1,000	14,000	15,000	+1,000	12,000	15,000	+3,000	15,000	15,000	0
Total Rural	10,000	15,000	+5,000	10,000	12,000	+2,000	15,000	15,000	0	12,000	10,000	- 2,000
Class ABC	15,000	15,000	0	18,000	15,000	- 3,000	10,000	15,000	+5,000	15,000	25,000	- 10,000
TOTAL D	12,000	15,000	+3,000	12,000	15,000	+3,000	15,000	15,000	0	13,000	15,000	+ 2,000
E	10,000	10,000	0	9,000	10,000	+1,000	10,000	14,000	+4,000	10,000	20,000	+10,000

Note: *Change = Figures of UB July 2026 minus Figures of UB June 2025.

Qa. SA MGA MAHIRAP NA MAHIRAP/MAHIRAP:

Batay naman sa gastusin para sa pagkain lamang, magkano sa inyong palagay ang pinaka-mababang kailangang gastusin sa isang buwan para hindi na maging mahirap ang inyong pamilya?

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

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

QUALITY OF LIFE (QOL) INDICATORS

QUALITY OF LIFE (QOL) INDICATORS

D. Practically the same percentages of Filipino adults are either in the same situation now as last year (41%) or worse off now (39%). Half of those whose personal quality of life (QOL) did not change over the past 12 months describe their situation last year as poor (50%). Concerning the year ahead, half of adults (50%) do not expect any change in their personal circumstances. From March 2026 to July 2026, the percentage of those worse off now goes up (+9 percentage points) while pessimism about the next 12 months becomes more pronounced (+6 percentage points). Additionally, there is a decline in the percentage of Filipino adults who say their situation now is no different from last year (-8 percentage points) and optimism about their immediate future eases (-6 percentage points). (Please refer to Tables 9 and 11.)

- Retrospective personal QOL. Almost the same percentages of adults observe either no change in their personal situation year-on-year (41%) or a deterioration in the same (39%). A fifth of the adult population (20%) claims to be better off now. Near to bare majorities in Metro Manila (51%) and the Visayas (47%) are in the same situation they were in last year while a small majority of Mindanawons (57%) are worse off now. Basically the same percentages of those in the rest of Luzon, Class D, and Class E are either in the same situation as last year (41% to 44%) or worse off now (34% to 43%). A three-way split may be noted in Class ABC – 34% better off now, 41% same situation as last year, and 26% worse off now. (Please refer to Table 10.)
- Among those who say their personal QOL remained the same over the past 12 months, 50% describe their situation last year as poor, 45% were comfortable, 3% were well-off, and 2% were very poor. Across areas and classes, most of those in the rest of Luzon (51%), Mindanao 65%), Class D (52%), and Class E (78%) were poor a year ago. In contrast, most Visayans (57%) and those in Class ABC (74%) were comfortable back then. Nearly the same percentages of Metro Manilans were either comfortable or poor in the past year (46% versus 43%).
- Prospective personal QOL. In relation to the year ahead, half of Filipino adults (50%) expect their personal circumstances to remain unchanged. Optimism on the matter is expressed by 35% while 15% expect to be worse off next year. Near to small majorities in the rest of Luzon (50%), the Visayas (56%), Mindanao (48%), Class D (49%), and Class E (62%) expect no change in their personal QOL in the year ahead. Around the same percentages of Metro Manilans and those in Class ABC are either optimistic about their personal QOL next year (45% to 47%) or expect their situation to remain constant in the coming 12 months (both at 47%). (Please refer to Table 10.)

- Comparative personal QOL. From March 2026 to July 2026, there is an increase in the percentage of losers (i.e., those who are worse off now than last year) in the rest of Luzon (+16 percentage points) and Class D (+9 percentage points). Meanwhile, there is a drop in the percentage of those whose personal QOL did not change year-on-year in the rest of Luzon (-20 percentage points), Class ABC (-16 percentage points), and Class D (-8 percentage points). *(Please refer to Table 11.)*
 - Optimism becomes more pronounced between March 2026 and July 2026 only in the Visayas (+13 percentage points) while the reverse occurs in the rest of Luzon (-10 percentage points), Mindanao (-13 percentage points), and Class ABC (-14 percentage points). On the other hand, pessimism becomes more marked in Mindanao (+10 percentage points) and Class D (+8 percentage points). As regards those expecting no change in their personal QOL, the figure goes up in Class E (+15 percentage points) but declines in the Visayas (-16 percentage points).
- E. For half of Filipino adults (50%), the national QOL worsened over the previous 12 months. In relation to the coming year, half of the adult population (50%) expects no change – positive or negative – in the country’s situation. During the period June 2025 to July 2026, there is an increase in the percentage of adults who observe a deterioration in the national situation year-on-year (+19 percentage points) while the reverse occurs in terms of those saying it has either improved (-11 percentage points) or remained unchanged (-8 percentage points). As for the year ahead, pessimism becomes more pronounced (+11 percentage points) while optimism eases (-15 percentage points). *(Please refer to Tables 9 and 12.)***
- Retrospective national QOL. The situation of most Filipinos is worse now than a year ago, according to 50% of adults in the country. A contrary opinion is expressed by 11% while 39% observe no change whatsoever in the national QOL over the past 12 months. While most Mindanawons (75%) and those in Class D (51%) say the national QOL deteriorated year-on-year, most of those belonging to Class E (53%) say it has remained the same during this period. Around the same percentages of Metro Manilans, those in the rest of Luzon, Visayans, and those in Class ABC describe the national situation as having either stayed the same (37% to 46%) or worsened over the last 12 months (41% to 47%). *(Please refer to Table 10.)*
 - Prospective national QOL. No change in the national QOL in the coming 12 months is expected by 50% of Filipino adults. This view is echoed by big pluralities to small majorities in most areas and classes (45% to 57% and 51%, respectively). About the same percentages of Mindanawons are either pessimistic about the national situation next year (48%) or expect no change in

the national QOL (38%). In Class ABC, basically the same percentages are either optimistic (32%) or see the national QOL remaining constant in the year ahead (46%). At the national level, the same percentage of adults (25%) are either optimistic or pessimistic about the matter. *(Please refer to Table 10.)*

- Comparative national QOL. Between June 2025 and July 2026, there is an increase in the percentage of adults saying the national QOL deteriorated year-on-year in Metro Manila (+18 percentage points), the rest of Luzon (+22 percentage points), Mindanao (+22 percentage points), Class ABC (+22 percentage points), and Class D (+20 percentage points). Conversely, the percentages of those in the rest of Luzon and Class D who observe an improvement in the national situation drop (-14 and -11 percentage points, respectively). Additionally, the percentages of those saying the national QOL remained the same in the last 12 months decline in Metro Manila (-19 percentage points), Mindanao (-13 percentage points), Class ABC (-17 percentage points), and Class D (-9 percentage points). *(Please refer to Table 12.)*
- Regarding the national QOL next year, pessimism becomes more notable in the rest of Luzon (+13 percentage points), Mindanao (+22 percentage points), and Class D (+13 percentage points) while optimism becomes less manifest in the rest of Luzon (-21 percentage points), Mindanao (-19 percentage points), Class ABC (-14 percentage points), and Class D (-15 percentage points).

Table 9
QUALITY OF LIFE INDICATORS
April 2025 to July 2026 / Philippines

Quality of Life Indicators	Philippines					
	Apr25	Jun25	Sep25	Dec25	Mar26	PR1&2 Jul26
PERSONAL QUALITY OF LIFE NOW COMPARED TO LAST YEAR						
Gainers (Better now)	20	30	10	19	21	20
Same as last year	47	44	43	46	49	41
Losers (Worse now)	32	26	46	34	30	39
Net Gainers*	- 12	+ 4	- 36	- 15	- 9	- 19
PERSONAL QUALITY OF LIFE LAST YEAR IF QUALITY OF LIFE NOW IS SAME AS THEN						
Very Poor	---	2	1	1	1	2
Poor	---	50	40	41	35	50
Comfortable / Neither poor nor well-off	---	44	54	57	63	45
Well-off	---	4	6	2	2	3
Wealthy	---	---	---	---	---	---
EXPECTED CHANGE IN PERSONAL QUALITY OF LIFE BY NEXT YEAR						
Optimist (Better than now)	36	49	27	37	41	35
Same as now	50	42	54	50	50	50
Pessimist (Worse than now)	15	8	20	12	9	15
Net Optimist**	+21	+41	+ 7	+25	+32	+20
NATIONAL QUALITY OF LIFE NOW COMPARED TO LAST YEAR						
Gainers (Better now)	---	22	---	---	---	11
Same as last year	---	47	---	---	---	39
Losers (Worse now)	---	31	---	---	---	50
Net Gainers**	---	- 9	---	---	---	- 39
EXPECTED CHANGE IN NATIONAL QUALITY OF LIFE BY NEXT YEAR						
Optimist (Better than now)	---	40	---	---	---	25
Same as now	---	47	---	---	---	50
Pessimist (Worse than now)	---	14	---	---	---	25
Net Optimist**	---	+26	---	---	---	0

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

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

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

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

Table 10
QUALITY OF LIFE INDICATORS
June 28 - July 3, 6, 2026 / Philippines / PR1&2
(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
(Base: Total Interviews, 100%)								
Gainers (Better now)	20	25	24	16	15	34	19	12
Same as last year	41	51	42	47	29	41	41	44
Losers (Worse now)	39	24	34	38	57	26	40	43
Net Gainers*	- 19	+ 1	- 10	- 22	- 42	+ 8	- 21	- 31
Could you clarify this past quality of life in the last 12 months that you are comparing with now? Was your past quality of life in the last 12 months that you are comparing with now...?								
(Base: Those whose present quality of life is same as last year, 41%)								
Very Poor / Poor	52	43	52	43	70	16	53	87
Very Poor	2	0	1	2	5	0	1	9
Poor	50	43	51	41	65	16	52	78
Comfortable / Neither poor nor well-off	45	46	46	57	26	74	44	13
Well-off / Wealthy	3	11	2	0	3	10	3	0
Well-off	3	11	2	0	3	10	3	0
Wealthy	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
In your opinion, what will be the quality of your life in the coming 12 months? Would you say it would be...?								
(Base: Total Interviews, 100%)								
Optimist (Better than now)	35	47	39	32	22	45	35	22
Same as now	50	47	50	56	48	47	49	62
Pessimist (Worse than now)	15	7	11	12	30	8	16	17
Net Optimist**	+20	+40	+28	+20	- 8	+37	+19	+ 5
If you compare the quality of life of most Filipinos now with that of the last 12 months, would you say the quality of life of most Filipinos is...?								
(Base: Total Interviews, 100%)								
Gainers (Better now)	11	17	13	11	6	17	11	8
Same as last year	39	42	46	43	19	37	38	53
Losers (Worse now)	50	41	41	46	75	47	51	40
Net Gainers*	- 39	- 24	- 28	- 35	- 69	- 30	- 40	- 32
In your opinion, what will be the quality of life of most Filipinos in the coming 12 months? Would you say it would be...?								
(Base: Total Interviews, 100%)								
Optimist (Better than now)	25	32	26	30	13	32	24	23
Same as now	50	53	57	45	38	46	51	51
Pessimist (Worse than now)	25	15	17	25	48	22	26	27
Net Optimist**	0	+17	+ 9	+ 5	- 35	+10	- 2	- 4

PR1&2, Q4. Kung ikukumpara ang uri ng inyong pamumuhay ngayon sa nakaraang 12 buwan, masasabi ba ninyo na ang uri ng inyong pamumuhay ay... ?

PR1&2, Q5. 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...?

PR1&2, Q6. Sa inyong palagay, ano ang magiging uri ng inyong pamumuhay sa darating na 12 buwan? Masasabi ba ninyo na ito ay magiging...?

PR1&2, Q7. Kung ikukumpara ang uri ng pamumuhay ng karamihan ng Pilipino ngayon sa nakaraang 12 buwan,

masasabi ba ninyo na ang uri ng pamumuhay ng karamihan ng Pilipino ay...?

PR1&2, Q8. Sa inyong opinyon, ano ang magiging uri ng pamumuhay ng karamihan ng Pilipino sa darating na 12 buwan?

Masasabi ba ninyo na ito ay... ?

Notes: (1) * NET GAINERS = % Gainers minus % Losers.

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

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

Table 11
PERSONAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDICATORS
March and July 2026 / 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

(Base: Total Interviews)

Gainers (Better now)	Jul '26**	20	25	24	16	15	34	19	12
	Mar '26	21	31	20	18	18	25	20	13
	Change*	- 1	- 6	+ 4	- 2	- 3	+ 9	- 1	- 1
Same as last year	Jul '26**	41	51	42	47	29	41	41	44
	Mar '26	49	44	62	43	32	57	49	42
	Change*	- 8	+ 7	- 20	+ 4	- 3	- 16	- 8	+ 2
Losers (Worse now)	Jul '26**	39	24	34	38	57	26	40	43
	Mar '26	30	25	18	39	50	18	31	46
	Change*	+ 9	- 1	+16	- 1	+ 7	+ 8	+ 9	- 3

In your opinion, what will be the quality of your life in the coming 12 months? Would you say it would be...?

(Base: Total Interviews)

Optimist (Better than now)	Jul '26**	35	47	39	32	22	45	35	22
	Mar '26	41	55	49	19	35	59	39	27
	Change*	- 6	- 8	- 10	+13	- 13	- 14	- 4	- 5
Same as now	Jul '26**	50	47	50	56	48	47	49	62
	Mar '26	50	38	46	72	45	35	53	47
	Change*	0	+ 9	+ 4	- 16	+ 3	+12	- 4	+15
Pessimist (Worse than now)	Jul '26**	15	7	11	12	30	8	16	17
	Mar '26	9	7	5	8	20	6	8	26
	Change*	+ 6	0	+ 6	+ 4	+10	+ 2	+ 8	- 9

**PR1&2 Ulat ng Bayan July 2026 Survey.

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 UB July 2026 minus Figures of UB March 2026.

Table 12
NATIONAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDICATORS
June 2025 and July 2026 / Philippines
(In Percent)

If you compare the quality of life of most Filipinos now with that of the last 12 months, would you say the quality of life of most Filipinos is ...?

RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
	NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E

(Base: Total Interviews)

Gainers (Better now)	Jul '26**	11	17	13	11	6	17	11	8
	Jun '25	22	16	27	19	15	21	22	19
	Change*	- 11	+ 1	- 14	- 8	- 9	- 4	- 11	- 11
Same as last year	Jul '26**	39	42	46	43	19	37	38	53
	Jun '25	47	61	53	42	32	54	47	42
	Change*	- 8	- 19	- 7	+ 1	- 13	- 17	- 9	+11
Losers (Worse now)	Jul '26**	50	41	41	46	75	47	51	40
	Jun '25	31	23	19	39	53	25	31	40
	Change*	+19	+18	+22	+ 7	+22	+22	+20	0

In your opinion, what will be the quality of life of most Filipinos in the coming 12 months? Would you say it would be ...?

(Base: Total Interviews)

Optimist (Better than now)	Jul '26**	25	32	26	30	13	32	24	23
	Jun '25	40	39	47	30	32	46	39	31
	Change*	- 15	- 7	- 21	0	- 19	- 14	- 15	- 8
Same as now	Jul '26**	50	53	57	45	38	46	51	51
	Jun '25	47	49	49	48	41	41	48	47
	Change*	+ 3	+ 4	+ 8	- 3	- 3	+ 5	+ 3	+ 4
Pessimist (Worse than now)	Jul '26**	25	15	17	25	48	22	26	27
	Jun '25	14	12	4	23	26	13	13	22
	Change*	+11	+ 3	+13	+ 2	+22	+ 9	+13	+ 5

**PR1&2 Ulat ng Bayan July 2026 Survey.

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

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

Note: *Change = Figures of UB July 2026 minus Figures of UB June 2025.

URGENT PERSONAL AND NATIONAL CONCERNS

URGENT PERSONAL CONCERNS

F. Staying healthy is the top urgent personal concern of Filipino adults (64%). A second set of urgent personal concerns includes being able to have enough to eat on a daily basis (47%), having a secure job or source of income (43%), and finishing one's schooling or providing schooling for one's children (43%). Having some savings (39%) and avoiding being a crime victim (37%) make up a third set of responses. Filipino adults are least concerned about having their own house and lot (26%). (Please refer to Table 13.)

- Health is the leading first-ranked urgent personal concern (26%) while the top second-ranked responses are health (20%) and food security (19%). In terms of third-ranked urgent personal concerns, the most often-cited ones are having some savings (22%) and staying healthy (18%).
- Small to big majorities across geographic areas and socioeconomic classes identify staying healthy as their most urgent personal concern (58% to 73% and 63% to 76%, respectively). The only other concerns cited by majorities in these subgroupings are having enough to eat everyday (i.e., 51% in the Visayas, 55% in Mindanao, and 60% in Class E), completing one's education or providing schooling for one's children (i.e., 52% in Mindanao), and avoiding being a crime victim (i.e., 55% in Class ABC). (Please refer to Table 14.)
- Numerically speaking, the least often-mentioned urgent personal concern in Metro Manila is education (27%) while in Class E, it is crime victimization (25%). Having one's own house and lot is the least frequently identified concern in the rest of Luzon (22%), the Visayas (29%), Mindanao (25%), Class ABC (22%), and Class D (26%).

G. Overall, the level of concern about avoiding being a crime victim goes up from June 2025 to July 2026 (+9 percentage points) while public concern about having a secure job and having some savings eases (-10 and -6 percentage points, respectively). (Please refer to Table 15.)

- In the different areas and classes, several changes take place during the period June 2025 to July 2026. Concern about staying healthy becomes more notable in Class E (+19 percentage points). Levels of concern about crime victimization go up in the rest of Luzon (+13 percentage points), Class ABC (+20 percentage points), and Class D (+9 percentage points). As for Visayans, they become more concerned about having their own house and lot (+12 percentage points).
- On the other hand, concern about having a good job eases in the rest of Luzon (-10 percentage points), Class ABC (-20 percentage points), and Class D (-8

percentage points). In addition, the level of concern about finishing one's education or providing schooling for one's children drops in Metro Manila (-18 percentage points) while concern about having some savings becomes less marked in Class E (-23 percentage points).

URGENT NATIONAL CONCERNS

H. Majority of Filipino adults (57%) are concerned about the need to control the rising prices of commodities in the country. Inflation is followed by corruption (43%) and workers' pay (36%). In fourth place is a group of urgent national concerns that includes poverty (26%) and criminality (22%). Illegal drugs (19%) and employment (15%) comprise a fifth set of responses while a sixth group of issues includes lowering oil prices (13%), promoting peace (11%), addressing the problem of involuntary hunger (11%), and enforcing the rule of law (11%). Helping farmers (9%), reducing taxes (7%), protecting the environment (6%), helping small entrepreneurs (5%), and responding to the needs of calamity-hit areas (5%) make up another group of national issues that Filipinos say the national administration must immediately address. On the other hand, the least often-mentioned urgent national concerns are defending national territorial integrity (3%), protecting the welfare of overseas Filipino workers (2%), and preparing to face terrorist threats (1%). (Please refer to Table 17.)

- Controlling inflation is the top first-ranked urgent national concern (27%) while the leading second-ranked responses are controlling inflation (17%), fighting graft and corruption (16%), and increasing workers' pay (13%). In terms of third-ranked urgent national concerns, the most often-cited ones are controlling inflation (13%), fighting graft and corruption (13%), increasing workers' pay (9%), and reducing poverty (9%).
- In most areas and classes, inflation is the leading urgent national concern – the rest of Luzon (57%), the Visayas (65%), Mindanao (50%), Class D (58%), and Class E (57%). Metro Manilans are most concerned about corruption (56%) and inflation (55%) while in Class ABC, the most often-mentioned identified urgent national concerns are corruption (48%), inflation (47%), and workers' pay (40%). In contrast, issues that are consistently cited by less than 10% in all geographic and socioeconomic subgroupings are supporting small entrepreneurs (4% to 6% and 3% to 5%, respectively), protecting the environment (3% to 8% and 5% to 6%, respectively), helping calamity-hit areas (3% to 7% and 4% to 8%, respectively), defending national territorial integrity (2% to 5% and 2% to 3%, respectively), protecting overseas Filipino workers (both at 1% to 3%), and dealing with terrorism (both at 1% to 2%). (Please refer to Table 18.)

- I. **At the national level, the public's sense of urgency as regards poverty and criminality becomes more marked from March 2026 to July 2026 (both at +5 percentage points) while the reverse holds true in relation to the issues of agricultural assistance (-5 percentage points) and job creation (-6 percentage points). (Please refer to Table 19.)**
- In the various areas and classes, the following changes in public sentiment about urgent national concerns may be noted during the same period:
1. controlling inflation — +12 percentage points in the Visayas, -12 percentage points in Mindanao, and -16 percentage points in Class ABC;
 2. fighting graft and corruption — -11 percentage points in the rest of Luzon, -15 percentage points in the Visayas, +11 percentage points in Mindanao, and -16 percentage points in Class ABC;
 3. increasing workers' pay — -11 percentage points in the rest of Luzon and +18 percentage points in the Visayas;
 4. reducing poverty — +10 percentage points in Mindanao;
 5. fighting criminality — +10 percentage points in the rest of Luzon and +12 percentage points in the Visayas;
 6. fighting the widespread sale and use of illegal drugs — -15 percentage points in Mindanao;
 7. creating more jobs — -7 percentage points in Class D;
 8. addressing the problem of involuntary hunger — -10 percentage points in Metro Manila;
 9. helping farmers — -6 percentage points in Class D; and
 10. protecting the environment — -12 percentage points in the Visayas.

Table 13
MOST URGENT PERSONAL CONCERNS
June 28 - July 3, 6, 2026 / Philippines / PR1&2
(In Percent / Multiple Response, up to 3 allowed)

Base: Total Interviews, 100%				
PERSONAL CONCERNS	OVERALL	RANKED		
		FIRST	SECOND	THIRD
To stay healthy and avoid illnesses	64	26	20	18
At least to be able to have enough to eat every day	47	10	19	17
To have a secure and well-paying job or source of income	43	19	13	12
To finish schooling or to be able to provide schooling for our children	43	20	14	10
To be able to have some savings	39	7	11	22
To avoid being a victim of any serious crime	37	11	14	13
To have my own house and lot	26	8	9	8

PR1&2, Q9. Sa mga sumusunod na kagustuhang personal, pakisabi ang hanggang TATLONG kagustuhang nais ninyong mangyari nang pinakamabilis sa inyong buhay. Maaari kayong magbanggit ng iba pang wala sa listahan. Alin po ang unang pinakamabilis na gusto ninyong maisagawa? Ang pangalawa? At pangatlo?

Table 14
MOST URGENT PERSONAL CONCERNS: OVERALL
June 28 - July 3, 6, 2026 / Philippines / PR1&2
(In Percent / Multiple Response, up to 3 allowed)

Base: Total Interviews, 100%								
PERSONAL CONCERNS	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
To stay healthy and avoid illnesses	64	73	66	62	58	76	63	63
At least to be able to have enough to eat every day	47	41	42	51	55	43	46	60
To have a secure and well-paying job or source of income	43	42	46	45	38	29	45	46
To finish schooling or to be able to provide schooling for our children	43	27	43	42	52	30	45	39
To be able to have some savings	39	39	42	39	34	45	39	30
To avoid being a victim of any serious crime	37	41	38	32	39	55	36	25
To have my own house and lot	26	36	22	29	25	22	26	37

PR1&2, Q9. Sa mga sumusunod na kagastuhang personal, pakisabi ang hanggang TATLONG kagastuhang nais ninyong mangyari nang pinakamabilis sa inyong buhay. Maaari kayong magbanggit ng iba pang wala sa listahan. Alin po ang unang pinakamabilis na gusto ninyong maisagawa? Ang pangalawa? At pangatlo?

Table 15
MOST URGENT PERSONAL CONCERNS
June 2025 and July 2026 / Philippines
(In Percent / Multiple Response, up to 3 allowed)

Base: Total Interviews									
PERSONAL CONCERNS		RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
			NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
To stay healthy and avoid illnesses	Jul '26**	64	73	66	62	58	76	63	63
	Jun '25	64	69	67	67	53	74	64	44
	Change*	0	+ 4	- 1	- 5	+ 5	+ 2	- 1	+19
At least to be able to have enough to eat every day	Jul '26**	47	41	42	51	55	43	46	60
	Jun '25	43	39	37	58	46	36	44	51
	Change*	+ 4	+ 2	+ 5	- 7	+ 9	+ 7	+ 2	+ 9
To have a secure and well-paying job or source of income	Jul '26**	43	42	46	45	38	29	45	46
	Jun '25	53	39	56	52	55	49	53	60
	Change*	- 10	+ 3	- 10	- 7	- 17	- 20	- 8	- 14
To finish schooling or to be able to provide schooling for our children	Jul '26**	43	27	43	42	52	30	45	39
	Jun '25	44	45	41	42	49	33	48	32
	Change*	- 1	- 18	+ 2	0	+ 3	- 3	- 3	+ 7
To be able to have some savings	Jul '26**	39	39	42	39	34	45	39	30
	Jun '25	45	39	50	40	41	54	42	53
	Change*	- 6	0	- 8	- 1	- 7	- 9	- 3	- 23
To avoid being a victim of any serious crime	Jul '26**	37	41	38	32	39	55	36	25
	Jun '25	28	36	25	24	34	35	27	24
	Change*	+ 9	+ 5	+13	+ 8	+ 5	+20	+ 9	+ 1
To have my own house and lot	Jul '26**	26	36	22	29	25	22	26	37
	Jun '25	23	33	23	17	22	20	22	37
	Change*	+ 3	+ 3	- 1	+12	+ 3	+ 2	+ 4	0

**PR1&2 Ulat ng Bayan July 2026 Survey.

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

Note: *Change = Figures of UB July 2026 minus Figures of UB June 2025.

Table 16
MOST URGENT PERSONAL CONCERNS
September 2021 to July 2026 / Philippines
(In Percent / Multiple Response, up to 3 allowed)

Personal concerns	Sep21	Jun22	Jun23	Jun24	Jun25	PR1&2 Jul26	Change*
To stay healthy and avoid illnesses	70	66	67	71	64	64	0
At least to be able to have enough to eat every day	46	47	40	48	43	47	+ 4
To have a secure and well-paying job or source of income	47	47	56	43	53	43	- 10
To finish schooling or to be able to provide schooling for our children	43	46	44	46	44	43	- 1
To be able to have some savings	32	37	35	36	45	39	- 6
To avoid being a victim of any serious crime	32	29	29	32	28	37	+ 9
To have my own house and lot	30	29	28	24	23	26	+ 3

Note: *Change = Figures of UB July 2026 minus Figures of UB June 2025.

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

- Magkaroon ng isang matatag at maayos magbayad na trabaho o pagkakakitaan
- Makaiwas na maging biktima ng anumang seryosong krimen
- Makatapos ako ng pag-aaral o makapagpaaral ng aming mga anak
- Manatiling malusog at makaiwas sa mga sakit o karamdaman

- Magkaroon ng sariling bahay at lupa
- Magkaroon man lang ng sapat na makakain araw-araw
- Makapag-impok o magkaroon ng "savings"

Table 17
MOST URGENT NATIONAL CONCERNS
June 28 - July 3, 6, 2026 / Philippines / PR1&2
(In Percent / Multiple Response, up to 3 allowed)

Base: Total Interviews, 100%				
	OVERALL	RANKED		
		FIRST	SECOND	THIRD
Controlling inflation	57	27	17	13
Fighting graft and corruption in government including holding corrupt government officials accountable	43	14	16	13
Increasing the pay of workers	36	13	13	9
Reducing the poverty of many Filipinos	26	7	9	9
Fighting criminality	22	11	5	6
Fighting the widespread sale and use of illegal drugs	19	5	6	7
Creating more jobs	15	3	6	6
Lowering the price of gasoline in light of the energy crisis caused by the war in the Middle East	13	3	4	6
Promoting peace in the country	11	2	4	5
Addressing the problem of involuntary hunger	11	2	4	4
Enforcing the law on all, whether influential or ordinary people	11	4	3	4
Providing assistance to farmers including selling their products	9	3	2	4
Reducing the amount of taxes paid	7	1	2	4
Stopping the destruction and abuse of our environment	6	1	2	3
Providing support to small entrepreneurs to restore their businesses	5	1	1	2
Responding to the needs of areas affected by calamities	5	1	1	2
Defending the integrity of Philippine territory against foreigners	3	1	1	1
Protecting the welfare of OFWs	2	0.4	1	1
Preparing to face any kind of terrorism	1	0.3	1	1

PR1&2, Q10. Sa mga sumusunod na isyung pambansa, pakisabi ang hanggang tatlong isyung dapat aksyunan agad ng administrasyon ni Presidente Ferdinand "Bongbong" R. Marcos Jr. Maaari kayong magbanggit ng iba pang wala sa listahan. Alin po ang unang isyung dapat aksyunan agad ng administrasyon? Ang pangalawa? Ang pangatlo?

Table 18
MOST URGENT NATIONAL CONCERNS: OVERALL
June 28 - July 3, 6, 2026 / Philippines / PR1&2
(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	57	55	57	65	50	47	58	57
Fighting graft and corruption in government including holding corrupt government officials accountable	43	56	47	31	36	48	43	28
Increasing the pay of workers	36	43	32	46	31	40	35	40
Reducing the poverty of many Filipinos	26	19	28	25	27	25	25	33
Fighting criminality	22	13	20	30	24	20	22	22
Fighting the widespread sale and use of illegal drugs	19	15	16	19	26	20	18	25
Creating more jobs	15	13	17	16	10	9	16	13
Lowering the price of gasoline in light of the energy crisis caused by the war in the Middle East	13	25	11	7	15	22	12	10
Promoting peace in the country	11	13	11	9	11	13	11	11
Addressing the problem of involuntary hunger	11	4	9	10	19	6	11	18
Enforcing the law on all, whether influential or ordinary people	11	9	14	9	7	8	11	9
Providing assistance to farmers including selling their products	9	4	7	9	16	11	9	11
Reducing the amount of taxes paid	7	9	7	6	5	10	7	3
Stopping the destruction and abuse of our environment	6	5	8	5	3	5	6	6
Providing support to small entrepreneurs to restore their businesses	5	5	5	4	6	4	5	3
Responding to the needs of areas affected by calamities	5	7	3	3	7	4	5	8
Defending the integrity of Philippine territory against foreigners	3	3	5	2	2	3	3	2
Protecting the welfare of OFWs	2	2	2	1	3	3	2	1
Preparing to face any kind of terrorism	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	1

PR1&2, Q10. Sa mga sumusunod na isyung pambansa, pakisabi ang hanggang tatlong isyung dapat aksyunan agad ng administrasyon ni Presidente Ferdinand "Bongbong" R. Marcos Jr. Maaari kayong magbanggit ng iba pang wala sa listahan. Alin po ang unang isyung dapat aksyunan agad ng administrasyon? Ang pangalawa? Ang pangatlo?

Table 19
MOST URGENT NATIONAL CONCERNS
March and July 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	Jul '26**	57	55	57	65	50	47	58	57
	Mar '26	59	49	62	53	62	63	57	61
	Change*	- 2	+ 6	- 5	+12	- 12	- 16	+ 1	- 4
Fighting graft and corruption in government including holding corrupt government officials accountable	Jul '26**	43	56	47	31	36	48	43	28
	Mar '26	47	48	58	46	25	64	45	29
	Change*	- 4	+ 8	- 11	- 15	+11	- 16	- 2	- 1
Increasing the pay of workers	Jul '26**	36	43	32	46	31	40	35	40
	Mar '26	36	45	43	28	24	39	36	30
	Change*	0	- 2	- 11	+18	+ 7	+ 1	- 1	+10
Reducing the poverty of many Filipinos	Jul '26**	26	19	28	25	27	25	25	33
	Mar '26	21	24	21	24	17	22	21	26
	Change*	+ 5	- 5	+ 7	+ 1	+10	+ 3	+ 4	+ 7
Fighting criminality	Jul '26**	22	13	20	30	24	20	22	22
	Mar '26	17	17	10	18	31	8	18	26
	Change*	+ 5	- 4	+10	+12	- 7	+12	+ 4	- 4
Fighting the widespread sale and use of illegal drugs	Jul '26**	19	15	16	19	26	20	18	25
	Mar '26	21	10	11	25	41	22	20	25
	Change*	- 2	+ 5	+ 5	- 6	- 15	- 2	- 2	0
Creating more jobs	Jul '26**	15	13	17	16	10	9	16	13
	Mar '26	21	21	21	22	18	13	23	16
	Change*	- 6	- 8	- 4	- 6	- 8	- 4	- 7	- 3
Lowering the price of gasoline in light of the energy crisis caused by the war in the Middle East	Jul '26**	13	25	11	7	15	22	12	10
	Mar '26	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Change*	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Promoting peace in the country	Jul '26**	11	13	11	9	11	13	11	11
	Mar '26	9	9	8	8	10	8	8	11
	Change*	+ 2	+ 4	+ 3	+ 1	+ 1	+ 5	+ 3	0
Addressing the problem of involuntary hunger	Jul '26**	11	4	9	10	19	6	11	18
	Mar '26	10	14	8	8	13	6	10	16
	Change*	+ 1	- 10	+ 1	+ 2	+ 6	0	+ 1	+ 2
Enforcing the law on all, whether influential or ordinary people	Jul '26**	11	9	14	9	7	8	11	9
	Mar '26	11	13	10	12	11	9	12	9
	Change*	0	- 4	+ 4	- 3	- 4	- 1	- 1	0
Providing assistance to farmers including selling their products	Jul '26**	9	4	7	9	16	11	9	11
	Mar '26	14	5	14	17	17	7	15	21
	Change*	- 5	- 1	- 7	- 8	- 1	+ 4	- 6	- 10
Reducing the amount of taxes paid	Jul '26**	7	9	7	6	5	10	7	3
	Mar '26	7	12	7	7	6	8	8	2
	Change*	0	- 3	0	- 1	- 1	+ 2	- 1	+ 1
Stopping the destruction and abuse of our environment	Jul '26**	6	5	8	5	3	5	6	6
	Mar '26	9	11	7	17	4	13	8	10
	Change*	- 3	- 6	+ 1	- 12	- 1	- 8	- 2	- 4
Providing support to small entrepreneurs to restore their businesses	Jul '26**	5	5	5	4	6	4	5	3
	Mar '26	5	7	3	6	8	7	5	7
	Change*	0	- 2	+ 2	- 2	- 2	- 3	0	- 4
Responding to the needs of areas affected by calamities	Jul '26**	5	7	3	3	7	4	5	8
	Mar '26	8	5	7	8	11	9	8	6
	Change*	- 3	+ 2	- 4	- 5	- 4	- 5	- 3	+ 2
Defending the integrity of Philippine territory against foreigners	Jul '26**	3	3	5	2	2	3	3	2
	Mar '26	2	4	3	0	0	1	2	0
	Change*	+ 1	- 1	+ 2	+ 2	+ 2	+ 2	+ 1	+ 2
Protecting the welfare of OFWs	Jul '26**	2	2	2	1	3	3	2	1
	Mar '26	3	3	4	1	2	1	3	3
	Change*	- 1	- 1	- 2	0	+ 1	+ 2	- 1	- 2
Preparing to face any kind of terrorism	Jul '26**	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	1
	Mar '26	1	3	1	1	1	0	1	2
	Change*	0	- 2	0	+ 1	+ 1	+ 1	+ 1	- 1

**PR1&2 Ulat ng Bayan July 2026 Survey.

Note: *Change = Figures of UB July 2026 minus Figures of UB March 2026.

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?

Table 20
MOST URGENT NATIONAL CONCERNS
June 2025 to July 2026 / Philippines
(In Percent / Multiple Response, up to 3 allowed)

National Concerns	Jun25	Sep25	Dec25	Mar26	PR1&2 Jul26	Change*	Change**
						Jul26 - Mar26	Jul26 - Jun25
Controlling inflation	62	54	59	59	57	- 2	- 5
Fighting graft and corruption in government including holding corrupt government officials accountable	24	51	48	47	43	- 4	+19
Increasing the pay of workers	51	37	39	36	36	0	- 15
Reducing the poverty of many Filipinos	26	23	22	21	26	+ 5	0
Fighting criminality	17	23	19	17	22	+ 5	+ 5
Fighting the widespread sale and use of illegal drugs	---	22	18	21	19	- 2	---
Creating more jobs	25	20	19	21	15	- 6	- 10
Lowering the price of gasoline in light of the energy crisis caused by the war in the Middle East	---	---	---	---	13	---	---
Promoting peace in the country	15	10	9	9	11	+ 2	- 4
Addressing the problem of involuntary hunger	17	10	8	10	11	+ 1	- 6
Enforcing the law on all, whether influential or ordinary people	11	8	13	11	11	0	0
Providing assistance to farmers including selling their products	13	11	9	14	9	- 5	- 4
Reducing the amount of taxes paid	9	12	8	7	7	0	- 2
Stopping the destruction and abuse of our environment	8	6	10	9	6	- 3	- 2
Providing support to small entrepreneurs to restore their businesses	12	5	6	5	5	0	- 7
Responding to the needs of areas affected by calamities	---	---	8	8	5	- 3	---
Defending the integrity of Philippine territory against foreigners	5	4	2	2	3	+ 1	- 2
Protecting the welfare of OFWs	4	3	3	3	2	- 1	- 2
Preparing to face any kind of terrorism	1	1	1	1	1	0	0

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

(2) **Year-on-year = Figures of UB July 2026 minus Figures of UB June 2025.

(3) 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.

PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION

PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION

- J. The national administration fails to obtain a majority approval rating across the 19 issues on which its quarterly performance is evaluated in July 2026. Notable movements in the latter's performance ratings on 13 issues occur from March 2026 to July 2026. (Please refer to Tables 21 to 22.)**
- Approval is the plurality sentiment toward the present dispensation's efforts to protect the welfare of overseas Filipino workers (46%) and help calamity-hit areas (42%). On the other hand, big plurality to huge majority disapproval ratings are obtained by the national administration for its initiatives to protect the environment (38%), enforce the rule of law (43%), create more jobs (45%), increase workers' pay (47%), promote peace (50%), address the problem of involuntary hunger (53%), reduce taxes (54%), fight criminality (56%), lower the price of gasoline (59%), reduce poverty (61%), fight corruption in government (68%), combat illegal drugs (70%), and control inflation (77%). (Please refer to Table 21.)
 - Nearly the same disapproval and indecision figures are scored by the present administration on the issues of preparing to face terrorist threats (37% versus 35%) and helping small entrepreneurs (38% versus 36%). Meanwhile, there is a three-way split in public opinion about the latter's work in defending national territorial integrity (34% approval, 32% indecision, and 34% disapproval) and helping farmers (33% approval, 33% indecision, and 35% disapproval).
 - Levels of appreciation for the incumbent administration's handling of eight (8) issues drop between March 2026 and July 2026, namely, helping farmers (-5 percentage points), enforcing the rule of law (-5 percentage points), protecting the welfare of overseas Filipino workers (-7 percentage points), defending national territorial integrity (-7 percentage points), preparing to face terrorist threats (-8 percentage points), reducing taxes (-8 percentage points), promoting peace (-9 percentage points), and fighting criminality (-12 percentage points). (Please refer to Table 22.)
 - Disapproval ratings go up during the same period in relation to the administration's work in creating more jobs (+5 percentage points), enforcing the rule of law (+6 percentage points), helping small entrepreneurs (+6 percentage points), addressing the problem of involuntary hunger (+8 percentage points), lowering taxes (+8 percentage points), reducing poverty (+8 percentage points), defending national territorial integrity (+10 percentage points), fighting criminality (+10 percentage points), dealing with terrorist threats (+12 percentage points), and promoting peace (+14 percentage points).

- As regards indecision, it becomes more pronounced in the areas of helping farmers and protecting the environment (both at +5 percentage points) while it eases on the issues of promoting peace (-5 percentage points) and reducing poverty (-7 percentage points).

Table 21
PERCEIVED URGENCY OF SELECTED NATIONAL ISSUES AND
THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION'S PERFORMANCE RATINGS

June 28 - July 3, 6, 2026 / Philippines / PR1&2

(Row Percent)

Selected National Issues	% citing as One of Three Most Urgent Issues	Approve	Undecided	Disapprove	NAR*
Protecting the welfare of OFWs	2	46	27	28	+ 18
Responding to the needs of areas affected by calamities	5	42	26	31	+ 11
Defending the integrity of Philippine territory against foreigners	3	34	32	34	0
Providing assistance to farmers including selling their products	9	33	33	35	- 2
Stopping the destruction and abuse of our environment	6	30	32	38	- 8
Preparing to face any kind of terrorism	1	29	35	37	- 8
Providing support to small entrepreneurs to restore their businesses	5	26	36	38	- 12
Creating more jobs	15	31	24	45	- 14
Enforcing the law on all, whether influential or ordinary people	11	28	29	43	- 15
Increasing the pay of workers	36	31	22	47	- 16
Promoting peace in the country	11	26	24	50	- 24
Addressing the problem of involuntary hunger	11	23	25	53	- 30
Fighting criminality	22	24	20	56	- 32
Reducing the amount of taxes paid	7	20	26	54	- 34
Lowering the price of gasoline in light of the energy crisis caused by the war in the Middle East	13	20	21	59	- 39
Reducing the poverty of many Filipinos	26	15	24	61	- 46
Fighting graft and corruption in government including holding corrupt gov't officials accountable	43	16	16	68	- 52
Fighting the widespread sale and use of illegal drugs	19	14	16	70	- 56
Controlling inflation	57	12	12	77	- 65

PR1&2, Q12a-s. Nais naming malaman ang inyong opinyon tungkol sa pagganap sa tungkulin ng administrasyon ni Presidente 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 Jr. 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 UB July not add up to 100% due to rounding off or to Don't Know and Refuse responses.

Table 22
COMPARATIVE PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF THE NATIONAL
ADMINISTRATION ON SELECTED NATIONAL ISSUES
March 2026 and July 2026 / Philippines
(In Percent)

Selected National Issues	Approval		Change*	Undecided		Change*	Disapproval		Change*
	Mar 26 (A)	Jul 26 (B)	Jul26 - Mar26 (B - A)	Mar 26 (C)	Jul 26 (D)	Jul26 - Mar26 (D - C)	Mar 26 (E)	Jul 26 (F)	Jul26 - Mar26 (F - E)
Protecting the welfare of OFWs	53	46	- 7	23	27	+ 4	24	28	+ 4
Responding to the needs of areas affected by calamities	46	42	- 4	27	26	- 1	28	31	+ 3
Defending the integrity of Philippine territory against foreigners	41	34	- 7	35	32	- 3	24	34	+ 10
Providing assistance to farmers including selling their products	38	33	- 5	28	33	+ 5	34	35	+ 1
Creating more jobs	34	31	- 3	26	24	- 2	40	45	+ 5
Increasing the pay of workers	29	31	+ 2	26	22	- 4	45	47	+ 2
Stopping the destruction and abuse of our environment	31	30	- 1	27	32	+ 5	42	38	- 4
Preparing to face any kind of terrorism	37	29	- 8	38	35	- 3	25	37	+ 12
Enforcing the law on all, whether influential or ordinary people	33	28	- 5	31	29	- 2	37	43	+ 6
Providing support to small entrepreneurs to restore their businesses	27	26	- 1	40	36	- 4	32	38	+ 6
Promoting peace in the country	35	26	- 9	29	24	- 5	36	50	+ 14
Fighting criminality	36	24	- 12	18	20	+ 2	46	56	+ 10
Addressing the problem of involuntary hunger	26	23	- 3	29	25	- 4	45	53	+ 8
Reducing the amount of taxes paid	28	20	- 8	26	26	0	46	54	+ 8
Lowering the price of gasoline in light of the energy crisis caused by the war in the Middle East	---	20	---	---	21	---	---	59	---
Fighting graft and corruption in government including holding corrupt government officials accountable**	17	16	- 1	15	16	+ 1	67	68	+ 1
Reducing the poverty of many Filipinos	16	15	- 1	31	24	- 7	53	61	+ 8
Fighting the widespread sale and use of illegal drugs	15	14	- 1	17	16	- 1	68	70	+ 2
Controlling inflation	10	12	+ 2	16	12	- 4	73	77	+ 4

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

**UB March 2026 = Fighting graft and corruption in government only.

**STATE OF THE NATION ADDRESS
(SONA) OF THE PRESIDENT**

STATE OF THE NATION ADDRESS (SONA) OF THE PRESIDENT

- K. Awareness of any of the previous State of the Nation Addresses (SONAs) delivered by the President before Congress is reported by 81% of the adult population. Majority levels of awareness are recorded in each geographic and socioeconomic subgrouping (70% to 90% and 71% to 89%, respectively). These figures do not differ significantly from those recorded in the June 2025 *Ulat ng Bayan* survey. (Please refer to Tables 23 to 24.)**
- L. The fight against corruption (29.8%) leads the list of issues Filipino adults would like the President to discuss during his upcoming SONA. (Please refer to Table 25.)**
- For the President's 27 July 2026 SONA, the top issue the public would like to hear him discuss or mention is his administration's fight against corruption (29.8%), particularly efforts to investigate and hold accountable those involved in the flood control projects scandal (18.9%). This is followed closely by the issue of affordable basic goods (18.7%). The other issues mentioned by at least 1% of Filipino adults are anti-corruption initiatives in general (10.9%), jobs and livelihood opportunities (6.6%), poverty (6.2%), illegal drugs (5.5%), low wages (5.1%), high fuel prices (4.9%), agricultural issues (4.0%), criminality (2.8%), state of education (2.0%), fulfilling presidential promises (1.6%), the impeachment of the Vice-President (1.2%), juvenile justice (1.0%), Senate leadership issue (1.0%), and the welfare of senior citizens (1.0%).
 - The fight against corruption is the top response not only in the country as a whole but also in Metro Manila (35.0%), the rest of Luzon (32.7%), Mindanao (29.7%), Class ABC (42.1%), and Class D (29.6%). In the Visayas, the most often-identified issues are affordable prices of basic commodities (22.7%) and corruption (19.3%) while among those in Class E, the leading issues are affordable goods (23.8%), poverty (15.9%), and corruption (13.8%).

Table 23
AWARENESS OF THE PAST STATE OF THE NATION ADDRESSES (SONAs)
OF PRESIDENT FERDINAND R. MARCOS JR.
June 28 - July 3, 6, 2026 / Philippines / PR1&2
(In Percent)

Base: Total Interviews, 100%								
Every year, the President delivers a State of the Nation Address or SONA that presents the overall situation of the country, the condition of our economy, politics, and other social concerns. In this report, the President also informs the public about the achievements of his administration in the past 12 months and what it will do in the coming 12 months.								
Have you heard, read, or watched anything about any of the past State of the Nation Addresses or SONAs of President Ferdinand Marcos Jr. or none?	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
YES / AWARE	81	90	83	70	79	89	80	71
NO / NOT AWARE	19	10	17	30	21	11	20	29

Taun-taon, ang Presidente ay nagbibigay ng Ulat sa Bayan o ang tinatawag na State of the Nation Address o SONA tungkol sa pangkalahatang kalagayan ng ating bansa, ang kondisyon ng ating ekonomiya, pulitika, at iba pang mga isyung panlipunan. Dito sa ulat na ito ay ipinaalam din ng Presidente ang mga naisagawa ng kanyang administrasyon sa nagdaang 12 buwan at ang isasagawa pa nito sa darating na 12 buwan.

PR1&2, Q13. Kayo ba ay may narinig, nabasa, o napanood na kahit ano tungkol sa anumang nakaraang Ulat sa Bayan o SONA ni Presidente Marcos Jr. o wala?

Table 24
AWARENESS OF THE PAST STATE OF THE NATION ADDRESSES (SONAs)
OF PRESIDENT FERDINAND R. MARCOS JR.
June 2025 and July 2026 / Philippines
(In Percent)

Base: Total Interviews								
Have you heard, read, or watched anything about any of the past State of the Nation Addresses or SONAs of President Ferdinand Marcos Jr. or none?	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
% AWARE								
July 2026	81	90	83	70	79	89	80	71
June 2025	78	85	83	70	73	90	76	74
Change*	+ 3	+ 5	0	0	+ 6	- 1	+ 4	- 3

Note: *Change = Figures of UB July 2026 minus Figures of UB June 2025.

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

Table 25
MOST LIKED ISSUE TO BE DISCUSSED BY PRESIDENT MARCOS IN HIS COMING SONA
June 28 - July 3, 6, 2026 / Philippines / PR1&2
(In Percent / OPEN-ENDED / VERBATIM)

page 1 of 2

Base: Total Interviews, 100%								
What would you most like President Marcos Jr. to discuss or mention in his coming State of the Nation Address or SONA?	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
PAGLABAN SA CORRUPTION	29.8	35.0	32.7	19.3	29.7	42.1	29.6	13.8
PAG-IIMBESTIGA/PAGPAPANAGOT SA MGA SANGKOT SA FLOOD CONTROL SCANDAL	18.9	22.2	22.3	9.8	17.6	33.1	18.0	6.7
PAGLABAN SA CORRUPTION (GENERAL)	10.9	12.8	10.4	9.4	12.1	9.1	11.5	7.2
ABOT-KAYANG BILIHIN	18.7	18.8	16.7	22.7	19.4	12.4	19.1	23.8
PAGPAPALAGO NG TRABAHO/KABUHAYAN	6.6	7.0	7.9	7.5	3.0	9.4	6.1	7.2
SOLUSYON SA PROBLEMA NG MGA MAHIHIRAP	6.2	2.6	7.3	5.8	6.1	1.4	5.9	15.9
PROBLEMA SA ILIGAL NA DROGA	5.5	3.7	3.6	10.0	6.9	3.0	5.5	9.5
PAGPAPATAAS NG SAHOD/KITA	5.1	8.5	3.7	7.9	3.9	3.4	5.5	3.6
PAGPAPABABA NG PRESYO NG GASOLINA/LANGIS	4.9	8.8	4.7	2.6	5.0	4.1	5.2	3.1
MGA USAPIN NG MGA MAGSASAKA/MANGINGISDA/AGRIKULTURA	4.0	0.7	4.2	3.3	6.0	2.3	4.3	4.1
PAGLABAN SA KRIMINALIDAD	2.8	2.5	1.9	4.0	3.6	2.6	2.7	3.3
ESTADO NG EDUKASYON, PAGESAS-AYOS NG SISTEMA NG EDUKASYON	2.0	1.0	2.4	2.5	1.5	0.9	2.3	1.4
PAGTUPAD SA KANYANG MGA PANGAKO	1.6	0.8	2.2	1.1	1.4	0.6	1.7	2.9
IMPEACHMENT NI SARA DUTERTE	1.2	0.5	1.3	0.8	1.6	2.8	1.0	0.0
JUVENILE JUSTICE	1.0	0.9	1.6	0.3	0.6	0.3	1.2	0.2
MALUTAS ANG GULO SA SENADO	1.0	0.6	0.8	2.3	0.8	1.4	0.9	2.0
PAGTUGON SA MGA PANGANGAILANGAN NG MGA SENIORS	1.0	0.7	1.5	1.1	0.1	0.5	1.0	1.6
PAGPAPABUTI NG PROGRAMANG PANGKALUSUGAN (PAG-AYOS NG PHILHEALTH, LIBRENG OSPITAL, GAMOT, ATBP)	0.9	0.5	0.7	2.3	0.3	1.7	0.8	0.0
KAPAYAPAAN/KATAHIMIKAN SA BANSA	0.8	0.3	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.3
KASO/KALAGAYAN NI DATING PANGULONG DUTERTE	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	2.8	0.2	0.8	0.0
PROGRAMANG PABAHAY	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	4.3
PAGBAWAS NG BUWIS; PAGTANGGAL NG BUWIS SA MGA PANGUNAHING BILIHIN	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.4	1.8	0.5	0.7	0.0

PR1&2, Q14. Ano po ang pinakagusto ninyong talakayin o banggitin ni Presidente Marcos sa darating niyang Ulat sa Bayan o SONA? (OPEN-ENDED)

Table 25
MOST LIKED ISSUE TO BE DISCUSSED BY PRESIDENT MARCOS IN HIS COMING SONA
June 28 - July 3, 6, 2026 / Philippines / PR1&2
(In Percent / OPEN-ENDED / VERBATIM)

page 2 of 2

Base: Total Interviews, 100%								
What would you most like President Marcos Jr. to discuss or mention in his coming State of the Nation Address or SONA?	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
PAGKAKASUNDO NG MGA NAGKAKA-AWAY NA POLITIKO	0.6	0.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0
PAGTATAGUYOD NG SOBERENYA NG BANSA	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.0	1.3	1.2	0.4	0.0
PAGPAPALAGO NG EKONOMIYA	0.4	0.0	0.3	1.5	0.1	0.8	0.4	0.3
PRESYO AT KAKAPUSAN NG ENERHIYA/KURYENTE	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.0
PAGBIBIGAY NG TULONG SA MGA NAAPEKTUHAN NG SAKUNA/KALAMIDAD	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.6
IPAKITA ANG NAGAWA PARA SA BANSA	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.0	1.4	0.2	0.0
PAGPAPALAWAK NG MGA PROYEKTONG IMPRASTRATURA	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.0
SOLUSYON SA KAGUTUMAN	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.2
MAG-RESIGN NA SIYA	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0
PAGTUGON SA MGA USAPIN NG KABABAIHAN	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.3
AMININ ANG KANYANG PAGGAMIT NG DROGA/ PAGSASAILALIM SA DRUG TEST	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0
IPATIGIL ANG PAGMIMINA NA NAKAKASIRA SA KAPALIGIRAN	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
PANG-AABUSO NG KAPANGYARIHAN	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.0
PAGBABAWAL SA MGA POLITICAL DYNASTY	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0
PAGPAPANIGURO NA PATAS ANG BATAS	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5
MASOLUSYONAN ANG PAGBAHA	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
KALAGAYAN AT USAPIN NG MGA PWD	0.05	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
PAGTUGON SA PANGANGAILANGAN NG MGA OFW	0.03	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
PAGHIHIMAY KUNG SAAN NAPUNTA ANG BADYET	0.02	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SERYOSONG PAGPAPATUPAD NG MGA BATAS	0.01	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
ANG UTANG NG BANSA	0.004	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OTHERS	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.4
CANT SAY	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.6
WALA	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0

PR1&2, Q14. Ano po ang pinakagusto ninyong talakayin o banggitin ni Presidente Marcos sa darating niyang Ulat sa Bayan o SONA? (OPEN-ENDED)

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

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

M. Filipinos continue to withhold majority approval and trust ratings from the President (29% and 28%, respectively) while most of them express appreciation for and trust in the Vice-President (56% and 58%, respectively). (Please refer to Tables 26 and 28.)

- **Performance ratings.** Half of Filipino adults (50%) have a negative assessment of the President's quarterly performance. Appreciation for the same is more pronounced than indecision (29% versus 21%). In contrast, the Vice-President registers a small majority approval rating (56%). Almost a third of the adult population (29%) is critical of the latter's work while the rest (15%) expresses ambivalence on the matter. (Please refer to Table 26.)
- The President fails to score any majority approval rating across areas and classes. Instead, near to big majorities in the Visayas (53%), Mindanao (79%), Class ABC (58%), Class D (48%), and Class E (52%) express disapproval for the latter's work in the past three (3) months. Essentially the same presidential approval and disapproval figures are posted in Metro Manila (35% versus 43%) and the rest of Luzon (40% versus 36%). (Please refer to Table 27.)
- Approval for the Vice-President's performance is the predominant sentiment among Visayans (61%) and Mindanawons (89%) as well as in Classes D and E (57% and 70%, respectively). The latter registers almost the same approval and disapproval scores in Metro Manila (40% versus 45%), the rest of Luzon (42% versus 41%), and Class ABC (44% versus 35%).
- **Trustworthiness ratings.** A bare majority overall distrust rating (51%) is obtained by the President in July 2026. A little over a quarter of the adult population (28%) trusts the latter while about a fifth (21%) is undecided regarding his trustworthiness. As for the Vice-President, she enjoys a small majority trust figure (58%). Distrust in the latter is more marked than ambivalence on the matter of trusting or distrusting her (27% versus 16%). (Please refer to Table 28.)
- Across geographic and socioeconomic subgroupings, distrust in the President prevails in the Visayas (57%), Mindanao (77%), Class ABC (57%), and Class E (54%). Additionally, big plurality to near majority distrust figures are recorded in Metro Manila (42%) and Class D (49%). Virtually the same trust and distrust ratings are granted to the latter by those in the rest of Luzon (39% versus 38%). (Please refer to Table 29.)

- In the case of the Vice-President, she is trusted by most Visayans (65%), Mindanawons (95%), and those belonging to any of the socioeconomic classes (51% to 70%). Nearly the same vice-presidential trust and distrust ratings are registered in Metro Manila (41% versus 43%) and the rest of Luzon (41% versus 37%).
- N. While the Vice-President's overall performance and trustworthiness scores remain essentially unchanged between March 2026 and July 2026, the President experiences a decline in his national approval and trust ratings (both at -7 percentage points) and an increase in his disapproval and distrust figures (+5 and +7 percentage points, respectively) during the same period. (Please refer to Tables 30 to 31.)**
- Comparative performance ratings. Approval for presidential performance eases between March 2026 and July 2026 not only nationally (-7 percentage points) but also in the rest of Luzon (-14 percentage points), Class ABC (-21 percentage points), and Class D (-6 percentage points). On the other hand, disapproval becomes more pronounced in the Philippines as a whole (+5 percentage points), particularly in the rest of Luzon (+10 percentage points) and Class ABC (+28 percentage points). Changes in indecision levels are marginal in nature. (Please refer to Table 30.)
 - There are few changes in the Vice-President's performance ratings during the period March 2026 to July 2026. These are the increase in the latter's approval score in the rest of Luzon (+11 percentage points), the drop in approval figures in Metro Manila (-10 percentage points) and the Visayas (-11 percentage points), and the rise in the level of disapproval in Metro Manila (+18 percentage points). Similar to the President, the Vice-President does not experience any marked movements in her performance indecision figures from March 2026 to July 2026.
 - Comparative trustworthiness ratings. At the national level, the President's trust rating drops (-7 percentage points) while distrust in him becomes more manifest (+7 percentage points) for the period March 2026 to July 2026. In the different areas and classes, trust ratings go down in the rest of Luzon (-15 percentage points), Class ABC (-14 percentage points), and Class D (-7 percentage points). Distrust in the President becomes more notable in the rest of Luzon (+16 percentage points), Class ABC (+14 percentage points), and Class D (+6 percentage points). Indecision toward the latter's trustworthiness is basically constant nationally as well as across geographic and socioeconomic subgroupings. (Please refer to Table 31.)
 - As is the case with her comparative performance ratings, the Vice-President registers only a few significant changes in her trustworthiness ratings between

March 2026 and July 2026. These are the rise in the level of trust in the latter among those in the rest of Luzon (+12 percentage points) and Class ABC (+20 percentage points), the drop in the level of indecision in Metro Manila (-11 percentage points), and the decrease in her distrust rating in Class ABC (-16 percentage points).

Table 26
AWARENESS & PERFORMANCE RATINGS
OF TOP NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS
June 28 - July 3, 6, 2026 / Philippines / PR1&2
(Row Percent)

Top National Government Officials	Aware	Base: Aware		
		Approval	Undecided	Disapproval
FERDINAND R. MARCOS JR. (President)	100	29	21	50
SARA DUTERTE (Vice-President)	100	56	15	29

PR1&2, Mayroon ako ritong mga pangalan ng ilang mga kasalukuyang opisyal ng ating pambansang pamahalaan. Pakisabi ang inyong opinyon
Q16. 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 27
PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF
TOP NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS
June 28 - July 3, 6, 2026 / Philippines / PR1&2
(In Percent)

		LOCATION				CLASS		
		BAL						
	<u>RP</u>	<u>NCR</u>	<u>LUZ</u>	<u>VIS</u>	<u>MIN</u>	<u>ABC</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>
APPROVAL								
PRESIDENT FERDINAND R. MARCOS JR.	29	35	40	24	6	20	30	28
VICE-PRESIDENT SARA DUTERTE	56	40	42	61	89	44	57	70
UNDECIDED								
PRESIDENT FERDINAND R. MARCOS JR.	21	22	24	23	15	22	21	20
VICE-PRESIDENT SARA DUTERTE	15	15	17	20	7	20	14	17
DISAPPROVAL								
PRESIDENT FERDINAND R. MARCOS JR.	50	43	36	53	79	58	48	52
VICE-PRESIDENT SARA DUTERTE	29	45	41	18	4	35	29	13

PR1&2, Mayroon ako ritong mga pangalan ng ilang mga kasalukuyang opisyal ng ating pambansang pamahalaan. Pakisabi ang inyong opinyon tungkol sa pagganap nila ng kanilang Q16. 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 28
AWARENESS & TRUST RATINGS OF
TOP NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS
June 28 - July 3, 6, 2026 / Philippines / PR1&2
(Row Percent)

Top National Government Officials	Aware	Base: Aware		
		Big Trust	Undecided	Small / No trust
FERDINAND R. MARCOS JR. (President)	100	28	21	51
SARA DUTERTE (Vice-President)	100	58	16	27

PR1&2, Nais sana naming tanungin kayo tungkol sa pagtitiwala ninyo sa ilang mga tao ng pambansang pamahalaan.

Q18. 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 29
TRUST RATINGS OF TOP NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS
June 28 - July 3, 6, 2026 / Philippines / PR1&2
(In Percent)

TRUST	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		BAL						
		NCR	LUZ	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
PRESIDENT FERDINAND R. MARCOS JR.	28	33	39	22	8	22	29	28
VICE-PRESIDENT SARA DUTERTE	58	41	41	65	95	51	58	70
UNDECIDED								
PRESIDENT FERDINAND R. MARCOS JR.	21	25	24	20	15	21	22	18
VICE-PRESIDENT SARA DUTERTE	16	16	21	18	2	17	16	12
DISTRUST								
PRESIDENT FERDINAND R. MARCOS JR.	51	42	38	57	77	57	49	54
VICE-PRESIDENT SARA DUTERTE	27	43	37	17	3	33	27	18

PR1&2, Nais sana naming tanungin kayo tungkol sa pagtitiwala ninyo sa ilang mga tao ng pambansang pamahalaan. Sa pamamagitan po ng board na ito, Q18. 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 30
COMPARATIVE PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF
TOP NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS
March and July 2026 / Philippines
(In Percent)

			LOCATION				CLASS		
			BAL						
APPROVAL		RP	NCR	LUZ	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
PRESIDENT FERDINAND R. MARCOS JR.	Jul 26	29	35	40	24	6	20	30	28
	Mar 26	36	42	54	18	12	41	36	28
	Change*	- 7	- 7	- 14	+ 6	- 6	- 21	- 6	0
VICE-PRESIDENT SARA DUTERTE	Jul 26	56	40	42	61	89	44	57	70
	Mar 26	55	50	31	72	95	36	57	81
	Change*	+ 1	- 10	+11	- 11	- 6	+ 8	0	- 11
UNDECIDED									
PRESIDENT FERDINAND R. MARCOS JR.	Jul 26	21	22	24	23	15	22	21	20
	Mar 26	18	16	20	21	15	29	17	12
	Change*	+ 3	+ 6	+ 4	+ 2	0	- 7	+ 4	+ 8
VICE-PRESIDENT SARA DUTERTE	Jul 26	15	15	17	20	7	20	14	17
	Mar 26	18	23	26	12	3	20	18	8
	Change*	- 3	- 8	- 9	+ 8	+4	0	- 4	+ 9
DISAPPROVAL									
PRESIDENT FERDINAND R. MARCOS JR.	Jul 26	50	43	36	53	79	58	48	52
	Mar 26	45	42	26	61	73	30	47	60
	Change*	+ 5	+ 1	+10	- 8	+ 6	+28	+ 1	- 8
VICE-PRESIDENT SARA DUTERTE	Jul 26	29	45	41	18	4	35	29	13
	Mar 26	27	27	44	16	2	44	25	11
	Change*	+ 2	+18	- 3	+ 2	+ 2	- 9	+ 4	+ 2

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

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

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

Table 31
COMPARATIVE TRUST RATINGS OF
TOP NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS
March and July 2026 / Philippines
(In Percent)

TRUST		RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
			NCR	BAL LUZ	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
PRESIDENT FERDINAND R. MARCOS JR.	Jul 26	28	33	39	22	8	22	29	28
	Mar 26	35	38	54	17	10	36	36	24
	Change*	- 7	- 5	- 15	+ 5	- 2	- 14	- 7	+ 4
VICE-PRESIDENT SARA DUTERTE	Jul 26	58	41	41	65	95	51	58	70
	Mar 26	54	45	29	67	97	31	56	78
	Change*	+ 4	- 4	+12	- 2	- 2	+20	+ 2	- 8
UNDECIDED									
PRESIDENT FERDINAND R. MARCOS JR.	Jul 26	21	25	24	20	15	21	22	18
	Mar 26	21	17	25	22	13	21	21	13
	Change*	0	+ 8	- 1	- 2	+ 2	0	+ 1	+5
VICE-PRESIDENT SARA DUTERTE	Jul 26	16	16	21	18	2	17	16	12
	Mar 26	20	27	28	17	2	20	21	13
	Change*	- 4	- 11	- 7	+ 1	0	- 3	- 5	- 1
DISTRUST									
PRESIDENT FERDINAND R. MARCOS JR.	Jul 26	51	42	38	57	77	57	49	54
	Mar 26	44	45	22	61	77	43	43	64
	Change*	+ 7	- 3	+16	- 4	0	+14	+ 6	- 10
VICE-PRESIDENT SARA DUTERTE	Jul 26	27	43	37	17	3	33	27	18
	Mar 26	26	28	43	15	1	49	23	9
	Change*	+ 1	+15	- 6	+ 2	+ 2	- 16	+ 4	+ 9

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

(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

PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF CONGRESS

O. Disapproval is the plurality sentiment toward the work done by the Senate (44%) and the House of Representatives (39%). Approval for the Senate's performance is more pronounced than indecision on the matter (32% versus 24%) while the House of Representatives registers basically the same approval and indecision figures (32% versus 29%). (Please refer to Table 32.)

- Senate. Disapproval is the plurality sentiment toward the quarterly performance of the Senate among Metro Manilans (42%), those in the rest of Luzon (46%), Mindanawons (47%), and those in either Class ABC (49%) or Class D (43%). Almost half of Visayans (46%) are appreciative of the latter's work. In Class E, essentially the same approval and disapproval scores are posted (34% versus 42%). (Please refer to Table 33.)
- House of Representatives. Near majorities in Mindanao (46%) and Class ABC (47%) have a negative assessment of the work done by the House of Representatives in the last quarter while approval is the plurality opinion on the matter among Visayans (47%). The latter has almost the same approval and disapproval ratings in Metro Manila (31% versus 39%), the rest of Luzon (31% versus 39%), and Class D (34% versus 38%). A three-way divide may be observed in Class E (31% approval, 33% indecision, and 35% disapproval). (Please refer to Table 33.)

P. Significant changes in the performance ratings of both chambers of Congress occur between March 2026 and July 2026. (Please refer to Table 34.)

- Senate. During the period March 2026 to July 2026, the Senate experiences upward movements in its disapproval scores not only in the Philippines (+21 percentage points) but also in all areas (+11 to +28 percentage points) and Classes ABC and D (+21 to +23 percentage points). Conversely, appreciation for the latter's performance eases at the national level (-11 percentage points) and in most areas (-11 to -19 percentage points) and every class (-11 to -18 percentage points). The only exception is the Visayas (-2 percentage points). Indecision levels go down in the Philippines (-10 percentage points), the rest of Luzon (-17 percentage points), the Visayas (-10 percentage points), and Class D (-12 percentage points). (Please refer to Table 34.)
- House of Representatives. As in the case of the Senate, levels of disapproval for the quarterly performance of the Lower House rise at the national level (+16 percentage points) as well as in Metro Manila (+12 percentage points), the rest of Luzon (+24 percentage points), Mindanao (+11 percentage points), Class ABC (+23 percentage points), and Class D (+15 percentage points). (Please refer to Table 34.)

- Approval ratings drop in the Philippines (-5 percentage points), Mindanao (-11 percentage points), and Class ABC (-13 percentage points) but the reverse occurs among Visayans (+10 percentage points). Additionally, ambivalence toward the Lower House's work becomes less manifest at the national level (-11 percentage points) and in the rest of Luzon (-18 percentage points), the Visayas (-13 percentage points), and Class D (-13 percentage points).

Table 32
AWARENESS & PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF
THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
June 28 - July 3, 6, 2026 / Philippines / PR1&2
(Row Percent)

Selected Government Institutions	Aware	Base: Aware		
		Approval	Undecided	Disapproval
SENATE	100	32	24	44
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	100	32	29	39

PR1&2, Mayroon ako ritong mga pangalan ng ibat-ibang ahensiya o opisina ng pambansang pamahalaan. Pakisabi ang inyong opinyon tungkol sa pagganap
Q15. 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 33
PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF
THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
June 28 - July 3, 6, 2026 / Philippines / PR1&2
(In Percent)

		LOCATION				CLASS		
		BAL						
	RP	NCR	LUZ	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
APPROVAL								
SENATE	32	28	26	46	35	26	32	34
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	32	31	31	47	26	24	34	31
UNDECIDED								
SENATE	24	30	28	19	19	24	24	24
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	29	30	30	23	29	29	28	33
DISAPPROVAL								
SENATE	44	42	46	35	47	49	43	42
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	39	39	39	31	46	47	38	35

PR1&2, Mayroon ako ritong mga pangalan ng ibat-ibang ahensiya o opisina ng pambansang pamahalaan. Pakisabi ang inyong opinyon tungkol sa pagganap
Q15. 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 34
COMPARATIVE PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF
THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
March and July 2026 / Philippines
(In Percent)

			LOCATION				CLASS		
			BAL						
APPROVAL		RP	NCR	LUZ	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
SENATE	Jul 26	32	28	26	46	35	26	32	34
	Mar 26	43	47	37	48	48	40	43	52
	Change*	- 11	- 19	- 11	- 2	- 13	- 14	- 11	- 18
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	Jul 26	32	31	31	47	26	24	34	31
	Mar 26	37	39	36	37	37	37	36	45
	Change*	- 5	- 8	- 5	+10	- 11	- 13	- 2	- 14
UNDECIDED									
SENATE	Jul 26	24	30	28	19	19	24	24	24
	Mar 26	34	28	45	29	18	35	36	12
	Change*	- 10	+ 2	- 17	- 10	+ 1	- 11	- 12	+12
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	Jul 26	29	30	30	23	29	29	28	33
	Mar 26	40	34	48	36	28	39	41	26
	Change*	- 11	- 4	- 18	- 13	+ 1	- 10	- 13	+ 7
DISAPPROVAL									
SENATE	Jul 26	44	42	46	35	47	49	43	42
	Mar 26	23	24	18	24	34	26	22	36
	Change*	+21	+18	+28	+11	+13	+23	+21	+ 6
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	Jul 26	39	39	39	31	46	47	38	35
	Mar 26	23	27	15	27	35	24	23	29
	Change*	+16	+12	+24	+ 4	+11	+23	+15	+ 6

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

(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.

SENATE LEADERSHIP CHANGES

SENATE LEADERSHIP CHANGES

Q. Awareness of the leadership changes at the Senate in recent months is virtually universal in the Philippines (95%) and across geographic and socioeconomic subgroupings (93% to 97% and 94% to 98%, respectively). In relation to these recent developments, a small majority of adults (55%) are of the view that the situation in the legislative chamber was chaotic – an opinion echoed by bare to considerable majorities in each area and class (52% to 66% and 51% to 56%, respectively). (Please refer to Table 35.)

- The rest of Filipino adults aware of the Senate leadership changes express the following views about these developments:
1. work on pending legislation was stalled due to the leadership struggle (12%);
 2. the Senate has a duty to secure its integrity (9%);
 3. it is only right to change the Senate leadership to make the legislative chamber independent of the executive branch of government (9%);
 4. the Senate has a duty to protect its members (7%); and
 5. the Senate leadership appeared overly aligned with the camp of former President Rodrigo R. Duterte and the Vice-President (6%).

Table 35
AWARENESS OF RECENT SENATE EVENTS
June 28 - July 3, 6, 2026 / Philippines / PR1&2
(In Percent)

Base: Total Interviews, 100%								
<i>Since May 11, 2026, there have been events in the Senate. Starting with the return of Senator Ronald "Bato" de la Rosa, the election of Senator Alan Peter Cayetano as Senate President on May 11, the shooting inside the Senate on May 13, and the formation of a new majority under the leadership of Senator Sherwin Gatchalian on June 3, 2026.</i>								
Have you heard, read, or watched anything about this?	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
Aware	95	96	93	93	97	98	94	94
Not Aware	5	4	7	7	3	2	6	6

PR1&2, Q33a. May narinig, nabasa, o napanood po ba kayong kahit ano tungkol dito?

Simula noong Mayo 11, 2026 ay nagkaroon ng mga kaganapan sa Senado. Simula sa pagbalik ni Senador Ronald "Bato" de la Rosa, ang pagkahalal ni Senador Alan Peter Cayetano bilang pangulo ng Senado noong Mayo 11, ang barilan sa loob ng Senado noong Mayo 13, at ang pagbubuo ng bagong mayorya sa pamumuno ni Senador Sherwin Gatchalian noong Hunyo 3, 2026.

Table 36
VIEWS ON RECENT EVENTS IN THE SENATE
June 28 - July 3, 6, 2026 / Philippines / PR1&2
(In Percent)

Base: Aware of recent Senate events, 95%								
Of the following, which is closest to your own view of what happened in the Senate this past month?	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
The situation in the Senate was chaotic	55	66	52	56	54	51	56	56
Work on pending legislation was stalled	12	7	14	9	13	10	13	8
The Senate has a duty to secure its integrity	9	8	7	17	8	11	9	10
It is only right to change the Senate leadership to make the Senate independent of the Executive	9	5	12	6	8	14	8	15
The Senate has a duty to protect its members	7	5	7	7	9	7	7	8
The Senate leadership appeared overly aligned with Duterte allies	6	7	5	4	8	7	6	2
UNAIDED								
Cannot say/Refused/None	1	0	2	1	1	0	1	2
Cannot say	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0
Refused	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
None	0.3	0	0	1	0	0	0	1

PR1&2, Q33b. Sa mga sumusunod, alin ang higit na malapit sa sarili ninyong pananaw tungkol sa naganap sa Senado nitong nakaraang buwan?

POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

- R. Disinclination to join political demonstrations to express one's opinions about national issues is expressed by a sizeable plurality of the adult population (40%) while a little over a third believes otherwise (35%). The rest of Filipino adults (25%) are ambivalent on the matter. (Please refer to Table 37.)**
- A small majority of Mindanawons (56%) believe people should participate in rallies to express their views about national issues while at least half of Metro Manilans (50%) and Visayans (70%) say otherwise. Almost the same percentages of those in Classes D and E say people should either join or not join in such political activities (33% to 35% versus 40% to 42%). In the rest of Luzon and Class ABC, nearly the same percentages opine that people should join political demonstrations (33% to 34%), believe otherwise (35% to 36%), or are ambivalent on the matter (30% to 31%).
- S. Most Filipino adults (62%) have not done any of the activities prelisted in the survey (i.e., posted political views on social media, contacted elected government officials, attended a political demonstration, and worked or volunteered for a non-governmental/community-based organization) in the past 12 months. Among these activities, a little over a quarter of adults (29%) report having posted political views on social media or reacted to someone else's online political post. Public opinion on the matter hardly changes between March 2026 and July 2026. (Please refer to Tables 38 to 39.)**
- In each geographic area and socioeconomic class, near to big majorities have not done any of these political activities (49% to 67% and 61% to 70%, respectively). In terms of those done by adults in the country, the most often-cited activity is posting political views on social media or reacting to others' political posts (24% to 37% and 22% to 30%, respectively). (Please refer to Table 38.)
 - The only significant movement during the period March 2026 to July 2026 is the increase in the percentage of Visayans who say they posted on social media or reacted to other people's political posts in the previous 12 months (+11 percentage points). (Please refer to Table 39.)
- T. The prevailing sentiment among adults in the country (55%) is one of support for political protests related to the flood control projects scandal alongside disinclination to join the same. More than a third of the adult population (39%) will not support and not join political protests while less than a tenth (7%) will support and will join such activities. From March 2026 to July 2026, there is an increase in the level of support for protest actions and disinclination to join them (+7 percentage points) while the reverse is recorded in terms of the level of non-**

support for rallies and disinclination to join them (-6 percentage points). (Please refer to Tables 40 to 41.)

- Small to big majorities in Metro Manila (53%), the Visayas (58%), Mindanao (73%), Class ABC (57%), and Class D (55%) say they will support demonstrations against the flood control projects scandal but will not join such events. Practically the same percentages of those in the rest of Luzon and Class E either share this sentiment (45% to 50%) or are disinclined to support and join rallies on this issue (40% to 48%). (Please refer to Table 40.)
- Across areas and classes, the percentages of Mindanawons and those in Class D who will support but not join protest actions against those involved in the flood control projects scandal go up between March 2026 and July 2026 (+15 and +7 percentage points, respectively). Conversely, levels of non-support and disinclination to join rallies or protests decline in the rest of Luzon (-11 percentage points), Mindanao (-11 percentage points), and Class D (-7 percentage points). (Please refer to Table 41.)

U. Concern about incidents of violence occurring during protest actions is the main reason why nearly a third of adults who are disinclined to join such activities (29%) will not participate in rallies calling for the accountability of those involved in the flood control projects scandal. The percentage of those citing this reason drops from March 2026 to July 2026 (-17 percentage points). (Please refer to Tables 42 to 43.)

- In addition to the possibility of incidents of violence erupting during rallies against the flood control projects scandal, the other reasons mentioned by those who will not join such protest actions are:
 1. They have more important things to do (20%).
 2. They would prefer to wait for the May 2028 elections (18%).
 3. They believe there will be no genuine change despite changes in government leadership (16%).
 4. There should first be a good alternative leader (9%).
 5. Those who are pushing to replace the President should be credible (5%).
 6. They are tired of People Power (3%). (Please refer to Table 42.)
- A bare majority of Metro Manilans (51%) and a small plurality of those belonging to Class D (28%) are worried about incidents of violence during protest actions. About the same percentages of Mindanawons and those in Class E either share this reason (30% to 31%) or say the people should just wait for the May 2028 national and local elections (23% to 29%). In Class ABC, nearly the same percentages attribute their disinclination to join rallies to either their

concern about incidents of violence happening during such events (32%) or their having more important things to attend to (23%).

- The leading reasons mentioned by those in the rest of Luzon are concern about incidents of violence (25%), there is no real change whoever leads the government (19%), and they have more important things to do (20%). Among Visayans, the top responses are having more important things to do (28%), concern about incidents of violence (23%), and opting to wait for the May 2028 elections (21%).
- In general, from March 2026 to July 2026, there is an increase in the percentage of adults citing any of the following as their reason for not wanting to join protest actions related to the flood control scandal: (1) preferring to wait for the May 2028 elections (+5 percentage points); (2) there should first be a good alternative leader (+5 percentage points); and (3) belief that there will be no genuine change despite changes in government leadership (+8 percentage points). In contrast, there is a drop in the percentage of those expressing concern about incidents of violence taking place during rallies (-17 percentage points). *(Please refer to Table 43.)*
- Only a few notable movements are recorded across geographic and socioeconomic subgroupings. The percentages of those in the rest of Luzon and those belonging to Class D who believe there will be no real change whoever leads the government go up (+12 and +9 percentage points, respectively). On the other hand, there is a drop in the percentage of those in the rest of Luzon (-29 percentage points), the Visayas (-12 percentage points), and those in either Class D (-19 percentage points) or Class E (-16 percentage points) who are concerned about incidents of violence during protest actions.

Table 37
WHETHER OR NOT PEOPLE SHOULD PARTICIPATE IN RALLIES
TO EXPRESS THEIR BELIEFS ABOUT NATIONAL ISSUES

June 28 - July 3, 6, 2026 / Philippines / PR1&2
(In Percent)

Base: Total Interviews, 100%								
Should people participate in rallies to express their beliefs about national issues or not?	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
Should join	35	31	34	14	56	33	35	33
Should not join	40	50	35	70	20	36	40	42
Cannot Say	25	18	31	17	23	30	25	24
Refused	0.3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0

PR 1&2, Q48. Dapat ba o hindi dapat sumasali ang mga tao sa mga rally para iparating ang kanilang mga paniniwala tungkol sa mga isyung pambansa?

Table 38
ACTIONS TAKEN IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS
June 28 - July 3, 6, 2026 / Philippines / PR1&2
(In Percent)

Base: Total Interviews, 100%								
Which of the following have you done in the past twelve months? What else? Anything else or none?	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
Posted on social media my view on a political issue or clicked a reaction (like, love, other emoticon/ emoji) to a political post on social media	29	37	24	32	33	28	30	22
Contacted any elected official of my district/city/municipality	4	4	4	5	3	4	4	5
Attended a rally, protest or demonstration	4	7	3	1	8	2	4	4
Worked/volunteered for a non-governmental/community organization to engage in public issue advocacy or development work	4	6	4	1	5	6	4	2
UNAIDED								
None of these	62	49	67	66	56	62	61	70

PR 1&2, Q49. Alin-alin sa mga sumusunod ang nagawa ninyo nitong nakaraang labindalawang buwan? Ano pa? Mayroon pa po ba o wala na?

Table 39
ACTIONS TAKEN IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS
March and July 2026 / Philippines
(In Percent)

Base: Total Interviews

*Which of the following have you done
in the past twelve months? What else?
Anything else or none?*

RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
	NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E

Posted on social media my view on a
political issue or clicked a reaction
(like, love, other emoticon/ emoji)
to a political post on social media

Jul' 26	29	37	24	32	33	28	30	22
Mar '26	27	43	27	21	25	32	28	12
Change*	+ 2	- 6	- 3	+ 11	+ 8	- 4	+ 2	+ 10

Contacted any elected official of my
district/city/municipality

Jul' 26	4	4	4	5	3	4	4	5
Mar '26	6	7	7	5	3	8	5	4
Change*	- 2	- 3	- 3	0	0	- 4	- 1	+ 1

Attended a rally, protest or
demonstration

Jul' 26	4	7	3	1	8	2	4	4
Mar '26	4	3	2	2	12	2	4	14
Change*	0	+ 4	+ 1	- 1	- 4	0	0	- 10

Worked/volunteered for a non-
governmental/community organization
to engage in public issue advocacy
or development work

Jul' 26	4	6	4	1	5	6	4	2
Mar '26	6	5	6	5	9	4	7	6
Change*	- 2	+ 1	- 2	- 4	- 4	+ 2	- 3	- 4

UNAIDED

None of these

Jul' 26	62	49	67	66	56	62	61	70
Mar '26	63	49	65	72	57	59	62	72
Change*	- 1	0	+ 2	- 6	- 1	+ 3	- 1	- 2

Note: *Change = Figures of UB July 2026 minus Figures of UB March 2026

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

Table 40
INCLINATION TO SUPPORT OR JOIN LEGAL PROTESTS
June 28 - July 3, 6, 2026 / Philippines / PR1&2
(In Percent)

Base: Total Interviews, 100%								
<i>Currently, there are some sectors of society asking for the punishment or resignation of government officials linked to the flood control scandal and there are some who are holding protest actions like prayer rallies or demonstrations. Will you support or join legal protests such as these?</i>	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
Yes, I will support and join the protests	7	9	7	2	9	5	7	10
Yes, I will support but will not join the protests	55	53	45	58	73	57	55	50
No, I will not support and I will not join any protests	39	39	48	40	18	37	39	40

PR 1&2, Q50. Sa kasalukuyan, may ilang mga sektor ng lipunan na hinihingi ang pagpaparusa o pagbaba sa tungkulin ng mga opisyal ng pamahalaan na nasangkot sa flood control scandal at may mga nagsasagawa ng kilos protesta na tulad ng prayer rally o demonstrasyon. Kayo ba ay susuporta o lalahok sa mga legal na protesta na gaya ng mga ito?

Table 41
INCLINATION TO SUPPORT OR JOIN LEGAL PROTESTS
March and July 2026 / Philippines
(In Percent)

Base: Total Interviews									
<i>Currently, there are some sectors of society asking for the punishment or resignation of government officials linked to the flood control scandal and there are some who are holding protest actions like prayer rallies or demonstrations. Will you support or join legal protests such as these?</i>									
		RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
			NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
Yes, I will support and join the protests	Jul '26	7	9	7	2	9	5	7	10
	Mar '26	7	12	4	3	13	7	7	8
	Change*	0	- 3	+ 3	- 1	- 4	- 2	0	+ 2
Yes, I will support but will not join the protests	Jul '26	55	53	45	58	73	57	55	50
	Mar '26	48	58	37	57	58	50	48	49
	Change*	+ 7	- 5	+ 8	+ 1	+ 15	+ 7	+ 7	+ 1
No, I will not support and I will not join any protests	Jul '26	39	39	48	40	18	37	39	40
	Mar '26	45	30	59	39	29	43	46	43
	Change*	- 6	+ 9	- 11	+ 1	- 11	- 6	- 7	- 3

Note: *Change = Figures of UB July 26 minus Figures of UB March 2026

Q. Sa kasalukuyan, may ilang mga sektor ng lipunan na hinihingi ang pagpaparusa o pagbaba sa tungkulin ng mga opisyal ng pamahalaan na nasangkot sa flood control scandal at may mga nagsasagawa ng kilos protesta na tulad ng prayer rally o demonstrasyon.

Kayo ba ay susuporta o lalahok sa mga legal na protesta na gaya ng mga ito?

Table 42
MAIN REASON FOR DISINCLINATION TO JOIN PROTESTS
June 28 - July 3, 6, 2026 / Philippines / PR1&2
(In Percent)

<i>Base: Those who will not join protests, 93%</i>								
<i>Which of the following is your main reason for your unwillingness to join such protests?</i>	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
There might be incidents of violence during the rally and might get hurt	29	51	25	23	30	32	28	31
There are more important things to do	20	14	20	28	16	23	20	17
We should just wait for the May 2028 elections	18	11	14	21	29	16	18	23
There's really no change whoever leads the government	16	15	19	16	9	8	17	12
There should first be a good alternative leader	9	4	12	7	7	14	8	13
The leaders who are pushing to replace the President should be credible	5	3	6	1	5	5	5	3
We're tired of People Power	3	2	4	3	3	1	4	2
<u>UNAIDED</u>								
None	0.1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0

PR 1&2, Q51. Alin sa mga sumusunod ang inyong pangunahing dahilan kung bakit hindi kayo handang lumahok sa mga ganitong protesta?

Table 43
MAIN REASON FOR DISINCLINATION TO JOIN PROTESTS
March 2026 and July 2026 / Philippines
(In Percent)

Base: Those who will not join protests									
Which of the following is your main reason for your unwillingness to join such protests?		RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
			NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
There might be incidents of violence during the rally and might get hurt	Jul '26	29	51	25	23	30	32	28	31
	Mar '26	46	54	54	35	34	42	47	47
	Change*	- 17	- 3	- 29	- 12	- 4	- 10	- 19	- 16
There are more important things to do	Jul '26	20	14	20	28	16	23	20	17
	Mar '26	24	16	25	32	17	32	22	22
	Change*	- 4	- 2	- 5	- 4	- 1	- 9	- 2	- 5
We should just wait for the May 2028 elections	Jul '26	18	11	14	21	29	16	18	23
	Mar '26	13	10	5	14	30	7	14	15
	Change*	+ 5	+ 1	+ 9	+ 7	- 1	+ 9	+ 4	+ 8
There's really no change whoever leads the government	Jul '26	16	15	19	16	9	8	17	12
	Mar '26	8	11	7	7	12	10	8	6
	Change*	+ 8	+ 4	+ 12	+ 9	- 3	- 2	+ 9	+ 6
There should first be a good alternative leader	Jul '26	9	4	12	7	7	14	8	13
	Mar '26	4	3	5	4	5	4	4	5
	Change*	+ 5	+ 1	+ 7	+ 3	+ 2	+ 10	+ 4	+ 8
The leaders who are pushing to replace the President should be credible	Jul '26	5	3	6	1	5	5	5	3
	Mar '26	3	4	4	4	2	4	4	0.4
	Change*	+ 2	- 1	+ 2	- 3	+ 3	+ 1	+ 1	+ 2.6
We're tired of People Power	Jul '26	3	2	4	3	3	1	4	2
	Mar '26	1	2	1	4	1	1	1	5
	Change*	+ 2	0	+ 3	- 1	+ 2	0	+ 3	- 3

Note: *Change = Figures of UB July 2026 minus Figures of UB March 2026

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

**THE IMPEACHMENT CASE
AGAINST THE VICE-PRESIDENT**

THE IMPEACHMENT CASE AGAINST THE VICE-PRESIDENT

- V. **Awareness of the impeachment case filed against the Vice-President is essentially universal not only in the Philippines (96%) but also in each area and class across the country (94% to 99% and 96% to 99%, respectively). Levels of awareness, both at the national level and across subgroupings, remain constant between March 2026 and July 2026. (Please refer to Tables 44 to 45.)**
- W. **Considerable to huge majorities of Filipino adults (68% to 93%) know about the charges contained in the impeachment case against the Vice-President. Sizeable pluralities of those aware of the said charges (38% to 39%) consider these to be untrue. (Please refer to Tables 46 to 48.)**
- Misuse of confidential funds. Nearly all Filipino adults (93%) are aware of the complaint against the Vice-President stemming from the alleged misuse of confidential funds of the Office of the Vice-President (OVP) and the Department of Education (DepEd). Around the same awareness figures are recorded in the different geographic and socioeconomic subgroupings (92% to 94% and 88% to 96%, respectively). (Please refer to Table 46.)
 - The plurality sentiment regarding this allegation is that it is not true (39%). Nearly the same percentages of those aware of the complaint either consider it to be true (27%) or express indecision on the matter (30%). Sizeable pluralities to big majorities in Mindanao (75%), Class D (39%), and Class E (48%) are of the view that the allegation is not true while a near plurality of Metro Manilans (42%) believe otherwise.
 - About the same percentages of those in the rest of Luzon either consider the allegation to be true (34%) or are ambivalent on the matter (38%) while virtually the same percentages of Visayans either say it is not true (36%) or cannot say if it is true or not true (28%). As for those in Class ABC, practically the same percentages say the complaint regarding the misuse of confidential funds of the OVP and the DepEd is either true or not true (37% versus 33%).
 - Unexplained wealth. More than three-fourths of the adult population (81%) is aware of the allegation of unexplained wealth against the Vice-President. Big majority awareness levels are posted across areas and classes (71% to 84% and 70% to 84%, respectively). (Please refer to Table 47.)
 - For 38% of those aware of the allegation regarding the Vice-President's unexplained wealth, it is simply not true – a view shared by a sizeable plurality of those in Class D (38%) and most Mindanawons (76%). The rest of those aware

of the allegation are either undecided on the matter (32%) or believe it to be true (27%). A big plurality of Metro Manilans (44%) consider the allegation as true.

- Around the same percentages of those in the rest of Luzon either opine that the allegation is true (33%) or express indecision about the matter (37%) while essentially the same percentages of those belonging to Class E either say it is not true (47%) or cannot say if it is true or not true (36%). A three-way split may be observed in the Visayas and Class ABC (i.e., 27% to 38% true, 29% to 33% undecided, and 32% to 35% not true).
 - Irregularities in the procurement and bidding processes at the Department of Education (DepEd). About two-thirds of Filipino adults (68%) know about the allegation against the Vice-President surrounding the reported distribution of cash envelopes to influence or bypass procurement and bidding processes at the DepEd. Nearly the same awareness figures are registered in every area and most classes (62% to 71% and 69% to 72%, respectively), with Class E being the exception (48%). *(Please refer to Table 48.)*
 - Overall, a substantial plurality of adults aware of the allegation (39%) are of the view that it is not true. Indecision on the matter is expressed by 32% while 26% believe it to be true. Big pluralities to huge majorities in Mindanao (77%) and those belonging to Class D (40%) consider the allegation to be untrue while indecision is the plurality sentiment among Visayans (38%).
 - The same percentage of Metro Manilans (36%) either believe the allegation is true or are ambivalent on the matter while in Class E, around the same percentages are either undecided about the allegation's truthfulness (41%) or say it is not true (40%). In the rest of Luzon and Class ABC, there is a three-way split in public opinion (i.e., 33% to 34% true, 30% to 35% undecided, and 31% to 35% not true).
- X. A big majority of adults (78%) report awareness of the allegation regarding the threats made by the Vice-President against the President, the First Lady, and former House Speaker Ferdinand Martin Romualdez. Awareness is reported by most adults in every geographic and socioeconomic subgrouping (70% to 82% and 65% to 80%, respectively). The plurality opinion among those aware of this allegation (42%) is that the threats made by the Vice-President against these personalities are serious. *(Please refer to Table 49.)***
- The threats made by the Vice-President against the President, the First Lady, and the former House Speaker are serious, according to 42% of Filipino adults aware of the said threats. A contrary opinion is expressed by 20% while indecision on

the matter is recorded at 35%. Big pluralities to near majorities in Metro Manila (48%), Class ABC (49%), and Class D (42%) describe the threats as serious.

- Practically the same percentages of those in the rest of Luzon, the Visayas, and Class E either say these threats are serious (35% to 44%) or express ambivalence on the matter (37% to 42%). Mindanawons are split three (3) ways, with 36% considering these threats as not serious, 33% saying otherwise, and 28% being undecided on the matter.

Table 44
AWARENESS OF THE IMPEACHMENT CASE
AGAINST VICE-PRESIDENT SARA DUTERTE

June 28 - July 3, 6, 2026 / Philippines / PR1&2
(In Percent)

Base: Total Interviews, 100%								
Have you heard, read or watched anything about the impeachment case filed against Vice-President Sara Duterte?	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
AWARE	96	98	94	98	99	99	96	96
NOT AWARE	4	2	6	2	1	1	4	4

PR1&2, Q52. Kayo po ba ay may nabasa, narinig, o napanood na tungkol sa kasong impeachment na isinampa laban kay Bise-Presidente Sara Duterte?

Table 45
AWARENESS OF THE IMPEACHMENT CASE
AGAINST VICE-PRESIDENT SARA DUTERTE
March and July 2026 / Philippines
(In Percent)

Base: Total Interviews									
Have you heard, read or watched anything about the impeachment case filed against Vice-President Sara Duterte?		RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
			NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
AWARE	Jul '26	96	98	94	98	99	99	96	96
	Mar '26	96	95	96	96	97	97	96	95
	Change*	0	+ 3	- 2	+ 2	+ 2	+ 2	0	+ 1
NOT AWARE	Jul '26	4	2	6	2	1	1	4	4
	Mar '26	4	5	4	4	3	3	4	5
	Change*	0	- 3	+ 2	- 2	- 2	- 2	0	- 1

Q. Kayo po ba ay may nabasa, narinig, o napanood na tungkol sa kasong impeachment na isinampa laban kay Bise-Presidente Sara Duterte?

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

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

Table 46
AWARENESS AND TRUTHFULNESS OF
ALLEGED MISUSE OF CONFIDENTIAL FUNDS FROM THE
OFFICE OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT AND THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

June 28 - July 3, 6, 2026 / Philippines / PR1&2

(In Percent)

Base: Aware of impeachment cases against Vice-President Sara Duterte, 96%

Are you aware that one of the allegations against Vice-President Duterte involves the alleged misuse of confidential funds from the Office of the Vice-President and the Department of Education?

RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
	NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
93	94	94	94	92	96	94	88
7	6	6	6	8	4	6	12

Base: Aware of alleged misuse of confidential funds from the Office of the Vice-President and the Department of Education, 93%

In your opinion, how likely is it that the allegation of misuse of confidential funds against Vice-President Duterte is true? Would you say it is...?

TRUE	27	42	34	27	6	37	27	15
Definitely true	7	19	7	6	2	11	7	2
Probably true	20	23	27	21	4	26	20	13
CANNOT SAY IF TRUE OR NOT TRUE	30	26	38	28	18	25	31	32
NOT TRUE	39	30	25	36	75	33	39	48
Probably not true	22	18	19	23	31	15	23	23
Definitely not true	17	12	6	13	45	19	16	25
I don't have enough knowledge to give an opinion	3	3	2	8	2	5	3	5

PR1&2, Q53. Alam po ba ninyo na isa sa mga paratang laban kay Bise-Presidente Duterte ay ang diumano'y maling paggamit ng mga pondo mula sa Tanggapan ng Bise-Presidente at ng Kagawaran ng Edukasyon?

PR1&2, Q54. Sa inyong opinyon, gaano katotoo ang alegasyon ng maling paggamit ng mga pondong kumpidensyal laban kay Bise-Presidente Duterte? Masasabi ba ninyo na ito ay... ?

Note: (1) % True = % Definitely true plus % Probably true; % Not True = % Probably not true plus % Definitely not true.

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

Table 47
AWARENESS AND TRUTHFULNESS OF THE ALLEGATIONS AGAINST
VICE-PRESIDENT SARA DUTERTE INVOLVING UNEXPLAINED WEALTH OR
ASSETS DISPROPORTIONATE TO HER LAWFUL INCOME

June 28 - July 3, 6, 2026 / Philippines / PR1&2
(In Percent)

Base: Aware of impeachment cases against Vice-President Sara Duterte, 96%

*Are you aware that one of the
allegations against Vice-President
Duterte involves alleged unexplained
wealth or assets disproportionate to
her lawful income?*

RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
	NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
81	82	84	84	71	84	81	70
19	18	16	16	29	16	19	30

*Base: Aware of the allegations against Vice-President Duterte involves alleged
unexplained wealth or assets disproportionate to her lawful income, 81%*

*In your opinion, how likely is it that the
allegation that Vice- President Duterte
possesses unexplained wealth is true?
Would you say it is...?*

TRUE	27	44	33	27	4	38	27	13
Definitely true	6	15	7	5	1	8	6	2
Probably true	21	29	27	22	3	30	20	11
CANNOT SAY IF TRUE OR NOT TRUE	32	31	37	33	18	29	32	36
NOT TRUE	38	23	26	35	76	32	38	47
Probably not true	23	15	16	26	40	18	23	29
Definitely not true	15	8	10	9	36	14	15	18
I don't have enough knowledge to give an opinion	3	2	3	6	2	1	4	3

PR1&2, Q55. Alam po ba ninyo na isa sa mga paratang laban kay Bise-Presidente Duterte ay may kinalaman sa diumano'y hindi maipaliwanag na yaman o mga ari-arian na hindi tugma sa kanyang lehitimong kita?

PR1&2, Q56. Sa inyong opinyon, gaano katotoo ang alegasyon na si Bise-Presidente Duterte ay may hindi maipaliwanag na kayamanan? Masasabi ba ninyo na ito ay... ?

Note: (1) % True = % Definitely true plus % Probably true; % Not True = % Probably not true plus % Definitely not true.

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

Table 48
AWARENESS AND TRUTHFULNESS OF
THE ALLEGATIONS AGAINST VICE-PRESIDENT SARA DUTERTE
INVOLVING THE DISTRIBUTION OF CASH ENVELOPES TO INFLUENCE OR
BYPASS PROCUREMENT AND BIDDING PROCESSES AT THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
June 28 - July 3, 6, 2026 / Philippines / PR1&2
(In Percent)

Base: Aware of impeachment cases against Vice-President Sara Duterte, 96%

Are you aware that one of the allegations against Vice-President Duterte involves the alleged distribution of cash envelopes to influence or bypass procurement and bidding processes at the Department of Education?

	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
AWARE	68	62	71	69	62	72	69	48
NOT AWARE	32	38	29	31	38	28	31	52

Base: Aware of the allegations against Vice-President Duterte involves the alleged distribution of cash envelopes to influence or bypass procurement and bidding processes at the Department of Education, 68%

In your opinion, how likely is it that the allegation of bribery or irregularities in procurement processes under Vice-President Sara Duterte at the Department of Education is true? Would you say it is...?

TRUE	26	36	33	28	3	34	25	18
Definitely true	5	17	5	5	1	6	6	2
Probably true	21	19	28	23	3	27	20	16
CANNOT SAY IF TRUE OR NOT TRUE	32	36	35	38	18	30	32	41
NOT TRUE	39	26	31	25	77	35	40	40
Probably not true	27	16	26	21	41	19	29	24
Definitely not true	12	10	4	5	36	16	11	16
I don't have enough knowledge to give an opinion	3	2	2	9	1	2	3	1

PR1&2, Q57. Alam po ba ninyo na isa sa mga paratang laban kay Bise-Presidente Duterte ay ang diumano'y pamamahagi ng mga sobre ng pera upang impluwensyahan o balewalain ang mga proseso ng pagbili at pagkuha o procurement at bidding sa Kagawaran ng Edukasyon?

PR1&2, Q58. Sa inyong opinyon, gaano katotoo ang alegasyon ng suhol o mga irregularidad sa mga proseso ng pagbili at pagkuha o procurement sa ilalim ni Bise-Presidente Duterte sa Kagawaran ng Edukasyon? Masasabi ba ninyo na ito ay... ?

Note: (1) % True = % Definitely true plus % Probably true; % Not True = % Probably not true plus % Definitely not true.

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

Table 49
AWARENESS AND GRAVITY OF
THE ALLEGATIONS AGAINST VICE-PRESIDENT SARA DUTERTE
INVOLVING THREATS SHE MADE AGAINST PRESIDENT MARCOS JR.,
FIRST LADY LIZA ARANETA-MARCOS, AND FORMER HOUSE SPEAKER ROMUALDEZ
June 28 - July 3, 6, 2026 / Philippines / PR1&2
(In Percent)

Base: Aware of impeachment cases against Vice-President Sara Duterte, 96%

Are you aware that one of the allegations against Vice-President Duterte involves alleged threats made by her against President Marcos Jr., First Lady Liza Araneta-Marcos, and former Speaker Romualdez?

RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
	NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
78	79	82	70	75	70	80	65
22	21	18	30	25	30	20	35

Base: Aware of the allegations against Vice-President Sara Duterte involves alleged threats made by her against President Marcos Jr., First Lady Liza Araneta-Marcos, and former Speaker Romualdez, 78%

In your opinion how serious were Vice-President Duterte's statements regarding President Marcos Jr., First Lady Liza Araneta-Marcos, and former Speaker Romualdez? Would you say these are...?

SERIOUS	42	48	44	42	33	49	42	35
Definitely serious	13	25	13	13	8	19	13	8
Somewhat serious	29	24	31	29	25	30	29	27
CANNOT SAY IF SERIOUS OR NOT SERIOUS	35	28	37	42	28	28	35	40
NOT SERIOUS	20	22	15	10	36	19	20	23
Somewhat not serious	11	12	8	8	19	7	12	11
Definitely not serious	9	10	7	2	17	11	9	12
I don't have enough knowledge to give an opinion	3	2	3	6	2	4	3	2

PR1&2, Q59. Alam po ba ninyo na isa sa mga paratang laban kay Bise-Presidente Duterte ay may kinalaman sa mga diumano'y banta niya laban kay Presidente Marcos Jr., Unang Ginang Liza Araneta-Marcos, at dating Speaker Romualdez?

PR1&2, Q60. Sa inyong opinyon, gaano kaseryoso ang mga pahayag ni Bise-Presidente Duterte tungkol kina Presidente Marcos Jr., Unang Ginang Liza Araneta-Marcos, at dating Speaker Romualdez? Masasabi ba ninyo na ang mga ito ay... ?

Note: (1) % Serious = % Definitely serious plus % Somewhat serious; % Not Serious = % Somewhat not serious plus % Definitely not serious.

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

MAY 2028 ELECTIONS

MAY 2028 ELECTIONS

- Y. Even with around two (2) years to go before the next presidential elections, most Filipinos adults (89%) say they are interested in the May 2028 polls. In particular, small to big majorities at the national level (59%) and in each geographic and socioeconomic subgrouping (52% to 75% and 58% to 64%, respectively) are truly interested in the coming elections. The rest of Filipino adults are somewhat interested (30%), unable to say if they are interested or not interested (8%), somewhat disinterested (3%), or truly disinterested (0.4%). (Please refer to Table 50.)**
- Z. The Vice-President is the preferred presidential candidate of near to sizeable majorities in a long list of six (6) personalities as well as in five (5) alternative scenarios for the May 2028 presidential race. (Please refer to Tables 51 to 52.)**
- Long list. If the May 2028 elections took place during the survey period and the presidency was being contested by six (6) possible candidates, nearly half of Filipino adults (49%) would choose the Vice-President over former Vice-President and incumbent Naga City Mayor Maria Leonor G. Robredo (26%), Senator Raffy Tulfo (14%), Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) Secretary Vince Dizon (1%), Baguio City Mayor Benjamin Magalong (1%), and Metropolitan Manila Development Authority (MMDA) General Manager Nicolas D. Torre III (0.1%). In contrast, 4% of adults are undecided about their choice for president in the May 2028 elections, 4% are not inclined to support any of the possible candidates for the post, and 1% refuse to state an opinion on the matter. (Please refer to Table 51.)
 - The prevailing sentiment in the Visayas (53%), Mindanao (87%), and Class E (59%) is one of support for the presidential bid of the Vice-President. Near majorities in Class ABC (46%) and Class D (48%) are also inclined to elect the latter as the country's next president. Virtually or exactly the same voter preferences are enjoyed by the Vice-President and Naga City Mayor Robredo in Metro Manila (39% versus 38%) and the rest of Luzon (both at 31%).
 - Set 1. In a three-way presidential election involving the Vice-President, Naga City Mayor Robredo, and Senator R. Tulfo, a small majority (51%) would back the Vice-President if the May 2028 polls coincided with the conduct of survey interviews. A little over a quarter (27%) prefers to vote for Naga City Mayor Robredo while almost a fifth (16%) opts for Senator R. Tulfo. Indecision on the matter is expressed by 3% while another 3% are not voting for any of the possible presidential candidates. The rest of Filipino adults (0.5%) refuse to identify their preferred presidential bet. (Please refer to Table 52.)

- Like the pattern of voter preferences in the long list, the Vice-President enjoys near to huge majority levels of electoral support among Visayans (55%), Mindanawons (90%), and in all classes (48% to 61%). Virtually the same percentages of Metro Manilans and those in the rest of Luzon would vote for either the Vice-President (40% and 32%, respectively) or Naga City Mayor Robredo (41% and 34%, respectively).
- Set 2. If the May 2028 presidential election were contested by the Vice-President, Senator Erwin Tulfo, and Senator Risa Hontiveros and it was held during the survey period, the Vice-President would find herself in the lead (56%) while the two (2) lawmakers would share second place (16% versus 13%). Disinclination to vote for any personality in this alternative scenario is recorded at 9%, indecision at 4%, and refusal to state an opinion on the matter at 1%. *(Please refer to Table 52.)*
- Electoral support for the Vice-President is practically universal in Mindanao (96%) while she registers small to sizeable majority voter preferences in the Visayas (63%) and each socioeconomic subgrouping (55% to 69%). Meanwhile, the Vice-President is the plurality choice for president in Metro Manila (44%) and the rest of Luzon (38%).
- Set 3. A small majority of Filipino adults (57%) would vote for the Vice-President if she ran for president against Senator E. Tulfo (16%) and Senator Paolo Benigno Aquino IV (15%) and the elections took place during the survey period. Almost a tenth of adults (8%) are not inclined to vote for any presidential bet in this set. Ambivalence on the matter is expressed by 4% and refusal to identify their preferred presidential bet is recorded at 0.5%. *(Please refer to Table 52.)*
- While most, if not nearly all, Visayans (61%), Mindanawons (95%), and those belonging to any of the socioeconomic classes (54% to 70%) prefer the Vice-President over the two (2) senators included in this alternative scenario, less than half of Metro Manilans (43%) and those in the rest of Luzon (39%) support her.
- Set 4. In a one-on-one presidential race, the Vice-President would have an edge over Naga City Mayor Robredo (52% versus 39%) if the May 2028 elections took place during the survey period. The rest of Filipino adults would not vote for any possible presidential bet in this alternative scenario (5%), express indecision on the matter (3%), or refuse to name their preferred presidential candidate (0.4%). *(Please refer to Table 3.)*
- While most Visayans (57%), Mindanawons (92%), and those belonging to either Class D (52%) or Class E (67%) would elect the Vice-President, Naga City Mayor Robredo is the majority choice in Metro Manila (53%) and the rest of Luzon

(51%). Both government officials register virtually the same voter preferences in Class ABC (49% versus 43%).

- Set 5. If the Vice-President were to run for president in May 2028 only against Senator Hontiveros and the elections took place during the survey period, the former would win against the latter (60% versus 21%). The Vice-President is favored by big pluralities to nearly all adults across geographic areas and socioeconomic classes (41% to 97% and 56% to 75%, respectively). More than a tenth of adults (13%) would not vote for any presidential bet in this scenario while the rest are either unable to say whom they would elect (5%) or refuse to name their preferred candidate (1%). *(Please refer to Table 52.)*

AA. A little over a quarter of the adult population (27%) would back Senator Christopher Go in the May 2028 vice-presidential election long list. In two (2) alternative scenarios, Senator Robin Padilla has the lead in Set 1 (39%) while Senator Go tops the vice-presidential race in Set 2 (47%). *(Please refer to Tables 53 to 54.)*

- Long list. In a field of seven (7) possible candidates for vice-president, Senator Go would emerge victorious with 27% of the votes cast in his favor if the May 2028 elections were scheduled during the survey period and his opponents were Senator Padilla (21%), Senator Aquino (14%), former Senator Grace Poe (14%), Senator E. Tulfo (9%), Senator Francis Pangilinan (4%), and MMDA General Manager Torre (0.5%). Disinclination to elect any vice-presidential bet is expressed by 5% of Filipino adults while 3% are undecided on the matter and 1% refuse to identify their preferred candidate for the post.
- With almost two (2) years to go until the May 2028 elections, Filipinos are still divided as regards their choice for their next vice-president. Sizeable pluralities to near majorities in the Visayas (30%), Mindanao (47%), and those in Class ABC (31%) choose Senator Go over six (6) other possible candidates. The leading personalities in Metro Manila are Senators Aquino and Go (23% and 21%, respectively). Around the same voter preferences are posted by Senators Go and Padilla in Class D (26% versus 21%) and Class E (27% versus 35%). In the rest of Luzon, the lead is shared by Senator Poe (19%), Senator Go (17%), Senator Padilla (17%), and Senator Aquino (16%).
- Set 1. Senator Padilla would be elected to the Office of the Vice-President by 39% of adults if the May 2028 elections took place during the survey period and the other candidates were former Senator Poe (25%), Senator E. Tulfo (14%), and Senator Pangilinan (8%). Disinclination to vote for any of these personalities is recorded at 8%. The rest of Filipino adults are ambivalent regarding their vice-

presidential choice in this alternative scenario (4%) or refuse to state an opinion on the matter (1%). *(Please refer to Table 54.)*

- Most Mindanawons (83%) and those belonging to Class E (53%) favor Senator Padilla in this short list. The latter is also the plurality choice of those in Class D (38%). Meanwhile, ex-Senator Poe is supported by a sizeable plurality of Metro Manilans (34%). Senator Padilla and former Senator Poe record basically the same voter preferences in the rest of Luzon (24% versus 31%), the Visayas (36% versus 32%), and Class ABC (35% versus 26%).
- Set 2. Nearly half of adults (47%) support Senator Go in another alternative scenario that includes former Senator Poe (25%), Senator E. Tulfo (16%), and MMDA General Manager Torre (1%). The other Filipino adults are not voting for any of these possible vice-presidential bets (8%), ambivalent on the matter (3%), or refuse to identify their favored candidate for the post (1%). *(Please refer to Table 54.)*
- Senator Go enjoys near to big majority levels of support in the Visayas (48%), Mindanao (84%), and in all socioeconomic classes (45% to 53%). Almost or exactly the same voter preferences are posted by Senator Go and ex-Senator Poe in Metro Manila (34% versus 33%) and the rest of Luzon (both at 31%).

BB. Filipinos are identifying a mean of seven (7) and a median of 7 of their preferred senatorial candidates. Less than a fifth of adults (19%) express support for a full senatorial slate in the May 2028 elections. *(Please refer to Tables 50 and 55.)*

- Even though most adults in the country are interested in the May 2028 polls (89%), only around a fifth (19%) have a complete slate for the senatorial election (i.e., expressing support for 12 possible candidates). Small to big pluralities in Mindanao (43%), Class D (19%), and Class E (31%) do the same. Meanwhile, Filipinos are naming a mean of 7 and a median of 7 of the senatorial candidates they are supporting in the May 2028 elections. Mean figures range from 6 to 9 across areas and from 7 to 8 across classes. Regarding median figures, these vary from 6 to 11 in the different geographic subgroupings and from 7 to 8 in Classes ABC to E. *(Please refer to Tables 50 and 55.)*

CC. Out of 53 possible senatorial candidates in the coming elections, 17 have a statistical chance of winning if the May 2028 polls were conducted during the survey period. At the top of the list of possible winners are Senator Padilla (48.4%) and Pasig City Mayor Vico Sotto (47.9%). *(Please refer to Table 56.)*

- About a third of the personalities included in the July 2026 *Ulat ng Bayan* electoral probe (i.e., 17 out of 53) have a statistical chance of winning a senatorial

seat, with almost all the possible winners being either former or incumbent lawmakers. In the lead is Senator Padilla (48.4%, 1st to 2nd places), followed closely by Pasig City Mayor Sotto (47.9%, 1st to 3rd places). Also finding themselves in the top half of the list of possible winners are Senator R. Tulfo (43.9%, 2nd to 5th places), Senator Alan Peter Cayetano (43.2%, 3rd to 5th places), Senator Loren Legarda (40.3%, 3rd to 5th places), former Senator Manny Pacquiao (35.6%, 6th to 7th places), and Makati City Mayor Nancy Binay (32.4%, 6th to 7th places).

- The other individuals who also end up in the winners' circle are DepEd Secretary Juan Edgardo Angara (27.2%, 8th to 9th places), Senator Mark Villar (26.1%, 8th to 9th places), Mr. Ben Tulfo (20.7%, 10th to 12th places), Senator Jinggoy Estrada (19.5%, 10th to 17th places), Mr. Willie Revillame (19.0%, 10th to 17th places), Senator Francis Escudero (17.2%, 11th to 19th places), former AnaKalusugan Party-List Representative Michael Defensor (17.1%, 11th to 20th places), former Senator Manuel Roxas II (17.1%, 11th to 20th places), Cabinet Secretary Benhur Abalos (17.0%, 11th to 20th places), and Tourism Infrastructure and Enterprise Zone Authority (TIEZA) Chief Operating Officer (COO) Mark T. Lapid (16.9%, 11th to 21st places).
- The rest of the country's adult population is disinclined to vote for any possible senatorial candidates (3.9%), express ambivalence on the matter (2.6%), or refuse to state an opinion regarding their choices for senator in the May 2028 elections (1.1%).

Table 50
LEVEL OF INTEREST IN THE COMING MAY 2028 ELECTIONS
June 28 - July 3, 6, 2026 / Philippines / PR1&2
(In Percent)

Base: Total Interviews, 100%								
At present, how interested or disinterested are you in the coming May 2028 elections...?	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
INTERESTED	89	85	90	83	92	86	89	90
Truly interested	59	60	52	54	75	64	58	58
Somewhat interested	30	25	38	29	17	22	31	32
CANNOT SAY WHETHER INTERESTED OR NOT	8	8	8	13	5	11	8	7
DISINTERESTED	3	6	2	4	3	3	3	3
Somewhat disinterested	3	6	2	3	3	3	3	2
Truly disinterested	0.4	0	0	1	0	0	0	1

PR1&2, Q64. Sa kasalukuyan po, gaano po kayo ka-interesado o hindi interesado tungkol sa darating na eleksyon ng Mayo 2028?

Table 51
2028 ELECTIONS: PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE (LONG LIST)
June 28 - July 3, 6, 2026 / Philippines / PR1&2
(In Percent)

Base: Total Interviews, 100%

*Of the people on this list, whom would you vote for as **PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES** if the May 2028 elections were held today and they were candidates?*

	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
DUTERTE, SARA	49	39	31	53	87	46	48	59
ROBREDO, LENI	26	38	31	27	8	34	25	20
TULFO, RAFFY	14	16	20	10	2	10	14	15
DIZON, VINCE	1	2	0	3	0	1	1	1
MAGALONG, BENJIE	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0
TORRE, NIC	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNAIDED								
Others	0.4	1	0	1	1	0	0	1
<i>Robin Padilla</i>	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Bongbong Marcos Jr.</i>	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Baste Duterte</i>	0.05	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Vico Sotto</i>	0.03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Ping Lacson</i>	0.02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Sol Aragon</i>	0.02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Vicente Tito Sotto</i>	0.02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Risa Hontiveros</i>	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Don't know/Refused/None	10	4	17	6	2	8	11	4
Don't know	4	1	9	3	0	1	5	2
Refused	1	0	2	2	0	4	1	0
None	4	3	7	1	2	3	5	3

PR1&2, Q67. Sa mga taong nasa listahang ito, sino ang inyong iboboto bilang **PRESIDENTE NG PILIPINAS** kung ang eleksyon ng Mayo 2028 ay gaganapin ngayon at sila ang mga kandidato? (ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Note: Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding off.

Table 52
2028 ELECTIONS: PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE SETS
June 28 - July 3, 6, 2026 / Philippines / PR1&2
(In Percent)

Base: Total Interviews, 100%								
If the May 2028 elections were held today and the following were the candidates, we would like to ask whom you would vote for as president in the following lists.								
RP	LOCATION				CLASS			
	NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E	
SET 1								
DUTERTE, SARA	51	40	32	55	90	48	50	61
ROBREDO, LENI	27	41	34	26	7	36	27	18
TULFO, RAFFY	16	14	24	14	3	9	17	18
UNAIDED								
Others	0.02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Undecided/Can't say/Refused/None	6	6	10	5	0	7	7	3
Undecided/Can't say	3	1	5	2	0	4	3	2
Refused	0.5	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
None	3	4	5	2	0	3	3	1
SET 2								
DUTERTE, SARA	56	44	38	63	96	55	55	69
TULFO, ERWIN	16	18	21	21	2	11	17	16
HONTIVEROS, RISA	13	21	18	10	1	13	14	6
UNAIDED								
Others	0.2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Undecided/Can't say/Refused/None	14	15	23	6	1	20	14	9
Undecided/Can't say	4	2	8	2	0	4	5	2
Refused	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0
None	9	13	14	2	0	16	8	7
SET 3								
DUTERTE, SARA	57	43	39	61	95	54	56	70
TULFO, ERWIN	16	20	22	18	2	13	17	11
AQUINO, BAM	15	27	17	16	2	18	15	8
UNAIDED								
Others	0.1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Undecided/Can't say/Refused/None	12	9	22	5	0	15	12	11
Undecided/Can't say	4	2	7	2	0	4	4	2
Refused	0.5	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
None	8	7	14	2	0	11	7	9
SET 4								
DUTERTE, SARA	52	40	35	57	92	49	52	67
ROBREDO, LENI	39	53	51	38	8	43	40	29
UNAIDED								
Others	0.02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Undecided/Can't say/Refused/None	8	7	14	5	0	9	9	4
Undecided/Can't say	3	2	5	2	0	4	3	2
Refused	0.4	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
None	5	5	8	2	0	4	5	1
SET 5								
DUTERTE, SARA	60	46	41	68	97	56	59	75
HONTIVEROS, RISA	21	34	26	25	2	22	22	13
UNAIDED								
Others	0.3	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Undecided/Can't say/Refused/None	19	18	32	7	1	21	19	12
Undecided/Can't say	5	2	8	3	0	2	5	2
Refused	1	0	1	1	1	2	1	0
None	13	16	23	3	0	17	13	9

PR1&2, Q69. Kung ang eleksyon ng Mayo 2028 ay isasagawa ngayon at ang mga sumusunod ang mga kandidato, nais namin kayong tanungin kung sino ang inyong iboboto sa pagka-presidente sa mga sumusunod na listahan.

Note: Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding off.

Table 53
2028 ELECTIONS: VICE-PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE (LONG LIST)
June 28 - July 3, 6, 2026 / Philippines / PR1&2
(In Percent)

Base: Total Interviews, 100%

Of the people on this list, whom would you vote for as VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES if the May 2028 elections were held today and they were candidates?

RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
	NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
27	21	17	30	47	31	26	27
21	10	17	17	38	12	21	35
14	23	16	17	3	16	14	8
14	13	19	14	2	10	14	12
9	13	10	12	2	8	9	9
4	11	3	4	1	3	4	5
0.5	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
1	4	1	0	2	2	1	0
1	2	1	0	1	0	1	0
0.2	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	4	14	6	5	17	9	4
3	0	5	1	2	5	3	1
1	0	1	4	0	2	1	1
5	3	8	2	3	10	5	2

PR1&2, Sa mga taong nasa listahang ito, sino ang inyong iboboto bilang BISE-PRESIDENTE NG PILIPINAS kung ang eleksyon ng Mayo 2028
Q71. ay gaganapin ngayon at sila ang mga kandidato?

Note: Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding off.

Table 54
2028 ELECTIONS: VICE-PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE SETS
June 28 - July 3, 6, 2026 / Philippines / PR1&2
(In Percent)

Base: Total interviews, 100%								
If the May 2028 elections were held today and the following were the candidates, we would like to ask whom you would vote for as vice-president in the following lists.								
RP	LOCATION				CLASS			
	NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E	
SET 1								
PADILLA, ROBIN	39	22	24	36	83	35	38	53
POE, GRACE	25	34	31	32	5	26	26	17
TULFO, ERWIN	14	17	17	17	5	12	15	11
PANGILINAN, KIKO	8	17	10	7	2	10	8	10
UNAIDED								
Others	0.5	3	0	0	0	2	0	0
Undecided/Can't say/Refused/None	12	7	19	9	5	16	12	9
Undecided/Can't say	4	0	7	2	2	4	4	2
Refused	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
None	8	7	11	6	2	12	7	7
SET 2								
GO, BONG GO	47	34	31	48	84	45	46	53
POE, GRACE	25	33	31	27	6	23	26	19
TULFO, ERWIN	16	19	20	18	5	13	16	17
TORRE, NIC	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1
UNAIDED								
Others	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
Undecided/Can't say/Refused/None	12	11	17	6	4	16	11	11
Undecided/Can't say	3	0	5	2	2	4	3	2
Refused	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
None	8	11	11	3	3	12	7	9

PR1&2, Kung ang eleksyon ng Mayo 2028 ay isasagawa ngayon at ang mga nasa listahan ang mga kandidato, nais namin kayong tanungin kung sino ang inyong Q73. iboboto sa pagka-bise-presidente sa mga sumusunod na listahan.

Table 55
2028 SENATORIAL ELECTIONS:
FILL-UP RATES AND NUMBER OF PREFERENCES
June 28 - July 3, 6, 2026 / Philippines / PR1&2

Base: Total Interviews, 100%								
FILL-UP RATES (Number of names)	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
MEAN	7	7	6	7	9	7	7	8
MEDIAN	7	7	6	7	11	7	7	8
NUMBER OF PREFERENCES (In Percent)								
0	8	1	15	4	0	10	7	5
1	2	1	4	1	1	1	2	0
2	4	4	7	2	1	1	5	5
3	6	6	6	7	5	6	6	8
4	6	10	6	7	3	7	6	3
5	10	13	10	9	6	8	10	7
6	11	9	12	16	6	12	11	8
7	7	9	6	11	7	8	7	10
8	7	8	5	11	6	7	7	7
9	7	9	6	7	6	5	7	7
10	7	7	7	9	7	11	7	7
11	6	5	5	7	9	6	7	2
12	19	17	12	10	43	17	19	31

Table 56
2028 ELECTIONS: SENATORIAL PREFERENCES
 June 28 - July 3, 6, 2026 / Philippines / PR1&2
 (Multiple Response, up to 12 names allowed)

page 1 of 2

Base: Total Interviews, 100%			
	Aware	Voting for	Rank
PADILLA, ROBIN	91	48.4	1-2
SOTTO, VICO	88	47.9	1-3
TULFO, RAFFY	92	43.9	2-5
CAYETANO, ALAN PETER	91	43.2	3-5
LEGARDA, LOREN	84	40.3	3-5
PACQUIAO, MANNY	88	35.6	6-7
BINAY, NANCY	86	32.4	6-7
ANGARA, SONNY	83	27.2	8-9
VILLAR, MARK	84	26.1	8-9
TULFO, BEN	85	20.7	10-12
ESTRADA, JINGGOY	87	19.5	10-17
REVILLAME, WILLIE	86	19.0	10-17
ESCUDERO, CHIZ	88	17.2	11-19
DEFENSOR, MIKE	76	17.1	11-20
ROXAS, MAR	84	17.1	11-20
ABALOS, BENHUR	75	17.0	11-20
LAPID, MARK	78	16.9	11-21
SALVADOR, PHILIP	83	14.9	13-25
BONDOC, JIMMY	64	14.9	13-25
EJERCITO, JV	84	14.2	14-26
TOLENTINO, FRANCIS	72	14.0	17-26
DE LIMA, LEILA	86	13.6	18-26
GATCHALIAN, REX	73	13.4	18-26
REVILLA, RAMON BONG	87	13.1	18-26
RECTO, RALPH	80	12.9	18-26
DIOKNO, CHEL	66	11.7	20-28
SANCHEZ, KORINA	83	10.0	26-28
BELMONTE, JOY	49	9.3	26-28
RODRIGUEZ, VIC	40	7.0	29-32
LAMBINO, RAUL	28	6.2	29-35

PR1&2, Q77. Kung ang eleksyon sa Mayo 2028 ay isasagawa ngayon, sinu-sino sa mga sumusunod na personalidad ang inyong iboboto bilang SENADOR? Maaari kayong pumili ng hanggang 12 na pangalan. [SHOWCARD]

PR1&2, Q78. May narinig, nabasa, o napanood na ba kayong kahit na ano tungkol sa mga sumusunod o wala pa? (SHUFFLE CARDS)

Note: Fill-up Rates (Mean = 7 and Median = 7)

Table 56
2028 ELECTIONS: SENATORIAL PREFERENCES

June 28 - July 3, 6, 2026 / Philippines / PR1&2
(Multiple Response, up to 12 names allowed)

page 2 of 2

Base: Total Interviews, 100%			
	Aware	Voting for	Rank
MENDOZA, HEIDI	31	5.4	29-37
REMULLA, JONVIC	74	5.2	29-37
DIZON, VINCE	54	4.9	30-38
HINLO, JAYVEE	26	4.7	30-38
MATA, DOC MARITES	26	4.5	30-39
GUANZON, BING	24	4.3	31-39
CASIÑO, TEDDY	41	4.0	31-39
ZAMORA, FRANCIS	37	3.4	33-41
ESPIRITU, LUKE	31	3.0	35-43
HERBOSA, TED	32	2.5	38-44
DE GUZMAN, LEODY	31	2.2	38-46
ANGELES, TRIXIE CRUZ	15	1.8	39-51
TOPACIO, FERDINAND	23	1.8	39-51
PANGANDAMAN, AMENAH	27	1.5	40-52
LACIERDA, ERWIN	17	1.3	41-52
GUTIERREZ, BARRY	12	1.2	41-53
LUISTRO, GERVILLE 'JINKY BITRICS'	18	1.2	42-53
MAGNO, CIELO	11	1.1	42-53
TINIO, ANTONIO	19	1.0	42-53
LLAMAS, RONALD	14	1.0	42-53
FALCIS, JESUS	10	1.0	42-53
ELAGO, SARAH	11	0.7	44-53
DAVID, RAFAELA	9	0.5	46-53
Don't know/Refused/None	---	7.6	---
Don't know	---	2.6	---
Refused	---	1.1	---
None	---	3.9	---

PR1&2, Q77. Kung ang eleksyon sa Mayo 2028 ay isasagawa ngayon, sinu-sino sa mga sumusunod na personalidad ang inyong iboboto bilang SENADOR? Maaari kayong pumili ng hanggang 12 na pangalan. [SHOWCARD]

PR1&2, Q78. May narinig, nabasa, o napanood na ba kayong kahit na ano tungkol sa mga sumusunod o wala pa? (SHUFFLE CARDS)

Note: Fill-up Rates (Mean = 7 and Median = 7)

POLITICAL DYNASTIES

POLITICAL DYNASTIES

DD. Agreement with the passage of a law prohibiting political dynasties in the country is expressed by a small majority of the adult population (58%). Ambivalence on the matter is more pronounced than disagreement (26% versus 15%). From March 2026 to July 2026, agreement eases (-6 percentage points) while indecision becomes more manifest (+7 percentage points). (Please refer to Tables 57 to 58.)

- Small to huge majorities across geographic areas and socioeconomic classes agree with the passage of a law prohibiting political dynasties in the Philippines (55% to 77% and 57% to 63%, respectively). The only exception is Mindanao, where basically the same percentages express either agreement or disagreement with such a law (41% versus 35%). (Please refer to Table 57.)
- Levels of agreement with a piece of legislation banning political dynasties in the country go down between March 2026 and July 2026 in the rest of Luzon (-11 percentage points), the Visayas (-18 percentage points), and Class D (-9 percentage points) but rise in Class E (+26 percentage points). Indecision on the matter becomes more notable in the Visayas (+21 percentage points) and Class D (+8 percentage points). In contrast, disagreement eases in Class E (-28 percentage points). (Please refer to Table 58.)

EE. Regarding the level of kinship that should be covered by a ban on political dynasties, a considerable plurality of those who agree with the passage of a law prohibiting political dynasties and those ambivalent on the matter (38%) are of the view that such a law should cover only the first degree of affinity and consanguinity. Meanwhile, 28% are in favor of including up to the second degree, 19% up to the third degree, and 14% up to the fourth degree. (Please refer to Table 59.)

- Sizeable pluralities to small majorities in Metro Manila (51%), the rest of Luzon (35%), Mindanao (47%), Class ABC (52%), and Class D (37%) are in favor of an anti-political dynasty law covering only the first degree of affinity and consanguinity. A big plurality of Visayans (42%) support a law that covers until the second degree. Around the same percentages of those in Class E prefer a ban on either first- or second-degree familial relationships (32% versus 37%).

FF. Nearly three-fourths of those who agree with or are undecided regarding a ban on political dynasties (70%) would like such a ban to apply to both national and local government positions – a view shared by small to huge majorities in all areas and classes (59% to 79% and 66% to 76%, respectively). In contrast, 18% say a ban on political dynasties should cover national positions only while 12% prefer that it be implemented solely at the local government level. Several

changes in public opinion between March 2026 and July 2026 may be noted.
(Please refer to Tables 60 to 61.)

- During the period March 2026 to July 2026, there is an increase in the percentages of those saying a ban on political dynasties should cover national positions alone not only in the Philippines as a whole (+7 percentage points) but also in the Visayas (+17 percentage points), Mindanao (+17 percentage points), and Class D (+8 percentage points). In contrast, percentages of those saying such a ban should be implemented at both the national and local government levels decline in the country in general (-6 percentage points) as well as in the Visayas (-10 percentage points) and Mindanao (-13 percentage points). *(Please refer to Table 61.)*

Table 57
AGREEMENT OR DISAGREEMENT WITH THE PASSAGE OF A LAW
THAT LIMITS OR PROHIBITS POLITICAL DYNASTIES

June 28 - July 3, 6, 2026 / Philippines / PR1&2
(In Percent)

Base: Total Interviews, 100%

INTRO: There are bills in Congress that seek to limit or prohibit so-called political dynasties in national and local governments. A political dynasty is a family with two or more of its members holding elective positions in government, simultaneously or in sequence. The following questions are about your views on these bills.

Overall, how much do you agree or disagree with the passage of a law that limits or prohibits political dynasties?

	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
AGREE	58	77	63	55	41	63	57	62
Strongly agree	23	45	23	17	16	38	21	21
Somewhat agree	36	32	41	37	25	25	37	40
CANNOT SAY IF AGREE OR DISAGREE	26	15	28	34	24	21	27	26
DISAGREE	15	7	9	12	35	16	15	13
Somewhat disagree	10	6	6	6	26	9	11	9
Strongly disagree	5	2	3	6	9	7	4	3

MAY MGA PANUKALANG BATAS SA KONGRESO NA NAGLALAYONG LIMITAHAN O IPAGBAWAL ANG TINATAWAG NA POLITICAL DYNASTIES SA PAMAHALAANG PAMBANSA AT LOKAL. ANG POLITICAL DYNASTY AY ISANG PAMILYA KUNG SAAN ANG DALAWA O HIGIT PANG MIYEMBRO NITO AY MAY HAWAK NA HALAL NA POSISYON SA PAMAHALAAN, MAGKASABAY MAN O MAGKASUNOD. ANG MGA SUMUSUNOD NA TANONG AY TUNGKOL SA INYONG PANANAW SA MGA PANUKALANG ITO.

PR1&2, Q92. Sa kabuuan, gaano kayo sumasang-ayon o hindi sumasang-ayon sa pagpasa ng batas na naglilimita o nagbabawal sa political dynasties?

Notes: (1) % Agree = % Strongly Agree plus % Somewhat Agree; % Disagree = % Somewhat Disagree plus % Strongly Disagree.

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

Table 58 AGREEMENT OR DISAGREEMENT WITH THE PASSAGE OF A LAW THAT LIMITS OR PROHIBITS POLITICAL DYNASTIES

March and July 2026 / Philippines
(In Percent)

Base: Total Interviews									
Overall, how much do you agree or disagree with the passage of a law that limits or prohibits political dynasties?		RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
			NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
AGREE	Jul '26**	58	77	63	55	41	63	57	62
	Mar '26	64	69	74	73	32	70	66	36
	Change*	- 6	+ 8	- 11	- 18	+ 9	- 7	- 9	+26
Strongly agree	Jul '26**	23	45	23	17	16	38	21	21
	Mar '26	28	36	27	44	11	32	28	17
	Change*	- 5	+ 9	- 4	- 27	+ 5	+ 6	- 7	+ 4
Somewhat agree	Jul '26**	36	32	41	37	25	25	37	40
	Mar '26	36	33	48	29	21	37	38	18
	Change*	0	- 1	- 7	+ 8	+ 4	- 12	- 1	+22
CANNOT SAY IF AGREE OR DISAGREE	Jul '26**	26	15	28	34	24	21	27	26
	Mar '26	19	15	19	13	29	17	19	24
	Change*	+ 7	0	+ 9	+21	- 5	+ 4	+ 8	+ 2
DISAGREE	Jul '26**	15	7	9	12	35	16	15	13
	Mar '26	17	16	7	14	39	13	15	41
	Change*	- 2	- 9	+ 2	- 2	- 4	+ 3	0	- 28
Somewhat disagree	Jul '26**	10	6	6	6	26	9	11	9
	Mar '26	11	13	4	10	27	7	10	35
	Change*	- 1	- 7	+ 2	- 4	- 1	+ 2	+ 1	- 26
Strongly disagree	Jul '26**	5	2	3	6	9	7	4	3
	Mar '26	5	3	3	4	12	6	5	6
	Change*	0	- 1	0	+ 2	- 3	+ 1	- 1	- 3

**PR1&2 Ulat ng Bayan July 2026 Survey.

Q. Sa kabuuan, gaano kayo sumasang-ayon o hindi sumasang-ayon sa pagpasa ng batas na naglilimita o nagbabawal sa political dynasties?

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

(2) % Agree = % Strongly Agree plus % Somewhat Agree; % Disagree = % Somewhat Disagree plus % Strongly Disagree.

Table 59
LEVEL OF KINSHIP FOR POLITICAL DYNASTY BAN
June 28 - July 3, 6, 2026 / Philippines / PR1&2
(In Percent)

If political dynasties are to be banned, which of the following is closest to your view as to what level of kinship this should be implemented?	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
Base: Those who AGREE with or are UNDECIDED about a political dynasty ban, 85%								
FIRST DEGREE (spouse, offspring, parent)	38	51	35	32	47	52	37	32
UP TO SECOND DEGREE (first degree and sibling, grandparent, grandchild, son/daughter-in-law)	28	22	25	42	29	20	29	37
UP TO THE THIRD DEGREE (first and second degree and uncle/aunt, nephew/niece, brother/sister-in-law)	19	11	24	18	14	19	20	13
UP TO THE FOURTH DEGREE (first, second, third degree and cousin)	14	17	17	8	10	9	14	17

PR1&2, Q93. Kung ipagbabawal ang political dynasties, alin po sa mga sumusunod ang pinakamalapit sa inyong pananaw
kung hanggang anong antas ng kamaq-anakan ito dapat ipatupad?

Note: Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding off.

Table 60
LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT FOR POLITICAL DYNASTY BAN
June 28 - July 3, 6, 2026 / Philippines / PR1&2
(In Percent)

If political dynasties are to be banned, which of the following is closest to your view as to what level of government this should be implemented?	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
Base: Those who AGREE with or are UNDECIDED about a political dynasty ban, 85%								
In NATIONAL (president, vice-president, senator, representative) AND LOCAL (governor, mayor, councilor) POSITIONS	70	79	73	66	59	76	70	66
In NATIONAL POSITIONS only	18	13	13	26	28	9	19	25
In LOCAL POSITIONS only	12	8	13	8	13	15	11	9

PR1&2, Q94. Kung ipagbabawal ang political dynasties, alin po sa mga sumusunod ang pinakamalapit sa inyong pananaw kung hanggang anong antas ng pamahalaan ito dapat ipatupad?

Note: Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding off.

Table 61
LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT FOR POLITICAL DYNASTY BAN
March and July 2026 / Philippines
(In Percent)

Base: Those who agree with or are undecided about a political dynasty ban

*If political dynasties are to be banned,
which of the following is closest to your
view as to what level of government
this should be implemented?*

		RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
			NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
In NATIONAL (president, vice-president, senator, representative) AND LOCAL (governor, mayor, councilor) POSITIONS	Jul '26**	70	79	73	66	59	76	70	66
	Mar '26	76	74	77	76	72	85	74	74
	Change*	- 6	+ 5	- 4	- 10	- 13	- 9	- 4	- 8
In NATIONAL POSITIONS only	Jul '26**	18	13	13	26	28	9	19	25
	Mar '26	11	10	12	9	11	11	11	11
	Change*	+ 7	+ 3	+ 1	+17	+17	- 2	+ 8	+14
In LOCAL POSITIONS only	Jul '26**	12	8	13	8	13	15	11	9
	Mar '26	13	16	11	14	18	4	15	16
	Change*	- 1	- 8	+ 2	- 6	- 5	+11	- 4	- 7

**PR1&2 Ulat ng Bayan July 2026 Survey.

Q. Kung ipagbabawal ang political dynasties, alin po sa mga sumusunod ang pinakamalapit sa inyong pananaw kung hanggang anong antas ng pamahalaan ito dapat ipatupad?

Note: *Change = Figures of UB July 2026 minus Figures of UB March 2026.

INTERNET AND SOCIAL MEDIA USE

INTERNET AND SOCIAL MEDIA USE

GG. Most Filipino adults (85%) are internet users, with eight (8) in 10 of them (80%) going online more than once a day. These figures do not differ significantly from those recorded by Pulse Asia Research in March 2026. (Please refer to Tables 62 to 63.)

- A huge majority of the adult population (85%) reports using the internet, with most adults in every area and class being internet users (78% to 93% and 64% to 90%, respectively). From March 2026 to July 2026, the only notable change in internet usage may be observed in the Visayas (+10 percentage points). (Please refer to Table 62.)
- Among internet users, 80% access the internet more than once daily. The same is reported by big majorities across geographic and socioeconomic subgroupings (72% to 84% and 74% to 84%, respectively). Between March 2026 and July 2026, there is an increase in the percentage of those belonging to Class D who go online more than once a day (+7 percentage points). Meanwhile, the rest of internet users access the web once a day (14%), twice to six (6) times a week (5%), once a week (0.3%), or less often than once a week (0.2%). (Please refer to Table 63.)

HH. Use of the internet to check social media accounts is virtually universal among Filipino adults who access the web (100%). Quarter-to-quarter, the percentages of internet users who go online to buy/sell or send/receive/read electronic mail go up (+6 and +12 percentage points, respectively). (Please refer to Table 64.)

- In addition to checking one's social media accounts, the other purposes for using the internet mentioned by most internet users in the Philippines are reading, watching, and/or listening either to political news (97%) or other things of interest to them (91%), and online buying and/or selling (55%). A little more than a third of internet users (37%) go online to send, receive, and/or read emails while less than a fifth (16%) use it for formal and/or non-formal learning.
- In the various areas and classes, essentially all internet users access the web to check their social media accounts (all at 100%). Nearly every internet user across these same subgroupings go online to read, watch, and/or listen either to political news (96% to 98% and 97% to 98%, respectively) or to other things that interest them (84% to 94% and 88% to 94%, respectively). The only other activity reported by most internet users is online buying and/or selling (i.e., 66% in Metro Manila, 65% in the rest of Luzon, 64% in Class ABC, and 55% in Class D).
- During the period March 2026 to July 2026, the following movements may be noted at the national level and in the different areas and classes:

1. online buying and/or selling – +6 percentage points in the Philippines, +12 percentage points in Metro Manila, +15 percentage points in the Visayas, +11 percentage points in Class D, and -15 percentage points in Class ABC;
2. sending, receiving, and/or reading emails – +12 percentage points in the Philippines, +10 percentage points in Metro Manila, +22 percentage points in the rest of Luzon, and +16 percentage points in Class D; and
3. formal and/or non-formal learning – +14 percentage points in Metro Manila, +17 percentage points in Class E, and -27 percentage points in Class ABC.

II. Practically all Filipino internet users (99%) are on Facebook while most have a YouTube account (73%). Overall, the only marked movement in social media account ownership between March 2026 and July 2026 is the rise in self-reported ownership of a TikTok account (+7 percentage points). (Please refer to Table 65.)

- Facebook continues to top the list of social media accounts that internet users in the country have (99%), with ownership being basically universal across areas and classes (98% to 100% and 97% to 99%, respectively). Meanwhile, around three-fourths of internet users (73%) have a YouTube account, with majority figures also being recorded in most areas and all classes (69% to 84% and 62% to 79%, respectively). At the national level, the other social media accounts of internet users are TikTok (42%), Instagram (17%), and X/Twitter (6%). Aside from Facebook and YouTube, TikTok is the only other social media account owned by a majority in any subgrouping (i.e., 51% in Class ABC).
- Some changes from March 2026 to July 2026 across geographic and socioeconomic subgroupings are the following:
 1. YouTube – +10 percentage points in Metro Manila, +11 percentage points in the rest of Luzon, +6 percentage points in Class D, and -21 percentage points in the Visayas;
 2. TikTok – +11 percentage points in Metro Manila, +12 percentage points in the Visayas, and +8 percentage points in Class D; and
 3. Instagram – +10 percentage points in Metro Manila and the Visayas.

JJ. Facebook is the leading online source of news of internet users (91%), with YouTube a distant second (61%). National figures are constant from March 2026 to July 2026. (Please refer to Table 66.)

- Just as nearly all internet users have a Facebook account (99%), this platform is also their most often-cited online news source (91%). A sizeable majority of internet users (61%) get their online news from YouTube. Other online sources

of news in the Philippines are TikTok (21%), vlogs (9%), news websites (5%), Instagram (4%), and X/Twitter (2%). The rest of internet users (3%) do not read, listen to, and/or watch online news. These figures do not differ significantly from those recorded in March 2026.

- Facebook is the online news source of most, if not nearly all, internet users across the different areas and classes (89% to 95% and 90% to 98%, respectively). As for YouTube, it is also mentioned by small to huge majorities in most areas and classes (59% to 79% and 61% to 71%, respectively). The only marked movements from March 2026 to July 2026 are the decrease in the percentage of Visayans citing YouTube (-11 percentage points) and the rise in the percentage of Mindanawons getting their online news from vlogs (+16 percentage points).

Table 62
INTERNET USE
March and July 2026 / Philippines
(In Percent)

Base: Total Interviews									
Do you use or access the internet or not?		RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
			NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
Yes	Jul '26	85	93	88	82	78	90	87	64
	Mar '26	87	96	95	72	77	96	88	57
	Change*	- 2	- 3	- 7	+10	+ 1	- 6	- 1	+ 7
No	Jul '26	15	7	12	18	22	10	13	36
	Mar '26	13	4	5	28	23	4	12	43
	Change*	+ 2	+ 3	+ 7	- 10	- 1	+ 6	+ 1	- 7

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

(2) Figures of UB July 2026 (PR1&2).

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

Table 63
FREQUENCY OF INTERNET USE
March and July 2026 / Philippines
(In Percent)

Base: Those who use the internet									
How often do you access the internet?		RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
			NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
More than once a day	Jul '26	80	84	83	82	72	84	80	74
	Mar '26	76	89	77	73	69	93	73	74
	Change*	+ 4	- 5	+ 6	+ 9	+ 3	- 9	+ 7	0
Once a day	Jul '26	14	11	14	14	18	11	15	18
	Mar '26	14	7	10	20	24	4	16	18
	Change*	0	+ 4	+ 4	- 6	- 6	+ 7	- 1	0
2-6 times a week	Jul '26	5	3	3	4	10	4	5	7
	Mar '26	8	1	11	6	6	2	9	8
	Change*	- 3	+ 2	- 8	- 2	+ 4	+ 2	- 4	- 1
Once a week	Jul '26	0.3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
	Mar '26	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0
	Change*	- 0.7	0	- 1	- 1	- 1	+ 1	- 1	0
Less often than once a week	Jul '26	0.2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Mar '26	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	0
	Change*	- 0.8	- 1	- 1	0	0	- 1	- 1	+ 1

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

(2) Figures of UB July 2026 (PR1&2).

Q. Gaano po kayo kadalag gumamit ng internet?

Table 64
PURPOSES FOR USING THE INTERNET
March and July 2026 / Philippines
(In Percent)

Base: Those who use the internet									
Do you use the internet to... You may mention others not included in this list.		RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
			NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
Check social media accounts like Facebook, X/Twitter, Instagram, etc.	Jul '26	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Mar '26	99	99	99	100	100	99	99	100
	Change*	+ 1	+ 1	+ 1	0	0	+ 1	+ 1	0
Read, watch, listen to the news regarding government or politics	Jul '26	97	98	97	96	97	98	97	98
	Mar '26	97	99	97	93	98	97	97	98
	Change*	0	- 1	0	+ 3	- 1	+ 1	0	0
Read, watch, listen to other things of interest like movies, recipes, celebrity news, etc.	Jul '26	91	92	94	84	90	94	91	88
	Mar '26	90	95	90	87	90	96	90	82
	Change*	+ 1	- 3	+ 4	- 3	0	- 2	+ 1	+ 6
Online Shopping, Buying or Selling Online	Jul '26	55	66	65	43	37	64	55	42
	Mar '26	49	54	61	28	33	79	44	29
	Change*	+ 6	+12	+ 4	+15	+ 4	- 15	+11	+13
Send/Receive/Read emails	Jul '26	37	34	52	24	16	49	36	22
	Mar '26	25	24	30	17	18	49	20	14
	Change*	+12	+10	+22	+ 7	- 2	0	+16	+ 8
Formal and non-formal online learning	Jul '26	16	21	22	8	7	12	17	20
	Mar '26	16	7	25	6	10	39	12	3
	Change*	0	+14	- 3	+ 2	- 3	- 27	+ 5	+17

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

(2) Figures of UB July 2026 (PR1&2).

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

Table 65
OWNERSHIP OF SOCIAL MEDIA ACCOUNTS
March and July 2026 / Philippines
(In Percent)

Base: Those who use the internet to check social media accounts and/or news									
What social media accounts do you have?		RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
			NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
Facebook	Jul '26	99	100	98	99	100	97	99	99
	Mar '26	99	99	99	100	99	99	99	100
	Change*	0	+ 1	- 1	- 1	+ 1	- 2	0	- 1
YouTube	Jul '26	73	83	84	69	46	79	73	62
	Mar '26	70	73	73	90	43	81	67	74
	Change*	+ 3	+10	+11	- 21	+ 3	- 2	+ 6	- 12
TikTok	Jul '26	42	50	48	33	33	51	42	35
	Mar '26	35	39	39	21	31	41	34	22
	Change*	+ 7	+11	+ 9	+12	+ 2	+10	+ 8	+13
Instagram	Jul '26	17	29	16	17	14	33	16	8
	Mar '26	18	19	24	7	9	40	14	3
	Change*	- 1	+10	- 8	+10	+ 5	- 7	+ 2	+ 5
X / Twitter	Jul '26	6	9	5	8	2	14	5	3
	Mar '26	5	7	7	0	1	12	4	2
	Change*	+ 1	+ 2	- 2	+ 8	+ 1	+ 2	+ 1	+ 1
UNAIDED									
None	Jul '26	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Mar '26	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0
	Change*	- 0.9	- 1	- 1	0	0	- 1	- 1	0

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

(2) Figures of UB July 2026 (PR1&2).

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

Table 66
SOURCES OF ONLINE NEWS
March and July 2026 / 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	Jul '26	91	95	89	94	93	90	91	98
	Mar '26	94	98	93	93	96	93	94	98
	Change*	- 3	- 3	- 4	1	- 3	- 3	- 3	0
YouTube	Jul '26	61	79	63	59	47	71	61	48
	Mar '26	63	73	63	70	48	74	60	62
	Change*	- 2	+ 6	0	- 11	- 1	- 3	+ 1	- 14
TikTok	Jul '26	21	26	22	16	19	17	21	24
	Mar '26	23	24	28	12	18	28	22	18
	Change*	- 2	+ 2	- 6	+ 4	+ 1	- 11	- 1	+ 6
Vlog	Jul '26	9	13	1	5	27	13	7	16
	Mar '26	10	11	10	5	11	14	9	9
	Change*	- 1	+ 2	- 9	0	+16	- 1	- 2	+ 7
News Website	Jul '26	5	18	2	4	4	11	4	8
	Mar '26	5	11	5	1	4	10	4	0
	Change*	0	+ 7	- 3	+ 3	0	+ 1	0	+ 8
Instagram	Jul '26	4	7	3	3	5	5	4	3
	Mar '26	4	6	4	1	3	7	3	1
	Change*	0	+ 1	- 1	+ 2	+ 2	- 2	+ 1	+ 2
X / Twitter	Jul '26	2	4	2	2	1	11	1	3
	Mar '26	2	3	3	0	0	4	2	0
	Change*	0	+ 1	- 1	+ 2	+ 1	+ 7	- 1	+ 3
UNAIDED									
Not reading, listening to, and/or watching the news on the internet	Jul '26	3	2	3	4	3	2	3	1
	Mar '26	3	1	3	7	2	3	3	2
	Change*	0	+ 1	0	- 3	+ 1	- 1	0	- 1

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

(2) Figures of UB July 2026 (PR1&2).

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

THE PROBLEM OF DISINFORMATION

THE PROBLEM OF DISINFORMATION

- KK.** The spread of false information is a big problem in the Philippines, according to 72% of adults. This sentiment is shared by majorities in every area and class (69% to 74% and 65% to 83%, respectively). Nearly a quarter of the adult population (24%) expresses indecision on the matter while less than a tenth (4%) is of the view that disinformation is only a small problem. *(Please refer to Table 67.)*
- LL.** Out of four (4) options, most adults (56%) opt to find a trustworthy source to determine which of varying versions of a piece of information is correct. Big pluralities to huge majorities across areas and classes echo this view (50% to 72% and 43% to 60%, respectively). At the national level, the other options preferred by Filipino adults are to believe the information most people agree with (19%), believe the first information they encounter (14%), and simply accept that there are always two (2) sides to every story (11%). *(Please refer to Table 68.)*
- MM.** While 41% of Filipino adults who access the web are inclined to believe something they encounter online that is shared by many people, 44% cannot say if they will believe or not believe such a piece of information. The same pattern of public opinion may be observed in Metro Manila (40% versus 47%), the Visayas (44% versus 46%), and Class D (43% versus 42%). The predominant sentiment in Mindanao (53%) and Class E (54%) is one of believability of such information while near to small majorities in the rest of Luzon (48%) and Class ABC (59%) are ambivalent on the matter. *(Please refer to Table 69.)*
- NN.** When they come across conflicting pieces of online information, essentially the same percentages of Filipino internet users determine which piece of information to believe based on either the source of such information (35%) or their own beliefs about an issue (33%) – a pattern that also exists in Metro Manila (41% versus 35%), the rest of Luzon (31% versus 37%), the Visayas (34% versus 37%), Class ABC (31% versus 41%), and Class D (35% versus 33%). Big pluralities in Mindanao and Class E (both at 41%) cite source of news as the means by which they decide which piece of online information to believe. *(Please refer to Table 70.)*
- Overall, the other options mentioned by internet users are number of shares or likes (9%), opinion of their relatives and/or friends (9%), opinion of a trusted government personality (7%), opinion of a trusted personality from the private sector (5%), and opinion of a popular celebrity or influencer (2%).

Table 67
SEVERITY OF FALSE INFORMATION OR
DISINFORMATION IN THE PHILIPPINES

June 28 - July 3, 6, 2026 / Philippines / PR1&2
(In Percent)

Base: Total Interviews, 100%								
At present, would you say the problem of false information or disinformation in the Philippines is ...?	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
BIG	72	74	72	69	72	83	71	65
Very big	32	30	31	27	37	38	31	33
Somewhat big	40	45	41	42	34	45	40	32
CANNOT SAY IF BIG OR SMALL	24	24	25	29	18	13	25	32
SMALL	4	1	2	3	10	4	4	4
Somewhat small	4	1	2	3	10	4	4	4
Very small/None	0.4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

PR1&2, Q114. Sa kasalukuyan, masasabi ba ninyo na ang problema ng maling impormasyon o disinformation sa Pilipinas ay...?

Notes: (1) % Big = % Very big plus % Somewhat big; % Small = % Somewhat small plus % Very small/ None.

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

Table 68
INFORMATION VERIFICATION PRACTICES
June 28 - July 3, 6, 2026 / Philippines / PR1&2
(In Percent)

Base: Total Interviews, 100%								
When there are two different versions of information, what are you more likely to do?	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
Find another trustworthy source	56	72	55	57	50	60	57	43
Believe in the information more people agree with	19	10	20	17	24	13	20	20
Believe the first information that you encounter	14	9	14	9	20	16	12	22
Just accept that there are two versions/stories	11	10	12	17	6	11	11	15

PR1&2, Q115. Kapag may dalawang magkaibang bersyon ng impormasyon, ano ang mas malamang ninyong gawin?

Table 69
BELIEVABILITY OF WIDELY SHARED ONLINE INFORMATION
June 28 - July 3, 6, 2026 / Philippines / PR1&2
(In Percent)

<i>Base: Those who use the internet, 85%</i>								
<i>When many people share an information online, how likely are you to believe or not believe this information?</i>	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
BELIEVE	41	40	36	44	53	28	43	54
Will truly believe	8	10	6	5	13	6	7	12
Will somewhat believe	34	31	30	39	40	22	35	42
CANNOT SAY IF WILL BELIEVE OR NOT BELIEVE	44	47	48	46	31	59	42	38
NOT BELIEVE	15	13	17	10	15	13	15	8
Will somewhat not believe	12	9	13	10	13	12	12	7
Will not believe at all	3	3	4	0	2	2	3	2

PR1&2. Q116, Kung maraming tao ang magbahagi ng isang impormasyon online, gaano ka maniniwala o hindi maniniwala sa impormasyong ito?

Notes: (1) % Believe = % Will truly believe plus % Will somewhat believe; % Not Believe = % Will somewhat not believe plus % Will not believe at all.

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

Table 70
MOST OFTEN MEANS TO DETERMINE WHAT ONLINE INFORMATION TO BELIEVE
June 28 - July 3, 6, 2026 / Philippines / PR1&2
(In Percent)

Base: Those who use the internet, 85%								
Which of the following do you most often use to determine what online information to believe?	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
Source of news	35	41	31	34	41	31	35	41
Personal beliefs	33	35	37	37	17	41	33	16
Number of shares or likes	9	6	13	7	6	4	10	12
Opinion of family/friends	9	4	6	14	15	9	9	15
Opinion of a trusted government personality	7	5	7	3	14	10	7	8
Opinion of a trusted personality from the private sector	5	8	5	4	3	4	5	8
Opinion of a popular celebrity or influencer	2	0	1	1	4	1	2	0

PR1&2, Alin sa mga sumusunod ang pinakamadalas ninyong ginagamit na batayan upang pagdesisyonan kung aling Q117. impormasyon online ang inyong paniniwalaan?

MISCELLANEOUS PROBES

MISCELLANEOUS PROBES

OO. The predominant sentiments among Filipino adults are: (1) it is not necessary to have martial rule in the country today (62%); (2) the Philippines is not hopeless (70%); (3) there is collusion among executive officials, legislators, and private contractors in the flood control projects scandal (72%); and (4) the impeachment process is important to hold a high-ranking government official accountable (61%). Meanwhile, near majorities say: (1) they would migrate to another country if it were possible for them to do so (50%); (2) protest actions are effective to ensure that those involved in corrupt activities are held accountable (46%); and (3) corruption is a normal part of politics in the Philippines (49%). Significant changes in public opinion on these issues are recorded between March 2026 and July 2026. (Please refer to Tables 71 to 72.)

- **Martial law.** A small majority of adults (62%) do not see the need to have martial law in the country again today – a sentiment echoed by at least half of Filipino adults across areas and classes (50% to 83% and 61% to 74%, respectively). Agreement on the matter is more pronounced than indecision (23% versus 14%). (Please refer to Table 73.)
- Levels of disagreement with the necessity of reimposing martial rule in the Philippines now go down from March 2026 to July 2026 at the national level (-6 percentage points) and in Metro Manila (-15 percentage points), Class D (-8 percentage points), and Class E (-16 percentage points). The reverse occurs in Class ABC (+13 percentage points). Meanwhile, agreement becomes more notable in Metro Manila (+11 percentage points). (Please refer to Table 74.)
- **Hopelessness.** For most adults in the country (70%), the Philippines is not a hopeless case. This is the prevailing view across geographic and socioeconomic subgroupings (60% to 74% and 63% to 74%, respectively). About the same percentages either see the Philippines as hopeless (16%) or express indecision on the matter (14%). (Please refer to Table 73.)
- Hopelessness becomes more manifest from March 2026 to July 2026 at the national level (+6 percentage points) and in Mindanao (+14 percentage points) and Class D (+7 percentage points). On the other hand, disagreement with the view that the country is hopeless eases in the Philippines as a whole (-8 percentage points) and in the Visayas (-13 percentage points), Mindanao (-13 percentage points), and Class D (-9 percentage points). (Please refer to Table 74.)
- **Migrating to another country.** Half of the adult population (50%) would not move to another country for good even if it were possible for them to do so. Disinclination to migrate is expressed by big pluralities to sizeable majorities in

the various areas and classes (43% to 64% and 49% to 59%, respectively). The rest of Filipino adults are either inclined to migrate to another country or ambivalent on the matter (both at 25%). *(Please refer to Table 73.)*

- Inclination to migrate becomes more marked from March 2026 to July 2026 in the Philippines (+9 percentage points) as well as in the Visayas (+13 percentage points), Mindanao (+15 percentage points), and Class D (+10 percentage points). Conversely, disinclination to migrate becomes less pronounced not only at the national level (-18 percentage points) but also in most areas and classes (-17 to -25 and -20 to -24 percentage points, respectively). Metro Manila and Class ABC are the exceptions (+4 and -4 percentage points, respectively). *(Please refer to Table 74.)*
- Rallies and accountability. For around half of adults (46%), protest actions are an effective means to hold corrupt government officials accountable – an opinion expressed by big pluralities to small majorities across geographic and socioeconomic subgroupings (42% to 55% and 46% to 47%, respectively). Class ABC is the exception, with essentially the same percentages either agreeing or disagreeing with the view that rallies are effective to ensure that government officials and others involved in corruption are held accountable (39% versus 31%), or being undecided on the matter (29%). *(Please refer to Table 73.)*
- Agreement becomes more notable from March 2026 to July 2026 in the Philippines (+10 percentage points), the rest of Luzon (+27 percentage points), and Class D (+12 percentage points) but eases in the Visayas (-13 percentage points). Meanwhile, levels of disagreement go down at the national level (-9 percentage points) and in the rest of Luzon (-16 percentage points) and Class D (-10 percentage points). The reverse takes places in Metro Manila (+12 percentage points). As regards indecision figures, these rise in the Visayas (+16 percentage points) and Class E (+16 percentage points) but drop in Metro Manila (-13 percentage points), the rest of Luzon (-11 percentage points), and Class ABC (-14 percentage points). *(Please refer to Table 74.)*
- Corruption and politics. The plurality opinion among Filipinos adults is that corruption is a normal part of Philippine politics (49%). At least half of Metro Manilans (57%), those in the rest of Luzon (56%), Visayans (50%), and those in either Class D (50%) or Class E (46%) share this view. Most Mindanawons (57%) say otherwise while basically the same percentages of those belonging to Class ABC either agree or disagree with the opinion that corruption is a normal part of Philippine politics (43% versus 44%). Overall, almost a third of the adult population (31%) see corruption as a normal part of politics in the country while nearly a fifth (19%) is ambivalent on the matter. *(Please refer to Table 73.)*

- Disagreement with the view that corruption is a normal part of Philippine politics becomes less manifest between March 2026 and July 2026 not only at the national level (-10 percentage points) but also in the rest of Luzon (-14 percentage points), the Visayas (-18 percentage points), Class D (-13 percentage points), and Class E (-18 percentage points). In contrast, disagreement becomes more marked in Class ABC (+15 percentage points). *(Please refer to Table 74.)*
- Levels of agreement rise in Metro Manila (+14 percentage points), the Visayas (+14 percentage points), and Class D (+8 percentage points) but go down in Class ABC (-15 percentage points). Regarding indecision, it becomes more notable in the Philippines (+5 percentage points), particularly in the rest of Luzon (+12 percentage points).
- Collusion in the flood control projects scandal. Belief in the collusion among executive officials, legislators, and private contractors in the misuse of funds for flood control projects is expressed by small to huge majorities at the national level (72%) as well as in each area and class (69% to 85% and 63% to 73%, respectively). A contrary opinion is shared by 10% while ambivalence on the issue is recorded at 18%. *(Please refer to Table 73.)*
- Public opinion regarding collusion among public and private personalities in the flood control projects scandal hardly changes between March 2026 and July 2026. The only exception to this general observation is the decline in the level of agreement among those in the rest of Luzon (-11 percentage points). *(Please refer to Table 74.)*
- Impeachment and accountability. Most adults (61%) say the impeachment process is important to hold a high-ranking government official accountable – an opinion echoed by near to big majorities in every geographic area and socioeconomic class (47% to 72% and 47% to 68%, respectively). Ambivalence on the matter is more marked than disagreement (26% versus 13%). *(Please refer to Table 73.)*
- For the period March 2026 to July 2026, agreement with the view that impeachment is important to hold a high-ranking official accountable becomes less manifest in the Philippines as a whole (-9 percentage points) as well as in the rest of Luzon (-14 percentage points), the Visayas (-16 percentage points), and Class D (-9 percentage points). In contrast, agreement becomes more pronounced among Metro Manilans (+19 percentage points). *(Please refer to Table 74.)*
- Indecision on the matter becomes more marked at the national level (+10 percentage points) and in the rest of Luzon (+16 percentage points), the Visayas

(+14 percentage points), Class D (+9 percentage points), and Class E (+16 percentage points). Among Metro Manilans, ambivalence eases from March 2026 to July 2026 (-14 percentage points).

Table 71
MISCELLANEOUS PROBES:
AGREEMENT / DISAGREEMENT WITH TEST STATEMENTS
 June 28 - July 3, 6, 2026 / Philippines / PR1&2
 (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.	23	14	62
<u>HOPELESSNESS</u>			
This country is hopeless.	16	14	70
<u>MIGRATION</u>			
If it were only possible, I would migrate to another country and live there.	25	25	50
<u>RALLIES AND PROTESTS</u>			
Rallies or protests are effective to ensure that government officials and others involved in corruption are held accountable.	46	29	24
<u>CORRUPTION</u>			
Corruption is a normal part of politics in our country.	49	19	31
There is collusion among executive officials, legislators, and private contractors in the misuse of funds for flood control projects.	72	18	10
<u>IMPEACHMENT</u>			
The impeachment process is important to hold a high-ranking official accountable.	61	26	13

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

PR1&2, Q98. Sa totoo lang, maaaring kailangan ngayon na magkaroon ng batas militar o martial law para malutas ang maraming krisis ng bansa.

PR1&2, Q99. Wala ng pag-asa ang bansang ito.

PR1&2, Q100. Kung maaari lang ay magma-migrate ako at doon na sa ibang bansa maninirahan.

PR1&2, Q101. Ang mga rally o protesta ay mabisa para masiguro na mapanagot ang mga opisyal ng pamahalaan at iba pang sangkot sa korupsiyon.

PR1&2, Q102. "Ang katiwalian ay normal na bahagi ng pulitika sa ating bansa."

PR1&2, Q103. "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."

PR1&2, Q104. Mahalaga ang proseso ng impeachment para mapanagot ang isang mataas na opisyal.

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 72
MISCELLANEOUS PROBES:
AGREEMENT / DISAGREEMENT WITH TEST STATEMENTS
June 2025 to July 2026 / Philippines
(In Percent)

TEST STATEMENT	Agree					Change*	Undecided					Change*	Disagree					Change*
	Jun 25	Sep 25	Dec 25	Mar 26	PR1&2 Jul 26	Jul26 minus Mar26	Jun 25	Sep 25	Dec 25	Mar 26	PR1&2 Jul 26	Jul26 minus Mar26	Jun 25	Sep 25	Dec 25	Mar 26	PR1&2 Jul 26	Jul26 minus Mar26
<u>MARTIAL LAW</u> Candidly speaking, it may be necessary now to have martial law to solve the many crises of the nation.	22	24	19	20	23	+ 3	11	12	15	12	14	+ 2	67	64	66	68	62	- 6
<u>HOPELESSNESS</u> This country is hopeless.	7	10	8	10	16	+ 6	10	17	17	13	14	+ 1	82	73	75	78	70	- 8
<u>MIGRATION</u> If it were only possible, I would migrate to another country and live there.	20	20	17	16	25	+ 9	17	18	23	15	25	+10	63	61	60	68	50	- 18
<u>RALLIES AND PROTESTS</u> Rallies or protests are effective to ensure that government officials and others involved in corruption are held accountable.	---	46	38	36	46	+10	---	23	32	32	29	- 3	---	31	30	33	24	- 9
<u>CORRUPTION</u> Corruption is a normal part of politics in our country.	---	59	41	45	49	+ 4	---	11	17	14	19	+ 5	---	30	43	41	31	- 10
There is collusion among executive officials, legislators, and private contractors in the misuse of funds for flood control projects.	---	90	68	76	72	- 4	---	6	20	15	18	+ 3	---	4	12	9	10	+ 1
<u>IMPEACHMENT</u> The impeachment process is important to hold a high-ranking official accountable.	---	---	---	70	61	- 9	---	---	---	16	26	+10	---	---	---	13	13	0

Note: *Change = Figures of UB July 2026 minus Figures of March 2026.

Table 73
MISCELLANEOUS PROBES:
AGREEMENT / DISAGREEMENT WITH TEST STATEMENTS
 June 28 - July 3, 6, 2026 / Philippines / PR1&2
 (In Percent)

page 1 of 2

Base: Total Interviews, 100%

TEST STATEMENT:

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

	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
AGREE	23	27	26	29	11	12	24	27
CANNOT SAY IF								
AGREE OR DISAGREE	14	12	16	22	6	13	14	12
DISAGREE	62	60	58	50	83	74	61	61

TEST STATEMENT:

"This country is hopeless."

AGREE	16	10	14	24	17	12	16	21
CANNOT SAY IF								
AGREE OR DISAGREE	14	18	15	16	8	14	14	15
DISAGREE	70	73	70	60	74	74	69	63

TEST STATEMENT:

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

AGREE	25	29	21	33	23	22	25	24
CANNOT SAY IF								
AGREE OR DISAGREE	25	21	32	23	13	19	26	24
DISAGREE	50	50	47	43	64	59	49	52

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

PR1&2, Q98. Sa totoo lang, maaaring kailangan ngayon na magkaroon ng batas militar o martial law para malutas ang maraming krisis ng bansa.

PR1&2, Q99. Wala ng pag-asa ang bansang ito.

PR1&2, Q100. 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 73
MISCELLANEOUS PROBES:
AGREEMENT / DISAGREEMENT WITH TEST STATEMENTS
 June 28 - July 3, 6, 2026 / Philippines / PR1&2
 (In Percent)

page 2 of 2

Base: Total Interviews, 100%

TEST STATEMENT:

"Rallies or protests are effective to ensure that government officials and others involved in corruption are held accountable."

	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
AGREE	46	45	44	42	55	39	47	46
CANNOT SAY IF								
AGREE OR DISAGREE	29	25	34	31	21	29	29	34
DISAGREE	24	30	22	27	24	31	24	19

TEST STATEMENT:

"Corruption is a normal part of politics in our country."

AGREE	49	57	56	50	30	43	50	48
CANNOT SAY IF								
AGREE OR DISAGREE	19	17	25	16	13	13	20	20
DISAGREE	31	26	19	33	57	44	30	31

TEST STATEMENT:

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

AGREE	72	85	69	71	71	72	73	63
CANNOT SAY IF								
AGREE OR DISAGREE	18	8	23	16	17	21	18	21
DISAGREE	10	7	7	12	13	7	9	15

TEST STATEMENT:

"The impeachment process is important to hold a high-ranking official accountable."

AGREE	61	72	66	60	47	68	62	47
CANNOT SAY IF								
AGREE OR DISAGREE	26	19	27	28	25	21	25	37
DISAGREE	13	9	7	12	28	11	13	15

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

PR1&2, Q101. Ang mga rally o protesta ay mabisa para masiguro na mapanagot ang mga opisyal ng pamahalaan at iba pang sangkot sa korupsiyon.

PR1&2, Q102. "Ang katiwalian ay normal na bahagi ng pulitika sa ating bansa."

PR1&2, Q103. "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."

PR1&2, Q104. Mahalaga ang proseso ng impeachment para mapanagot ang isang mataas na opisyal.

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 74
MISCELLANEOUS PROBES:
AGREEMENT / DISAGREEMENT WITH TEST STATEMENTS
 March and July 2026 / Philippines
 (In Percent)

page 1 of 3

Base: Total Interviews

TEST STATEMENT:

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

		RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
			NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
AGREE	Jul '26	23	27	26	29	11	12	24	27
	Mar '26	20	16	23	26	9	17	20	17
	Change*	+ 3	+11	+ 3	+ 3	+ 2	- 5	+ 4	+10
CANNOT SAY IF AGREE OR DISAGREE	Jul '26	14	12	16	22	6	13	14	12
	Mar '26	12	9	14	15	7	21	11	6
	Change*	+ 2	+ 3	+ 2	+ 7	- 1	- 8	+ 3	+ 6
DISAGREE	Jul '26	62	60	58	50	83	74	61	61
	Mar '26	68	75	62	59	84	61	69	77
	Change*	- 6	- 15	- 4	- 9	- 1	+ 13	- 8	- 16

TEST STATEMENT:

"This country is hopeless."

AGREE	Jul '26	16	10	14	24	17	12	16	21
	Mar '26	10	12	10	15	3	12	9	11
	Change*	+ 6	- 2	+ 4	+ 9	+14	0	+ 7	+10
CANNOT SAY IF AGREE OR DISAGREE	Jul '26	14	18	15	16	8	14	14	15
	Mar '26	13	16	13	12	11	13	13	17
	Change*	+ 1	+ 2	+ 2	+ 4	- 3	+ 1	+ 1	- 2
DISAGREE	Jul '26	70	73	70	60	74	74	69	63
	Mar '26	78	72	76	73	87	76	78	72
	Change*	- 8	+ 1	- 6	- 13	- 13	- 2	- 9	- 9

TEST STATEMENT:

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

AGREE	Jul '26	25	29	21	33	23	22	25	24
	Mar '26	16	30	15	20	8	26	15	13
	Change*	+ 9	- 1	+ 6	+13	+15	- 4	+10	+11
CANNOT SAY IF AGREE OR DISAGREE	Jul '26	25	21	32	23	13	19	26	24
	Mar '26	15	23	17	12	11	11	17	11
	Change*	+10	- 2	+15	+11	+ 2	+ 8	+ 9	+13
DISAGREE	Jul '26	50	50	47	43	64	59	49	52
	Mar '26	68	46	68	68	81	63	69	76
	Change*	- 18	+ 4	- 21	- 25	- 17	- 4	- 20	- 24

Note: *Change = Figures of UB July 2026 minus Figures of March 2026.

Table 74
MISCELLANEOUS PROBES:
AGREEMENT / DISAGREEMENT WITH TEST STATEMENTS
 March and July 2026 / Philippines
 (In Percent)

page 2 of 3

Base: Total Interviews

TEST STATEMENT:

"Rallies or protests are effective to ensure that government officials and others involved in corruption are held accountable."

		RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
			NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
AGREE	Jul '26	46	45	44	42	55	39	47	46
	Mar '26	36	44	17	55	52	29	35	52
	Change*	+10	+ 1	+27	- 13	+ 3	+10	+12	- 6
CANNOT SAY IF AGREE OR DISAGREE	Jul '26	29	25	34	31	21	29	29	34
	Mar '26	32	38	45	15	16	43	31	18
	Change*	- 3	- 13	- 11	+16	+ 5	- 14	- 2	+16
DISAGREE	Jul '26	24	30	22	27	24	31	24	19
	Mar '26	33	18	38	29	32	28	34	30
	Change*	- 9	+12	- 16	- 2	- 8	+ 3	- 10	- 11

TEST STATEMENT:

"Corruption is a normal part of politics in our country."

AGREE	Jul '26	49	57	56	50	30	43	50	48
	Mar '26	45	43	53	36	34	58	42	39
	Change*	+ 4	+14	+ 3	+14	- 4	- 15	+ 8	+ 9
CANNOT SAY IF AGREE OR DISAGREE	Jul '26	19	17	25	16	13	13	20	20
	Mar '26	14	24	13	12	12	13	15	12
	Change*	+ 5	- 7	+12	+ 4	+ 1	0	+ 5	+ 8
DISAGREE	Jul '26	31	26	19	33	57	44	30	31
	Mar '26	41	33	33	51	54	29	43	49
	Change*	- 10	- 7	- 14	- 18	+ 3	+15	- 13	- 18

TEST STATEMENT:

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

AGREE	Jul '26	72	85	69	71	71	72	73	63
	Mar '26	76	79	80	78	66	78	76	73
	Change*	- 4	+ 6	- 11	- 7	+ 5	- 6	- 3	- 10
CANNOT SAY IF AGREE OR DISAGREE	Jul '26	18	8	23	16	17	21	18	21
	Mar '26	15	15	14	14	18	14	14	21
	Change*	+ 3	- 7	+ 9	+ 2	- 1	+ 7	+ 4	0
DISAGREE	Jul '26	10	7	7	12	13	7	9	15
	Mar '26	9	6	6	8	16	8	9	6
	Change*	+ 1	+ 1	+ 1	+ 4	- 3	- 1	0	+ 9

Note: *Change = Figures of UB July 2026 minus Figures of March 2026.

Table 74
MISCELLANEOUS PROBES:
AGREEMENT / DISAGREEMENT WITH TEST STATEMENTS
 March and July 2026 / Philippines
 (In Percent)

page 3 of 3

Base: Total Interviews

TEST STATEMENT:

"The impeachment process is important to hold a high-ranking official accountable."

RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
	NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
61	72	66	60	47	68	62	47
70	53	80	76	55	73	71	58
- 9	+19	- 14	- 16	- 8	- 5	- 9	- 11
26	19	27	28	25	21	25	37
16	33	11	14	20	17	16	21
+10	- 14	+16	+14	+ 5	+ 4	+ 9	+16
13	9	7	12	28	11	13	15
13	14	9	10	26	11	13	21
0	- 5	- 2	+ 2	+ 2	0	0	- 6

Note: *Change = Figures of UB July 2026 minus Figures of March 2026.

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

APPENDIX A:
PROJECT UBJUL2026
TECHNICAL DETAILS

A. LOCATION & FIELDWORK SCHEDULE

AREA	FIELDWORK DATES
National Capital Region	June 28 to July 3, 2026
North/Central Luzon	June 28 to July 3, 2026
South Luzon	June 28 to July 3 and July 6, 2026 ¹
Visayas	June 28 to July 3 and July 6, 2026 ¹
Mindanao	June 28 to July 3 and July 6, 2026 ¹

B. RESPONDENTS AND INTERVIEW METHOD

Due to the length of the survey instrument, the sample size was increased to accommodate all questions while still maintaining a reasonable length of interview.

A total of 2,400 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 600 with a corresponding error margin of +/-4% at the 95% confidence level while the national sample size of 2,400 has an error margin of +/-2%.

AREA	SAMPLE BARANGAYS	SAMPLE SIZE	ERROR MARGIN
TOTAL PHILIPPINES	475	2,400	+/-2%
National Capital Region	119	600	+/-4%
Balance Luzon	116	600	+/-4%
Visayas	120	600	+/-4%
Mindanao	120	600	+/-4%

¹Twelve (12) interviews were re-conducted on July 6 due to Quality Control findings.

²Due to the limitation in number of barangays in some sampled cities, some barangays' allocation were doubled to yield the required number of interviews

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

119 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. An adjacent barangay of each sample barangay was selected for the other set of sample respondents.

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 Major Areas

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

Stage 3: Selection of Sample Barangays

Once the cities/municipalities have been selected, the allocated number of barangays were distributed among the sample cities/municipalities in such a way that each city/municipality was assigned a number of barangays roughly proportional to its population and urban-rural distribution. However, it was ensured that each city/municipality will be assigned at least one sample barangay. An adjacent barangay of each sample barangay was selected for the other set of sample respondents.

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, a church/mosque, a health center, or a barangay hall and every other household was sampled.

Stage 5: Selection of the Sample Adult

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

D. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Pre-fieldwork Preparations

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

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

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

Supervision

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

Field Quality Control

a. Spot checking

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

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

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

b. Number of Calls and Substitutions

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

Preliminary Data Processing

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

E. WEIGHTING PROCEDURE

Adult Weights and Household Weights

Base weights were computed to compensate for the unequal selection probabilities in the sample design. The associated base weight for the respondent ($\mathcal{R}$) in the 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 2026 adult population counts and projected 2026 number of households.

APPENDIX B: COMPARATIVE ERROR MARGINS FOR SPECIFIC SAMPLE SIZES

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

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

where

1.96 = Z-value for large population of data at 95% level of confidence

p = proportion

n = sample size

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

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

APPENDIX C:
PROJECT UB JUL 2026 QUESTIONNAIRE
[FILIPINO]

Interview No. _____

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

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

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

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

GENDER			
Male			1
Female			2
AGE GROUP		Actual Age	
18-19	1	45-49	7
20-24	2	50-54	8
25-29	3	55-59	9
30-34	4	60-64	10
35-39	5	65-70	11
40-44	6	71 & over	12
CIVIL STATUS [SHOWCARD]			
May asawa (Married)			1
Balo (Widowed)			2
Hiwalay (Separated/ married but separated/not living with legal spouse)			3
Walang asawa (Single/never married)			4
May kinakasama (Living-in as married)			5
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT [SHOWCARD]			
Walang pormal na edukasyon (No formal education)			1
Nakapag-elementarya (Some elementary)	Level		2
Tapos ng elementarya (Completed elementary)			3
Nakapag-high school (Some high school)	Level		4
Tapos ng high school (Completed high school)			5
Nakapag-vocational (Some vocational)	Level and course		6
Tapos ng vocational (Completed vocational)	Course		7
Nakapag-kolehiyo (Some college)	Level and course		8
Tapos ng kolehiyo (Completed college)	Course		9
Mas mataas pa sa kolehiyo (Post college)	Course		10

OCCUPATION	
(Record Position/Designation and Employer)	
WORKING STATUS	
Working	
Govt worker/employee	02
Military/Police	03
Private worker/employee	04
Independent professional	05
Self-employed, non-prof	06
Farmer/Fisherfolk	07
Unpaid family worker	08
Not working at present	
Student	11
Homemaker	12
Retired	13
Disabled	14
Looking for work	15
Never worked before	16
Others not working	17
IF CODES 2, 3, 4 IN WORKING STATUS, ASK:	
Contractual	1
Non-contractual	2
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATUS	
PART TIME (less than 40 hrs/wk)	1
FULL TIME (40 hrs/week or more)	2
EVER WORKED ABROAD	
Yes	1
No	2
RELIGION AT PRESENT	
Roman Catholic	1
Iglesia ni Cristo	2
Islam	3
Others (specify) _____	[]
Refused	98
None	99
POLITICAL PARTY R FAVORS	
Anong partidong pulitikal ang inyong pinapaboran? (Which political party do you favor?) (Probe for abbreviations)	
None	99

[illegible]130

TALK TO HOUSEHOLD INFORMANT:

Magandang umaga/hapon/gabi sa inyo. Ako si (name of interviewer) taga-SALIKSIK RESEARCH CONSULTANCY INC. na isang independiyenteng kumpanya ng research at gumagawa kami ng isang "survey" / pag-aaral dito sa inyong lugar ngayon. Maaari ba namin kayong ma-interbyu?

(Good morning/afternoon/evening. I am (name of interviewer) of SALIKSIK RESEARCH CONSULTANCY INC., an independent research company and we are conducting a survey here in your place. May we interview you?)

Kasama kayo, ilan ang lahat ng mga [LALAKI (for odd-numbered RNOs / BABAE (for even-numbered RNOs))] na nagkaka-edad 18 pataas ang permanenteng nakatira dito sa bahay na ito? Isama lamang po natin ang mga miyembro na natutulog sa bahay na ito nang hindi bababa sa limang beses sa isang linggo.

(Including yourself, how many [MALES (for odd -numbered RNOs / FEMALES (for even -numbered RNOs))] who are 18 years old and above are permanently living here in this house? Please include only those members who sleep in this house at least five times a week.)

NAME	AGE

NOTE TO SCRIPTER: RANDOMLY GENERATE PROBABILITY RESPONDENT

NOTE TO INTERVIEWER:

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

TALK TO PROBABILITY RESPONDENT:

Magandang umaga/hapon/gabi sa inyo. Ako si (name of interviewer) taga-SALIKSIK RESEARCH CONSULTANCY INC. na isang independiyenteng kumpanya ng research at gumagawa kami ng isang "survey" / pag-aaral dito sa inyong lugar ngayon. Maaari ba namin kayong ma-interbyu?

(Good morning/afternoon/evening. I am (name of interviewer) of SALIKSIK RESEARCH CONSULTANCY INC., an independent research company and we are conducting a survey here in your place. May we interview you?)

NOTE TO INTERVIEWER:

ASK RESPONDENT TO READ AND SIGN THE INFORMED CONSENT FORM.

CENSUS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

C.1.a. Maaari bang malaman kung ilan ang lahat ng miyembro ng inyong sambahayan na permanenteng nakatira dito ngayon sa bahay na ito? Isama lamang po natin ang mga miyembro na natutulog sa bahay na ito nang hindi bababa sa limang beses sa isang linggo.
(May I know how many members of the household are permanently living here in this house now? Please include the 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. Sino po ang susunod na miyembro?
(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. Who is the next member?)

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

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

C.3. **ASK AMONG 18 YEARS OLD UP:** Rehistradong botante ba si (name)?
(Is (name) a registered voter?)

C.1 RESIDENT HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS (INCLUDE HELPERS)			GENDER		C.2 AGE	C.3* IF REGISTERED VOTER		
	R	M	F		Y	N	DK	
01	()	1	2		1	2	97	
02	()	1	2		1	2	97	
03	()	1	2		1	2	97	
04	()	1	2		1	2	97	
05	()	1	2		1	2	97	
06	()	1	2		1	2	97	
07	()	1	2		1	2	97	
08	()	1	2		1	2	97	
09	()	1	2		1	2	97	
10	()	1	2		1	2	97	
11	()	1	2		1	2	97	
12	()	1	2		1	2	97	
13	()	1	2		1	2	97	
14	()	1	2		1	2	97	
15	()	1	2		1	2	97	
					*If person is there, please ask him/her.			

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

C4.	Sa mga miyembro ng inyong sambahayan na may edad 18 taong gulang pataas, sino po ang pinakahuling nag-birthday? (Among the members of your household aged 18 years old and above, who celebrated his/her birthday most recently?)	
-----	--	--

C5.	Ano ang kanyang pinakamataas na antas ng edukasyon? (What is his/her highest level of education?)	[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	

C6.	Siya po ba ay nagtatrabaho o hindi nagtatrabaho sa kasalukuyan? (Is he or she currently working or not working?)	WORKING	1
		NOT WORKING	2

A. POVERTY AND LIVING STANDARDS [PR 1 & PR 2]

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

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

[SHOWCARD]

Mahirap na mahirap (<i>Very Poor</i>)	1	GO TO Q2a
Mahirap (<i>Poor</i>)	2	GO TO Q2b
Sa linya (<i>On the line</i>)	3	GO TO Q2b
Maykaya (<i>Well-off</i>)	4	
Maykayang-maykaya o mayaman (<i>Wealthy</i>)	5	

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

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

P _____	GO TO Q3a
---------	-----------

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

- 3a. Batay naman sa gastusin para sa pagkain lamang, magkano sa inyong palagay ang pinakamababang kailangang gastusin sa isang buwan para hindi na maging mahirap ang inyong pamilya?
(Based on food expenses alone, how much in your opinion is the minimum amount needed a month so your family will no longer be poor?)

NOTE TO SCRIPTER: Q3A MUST BE LESS THAN Q2A

P _____	GO TO Q4
---------	----------

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

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

P _____	GO TO Q3b
---------	-----------

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

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

NOTE TO SCRIPTER: Q3B MUST BE LESS THAN Q2B

P _____	GO TO Q4
---------	----------

B1. PERSONAL QUALITY OF LIFE [PR 1 & PR 2]

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

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

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

B2. NATIONAL QUALITY OF LIFE [PR 1 & PR 2]

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

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

C1. MOST URGENT PERSONAL CONCERNS [PR 1 & PR 2]

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

C2. MOST URGENT NATIONAL CONCERNS [PR 1 & PR 2]

10.	Sa mga sumusunod na isyung pambansa, pakisabi ang hanggang tatlong isyung dapat aksyunan agad ng administrasyon ni Presidente Ferdinand "Bongbong" R. Marcos Jr. Maaari kayong magbanggit ng iba pang wala sa listahan. Alin po ang unang isyung dapat aksyunan agad ng administrasyon? Ang pangalawa? Ang pangatlo? (Among the following national issues, please mention up to three issues which the administration of President Ferdinand "Bongbong" R. Marcos Jr. must act on immediately . You may mention others not included in this list. Which issue should be acted on first by the administration? The second? The third?)			
	[SHUFFLE CARDS]	FIRST	SECOND	THIRD
a.	Paglaban sa kriminalidad (Fighting criminality)	1	1	1
b.	Pagpapatupad ng mga batas sa lahat, maging maimpluwensya o ordinaryong tao man (Enforcing the law on all, whether influential or ordinary people)	2	2	2
c.	Pagtataas sa sweldo ng mga manggagawa (Increasing the pay of workers)	3	3	3
d.	Pagkontrol sa patuloy na pagtaas ng presyo ng mga bilihin o inflation (Controlling inflation)	4	4	4
e.	Pagbawas sa kahirapan ng maraming Pilipino (Reducing the poverty of many Filipinos)	5	5	5
f.	Pagpapatigil sa paninira at pag-abuso ng ating kapaligiran (Stopping the destruction and abuse of our environment)	6	6	6
g.	Pagpapalaganap ng kapayapaan sa bansa (Promoting peace in the country)	7	7	7
h.	Paglaban sa katiwalian, pagnanakaw, at pangungurakot sa pamahalaan kabilang na rito ang pagpapanagot sa mga kurakot na opisyal ng pamahalaan (Fighting graft and corruption in government including holding corrupt government officials accountable)	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 binabayaran buwis (Reducing the amount of taxes paid)	12	12	12
m.	Pangangalaga sa kapakanan ng OFWs (Protecting the welfare of OFWs)	13	13	13
n.	Pagtugon sa mga pangangailangan ng mga lugar na naapektuhan ng mga kalamidad (Responding to the needs of areas affected by calamities)	14	14	14
o.	Pagtugon sa problema ng kagutuman dala ng walang makain (Addressing the problem of involuntary hunger)	15	15	15
p.	Pagbibigay ng suporta sa mga maliit na negosyante upang maitaguyod muli ang kanilang mga negosyo (Providing support to small entrepreneurs to restore their businesses)	16	16	16
q.	Pagbibigay ng tulong sa mga magsasaka kabilang ang pagbebenta ng kanilang mga produkto (Providing assistance to farmers including selling their products)	17	17	17
r.	Paglaban sa malawakang pagbebenta at paggamit ng mga ipinagbabawal na gamot o mga droga (Fighting the widespread sale and use of illegal drugs)	18	18	18
s.	Pagpapababa ng presyo ng gasolina sa harap ng krisis pang-enerhiya dala ng giyera sa Gitnang Silangan (Lowering the price of gasoline in light of the energy crisis caused by the war in the Middle East)	19	19	19
t.	Iba pa, pakitukoy (Others, please specify)	88	88	88
u.	Wala (None)	99	99	99

Q11. EMBARGOED ITEM

D. RATING THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION ON A RANGE OF NATIONAL ISSUES [PR1 & PR 2]

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

E. STATE OF THE NATION ADDRESS (SONA) PROBES [PR1 & PR 2]

[STATEMENT CARD]

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

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

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

F. RATING THE PERFORMANCE OF SELECTED NATIONAL AGENCIES [PR 1 & PR2]

15. Mayroon ako ritong mga pangalan ng iba't ibang ahensiya o opisina ng pambansang 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 national government agencies or offices. Please tell us your opinion regarding their performance of their duties in the last three months. Using this board, do you (**SHOW AND READ RATING BOARD 2**) of the performance of (AGENCY/OFFICE) of its duties or you have never heard, read, or watched anything about it at any time?)

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

Q15c to 15p. EMBARGOED ITEMS

NOTE TO SCRIPTER: SHOW ALL AGENCIES NOT AWARE OF (CODE 92)

NOTE TO INTERVIEWER: VERIFY: "Tama ba na ngayon lang ninyo sa akin narinig ang..."

G. RATING THE PERFORMANCE OF SELECTED NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS [PR 1 & PR2]

16. Mayroon ako ritong mga pangalan ng ilang mga kasalukuyang opisyal ng ating pambansang 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 national 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?)

		[RATING BOARD 2]						
[SHUFFLE CARDS]		Talagang aprobado	Medyo aprobado	Hindi masabi kung aprobado o hindi aprobado	Medyo hindi aprobado	Talagang hindi aprobado		
TOP NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS		(Truly approve)	(Some- what approve)	(Cannot say if approve or disapprove)	(Somewhat disapprove)	(Truly disapprove)	Not Aware	Ref
a.	FERDINAND "BONGBONG" R. MARCOS JR. Presidente (President)	5	4	3	2	1	92	98
b.	SARA "INDAY" DUTERTE Bise-Presidente (Vice-President)	5	4	3	2	1	92	98

Q16c to 16ii. EMBARGOED ITEMS

NOTE TO SCRIPTER: SHOW ALL NAMES NOT AWARE OF (CODE 92)

NOTE TO INTERVIEWER: VERIFY: "Tama ba na ngayon lang ninyo sa akin narinig ang pangalang..."

Q17. EMBARGOED ITEM

I. **TRUST RATINGS OF PERSONALITIES AND SELECTED NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES [PR1 & PR2]**

18. Nais sana naming tanungin kayo tungkol sa pagtiwala ninyo sa ilang mga tao at piling ahensiya ng pambansang pamahalaan. Sa pamamagitan po ng board na ito, maaari bang pakisabi kung gaano kalaki o maliit ang inyong pagtiwala 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 national government agencies. Using this board, could you tell us how big or how little your trust is in [PERSONALITY/ AGENCY]? Would you say this is (SHOW & READ RATING BOARD 3)?*

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

[SHUFFLE CARDS]		[RATING BOARD 3]						Ref
		Malaking-malaki (Very big)	Medyo Malaki (Some-what big)	Hindi masabi kung malaki o maliit (Cannot say if big or small)	Medyo Maliit (Some-what small)	Maliit na maliit/ Wala (Very small/ None)	Not Aware	
TOP NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS								
a.**	FERDINAND “BONGBONG” R. MARCOS JR. Presidente (President)	5	4	3	2	1	92	98
b.**	SARA “INDAY” DUTERTE Bise-Presidente (Vice-President)	5	4	3	2	1	92	98

Q18c to 18dd. EMBARGOED ITEMS

NOTE TO SCRIPTER: SHOW ALL NAMES NOT AWARE OF (CODE 92)

NOTE TO INTERVIEWER: VERIFY: “Tama ba na ngayon lang ninyo sa akin narinig ang pangalang...”

Q19 to Q32. EMBARGOED ITEMS

[] M. SENATE ISSUES [PR 1 & PR 2]

Ngayon, pag-usapan naman natin ang mga isyu sa Senado. *(Now, let us talk about Senate issues.)*

STATEMENT CARD

Simula noong Mayo 11, 2026 ay nagkaroon ng mga kaganapan sa Senado. Simula sa pagbalik ni Senador Ronald “Bato” de la Rosa, ang pagkahalal ni Senador Alan Peter Cayetano bilang pangulo ng Senado noong Mayo 11, ang barilan sa loob ng Senado noong Mayo 13, at ang pagbubuo ng bagong mayorya sa pamumuno ni Senador Sherwin Gatchalian noong Hunyo 3, 2026.
(Since May 11, 2026, there have been events in the Senate. Starting with the return of Senator Ronald “Bato” de la Rosa, the election of Senator Alan Peter Cayetano as Senate President on May 11, the shooting inside the Senate on May 13, and the formation of a new majority under the leadership of Senator Sherwin Gatchalian on June 3, 2026.)

33a	May narinig, nabasa, o napanood po ba kayong kahit ano tungkol dito? <i>(Have you heard, read, or watched anything about this?)</i>		SA	ROUTE
		AWARE	1	CONTINUE
		NOT AWARE	2	GO TO Q35 [if PR1] GO TO Q41 [if PR2]

33b	Sa mga sumusunod, alin ang higit na malapit sa sarili ninyong pananaw tungkol sa naganap sa Senado nitong nakaraang buwan? <i>(Of the following, which is closest to your own view of what happened in the Senate this past month?)</i>	[SHOWCARD]	SA
		Lubhang magulo ang mga kaganapan sa Senado <i>(The situation in the Senate was chaotic)</i>	1
		Ang pamunuan ng Senado ay lumitaw na labis na nakahanay sa mga kaalyado ng mga Duterte <i>(Senate leadership appeared overly aligned with Duterte allies)</i>	2
		Naantala ang trabaho ng Senado sa mga panukalang batas <i>(Work on pending legislation was stalled)</i>	3
		Narapat lang na baguhin ang liderato ng Senado para maging independyente sa Ehekutibo. <i>(The change in leadership of the Senate is appropriate to be independent)</i>	4
		Ang Senado ay may tungkulin na protektahan ang mga miyembro nito <i>(The Senate has a duty to protect its members)</i>	5
		Ang Senado ay may tungkulin na seguruhin ang katatagan ng institusyon <i>(The Senate has a duty to secure its integrity)</i>	7
		UNAIDED	Cannot say
			Refused
			None

Q34 to Q47. EMBARGOED ITEMS

[] P. **RALLIES AND POLITICAL PARTICIPATION [PR 1 & PR 2]**

Ngayon naman po, pag-usapan natin ang tungkol sa mga rally at partisipasyon sa pulitika.
(Now, let us talk about rallies and political participation.)

48.	Dapat ba o hindi dapat sumasali ang mga tao sa mga rally para iparating ang kanilang mga paniniwala nila tungkol sa mga isyung pambansa? (Should people participate in rallies to express their beliefs about national issues or not?)		SA
		Dapat sumali (Should join)	1
		Hindi dapat sumali (Should not join)	2
		Hindi masabi	97
		Refused	98

49.	Alin-alin sa mga sumusunod ang nagawa ninyo nitong nakaraang labindalawang buwan? Ano pa? Mayroon pa po ba o wala na? (Which of the following have you done in the past twelve months? What else? Anything else or none?)	[SHOWCARD]	MA
		Dumalo sa rally, protesta o demonstrasyon (Attended a rally, protest or demonstration)	1
		Tumulong/nagboluntaryo para sa NGO o community organization na makisali sa public issue advocacy o development work (Worked/volunteered for a non-governmental/ community organization to engage in public issue advocacy or development work)	2
		Nakipag-ugnayan sa opisyal ng aking distrito/siyudad/munisipalidad (Contacted any elected official of my district/city/municipality)	3
		Nag-post sa social media ng aking pananaw ukol sa isang isyung politikal o nag-react tulad ng like, love, o iba pang emoticon/emoji sa isang post na politikal sa social media (Posted on social media my view on a political issue or clicked a reaction (like, love, other emoticon/ emoji) to a political post on social media)	4
		UNAIDED	88
		Others, please specify	99
		None of these	

50.	Sa kasalukuyan, may ilang mga sektor ng lipunan na hinihingi ang pagpaparusa o pagbaba sa tungkulin ng mga opisyal ng pamahalaan na nasangkot sa flood control scandal at may mga nagsasagawa ng kilos protesta na tulad ng prayer rally o demonstrasyon. Kayo ba ay susuporta o lalahok sa mga legal na protesta na gaya ng mga ito? (Currently, there are some sectors of society asking for the punishment or resignation of government officials linked to the flood control scandal and there are some who are holding protest actions like prayer rallies or demonstrations. Will you support or join legal protests such as these?)	[SHOWCARD]	SA	ROUTE
		Oo, susuporta at lalahok sa mga protesta (Yes, I will support and join the protests) [Q48 should be Code 1]	1	SKIP TO NEXT MODULE
		Oo, susuporta pero hindi lalahok sa protesta (Yes, I will support but will not join the protests)	2	CONTINUE
		Hindi susuporta at hindi lalahok sa anumang protesta (No, I will not support and I will not join any protests)	3	

51.	Alin sa mga sumusunod ang inyong pangunahing dahilan kung bakit hindi kayo handang lumahok sa mga ganitong protesta? (Which of the following is your main reason for your unwillingness to join such protests?)	[SHOWCARD]	SA
		Pagod na kami sa People Power (We're tired of People Power)	1
		Wala namang pagbabago kahit sino ang mamuno sa pamahalaan (There's really no change whoever leads the government)	2
		Dapat mayroon munang mahusay na alternatibong pinuno (There should first be a good alternative leader)	3
		May iba pang mas mahalagang bagay na dapat pagka-abalahan (There are more important things to do)	4
		Dapat kapanipaniwala ang mga lider na nagsusulong na palitan ang presidente (The leaders who are pushing to replace the President should be credible)	5
		Hintayin na lamang natin ang eleksyon ng Mayo 2028 (We should just wait for the May 2028 elections)	6
		Baka magkagulo sa rally at masaktan (There might be incidents of violence during the rally and might get hurt)	7
		UNAIDED	88
		Others, please specify	

[] Q. **IMPEACHMENT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT [PR 1 & PR 2]**

52.	Kayo po ba ay may nabasa, narinig, o napanood na tungkol sa mga kasong impeachment na isinampa laban kay Bise-Presidente Sara Duterte? (Have you heard, read or watched anything about the impeachment cases filed against Vice-President Sara Duterte?)	AWARE	1	CONTINUE
		NOT AWARE	2	SKIP TO NEXT MODULE

53.	Alam po ba ninyo na isa sa mga paratang laban kay Bise-Presidente Duterte ay ang diumano'y maling paggamit ng mga pondo mula sa Tanggapan ng Bise-Presidente at ng Kagawaran ng Edukasyon? (Are you aware that one of the allegations against Vice-President Duterte involves the alleged misuse of confidential funds from the Office of the Vice-President and the Department of Education?)	AWARE	1	CONTINUE
		NOT AWARE	2	SKIP TO Q55

54.	Sa inyong opinyon, gaano katotoo ang alegasyon ng maling paggamit ng mga pondong kumpidensyal laban kay Bise-Presidente Duterte? Masasabi ba ninyo na ito ay... ? <i>(In your opinion, how likely is it that the allegation of misuse of confidential funds against Vice-President Duterte is true? Would you say it is...?)</i>	[SHOWCARD]		SA
		Tiyak na totoo <i>(Definitely true)</i>		5
		Malamang na totoo <i>(Probably true)</i>		4
		Hindi masabi kung totoo o hindi totoo <i>(Cannot say if true or not true)</i>		3
		Malamang na hindi totoo <i>(Probably not true)</i>		2
		Tiyak na hindi totoo <i>(Definitely not true)</i>		1
		Walang akong sapat na kaalaman para magbigay ng opinyon <i>(I don't have enough knowledge to give an opinion)</i>		94

ASK ALL:

55.	Alam po ba ninyo na isa sa mga paratang laban kay Bise-Presidente Duterte ay may kinalaman sa diumano'y hindi maipaliwanag na yaman o mga ari-arian na hindi tugma sa kanyang lehitimong kita? (Are you aware that one of the allegations against Vice-President Duterte involves alleged unexplained wealth or assets disproportionate to her lawful income?)	AWARE	1	CONTINUE
		NOT AWARE	2	SKIP TO Q57

56.	Sa inyong opinyon, gaano katotoo ang alegasyon na si Bise-Presidente Duterte ay may hindi maipaliwanag na kayamanan? Masasabi ba ninyo na ito ay... ? (In your opinion, how likely is it that the allegation that Vice-President Duterte possesses unexplained wealth is true? Would you say it is...?)	[SHOWCARD]		SA
		Tiyak na totoo (Definitely true)		5
		Malamang na totoo (Probably true)		4
		Hindi masabi kung totoo o hindi totoo (Cannot say if true or not true)		3
		Malamang na hindi totoo (Probably not true)		2
		Tiyak na hindi totoo (Definitely not true)		1
		Walang akong sapat na kaalaman para magbigay ng opinyon (I don't have enough knowledge to give an opinion)		94

ASK ALL:

57.	Alam po ba ninyo na isa sa mga paratang laban kay Bise-Presidente Duterte ay ang diumano'y pamamahagi ng mga sobre ng pera upang impluwensyahan o balewalain ang mga proseso ng pagbili at pagkuha o procurement at bidding sa Kagawaran ng Edukasyon? (Are you aware that one of the allegations against Vice-President Duterte involves the alleged distribution of cash envelopes to influence or bypass procurement and bidding processes in the Department of Education?)	AWARE	1	CONTINUE
		NOT AWARE	2	SKIP TO Q59

58.	Sa inyong opinyon, gaano katotoo ang alegasyon ng suhol o mga irregularidad sa mga proseso ng pagbili at pagkuha o procurement sa ilalim ni Bise-Presidente Duterte sa Kagawaran ng Edukasyon? Masasabi ba ninyo na ito ay... ? <i>(In your opinion, how likely is it that the allegation that Vice-President Duterte possesses unexplained wealth is true? Would you say it is...?)</i>	[SHOWCARD]		SA
		Tiyak na totoo <i>(Definitely true)</i>		5
		Malamang na totoo <i>(Probably true)</i>		4
		Hindi masabi kung totoo o hindi totoo <i>(Cannot say if true or not true)</i>		3
		Malamang na hindi totoo <i>(Probably not true)</i>		2
		Tiyak na hindi totoo <i>(Definitely not true)</i>		1
		Walang akong sapat na kaalaman para magbigay ng opinyon <i>(I don't have enough knowledge to give an opinion)</i>		94

ASK ALL:

59.	Alam po ba ninyo na isa sa mga paratang laban kay Bise-Presidente Duterte ay may kinalaman sa mga diumano'y banta niya laban kay Presidente Marcos Jr., Unang Ginang Liza Araneta-Marcos, at dating Speaker Romualdez? (Are you aware that one of the allegations against Vice-President Duterte involves alleged threats made by her against President Marcos Jr., First Lady Liza Araneta-Marcos, and former Speaker Romualdez?)	AWARE	1	CONTINUE
		NOT AWARE	2	IF PR1 GO TO NEXT MODULE; IF PR2 GO TO Q61

60.	Sa inyong opinyon, gaano kaseryoso ang mga pahayag ni Bise-Presidente Duterte tungkol kina Presidente Marcos Jr., Unang Ginang Liza Araneta-Marcos, at dating Speaker Romualdez? Masasabi ba ninyo na ang mga ito ay... ? <i>(In your opinion how serious were Vice-President Duterte's statements regarding President Marcos Jr., First Lady Liza Araneta-Marcos, and former Speaker Romualdez? Would you say these are...?)</i>	[SHOWCARD]		SA
		Talagang seryoso (<i>Definitely serious</i>)		5
		Medyo seryoso (<i>Somewhat serious</i>)		4
		Hindi masabi kung seryoso o hindi seryoso (<i>Cannot say if serious or not serious</i>)		3
		Medyo hindi seryoso (<i>Somewhat not serious</i>)		2
		Talagang hindi seryoso (<i>Definitely not serious</i>)		1
		Walang akong sapat na kaalaman para magbigay ng opinyon (<i>I don't have enough knowledge to give an opinion</i>)		94

Q61 to Q63. EMBARGOED ITEMS

S. MAY 2028 ELECTIONS [PR 1 & PR 2]

INTRO

Bagamat sa Mayo 2028 pa ang eleksyon para sa presidente at bise-presidente, usap-usapan na ang mga posibleng tatakbo sa mga pinakamataas na posisyon sa pamahalaan.
(Although the presidential and vice-presidential elections are still in May 2028, there are many talks about the individuals who will possibly run for the highest government positions.)

LEVEL OF INTEREST IN THE COMING MAY 2028 ELECTIONS	[SHOWCARD]	SA
64. Sa kasalukuyan po, gaano po kayo ka-interesado o hindi interesado tungkol sa darating na eleksyon ng Mayo 2028? (At present, how interested or disinterested are you in the coming May 2028 elections?)	Talagang interesado (Truly interested)	5
	Medyo interesado (Somewhat interested)	4
	Hindi pa masabi kung interesado o hindi (Cannot say whether interested or not)	3
	Medyo hindi interesado (Somewhat disinterested)	2
	Talagang hindi interesado (Truly disinterested)	1

65. Sa ngayon, kayo po ba ay rehistradong botante o hindi? (Currently, are you a registered voter or not?)	[READ OUT]	SA
	Oo (Yes)	
	Nakarehistro dito sa lungsod/munisipyo (Registered in this city/municipality)	2
	Nakarehistro sa ibang lungsod/munisipyo (Registered in another city/municipality)	3
	Hindi (No)	4

S1. PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE [PR 1 & PR 2]

Q66. NON-EMBARGOED ITEM BUT NOT INCLUDED IN THE GENERAL REPORT

67. Sa mga taong nasa listahang ito, sino ang inyong iboboto bilang PRESIDENTE NG PILIPINAS kung ang eleksyon ng Mayo 2028 ay gaganapin ngayon at sila ang mga kandidato? (ONE ANSWER ONLY) (Of the people on this list, whom would you vote for as PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES if the May 2028 elections were held today and they were candidates?)	[SHOWCARD]	Q67
		SA
	DIZON, VINCE	1
	DUTERTE, SARA	2
	MAGALONG, BENJIE	3
	ROBREDO, LENI	4
	TORRE, NIC	5
	TULFO, RAFFY	6
	UNAIDED	
	Others, please specify	()
68. NOT INCLUDED IN THE GENERAL REPORT	Don't know	97
	Refused	98
	None	99
		GO TO Q69

69. Kung ang eleksyon ng Mayo 2028 ay isasagawa ngayon at ang mga sumusunod ang mga kandidato, nais namin kayong tanungin kung sino ang inyong iboboto sa pagka-presidente sa mga sumusunod na listahan. (If the May 2028 elections were held today and the following were the candidates, we would like to ask whom you would vote for as president in the following lists.)	
---	--

PRESIDENTIAL SETS [PR 1 & PR2]

[SHOW SCREEN, CHECK SET TO SHOW BASED ON STG]

NOTE TO SCRIPTER: ROTATE SETS

[] SET A		SA
DUTERTE, SARA		1
ROBREDO, LENI		2
TULFO, RAFFY		3
UNAIDED	Others, please specify	88
	Undecided/Can't say	95
	Refused	98
	None	99

[] SET C		SA
AQUINO, BAM		1
DUTERTE, SARA		2
TULFO, ERWIN		3
UNAIDED	Others, please specify	88
	Undecided/Can't say	95
	Refused	98
	None	99

[] SET G		SA
DUTERTE, SARA		1
HONTIVEROS, RISA		2
UNAIDED	Others, please specify	88
	Undecided/Can't say	95
	Refused	98
	None	99

[] SET B		SA
DUTERTE, SARA		1
HONTIVEROS, RISA		2
TULFO, ERWIN		3
UNAIDED	Others, please specify	88
	Undecided/Can't say	95
	Refused	98
	None	99

[] SET E		SA
DUTERTE, SARA		1
ROBREDO, LENI		2
UNAIDED	Others, please specify	88
	Undecided/Can't say	95
	Refused	98
	None	99

Q69. SETS D, F, H TO L - EMBARGOED ITEMS

S. **MAY 2028 ELECTIONS [PR 1 & PR 2] CONT'D**

S2. VICE-PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE [PR 1 & PR 2]

Q70. NON-EMBARGOED ITEM BUT NOT INCLUDED IN THE GENERAL REPORT

71.	Sa mga taong nasa listahang ito, sino ang inyong iboboto bilang BISE-PRESIDENTE NG PILIPINAS kung ang eleksyon ng Mayo 2028 ay gaganapin ngayon at sila ang mga kandidato? (ONE ANSWER ONLY) <i>(Of the people on this list, whom would you vote for as VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES if the May 2028 elections were held today and they were candidates?)</i>	[SHOWCARD]	Q71	
			SA	
		AQUINO, BAM	1	
		GO, BONG GO	2	
		PADILLA, ROBIN	3	
		PANGILINAN, KIKO	4	
		POE, GRACE	5	
		TORRE, NIC	6	
		TULFO, ERWIN	7	
		UNAIDED		
72.	NOT INCLUDED IN THE GENERAL REPORT	Others, please specify	()	GO TO Q73
		Don't know	97	
		Refused	98	
		None	99	

73.	Kung ang eleksyon ng Mayo 2028 ay isasagawa ngayon at ang mga nasa listahan ang mga kandidato, nais namin kayong tanungin kung sino ang inyong iboboto sa pagka-bise-presidente sa mga sumusunod na listahan. <i>(If the May 2028 elections were held today and the following were the candidates, we would like to ask whom you would vote for as vice-president in the following lists.)</i>
-----	--

VICE-PRESIDENTIAL SETS [PR 1 & PR2]

[SHOW SCREEN, CHECK SET TO SHOW BASED ON STG]

NOTE TO SCRIPTER: ROTATE SETS

[] SET A		SA	[] SET B		SA
PADILLA, ROBIN		1	GO, BONG GO		1
PANGILINAN, KIKO		2	POE, GRACE		2
POE, GRACE		3	TORRE, NIC		3
TULFO, ERWIN		4	TULFO, ERWIN		4
UNAIDED	Others, please specify	88	UNAIDED	Others, please specify	88
	Undecided/Can't say	95		Undecided/Can't say	95
	Refused	98		Refused	98
	None	99		None	99

Q73. SET C - EMBARGOED ITEM

Q74. EMBARGOED ITEM

Q75-76. NON-EMBARGOED ITEMS BUT NOT INCLUDED IN THE GENERAL REPORT

S5. SENATORIAL ELECTIONS [PR 1 & PR 2]

77. Kung ang eleksyon sa Mayo 2028 ay isasagawa ngayon, sinu-sino sa mga sumusunod na personalidad ang inyong iboboto bilang **SENADOR**? Maaari kayong pumili ng hanggang **12 na pangalan**. **[SHOWCARD]** (If the May 2028 elections were to be held today, whom of the following personalities would you vote for as **SENATOR**? You may choose as many as **12 names**.)

78. May narinig, nabasa, o napanood na ba kayong kahit na ano tungkol sa mga sumusunod o wala pa? **(SHUFFLE CARDS)**
(Have you ever heard, read, or watched anything about the following or not?)

ASK RESPONDENT TO SORT NAME CARDS INTO TWO PILES, ONE PILE OF NAMES S/HE IS AWARE OF AND ANOTHER PILE FOR NAMES NOT AWARE OF.

[SHOW LIST]	Voting For Q77	Awareness Q78	Continuation of list	Voting For Q77	Awareness Q78
ABALOS, BENHUR	1	1	LLAMAS, RONALD	30	30
ANGARA, SONNY	2	2	LUISTRO, GERVILLE "JINKY BITRICS"	31	31
ANGELES, TRIXIE CRUZ	3	3	MAGNO, CIELO	32	32
BELMONTE, JOY	4	4	MATA, DOC MARITES	33	33
BINAY, NANCY	5	5	MENDOZA, HEIDI	34	34
BONDOC, JIMMY	6	6	PACQUIAO, MANNY	35	35
CASIÑO, TEDDY	7	7	PADILLA, ROBIN	36	36
CAYETANO, ALAN PETER	8	8	PANGANDAMAN, AMENAH	37	37
DAVID, RAFAELA	9	9	RECTO, RALPH	38	38
DE GUZMAN, LEODY	10	10	REMULLA, JONVIC	39	39
DE LIMA, LEILA	11	11	REVILLA, RAMON BONG	40	40
DEFENSOR, MIKE	12	12	REVILLAME, WILLIE	41	41
DIOKNO, CHEL	13	13	RODRIGUEZ, VIC	42	42
DIZON, VINCE	14	14	ROXAS, MAR	43	43
EJERCITO, JV	15	15	SALVADOR, PHILIP	44	44
ELAGO, SARAH	16	16	SANCHEZ, KORINA	45	45
ESCUDERO, CHIZ	17	17	SOTTO, VICO	46	46
ESPIRITU, LUKE	18	18	TINIO, ANTONIO	47	47
ESTRADA, JINGGOY	19	19	TOLENTINO, FRANCIS	48	48
FALCIS, JESUS	20	20	TOPACIO, FERDINAND	49	49
GATCHALIAN, REX	21	21	TULFO, BEN	50	50
GUANZON, BING	22	22	TULFO, RAFFY	51	51
GUTIERREZ, BARRY	23	23	VILLAR, MARK	52	52
HERBOSA, TED	24	24	ZAMORA, FRANCIS	53	53
HINLO, JAYVEE	25	25			
LACIERDA, ERWIN	26	26	UNAIDED		
LAMBINO, RAUL	27	27	DON'T KNOW	97	
LAPID, MARK	28	28	REFUSED	98	
LEGARDA, LOREN	29	29	NONE	99	
			NUMBER OF NAMES GIVEN (Q77)		

Q79 to Q91. EMBARGOED ITEMS

T. POLITICAL DYNASTY [PR 1 & PR 2]

May mga panukalang batas sa Kongreso na naglalayong limitahan o ipagbawal ang tinatawag na political dynasties sa pamahalaang pambansa at lokal. Ang political dynasty ay isang pamilya kung saan ang dalawa o higit pang miyembro nito ay may hawak na halal na posisyon sa pamahalaan, magkasabay man o magkasunod. Ang mga sumusunod na tanong ay tungkol sa inyong pananaw sa mga panukalang ito.
(There are bills in Congress that seek to limit or prohibit so-called political dynasties in national and local governments. A political dynasty is a family with two or more of its members holding elective positions in government, simultaneously or in sequence. The following questions are about your views on these bills.)

92.	Sa kabuuan, gaano kayo sumasang-ayon o hindi sumasang-ayon sa pagpasa ng batas na naglilimita o nagbabawal sa political dynasties? (Overall, how much do you agree or disagree with the passage of a law that limits or prohibits political dynasties?)	[SHOWCARD]	SA	ROUTE
		Talagang sumasang-ayon (Strongly agree)	5	CONTINUE
		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	SKIP TO Q95
		Talagang hindi sumasang-ayon (Strongly disagree)	1	

93.	Kung ipagbabawal ang political dynasties, alin po sa mga sumusunod ang pinakamalapit sa inyong pananaw kung hanggang anong antas ng kamag-anakan ito dapat ipatupad? (If political dynasties are to be banned, which of the following is closest to your view as to what level of kinship this should be implemented?)	[SHOWCARD]	SA
		Unang antas (asawa, anak, magulang) [First degree (spouse, offspring, parent)]	1
		Hanggang ikalawang antas (Unang antas at kapatid, lolo/lola, apo, manugang) [Up to second degree (First degree and sibling, grandparent, grandchild, son/daughter-in-law)]	2
		Hanggang ikatlong antas (Una at ikalawang antas at tiyuhin/tiyahin, pamangkin, bayaw/hipag) [Up to the third degree (First and second degree and uncle/aunt, nephew/niece, brother/sister-in-law)]	3
		Hanggang ika-apat na antas (Una, ikalawa, at ikatlong antas at pinsan) [Up to the fourth degree (First, second, third degree and cousin)]	4

94.	Kung ipagbabawal ang political dynasties, alin po sa mga sumusunod ang pinakamalapit sa inyong pananaw kung hanggang anong antas ng pamahalaan ito dapat ipatupad? (If political dynasties are to be banned, which of the following is closest to your view as to what level of government this should be implemented?)	[SHOWCARD]	SA
		Sa pambansa (presidente, bise-presidente, senador, kinatawan) at lokal (gubernur, mayor, konsehal) na posisyon [In National (president, vice-president, senator, representative) and local (governor, mayor, councilor) positions]	1
		Sa pambansang posisyon lamang (In national positions only)	2
		Sa lokal na posisyon lamang (In local positions only)	3

Q95 to Q97. EMBARGOED ITEMS

U. MISCELLANEOUS (Agree-Disagree) PROBES [PR 1]

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
		Talagang sumasang-ayon (Very much agree)	Medyo sumasang-ayon (Somewhat agree)	Hindi masabi kung sumasang-ayon o hindi sumasang-ayon (Cannot say if agree or disagree)	Medyo hindi sumasang-ayon (Somewhat disagree)	Talagang hindi sumasang-ayon (Very much disagree)	
MARTIAL LAW							
98.	Sa totoo lang, maaaring kailangan ngayon na magkaroon ng batas militar o martial law para malutas ang maraming krisis ng bansa. (Candidly speaking, it may be necessary now to have martial law to solve the many crises of the nation.)	5	4	3	2	1	98
HOPELESSNESS							
99.	Wala ng pag-asa ang bansang ito. (This country is hopeless.)	5	4	3	2	1	98
MIGRATION							
100.	Kung maaari lang ay magma-migrate ako at doon na sa ibang bansa maninirahan. (If it were only possible, I would migrate to another country and live there.)	5	4	3	2	1	98
RALLIES AND PROTESTS							
101.	Ang mga rally o protesta ay mabisa para masiguro na mapanagot ang mga opisyal ng pamahalaan at iba pang sangkot sa korupsiyon. (Rallies or protests are effective to ensure that government officials and others involved in corruption are held accountable.)	5	4	3	2	1	98
CORRUPTION							
102.	Ang katiwalian ay normal na bahagi ng pulitika sa ating bansa. (Corruption is a normal part of politics in our country.)	5	4	3	2	1	98
103.	May sabwatan sa pagitan ng mga opisyal ng ehekutibo, mga mambabatas, at mga pribadong kontraktor sa maling paggamit ng pondo para sa mga proyekto sa flood control. (There is collusion among executive officials, legislators, and private contractors in the misuse of funds for flood control projects.)	5	4	3	2	1	98
IMPEACHMENT							
104.	Mahalaga ang proseso ng impeachment para mapanagot ang isang mataas na opisyal. (The impeachment process is important to hold a high-ranking official accountable.)	5	4	3	2	1	98

Q105 to Q106a-c. EMBARGOED ITEMS

V. INTERNET USAGE [PR 1 & PR 2]

Ilang katanungan na lang po tungkol sa inyo. *(Just a few questions about you.)*

107.	Kayo po ba ay gumagamit ng internet o hindi? <i>(Do you use or access the internet or not?)</i>	Yes	1	CONTINUE
		No	2	GO TO Q113

108.	Gaano po kayo kadalasan 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

109.	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	88

110.	Ano pong mga social media account ang mayroon kayo? <i>(What social media accounts do you have?)</i> NOTE TO SCRIPTER: FLAG INCONSISTENCIES IF Q109 = 1 BUT Q110 = 99; Q109 ≠ 1 BUT Q110 = CODES 1-5.	[SHOWCARD]	MA	
		FACEBOOK	1	GO TO Q112
		X/TWITTER	2	
		INSTAGRAM	3	
		TIKTOK	4	
		YOUTUBE	5	
		UNAIDED	Others, please specify	88
			Can't recall	96
			NONE	99
				CONTINUE

111.	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	88
			Can't recall	96
			No social media account and not accessing any social media platform	99
				GO TO Q113

112.	ASK AMONG CODES 1, 3, 4 OF Q109. 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		88
			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		

Q113. NON-EMBARGOED ITEM BUT NOT INCLUDED IN THE GENERAL REPORT

X. DISINFORMATION [PR 1 & PR 2]

114	Sa kasalukuyan, masasabi ba ninyo na ang problema ng maling impormasyon o disinformation sa Pilipinas ay...? (At present, would you say the problem of false information or disinformation in the Philippines is ...?)	[SHOWCARD]	SA
		Malaking-malaki (<i>Very big</i>)	5
		Medyo malaki (<i>Somewhat big</i>)	4
		Hindi masabi kung malaki o maliit (<i>Cannot say if big or small</i>)	3
		Medyo maliit (<i>Somewhat small</i>)	2
		Maliit na maliit/ Wala (<i>Very small/ None</i>)	1
115	Kapag may dalawang magkaibang bersyon ng impormasyon, ano ang mas malamang ninyong gawin? (When there are two different versions of information, what are you more likely to do?)	[SHOWCARD]	SA
		Maghanap ng ibang mapagkakatiwalaang source (Find another trustworthy source)	1
		Maniwala sa unang impormasyong nakita (Believe the first information that you encounter)	2
		Maniwala sa impormasyong sinasang-ayunan ng mas nakararami (Believe in the information more people agree with)	3
		Tanggapin na lamang na may dalawang magkaibang bersyon (Just accept that there are two versions/stories)	4
116	Kung maraming tao ang magbahagi ng isang impormasyon online, gaano ka maniniwala o hindi maniniwala sa impormasyong ito? (When many people share an information online, how likely are you to believe or not believe this information?)	[SHOWCARD]	SA
		Talagang maniniwala (<i>Will truly believe</i>)	5
		Medyo maniniwala (<i>Will somewhat believe</i>)	4
		Hindi masabi kung maniniwala o hindi maniniwala (Cannot say if will believe or not believe)	3
		Medyo hindi maniniwala (<i>Will somewhat not believe</i>)	2
		Talagang hindi maniniwala (<i>Will not believe at all</i>)	1
117	Alin sa mga sumusunod ang pinakamadalas ninyong ginagamit na batayan upang pagdesisyonan kung aling impormasyon online ang inyong paniniwalaan? (Which of the following do you most often use to determine what online information to believe?)	[SHOWCARD]	SA
		Pinagmulan ng balita (<i>Source of news</i>)	1
		Dami ng nag-share o nag-like (<i>Number of shares or likes</i>)	2
		Opinyon ng pamilya/kaibigan (<i>Opinion of family/friends</i>)	3
		Opinyon ng kilalang artista/ celebrity o influencer (<i>Opinion of a popular celebrity or influencer</i>)	4
		Opinyon ng pinagkakatiwalaan kong personalidad sa pamahalaan (<i>Opinion of a trusted government personality</i>)	5
		Opinyon ng pinagkakatiwalaan kong personalidad sa pribadong sektor (<i>Opinion of a trusted personality from the private sector</i>)	6
		Personal na paniniwala (<i>Personal beliefs</i>)	7
		UNAIDED	
		Others, please specify	()

Q118-119. NON-EMBARGOED ITEMS BUT NOT INCLUDED IN THE GENERAL REPORT

Q120-123. EMBARGOED ITEMS

GO TO SOCIO-DEMO

Maraming-maraming salamat sa inyong pagbibigay ng panahong ma-interbyu namin kayo.

Malaki ang inyong naitulong sa pag-aaral na ito ng mga opinyon ng mga kapwa nating 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.)