



ULAT NG BAYAN SURVEY

February 27 – March 2, 2026 / Philippines

GENERAL REPORT

PulseAsia
RESEARCH INC.



ULAT NG BAYAN SURVEY

February 27 – March 2, 2026 / Philippines

ALL RESPONDENTS			
<u>AREA</u>	<u>FIELDWORK DATES</u>	<u>SAMPLE SIZE</u>	<u>ERROR MARGIN</u>
Total Philippines	February 27 – March 2, 2026	1,200	+/- 2.8
NCR	February 27 – March 2, 2026	300	+/- 5.7
Balance Luzon	February 27 – March 2, 2026	300	+/- 5.7
Visayas	February 27 – March 2, 2026	300	+/- 5.7
Mindanao	February 27 – March 2, 2026	300	+/- 5.7

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

ULAT NG BAYAN SURVEY

February 27 – March 2, 2026 / Philippines

GENERAL REPORT

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ULAT NG BAYAN SURVEY

(February 27 - March 2, 2026 / Philippines)

CONTENTS

List of Tables

- A. Analysis: Overview and Summary Findings**
- B. Quality of Life (QOL) Indicators**
- C. Urgent National Concerns**
- D. Performance Ratings of the National Administration Across Selected Issues**
- E. Performance Ratings of the National Administration on Disaster Preparedness**
- F. Public Satisfaction with the Disaster Response Efforts of Local Governments**
- G. Reasons Why Calamities Occur**
- H. Performance and Trustworthiness Ratings of the President and the Vice-President**
- I. Explaining the Trustworthiness Ratings of the President and Vice-President**
- J. Performance and Trustworthiness Ratings of the Senate and the House of Representatives**
- K. On Corruption**
- L. The International Criminal Court (ICC) Case of Former President Rodrigo R. Duterte**
- M. Political Dynasties**
- N. Internet and Social Media Use**
- O. Miscellaneous Probes**

Appendices:

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

LIST OF TABLES

Fieldwork Dates, Sample Sizes, and Error Margins

A. ANALYSIS: OVERVIEW AND SUMMARY FINDINGS

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

B. QUALITY OF LIFE (QOL) INDICATORS

Table 1	Quality of Life Indicators Summary / Time Series / March 2025 to March 2026 / Philippines.....	32
Table 2	Quality of Life Indicators Summary by Location and Class / February 27 - March 2, 2026 / Philippines.....	33
Table 3	Quality of Life Indicators Time Series / Summary by Location and Class December 2025 and March 2026 / Philippines.....	34

C. URGENT NATIONAL CONCERNS

Table 4	Most Urgent National Concerns Summary / February 27 - March 2, 2026 / Philippines	35
Table 5	Most Urgent National Concerns: Overall Summary by Location and Class / February 27 - March 2, 2026 / Philippines.....	36
Table 6	Most Urgent National Concerns Time Series / December 2025 and March 2026 / Philippines.....	37
Table 7	Most Urgent National Concerns (Year-on-Year) Summary by Location and Class / Time Series / March 2025 and March 2026	38

D. PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION ACROSS SELECTED ISSUES

Table 8	Perceived Urgency of Selected National Issues and The National Administration's Performance Ratings Summary / February 27 - March 2, 2026 / Philippines	39
Table 9	Comparative Performance Ratings of the National Administration on Selected National Issues Summary / Time Series / December 2025 and March 2026 / Philippines.....	40
Table 10	Comparative Performance Ratings of the National Administration on Selected National Issues (Year-on-Year) Summary / Time Series / March 2025 and March 2026 / Philippines.....	41

E. PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION ON DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

Table 11	Performance Ratings of the Administration on Disaster Preparedness Summary / February 27 - March 2, 2026 / Philippines	42
Table 12	Performance Ratings of the Administration on Disaster Preparedness Summary / Time Series / December 2025 and March 2026 / Philippines.....	43

LIST OF TABLES (cont'd)

F. PUBLIC SATISFACTION WITH THE DISASTER RESPONSE EFFORTS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

Table 13	Satisfaction with How Local Governments Addressed the Needs of Disaster Victims in the Past Three Months Summary / February 27 - March 2, 2026 / Philippines	46
Table 14	Satisfaction with How Local Governments Addressed the Needs of Disaster Victims in the Past Three Months Summary / Time Series / December 2025 and March 2026 / Philippines	47

G. REASONS WHY CALAMITIES OCCUR

Table 15	Primary Reason Why Calamities Happen Summary by Location and Class / February 27 - March 2, 2026 / Philippines	48
Table 16	Primary Reason Why Calamities Happen Summary by Location and Class / September 2023 and March 2026 / Philippines	49

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

Table 17	Awareness and Performance Ratings of President Ferdinand Marcos Jr. and Vice-President Sara Duterte Summary / February 27 - March 2, 2026 / Philippines	50
Table 18	Performance Ratings of President Ferdinand Marcos Jr. and Vice-President Sara Duterte Summary by Location and Class / February 27 - March 2, 2026 / Philippines	51
Table 19	Awareness and Trust Ratings of President Ferdinand Marcos Jr. and Vice-President Sara Duterte Summary / February 27 - March 2, 2026 / Philippines	52
Table 20	Trust Ratings of President Ferdinand Marcos Jr. and Vice-President Sara Duterte Summary by Location and Class / February 27 - March 2, 2026 / Philippines	53
Table 21	Comparative Performance Ratings of President Ferdinand Marcos Jr. and Vice-President Sara Duterte (Year-on-Year) Time Series / Summary by Location and Class March 2025 and March 2026 / Philippines	54
Table 22	Comparative Trust Ratings of President Ferdinand Marcos Jr. and Vice-President Sara Duterte (Year-on-Year) Time Series / Summary by Location and Class March 2025 and March 2026 / Philippines	55
Table 23	Comparative Performance Ratings of President Ferdinand Marcos Jr. and Vice-President Sara Duterte Time Series / Summary by Location and Class December 2025 and March 2026 / Philippines	56
Table 24	Comparative Trust Ratings of President Ferdinand Marcos Jr. and Vice-President Sara Duterte Time Series / Summary by Location and Class December 2025 and March 2026 / Philippines	57

LIST OF TABLES (cont'd)

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

Table 25	Primary Reason for Trusting President Ferdinand "Bongbong" R. Marcos Jr. Summary by Location and Class / February 27 - March 2, 2026 / Philippines.....	58
Table 26	Primary Reason for Indecision on the Trustworthiness of President Ferdinand "Bongbong" R. Marcos Jr. Summary by Location and Class / February 27 - March 2, 2026 / Philippines.....	59
Table 27	Primary Reason for Distrusting President Ferdinand "Bongbong" R. Marcos Jr. Summary by Location and Class / February 27 - March 2, 2026 / Philippines.....	60
Table 28	Primary Reason for Trusting Vice-President Sara Duterte Summary by Location and Class / February 27 - March 2, 2026 / Philippines.....	61
Table 29	Primary Reason for Indecision on the Trustworthiness of Vice-President Sara Duterte Summary by Location and Class / February 27 - March 2, 2026 / Philippines.....	62
Table 30	Primary Reason for Distrusting Vice-President Sara Duterte Summary by Location and Class / February 27 - March 2, 2026 / Philippines.....	63

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

Table 31	Performance Ratings of the Senate and House of Representatives Summary by Location and Class / February 27 - March 2, 2026 / Philippines.....	64
Table 32	Comparative Performance Ratings of the Senate and House of Representatives Time Series / Summary by Location and Class December 2025 and March 2026 / Philippines.....	65
Table 33	Trust Ratings of the Senate and House of Representatives Summary by Location and Class / February 27 - March 2, 2026 / Philippines.....	66
Table 34	Comparative Trust Ratings of the Senate and House of Representatives Time Series / Summary by Location and Class December 2025 and March 2026 / Philippines.....	67

K. ON CORRUPTION

Table 35	Level of Confidence that the Philippine Justice System can Successfully Prosecute High-Level Corruption Cases Summary by Location and Class / February 27 - March 2, 2026 / Philippines.....	68
Table 36	Level of Confidence that the Philippine Justice System can Successfully Prosecute High-Level Corruption Cases Time Series / Summary by Location and Class December 2025 and March 2026 / Philippines.....	69
Table 37	Biggest Factor that will Affect the Court's Decision in Cases Filed Against Officials Accused of Corruption Summary by Location and Class / February 27 - March 2, 2026 / Philippines.....	70
Table 38	Biggest Factor that will Affect the Court's Decision in Cases Filed Against Officials Accused of Corruption Time Series / Summary by Location and Class December 2025 and March 2026 / Philippines.....	71

LIST OF TABLES (cont'd)

K. ON CORRUPTION (cont'd)

Table 39	Agreement / Disagreement with Test Statement: "Corruption is a normal part of politics in our country." Summary by Location and Class / February 27 - March 2, 2026 / Philippines.....	72
Table 40	Agreement / Disagreement with Test Statement: "Corruption is a normal part of politics in our country." Summary / Time Series / September 2025 to March 2026 / Philippines	73
Table 41	Agreement / Disagreement with Test Statement: "There is collusion among executive officials, legislators, and private contractors in the misuse of funds for flood control projects." Summary by Location and Class / February 27 - March 2, 2026 / Philippines.....	74
Table 42	Agreement / Disagreement with Test Statement: "There is collusion among executive officials, legislators, and private contractors in the misuse of funds for flood control projects." Summary / Time Series / September 2025 to March 2026 / Philippines	75
Table 43	Agreement or Disagreement with Test Statement: "Rallies or protests are effective to ensure that government officials and others involved in corruption are held accountable." Summary by Location and Class / February 27 - March 2, 2026 / Philippines.....	76
Table 44	Agreement or Disagreement with Test Statement: "Rallies or protests are effective to ensure that government officials and others involved in corruption are held accountable." Summary / Time Series / September 2025 to March 2026 / Philippines	77
Table 45	Whether or Not People Should Participate in Rallies to Express their Beliefs about National Issues Summary by Location and Class / February 27 - March 2, 2026 / Philippines.....	78
Table 46	Whether or Not People Should Participate in Rallies to Express their Beliefs about National Issues Summary / Time Series / December 2025 and March 2026 / Philippines	79
Table 47	Actions Taken in the Past 12 Months Summary by Location and Class / February 27 - March 2, 2026 / Philippines.....	80
Table 48	Actions Taken in the Past 12 Months Summary / Time Series / December 2025 and March 2026 / Philippines	81
Table 49	Inclination to Support or Join Legal Protests Summary by Location and Class / February 27 - March 2, 2026 / Philippines.....	82
Table 50	Inclination to Support or Join Legal Protests Summary / Time Series / December 2025 and March 2026 / Philippines	83
Table 51	Main Reason for Disinclination to Join Protests Summary by Location and Class / February 27 - March 2, 2026 / Philippines.....	84
Table 52	Main Reason for Disinclination to Join Protests Summary / Time Series / December 2025 and March 2026 / Philippines	85

LIST OF TABLES (cont'd)

L. THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURSE (ICC) CASE OF FORMER PRESIDENT RODRIGO R. DUTERTE

Table 53	Agreement or Disagreement with the ICC Decision Naming Senator Ronald Dela Rosa and Senator Christopher Go as Co-Perpetrators of Former President Rodrigo Duterte in his Administration's Campaign Against Illegal Drugs Summary by Location and Class / February 27 - March 2, 2026 / Philippines.....	86
----------	--	----

M. POLITICAL DYNASTIES

Table 54	Agreement or Disagreement with the Passage of a Law that Limits or Prohibits Political Dynasties Summary by Location and Class / February 27 - March 2, 2026 / Philippines.....	87
Table 55	Level of Government for Political Dynasty Ban Summary by Location and Class / February 27 - March 2, 2026 / Philippines.....	88
Table 56	Agreement or Disagreement with the Prohibition on Relatives Holding the Same Elective Position in Local Government Consecutively Summary by Location and Class / February 27 - March 2, 2026 / Philippines.....	89
Table 57	Agreement or Disagreement with the Prohibition on Relatives Holding the Same Elective Position in the National Government Consecutively Summary by Location and Class / February 27 - March 2, 2026 / Philippines.....	90
Table 58	Agreement or Disagreement with the Ban on Relatives Holding Elective Positions in National and Local Governments Simultaneously Summary by Location and Class / February 27 - March 2, 2026 / Philippines.....	91
Table 59	Agreement or Disagreement with the Ban on Relatives Holding Elective Positions in Local Government Simultaneously Summary by Location and Class / February 27 - March 2, 2026 / Philippines.....	92
Table 60	Agreement or Disagreement with the Ban on Relatives Holding Elective Positions in National Government Simultaneously Summary by Location and Class / February 27 - March 2, 2026 / Philippines.....	93
Table 61	Agreement or Disagreement with the Proposal to Limit the Number of Family Members Running in an Election to two, One for a National Position and Another for a Local Position Summary by Location and Class / February 27 - March 2, 2026 / Philippines.....	94

LIST OF TABLES (cont'd)

N. INTERNET USE AND SOCIAL MEDIA USE

Table 62	Internet Use Base: Total Interviews Summary by Location and Class Time Series / December 2025 and March 2026 / Philippines.....	95
Table 63	Frequency of Internet Use Base: Those who use the internet Summary by Location and Class Time Series / December 2025 and March 2026 / Philippines.....	96
Table 64	Purposes for Using the Internet Base: Those who use the internet Summary by Location and Class Time Series / December 2025 and March 2026 / Philippines.....	97
Table 65	Ownership of Social Media Accounts Base: Those who use the internet to check social media accts/and or news Summary by Location and Class Time Series / December 2025 and March 2026 / Philippines.....	98
Table 66	Sources of Online News Base: Those who access the internet Summary by Location and Class Time Series / December 2025 and March 2026 / Philippines.....	99

O. MISCELLANEOUS PROBES

Table 67	Miscellaneous Probes: Agreement/Disagreement with Test Statements Main Summary / February 27 - March 2, 2026 / Philippines	100
Table 68	Miscellaneous Probes: Agreement/Disagreement with Test Statements Summary / Time Series / March 2025 to March 2026 / Philippines.....	101
Table 69	Miscellaneous Probes: Agreement/Disagreement with Test Statements Summary by Location and Class / February 27 - March 2, 2026 / Philippines.....	102
Table 70	Miscellaneous Probes: Agreement/Disagreement with Test Statements Summary by Location and Class Time Series / December 2025 and March 2026 / Philippines.....	103

APPENDICES:

Appendix A:	Ulat ng Bayan Survey March 2026 Technical Details.....	104
Appendix B:	Comparative Error Margins for Specific Sample Sizes.....	108
Appendix C:	Ulat ng Bayan Survey March 2026 Survey Questionnaire	109

ANALYSIS:
OVERVIEW AND SUMMARY FINDINGS

Pulse Asia Research's 1st Quarter 2026 *Ulat ng Bayan* Survey: General Report

Overview

Pulse Asia Research conducted its first nationwide survey for 2026 from 27 February to 02 March. The said survey involved interviewing 1,200 adult respondents (i.e., aged 18 years old and above) chosen randomly across the country. The survey questionnaire took an average of 83 minutes to administer through face-to-face interviews. The overall survey error margin at the 95% level of confidence is ± 2.8 percentage points while estimates for the geographic areas covered in the survey (i.e., Metro Manila, the rest of Luzon, the Visayas, and Mindanao) have an error margin of ± 5.7 percentage points at the same level of confidence. (The sampling design and questionnaire used for the *Ulat ng Bayan* survey are presented and discussed in Appendix A: Technical Notes.)

The following are only some of the key developments that occurred in the weeks leading up to the survey period as well as the days during which interviews were conducted nationwide. These events may help put in the proper context the findings of the present survey:

1. On 10 February 2026, the House of Representatives upheld the decision of its Committee on Justice to dismiss two (2) impeachment complaints against the President for insufficiency in substance, with a vote of 284-8 (and 4 abstentions). Meanwhile, on 02 March 2026, the same committee found 2 (out of 4) impeachment complaints against the Vice-President as sufficient in form. One of the complaints filed against the latter was set aside for violating the one-year ban on the conduct of impeachment proceedings against the Vice-President while another one was withdrawn by its petitioners to expedite the deliberations on the other pending complaints.
2. Prior to the House deliberations on the impeachment complaints filed against her, the Vice-President announced her plan to run for president in May 2028. The latter also disclosed that she already has a running mate but refused to name the said individual. For his part, the President said he intends to endorse as his presidential candidate someone who is doing exceptional work in government and focused on improving the state of the country. Meanwhile, Senator Risa Hontiveros said the “united opposition” will make public its common candidates by the end of 2026.
3. The International Criminal Court (ICC) proceeded with the confirmation of charges hearing in the case against former President Rodrigo R. Duterte from 23-27 February 2026, with the latter waiving his right to appear before the court. In a separate hearing on 27 February 2026 regarding his detention at the ICC, the prosecutor and the victims’ lawyers urged the ICC not to release the ex-President from its custody.

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

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

4. Congressional deliberations were held regarding various proposals banning political dynasties in the country. The House Committee on Suffrage and Electoral Reforms worked to consolidate 24 legislative measures and after its deliberations and public consultations, Lanao del Sur Representative Zia Alonto Adiong, the committee chairperson, reported that there appears to be a consensus in support of a ban up to the second degree of affinity or consanguinity covering all elective positions in government, from the barangay level to the national level. At the Senate, 12 lawmakers have expressed support for a similar measure covering up to second degree relations, which could affect about 30% of political dynasties, according to Senator Hontiveros, chairperson of the Senate Committee on Electoral Reforms and People's Participation.
5. The Department of Justice (DOJ) announced on 02 March 2026 that it has issued subpoenas to the Villars arising from the complaint for alleged market manipulation, insider trading, and misleading disclosures filed by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) against Villar Land Holdings Corp. on 30 January 2026. Former Senate President Manuel Villar Jr., one of the respondents, called the SEC's complaint as baseless and said their company fully cooperated with the SEC's investigators. Also among those subpoenaed by the DOJ are Senators Mark and Camille Villar as well as former Senator Cynthia Villar.
6. A petition was filed before the Supreme Court (SC) on 02 March 2026 to compel the Senate Blue Ribbon Committee to publicly release the contents of its draft report on the investigation it conducted into the flood control project scandal. The petitioners requested the issuance of a temporary restraining order (TRO) in order to preserve the original version of the draft report that recommended the filing of plunder and other criminal charges against Senators Francis Escudero, Jinggoy Estrada, and Joel

Villanueva, former Senator Ramon Revilla Jr., and former Ako Bicol Party-List Representative Elizaldy Co.

7. Filipinos celebrated the 40th anniversary of the EDSA People Power Revolution on 25 February 2026, with various groups holding separate events at the EDSA People Power Monument and EDSA Shrine, among other places. Some event organizers urged the administration to hold corrupt officials accountable while others called for the resignation of the President and the Vice-President as well as an end to political dynasties. Lingayen-Dagupan Archbishop Socrates Villegas also challenged the Filipino youth to revive the fading EDSA spirit and continue the fight for democracy in the country.
8. There were reports of an impending change in the Senate's top leadership post in early February 2026, with Senator Loren Legarda supposedly replacing Senate President Vicente Sotto III. However, this did not materialize although Senator Juan Miguel Zubiri said the Senate majority bloc is looking at the possibility of electing Senator Legarda to lead the legislative body by late 2027. Senate President Sotto has confirmed plans to make the latter his successor before the end of the 20th Congress.
9. Catholics across the country ushered in the Lenten Season on Ash Wednesday, 18 February 2026, with the Catholic Bishops' Conference of the Philippines (CBCP) encouraging the faithful to observe "digital media fasting" during this time. Likewise, the CBCP called on politicians to "fast and abstain from stealing public funds". And in a rare instance, the Muslim community also marked the start of the first full day of fasting for Ramadan on the same day.
10. The United States (US) and Israel launched airstrikes against Iran on 28 February 2026, killing its supreme leader. Iran has responded with its own attacks on neighboring countries allied with the US and Israel. In the immediate aftermath of this conflict, the Philippine government advised Filipinos in the Middle East to remain indoors and avoid unnecessary travel for their safety. The Department of Migrant Workers (DMW) and the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) are on standby should the need to repatriate Filipinos arise while the Department of Energy (DOE) met with independent oil firms to discuss the status of their supply and secure their commitment to measures aimed at cushioning the impact of the expected oil price hikes as a result of the airstrikes.

As in previous *Ulat ng Bayan* survey, the current one explores public opinion regarding the performance and trustworthiness of selected government officials, the performance of the national administration, quality of life (QOL), urgent national concerns, internet and social media use, and a host of other issues such as the reimposition of martial law, inclination to migrate to another country, and sense of hopelessness. For this survey round, Pulse Asia Research also ran questions concerning disaster response, legislative proposals to ban political dynasties, impeachment, political participation, and the flood control projects scandal.

Summary Findings

QUALITY OF LIFE (QOL) INDICATORS

A. **Nearly half of Filipino adults (49%) observe no change in their personal circumstances over the past 12 months, with most of them (63%) describing their situation last year as being comfortable (i.e., neither poor nor well-off). In relation to the year ahead, half of the adult population (50%) does not expect any change – positive or negative – in their personal quality of life (QOL). These figures are essentially the same as those recorded by Pulse Asia Research in December 2025. (Please refer to Tables 1 and 3.)**

- Retrospective personal QOL. The plurality observation among Filipino adults as regards their current personal QOL compared to last year is one of constancy, with 49% describing their situation at present as being no different from what it was a year ago. This assessment is shared by big pluralities to small majorities in Metro Manila (44%), the rest of Luzon (62%), Class ABC (57%), and Class D (49%). Half of Mindanawons (50%) are worse off now relative to 12 months ago. Basically the same percentages of Visayans and those belonging to Class E are either worse off now (39% to 46%) or in the same situation they were in last year (42% to 43%). At the national level, losers outnumber gainers (30% versus 21%). (Please refer to Table 2.)
- Public opinion regarding retrospective personal QOL is basically unchanged between December 2025 and March 2026. The only notable movement during this time is the increase in the percentage of those belonging to Class ABC whose personal circumstances remained the same over the past 12 months (+19 percentage points). (Please refer to Table 3.)
- Most of those in Metro Manila (67%), the rest of Luzon (67%), the Visayas (63%), Class ABC (81%), and Class D (61%) whose personal QOL did not change year-on-year were comfortable last year while a small majority of those in Class E (59%) describe their situation a year ago as being poor. In Mindanao, virtually the same percentages were either poor or comfortable 12 months ago (48% versus 42%). (Please refer to Table 2.)
- Prospective personal QOL. Regarding the year ahead, half of Filipino adults (50%) expect no change in their personal situation. Optimism on the matter is more notable than pessimism (41% versus 9%). Small majorities in Metro Manila (55%) and Class ABC (59%) expect to be better off next year while near to big majorities in the Visayas (72%), Class D (53%), and Class E (47%) expect their personal QOL next year to be no different from the present. Around the same percentages of those in the rest of Luzon and Mindanao are either optimistic

about their immediate future (35% to 49%) or expect their personal QOL to stay the same in the coming 12 months (45% to 46%). *(Please refer to Table 2.)*

- While the overall figures are basically constant between December 2025 and March 2026, there are some significant changes across areas and classes. Optimism becomes more pronounced in Metro Manila (+20 percentage points) but eases in the Visayas (-17 percentage points). On the other hand, pessimism becomes less manifest in Mindanao (-17 percentage points). The percentage of those expecting no change in their personal situation in the year ahead goes up in the Visayas (+12 percentage points) but the reverse occurs in Metro Manila (-16 percentage points). *(Please refer to Table 3.)*

URGENT NATIONAL CONCERNS

B. The need to control inflation continues to be the leading urgent national concern of Filipinos (59%). The public's sense of urgency across 18 selected issues is virtually unchanged between December 2025 and March 2026. *(Please refer to Tables 4 and 6.)*

- A small majority of Filipino adults (59%) opine that the national administration should immediately take steps to control inflation. This is the top first- and second-mentioned urgent national concern in March 2026 (26% and 23%, respectively). Inflation is followed by graft and corruption in government (47%) and workers' pay (36%). Corruption is the leading third-mentioned response (19%). *(Please refer to Table 4.)*
- In fourth place is a group of urgent national concerns that includes reducing poverty (21%), creating more jobs (21%), fighting the sale and use of illegal drugs (21%), and fighting criminality (17%). Meanwhile, helping farmers (14%), enforcing the rule of law (11%), addressing the problem of involuntary hunger (10%), protecting the environment (9%), and promoting peace (9%) comprise another set of responses. On the other hand, Filipinos are least concerned about responding to the needs of calamity-hit areas (8%), reducing taxes (7%), helping small entrepreneurs (5%), protecting the welfare of overseas Filipino workers (3%), defending national territorial integrity (2%), and preparing to face terrorist threats (1%).
- The only majority urgent national concerns across areas and classes are inflation (53% in the Visayas, 62% in the rest of Luzon and Mindanao, and 57% to 63% in all classes) and graft and corruption in government (58% in the rest of Luzon and 64% in Class ABC). On the other hand, the least often cited issues in the different geographic and socioeconomic subgroupings are welfare of overseas Filipino workers (1% to 4% and 1% to 3%, respectively), national territorial

integrity (virtually nil to 4% and practically none to 2%, respectively), and terrorism (1% to 3% and almost nil to 2%, respectively). (Please refer to Table 5.)

- For the most part, the March 2026 figures do not differ markedly from those recorded in the December 2025 *Ulat ng Bayan* survey. This observation holds true at the national level as well as across areas and classes. The only exceptions are the:
 1. increase among Mindanawons in the levels of concern about dealing with the problem of illegal drugs and giving assistance to farmers (+12 and +13 percentage points, respectively);
 2. drop in Mindanao in the level of concern regarding corruption and workers' pay (-21 and -13 percentage points, respectively);
 3. decline in Metro Manilans' sense of urgency as regards the need to fight corruption in government (-15 percentage points);
 4. decrease in the level of concern about increasing the pay of workers as expressed by Visayans (-20 percentage points);
 5. easing in the sense of urgency among those belonging to Class ABC regarding the need to fight criminality (-19 percentage points); and
 6. erosion in Class E in the level of concern toward the need to increase workers' pay and create more jobs (-25 and -22 percentage points, respectively). (Please refer to Table 6.)
- At the national level, it may be noted that from March 2025 to March 2026, Filipino adults become more concerned about the issue of corruption in government (+19 percentage points). Conversely, the public's sense of concern regarding the following issues become less notable during this period: (1) helping small entrepreneurs (-5 percentage points); (2) reducing poverty (-6 percentage points); (3) promoting peace (-8 percentage points); (4) controlling inflation (-10 percentage points); and (5) fighting criminality (-11 percentage points). (Please refer to Table 7.)

PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION ACROSS SELECTED ISSUES

- C. The national administration scores its only majority approval rating for its work in protecting the welfare of overseas Filipino workers (53%). Small to big majorities are critical of the latter's efforts to reduce poverty (53%), fight corruption in government (67%), deal with the problem of illegal drugs (68%), and control inflation (73%). In terms of the administration's national ratings, significant changes occur between December 2025 and March 2026 on only six (6)**

issues (i.e., out of 18 issues). However, more pronounced movements are recorded year-on-year. (Please refer to Tables 8 to 10.)

- Across 18 issues on which the performance of the incumbent national administration is assessed by its constituents, it is only on the issue of protecting the welfare of overseas Filipino workers (OFWs) that a majority approval rating is recorded (53%). This is an issue considered as an urgent national concern by 3% of adults in the country. In contrast, most Filipino adults (73%) are critical of the administration's handling of the only issue identified as an urgent national concern by a small majority of adults – controlling inflation (59%). Furthermore, majority disapproval ratings are also obtained by the administration on the issues of reducing poverty (53%), fighting corruption (67%), and fighting the widespread sale and use of illegal drugs (68%). These issues are deemed as urgent by 21% to 47% of the adult population. (Please refer to Table 8.)
- Big plurality to near majority approval figures are enjoyed by the administration on the issues of defending national territorial integrity (41%) and responding to the needs of calamity-hit areas (46%). Around the same approval and indecision ratings are posted on the issue of dealing with terrorist threats (37% versus 38%). Meanwhile, the present dispensation obtains virtually the same approval and disapproval ratings for its handling of three (3) issues, namely, helping farmers (38% versus 34%), promoting peace (35% versus 36%), and enforcing the rule of law (33% versus 37%).
- While a big plurality of Filipino adults (40%) cannot say if they approve or disapprove of the administration's initiatives to help small entrepreneurs restore their businesses, big pluralities to near majorities are critical of its work in creating more jobs (40%), protecting the environment (42%), increasing the pay of workers (45%), addressing the problem of involuntary hunger (45%), fighting criminality (46%), and reducing taxes (46%).
- For the period December 2025 to March 2026, the only marked movements in the administration's national performance ratings are recorded on six (6) issues – protecting the welfare of OFWs (+6 percentage points in disapproval), fighting criminality (-11 percentage points in indecision), enforcing the rule of law (-6 percentage points in indecision), protecting the environment (-10 percentage points in indecision and +7 percentage points in disapproval), increasing workers' pay (-8 percentage points in approval and +6 percentage points in disapproval), and reducing taxes (-7 percentage points in indecision). (Please refer to Table 9.)

- More significant changes in the administration's overall performance ratings occur between March 2025 and March 2026. Approval for the latter's handling of eight (8) issues becomes more manifest. These issues are: (1) rule of law (+5 percentage points); (2) involuntary hunger (+6 percentage points); (3) inflation (+7 percentage points); (4) agricultural assistance (+7 percentage points); (5) peace (+10 percentage points); (6) jobs (+10 percentage points); (7) criminality (+12 percentage points); and (8) workers' pay (+13 percentage points). *(Please refer to Table 10.)*
- On the other hand, levels of disapproval for the administration's work rise on the issues of welfare of OFWs (+5 percentage points), rule of law (+5 percentage points), poverty (+5 percentage points), disaster response (+8 percentage points), corruption in government (+14 percentage points), and environmental destruction (+18 percentage points). Disapproval eases on the issue of inflation (-6 percentage points).
- Regarding ambivalence toward the administration's performance, it becomes less pronounced year-on-year on 11 issues (out of 14 issues for which comparative data are available), with changes ranging from -6 percentage points on the issue of peace promotion to -19 percentage points on the issue of corruption in government.¹

PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION ON DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

D. The present dispensation receives low passing grades for its disaster preparedness efforts (77%) and the speed of its response to the needs of calamity-hit areas (75%). In contrast, the latter registers a failing grade (74%) as far as the effectiveness of its disaster response is concerned. From December 2025 to March 2026, the administration's grades on disaster preparedness improves marginally (+2 to +3 percentage points). *(Please refer to Tables 11 to 12.)*

- Disaster preparedness. Low passing grades are obtained by the present administration on the issue of disaster preparedness not only at the national level (77%) but also in Metro Manila (78%), the rest of Luzon (82%), the Visayas (74%), Class ABC (76%), and Class D (78%). Failing grades are given to the national administration by Mindanawons (70%) and those belonging to Class E (73%). *(Please refer to Table 11.)*

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

- Slight improvements in the administration's grades occur in the Philippines (+2 percentage points) as well as in most geographic areas and all socioeconomic classes (+2 to +6 and +2 to +5 percentage points, respectively). The only exception is in the Visayas (-1 percentage points). *(Please refer to Table 12.)*
- Speed of disaster preparedness. At the national level, the administration registers the lowest passing grade (75%) in terms of the speed of its response to the needs of those affected by calamities. Across geographic and socioeconomic subgroupings, low passing grades are posted in Metro Manila (76%), the rest of Luzon (77%), and Class D (75%). On the other hand, failing grades are given by Visayans (73%), Mindanawons (69%), and those belonging to either Class ABC (73%) or Class E (71%). *(Please refer to Table 11.)*
- During the period December 2025 to March 2026, there are marginal improvements in the administration's mean grades for the speed of its disaster response. These changes occur at the national level (+3 percentage points) and in most geographic areas and every socioeconomic class (+1 to +7 to +1 to +6 percentage points, respectively). *(Please refer to Table 12.)*
- Effectiveness of disaster preparedness. In contrast, a failing grade (74%) is recorded by the national administration in terms of the effectiveness of its disaster response. Similarly, failing grades are also extended to the latter by Visayans (73%), Mindanawons (68%), and those in either Class ABC (73%) or Class E (71%). Meanwhile, low passing grades are given by Metro Manilans (76%), those in the rest of Luzon (77%), and Class D (75%). *(Please refer to Table 11.)*
- Minor changes in the administration's grades regarding the effectiveness of its disaster response efforts are recorded between December 2025 and March 2026 at the national level (+2 percentage points) as well as in most areas and all classes (+1 to +6 and +1 to +5 percentage points, respectively). *(Please refer to Table 12.)*

PUBLIC SATISFACTION WITH THE DISASTER RESPONSE EFFORTS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

- E. The predominant opinion regarding the performance of local governments as far as responding to the needs of those affected by calamities is concerned is one of satisfaction. This observation holds true in the Philippines (68%) and in each geographic and socioeconomic subgrouping (59% to 74% and 61% to 69%, respectively). Public satisfaction with the response of local governments to natural disasters becomes more notable between December 2025 and March 2026 (+8 percentage points). *(Please refer to Tables 13 to 14.)***

- Essentially the same percentages of Filipino adults are either dissatisfied with the work done by local governments to respond to the needs of their constituents who are affected by calamities (17%) or express indecision on the matter (15%). *(Please refer to Table 13.)*
- In the different areas and classes, the only significant movements from December 2025 and March 2025 are the increase in the level of satisfaction (+10 percentage points) and the drop in the level of dissatisfaction (-7 percentage points), both of which are recorded in Class D. *(Please refer to Table 14.)*

REASONS WHY CALAMITIES OCCUR

F. According to a sizeable majority of Filipino adults (65%), calamities occur because of the environmentally destructive actions of human beings. Agreement with this view becomes more manifest from September 2023 to March 2026 (+19 percentage points). *(Please refer to Tables 15 to 16.)*

- The view that human beings are the reason why calamities happen is echoed by near to huge majorities in all geographic areas and most socioeconomic classes (50% to 75% and 66% to 76%, respectively). An exception is Class E, where public opinion is split three (3) ways, with 38% sharing this view, 31% identifying natural processes that occur worldwide as the primary cause of calamities, and 30% saying calamities are God's way of punishing humankind. In the Philippines as a whole, basically the same percentages blame either natural processes or God for the calamities taking place globally (18% versus 17%). *(Please refer to Table 15.)*
- Levels of agreement with the opinion that calamities happen due to the destructive ways of people rise between September 2023 and March 2026 at the national level (+19 percentage points) as well as in the rest of Luzon (+26 percentage points), the Visayas (+30 percentage points), Class ABC (+30 percentage points), and Class D (+19 percentage points). *(Please refer to Table 16.)*
- On the other hand, agreement with the view that calamities occur primarily due to natural processes that happen worldwide eases in the Philippines (-14 percentage points), specifically in the rest of Luzon (-22 percentage points) and the Visayas (-20 percentage points), and in Classes ABC and D (-21 and -16 percentage points, respectively).

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

- G. Disapproval and distrust are the plurality sentiments toward the President (45% and 44%, respectively) while the Vice-President registers small majority approval and trust ratings (55% and 54%, respectively). (Please refer to Tables 17 and 19.)**
- **Performance ratings.** Almost half of Filipino adults (45%) are critical of the work done in the past three (3) months by the President while approval is the predominant sentiment regarding the Vice-President's quarterly performance (55%). Approval for the President's work is more pronounced than indecision on the matter (36% versus 18%). Conversely, disapproval for vice-presidential performance is more marked than ambivalence toward it (27% versus 18%). (Please refer to Table 17.)
 - Across geographic and socioeconomic subgroupings, the only majority approval score of the President is recorded in the rest of Luzon (54%). In contrast, disapproval for the latter's work prevails in the Visayas (61%), Mindanao (73%), and Class E (60%). Almost half of those belonging to Class D (47%) also have a negative assessment of presidential performance. While the same approval and disapproval ratings are posted by the President in Metro Manila (both at 42%), a three-way divide may be observed in Class ABC (41% approval, 29% indecision, and 30% disapproval). (Please refer to Table 18.)
 - The Vice-President enjoys small to big majority approval ratings in the Visayas (72%), Mindanao (95%), Class D (57%), and Class E (81%). Half of Metro Manilans (50%) are appreciative of the latter's work while a big plurality of those in the rest of Luzon (44%) disapprove of the same. Practically the same approval and disapproval figures are recorded in Class ABC (36% versus 44%).
 - **Trustworthiness ratings.** At the national level, the plurality sentiment toward the President is one of distrust (44%). The rest of the country's adult population either trusts the latter (35%) or is unable to say if they trust or distrust him (21%). In the case of the Vice-President, most adults trust her (54%). Distrust in the latter is slightly more notable than ambivalence on the matter (26% versus 20%). (Please refer to Table 19.)
 - Only those in the rest of Luzon grant a majority trust rating to the President (54%). On the other hand, majority distrust figures are given to the latter by Visayans (61%), Mindanawons (77%), and those in Class E (64%). Distrust in the President is expressed by a big plurality of those belonging to Class D (43%). Basically the same trust and distrust figures are recorded in Metro Manila (38% versus 45%) and Class ABC (36% versus 43%). (Please refer to Table 20.)

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

H. Overall public assessment of the performance and trustworthiness of the President and the Vice-President is essentially constant between December 2025 and March 2026 but notable changes occur year-on-year. (Please refer to Tables 21 to 24.)

- The March 2026 national performance and trustworthiness ratings of the President and the Vice-President do not differ significantly from the December 2025 figures. However, there are several marked movements between March 2025 and March 2026. The President's overall approval rating goes up (+11 percentage points) while his disapproval score drops (-8 percentage points). As for the Vice-President, she experiences an increase in her disapproval figure (+11 percentage points) and a decrease in her indecision rating (-7 percentage points). Similarly, trust in the President becomes more notable year-on-year (+10 percentage points) while distrust in him eases (-10 percentage points). The reverse occurs in the case of the Vice-President, with distrust in her becoming more pronounced (+10 percentage points) while her trust rating drops (-7 percentage points). (Please refer to Tables 21 and 22.)
- In the various areas and classes, a few changes are recorded between December 2025 and March 2026. Disapproval toward presidential performance becomes less manifest in Mindanao (-12 percentage points). The Vice-President's approval rating goes up in Class E (+20 percentage points) while indecision on the matter becomes less pronounced in the same subgrouping (-19 percentage points). As regards these government officials' trustworthiness ratings, the only notable change during this period is the rise in the level of distrust in the Vice-President among those belonging to Class ABC (+22 percentage points). (Please refer to Tables 23 and 24.)
- Appreciation for the President's work becomes more marked year-on-year in Metro Manila (+17 percentage point), the rest of Luzon (+19 percentage points), Class ABC (+17 percentage points), and Class D (+10 percentage points). On the other hand, the latter's disapproval figures decrease in Metro Manila (-13 percentage points), the rest of Luzon (-12 percentage point), and Class ABC (-27 percentage points). (Please refer to Table 21.)

- The only change in the Vice-President's approval rating is recorded in Class ABC (-24 percentage points). Ambivalence toward vice-presidential performance eases in the rest of Luzon (-13 percentage points) and Class D (-8 percentage points). Disapproval for the Vice-President's work becomes more pronounced in the rest of Luzon (+23 percentage points), Class ABC (+29 percentage points), and Class D (+9 percentage points).
- Levels of trust in the President go up year-on-year in the rest of Luzon (+20 percentage points) and Class D (+10 percentage points) while the reverse occurs in the Visayas (-12 percentage points). In terms of distrust in the President, it becomes less manifest among those residing in the rest of Luzon (-15 percentage points) and those belonging to either Class ABC (-18 percentage points) or Class D (-10 percentage points). *(Please refer to Table 22.)*
- From March 2025 to March 2026, the Vice-President experiences a drop in her trust ratings in the rest of Luzon (-11 percentage points) and Class ABC (-33 percentage points). While ambivalence toward the latter's trustworthiness becomes more notable in Metro Manila (+12 percentage points), it eases in the rest of Luzon (-10 percentage points). Distrust figures go up in the rest of Luzon (+21 percentage points), Class ABC (+34 percentage points), and Class D (+6 percentage points).

EXPLAINING THE TRUSTWORTHINESS RATINGS OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT

- I. **The leading reason for trusting the President is his fight against corruption (28.6%) while the most often mentioned reason for indecision toward his trustworthiness is his failure to control inflation (39.3%); those with a negative opinion about the President's trustworthiness are split in terms of their reasons for distrusting him. *(Please refer to Tables 25 to 27.)***
 - Trust in the President. Among those who trust the President, their leading reason for doing so is because of his efforts to fight corruption in government (28.6%) This is the top reason cited by Metro Manilans (37.1%), those in the rest of Luzon (29.4%), and those belonging to Class D (30.3%). Almost the same percentages of Visayans and those in Class E say they trust the latter either because he fights corruption (23.7% to 26.3%) or due to the improvements in the lives of Filipinos as a result of his administration's programs (30.2% to 31.6%). Among Mindanawons, the most often cited reasons are the improvements in the Filipinos' quality of life that they credit to the President's programs (25.7%), his initiatives to help those affected by calamities (18.3%), and his efforts to give financial assistance or *ayuda* to those in need (18.3%). As for those in Class ABC, their top reasons are because the President helps disaster victims (28.0%), he

fight corruption (21.9%), and he extends assistance to the agricultural sector (11.4%). (Please refer to Table 25.)

- At the national level, the other reasons for trusting the President mentioned by at least a tenth of those who have a positive opinion about his trustworthiness are because he helps calamity-hit areas and victims (12.4%), his administration's programs have succeeded in improving the lives of Filipinos (10.9%), and his efforts to help farmers (9.9%). Other reasons are given by at most 4.9% of those who trust the latter.
- Indecision toward the President's trustworthiness. A considerable plurality of those who cannot say if they trust or distrust the President (39.3%) attribute their indecision to his inability to control the rising price of basic commodities. Sizeable pluralities to bare majorities in the rest of Luzon (51.8%), Mindanao (35.7%), and Class D (44.2%) share this assessment. In Class E, almost the same percentages are ambivalent about presidential trustworthiness either because the latter has been unable to curb inflation (36.0%) or due to his lack of action to address economic problems (30.7%). (Please refer to Table 26.)
- The most often cited reasons for indecision regarding presidential trustworthiness among Metro Manilans are his failure to have any of those involved in the flood control projects scandal arrested (23.2%), the continued increase in the prices of basic goods (19.5%), his alleged use of illegal drugs (14.0%), and his failure to fulfill his promises (12.1%). As for Visayans, their leading reasons are the President's failure to lower the prices of commodities (17.9%), to hold accountable any of those behind the flood control projects scandal (17.9%), to fulfill his promises (12.5%), to address the problem of illegal drugs (11.0%), and to resolve the country's economic problems (6.1%) as well as his reported use of illegal drugs (16.6%) and his alleged involvement in corrupt activities (9.1%).
- In the best-off Class ABC, the top reasons are the President's inability to have any of those behind the flood control projects scandal arrested (25.8%), to solve the problems being faced by the country (17.4%), to lower the prices of basic commodities (16.0%), to fulfill his promises (14.9%), and to address the problem of illegal drugs (12.4%).
- Distrust in the President. Although a big plurality of Filipino adults (44%) distrust the President, they are divided in terms of their reasons why they have a negative opinion about his trustworthiness. The leading reasons that are cited by virtually the same percentages of those distrusting the latter are his failure to fight corruption (16.7%), to fulfill his promises (15.3%), to perform his duties (13.8%), to control the prices of goods (12.3%), and to fight criminality (10.1%) as

well as his alleged involvement in corrupt activities (12.0%). Other reasons are given by at most 9.2% of those distrusting the President. *(Please refer to Table 27.)*

- Public opinion regarding distrust in the President is also split across areas and classes, with the exception of Class ABC where a considerable plurality of those distrusting him attributing this sentiment to his inability to fight corruption (38.0%). In Class E, the most often mentioned reasons are the President's failure to fulfill his promises (25.1%), to perform his duties (20.6%), and to fight illegal drugs (11.9%). Practically the same percentages of those belonging to Class D who distrust the latter say this is because he has not been able to fulfill his promises (15.2%), to control inflation (13.8%), to fight corruption (13.7%), to perform his duties (12.9%), and to address the problem of illegal drugs (10.5%) as well as his being involved in corruption (13.2%).
- In Metro Manila, the most often given reasons for distrusting the President are his alleged involvement in corrupt activities (20.5%), his reported use of illegal drugs (12.7%), and his failure to perform his duties (17.3%), to fight corruption (16.7%), and to fulfill his promises (13.5%). Among those in the rest of Luzon, the leading reasons for distrust are his failure to fight corruption (29.0%) and to control the rising prices of basic commodities (26.4%). Those in the Visayas are most inclined to distrust the President because of his inability to hold accountable those involved in corrupt activities (22.0%), to fight illegal drugs (17.4%), and to fulfill his promises (15.3%) as well as his reported involvement in corruption (19.3%). As for Mindanawons, they are most likely to distrust the President due to his failure to perform his duties (21.4%), to fulfill his promises (20.8%), and to address the problem of illegal drugs (11.2%).

J. Those with a positive opinion about the Vice-President's trustworthiness are split in terms of their reasons for trusting; in contrast, the top reason for distrusting the latter is her alleged involvement in corrupt activities (51.5%) while most of those ambivalent toward her trustworthiness say this is because she has failed to address allegations of misuse of her confidential funds (51.0%). *(Please refer to Tables 28 to 30.)*

- Trust in the Vice-President. The majority of Filipino adults who trust the Vice-President (54%) are divided as regards the reason behind this sentiment, with their top reasons for having a positive opinion about her trustworthiness being her being capable of governing (12.8%), pro-poor (12.7%), courageous (12.4%), and helpful (9.1%) as well as her having strong convictions (9.0%) and being quick to respond to calamities (7.9%). Other reasons are cited by at most 5.4% of those trusting the Vice-President. *(Please refer to Table 28.)*

- A little over a quarter of Metro Manilans (26.4%) trust the Vice-President because they see her as being a capable leader. Public opinion in the other areas and all classes concerning trust in the Vice-President is split. In the rest of Luzon, the top reasons for trusting the latter are her being pro-poor (18.7%), her quick response to disasters (13.6%), her efforts to fight illegal drugs and corruption (10.2% to 14.2%), and her being helpful (7.9%) and a capable leader (7.2%). Among Visayans, they are most likely to trust the Vice-President because she is courageous (18.6%), pro-poor (17.9%), has leadership capabilities (12.5%), has strong convictions (12.2%), and responds to disasters promptly (10.7%). As for Mindanawons, 12 reasons are among those most often mentioned by about the same percentages of those trusting her. These are her being courageous (13.9%), helpful (13.9%), a capable leader (12.7%), the daughter of former President Duterte (7.5%), pro-poor (6.5%), not corrupt (5.3%), quick to respond to natural disasters (3.7%), and caring (2.2%) as well as her having good plans for the country (4.8%), accomplished a lot (4.0%), and fulfilled her promises (3.9%).
- A host of reasons are mentioned by nearly the same percentages of those in either Class ABC or Class E who trust the Vice-President. Numerically speaking, the top reasons in these socioeconomic groupings are the latter's being courageous (14.7% in Class ABC) and pro-poor (10.1% in Class E). Among those in belonging to Class D, they are most likely to express trust in the Vice-President because she is pro-poor (13.6%), capable of leading the country (13.5%), courageous (13.0%), helpful (10.4%), and has strong convictions (9.6%).
- Indecision toward the Vice-President's trustworthiness. At the national level (51.0%) and across all geographic and socioeconomic subgroupings (42.2% to 81.7% and 48.6% to 63.6%, respectively), near to huge majorities are unable to say if they trust or distrust the Vice-President because of her failure to address the allegations regarding her misuse of the confidential funds allocated to the Office of the Vice-President and the Department of Education (DepEd) under her leadership. Other reasons identified by at least a tenth of those ambivalent toward the Vice-President's trustworthiness are their lack of knowledge about what she has accomplished (17.8%) and her refusal to face investigations against her (10.3%). The rest of the reasons for one's indecision on the matter of trusting or distrusting the Vice-President are cited by at most 5.5%. *(Please refer to Table 29.)*
- Distrust in the Vice-President. The Vice-President's alleged involvement in corrupt activities is the leading reason for distrust in her not only in the Philippines as a whole (51.5%) but also in each area and class (47.9% to 90.7% and 47.8% to 60.3%, respectively). Around a fifth of those distrusting the latter (21.4%) attribute this sentiment to the threats she has made against the administration and those critical of her. Other reasons for distrusting the Vice-

President are given by at most 5.4% of those with a negative sentiment toward her trustworthiness. *(Please refer to Table 30.)*

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

K. As regards the work done by Congress, approval is the plurality sentiment toward the Senate's performance (43%) while the House of Representatives records essentially the same approval and indecision figures (37% versus 40%). When it comes to the trustworthiness of these government institutions, a big plurality of Filipino adults (44%) cannot say if they trust or distrust the Lower House while the Upper House has basically the same trust and indecision ratings (40% versus 43%). *(Please refer to Tables 31 and 33.)*

- **Performance ratings.** Appreciation is the plurality sentiment toward the quarterly performance of the Senate (43%). Ambivalence on the matter is more marked than disapproval (34% versus 23%). The Upper House enjoys big plurality to small majority approval scores in Metro Manila (47%), the Visayas (48%), Mindanao (48%), Class D (43%), and Class E (52%). Nearly the same approval and indecision figures are posted in the rest of Luzon (37% versus 45%) while there is a three-way split in Class ABC (40% approval, 35% indecision, and 26% disapproval). *(Please refer to Table 31.)*
- The House of Representatives receives almost the same approval and indecision ratings in March 2026 (37% versus 40%). Almost a quarter of Filipino adults (23%) have a negative opinion regarding the work done by the latter. A near majority of those in the rest of Luzon (48%) cannot say if they approve or disapprove of the Lower House's performance. Practically the same approval and indecision figures obtain in Metro Manila (39% versus 34%) and Class D (36% versus 41%) while those in Class E grant the legislative body nearly the same approval and disapproval scores (45% versus 29%). Visayans, Mindanawons, and those belonging to Class ABC are split three (3) ways in their evaluation of the latter's work (37% approval, 28% to 39% indecision, and 24% to 35% disapproval).
- **Trustworthiness ratings.** Virtually the same percentages of the adult population express either trust in the Senate or ambivalence regarding its trustworthiness (40% versus 43%). Around a fifth of adults (18%) distrust the legislative chamber. Indecision is the prevailing sentiment in the rest of Luzon (52%) and Class ABC (58%) while a near majority of Metro Manilans trust the Senate (48%). About or exactly the same trust and ambivalence figures are registered in the Visayas (41% versus 35%), Mindanao (41% versus 34%), and Class D (both at 42%). Those in

the poorest Class E extend nearly the same trust and distrust scores to the Upper House (46% versus 30%). *(Please refer to Table 33.)*

- Ambivalence is the plurality opinion on the matter of trusting or distrusting the House of Representatives (44%). Overall, trust is more pronounced than distrust (36% versus 20%). Near to small majorities in the rest of Luzon (54%), Class ABC (54%), and Class D (44%) cannot say if they trust or distrust the Lower House while almost half of those in Class E (46%) trust the legislative body. Essentially the same trust and indecision figures are given to the latter by Metro Manilans (42% versus 39%) and Visayans (31% versus 42%) while Mindanawons are divided in their opinion on the matter (40% trust, 30% indecision, and 30% distrust).
- L. Overall, the only notable change in the national performance ratings of the Senate and the House of Representatives between December 2025 and March 2026 is the drop in the latter's disapproval score (-6 percentage points). Likewise, it is the Lower House that experiences a significant movement in terms of overall trustworthiness ratings during this period as its distrust rating declines during this period (-7 percentage points). *(Please refer to Tables 32 and 34.)***
- Comparative performance ratings. The only significant movement at the national level is the decline in the level of disapproval for the work done by the Lower House (-6 percentage points). Across areas and classes, the Senate and the House of Representatives both experience gains in approval in Metro Manila (+19 and +12 percentage points, respectively). The former also enjoys an improvement in its approval rating in Mindanao (+14 percentage points). Aside from these, the only other marked changes during the period December 2025 to March 2026 are the drop in the Senate's indecision figure in Metro Manila (-12 percentage points) and the rise in the level of ambivalence toward the performance of the Lower House in the Visayas (+15 percentage points). *(Please refer to Table 32.)*
 - Comparative trustworthiness ratings. As far as the overall figures are concerned, the singular change from December 2025 to March 2026 that is worth noting is the decrease in the distrust rating of the House of Representatives (-7 percentage points). In the various geographic and socioeconomic subgroupings, trust in the Senate and the House of Representatives becomes more manifest (+18 and +14 percentage points, respectively). Additionally, the latter experiences an improvement in its trust rating in Mindanao (+13 percentage points) while the reverse happens in the Visayas (-13 percentage points). *(Please refer to Table 34.)*

- Also among Visayans, levels of indecision on the matter of trusting or distrusting both legislative bodies go up during this period (+12 and +24 percentage points, respectively). And in terms of distrust, it eases in Class D (-7 and -8 percentage points, respectively).

ON CORRUPTION

- M. Filipinos are unable to make up their minds on the matter of whether the Philippine justice system can successfully prosecute high-level corruption cases, with 38% being confident in its capacity to do so and 36% expressing a contrary opinion. A quarter of adults (25%) cannot say if they are confident or not confident in the justice system's ability to accomplish this task. From December 2025 to March 2026, confidence in the justice system and indecision on the matter become less marked (-6 and -8 percentage points, respectively) while lack of confidence becomes more pronounced (+12 percentage points). (Please refer to Tables 35 to 36.)**
- While a big plurality of those in the rest of Luzon (44%) are confident in the ability of the country's justice system to successfully prosecute high-level cases of corruption in government, big pluralities to near majorities in the Visayas (46%), Mindanao (44%), and Class E (48%) do not share this sentiment. Around the same percentages of those in Class D are either confident or not confident in the Philippine justice system's capacity to do so (40% versus 34%). There is a three-way divide in Metro Manila and Class ABC (35% to 40% confident, 25% to 32% indecision, and 29% to 40% not confident). (Please refer to Table 35.)
 - Confidence in the capability of the justice system to successfully prosecute major corruption cases eases between December 2025 and March 2026 among Visayans (-13 percentage points) and those in Class E (-19 percentage points). Conversely, lack of confidence becomes more marked in the rest of Luzon (+21 percentage points), Class D (+11 percentage points), and Class E (+24 percentage points). Ambivalence on the matter becomes less pronounced in the rest of Luzon (-14 percentage points) and Class D (-7 percentage points). (Please refer to Table 36.)
- N. A small majority of Filipino adults (54%) identify the use of influence by government officials to avoid conviction as the biggest factor that could affect the court's decision in cases of corruption involving government officials – a view echoed by near to small majorities across geographic and socioeconomic subgroupings (48% to 57% and 46% to 55%, respectively). Several changes in public opinion on the matter may be observed during the period December 2025 and March 2026. (Please refer to Tables 37 to 38.)**

- Other factors mentioned by adults in the country are the quality of evidence presented in a case (18%), the length of the trial proceedings (14%), and fairness on the part of the judge hearing a case (14%). *(Please refer to Table 37.)*
 - Levels of agreement with the view that fairness on the part of the judge hearing a corruption case against government officials is the key factor that will affect the court's decision go up from December 2025 to March 2026 not only at the national level (+6 percentage points) but also in Class D (+8 percentage points). In contrast, agreement with the view that the quality of the evidence presented in a corruption case is the most important factor affecting the court's decision eases in the Philippines (-7 percentage points) and Class E (-26 percentage points). Additionally, the percentages of those in Mindanao and Class E who consider the use of influence by government officials as the biggest factor affecting the court's decision in corruption cases increase between December 2025 and March 2026 (+14 and +20 percentage points, respectively). *(Please refer to Table 38.)*
- O. Essentially the same percentages of Filipino adults either agree or disagree with the view that corruption is a normal part of Philippine politics (45% versus 41%). The rest of the adult population (14%) is undecided on the matter. These figures are practically the same as those recorded in December 2025. *(Please refer to Tables 39 to 40.)***
- Agreement is the prevailing sentiment in the rest of Luzon (53%) and Class ABC (58%) while most Visayans (51%) and Mindanawons (54%) do not consider corruption as a normal part of Philippine politics. Almost the same percentages of Metro Manilans and those belonging to either Class D or Class E either agree or disagree with this view (39% to 43% versus 33% to 49%). *(Please refer to Table 39.)*
 - While the overall figures hardly change between December 2025 and March 2026, several movements in public opinion occur during this period. Levels of agreement rise in Mindanao (+13 percentage points) and Class ABC (+29 percentage points) while the reverse takes place in the Visayas (-12 percentage points). Ambivalence on the matter eases in Class E (-20 percentage points). As for disagreement, it becomes more notable in the Visayas (+15 percentage points) and Class E (+21 percentage points) but becomes less pronounced in Class ABC (-22 percentage points). *(Please refer to Table 40.)*
- P. A huge majority of the adult population (76%) believes that there is collusion among executive officials, legislators, and private contractors in the misuse of funds for flood control projects. The rest either disagrees with this view (9%) or expresses indecision on the matter (15%). Agreement, which is the predominant**

sentiment across areas and classes (66% to 80% and 73% to 78%, respectively), becomes more marked between December 2025 and March 2026 (+8 percentage points). The same observation holds true in the rest of Luzon (+13 percentage points) and Class D (+8 percentage points). *(Please refer to Tables 41 to 42.)*

Q. There is a three-way split in public opinion on whether protest actions are effective in ensuring that government officials and others involved in corrupt activities are held accountable (36% agreement, 32% indecision, and 33% disagreement). The only significant change in public opinion on this matter from December 2025 to March 2026 is the increase in the level of indecision among those belonging to Class ABC (+23 percentage points). *(Please refer to Tables 43 to 44.)*

- In March 2026, small majorities in the Visayas (55%), Mindanao (52%), and Class E (52%) opine that rallies are an effective way of ensuring that government officials and others involved in corrupt activities are held accountable. Around the same percentages of Metro Manilans either agree with this view or are ambivalent on the matter (44% versus 38%) while nearly the same percentages of those in the rest of Luzon express either disagreement or indecision (38% versus 45%). A three-way split may be noted in Classes ABC and D (29% to 35% agreement, 31% to 43% indecision, and 28% to 34% disagreement). *(Please refer to Table 43.)*

R. Most Filipino adults (65%) say people should not join rallies to express their views about national issues – an opinion held by small to huge majorities in most areas and all classes (55% to 80% and 59% to 69%, respectively). Mindanao is the exception, with 51% expressing a contrary opinion. Overall, a third of the adult population (33%) says people should join rallies while the rest (2%) refuses to state an opinion on the matter. Significant changes in public opinion on this issue are recorded from December 2025 to March 2026. *(Please refer to Tables 45 to 46.)*

- Agreement with the view that people should join protest actions to express their sentiments about national issues eases during the period December 2025 to March 2026 in the Philippines as a whole (-13 percentage points) as well as in the rest of Luzon (-15 percentage points), Mindanao (-16 percentage points), Class ABC (-21 percentage points), and Class D (-13 percentage points). *(Please refer to Table 46.)*
- Conversely, levels of agreement with the opinion that people should not participate in such activities go up at the national level (+15 percentage points) and specifically in the rest of Luzon (+18 percentage points), Mindanao (+18 percentage points), Class ABC (+20 percentage points), and Class D (+14 percentage points).

- S. A considerable majority of adults in the country (63%) have not done any political activities (i.e., any of those prelisted in the current *Ulat ng Bayan* survey) in the past 12 months. The same is reported by most adults across geographic and socioeconomic subgroupings (57% to 72% and 59% to 72%, respectively), with Metro Manila being the exception. Basically the same percentages of Metro Manilans either did not do any of the actions covered by the survey (49%) or posted their views on social media and/or clicked a reaction to a political post (43%). A few movements in public opinion on the matter take place from December 2025 to March 2026. *(Please refer to Tables 47 to 48.)*
- In the Philippines as a whole, a little over a quarter of adults (27%) posted their views on social media and/or reacted to an online political post. The other activities done by Filipino adults in the past 12 months are contacted an elected government official (6%), worked or volunteered for a non-governmental organization (NGO) or community-based group involved in advocacy work (6%), and attended a rally or protest action (4%). *(Please refer to Table 47.)*
 - From December 2025 to March 2026, an increase in the percentage of adults who did not do any of the activities included in this particular survey probe (+11 percentage points). Similar movements are registered in the rest of Luzon (+24 percentage points), Class ABC (+19 percentage points), and Class D (+12 percentage points). On the other hand, the percentage of those who posted their political views on social media and/or reacted to an online political post drop at the national level (-11 percentage points) as well as in the rest of Luzon (-22 percentage points) and Class D (-11 percentage points). *(Please refer to Table 48.)*
- T. Virtually the same percentages of adults in the Philippines are either inclined to support but not join protest actions against those involved in the flood control projects scandal (48%) or disinclined to support and join such activities (45%). Between December 2025 and March 2025, there is a decrease in the level of inclination to support but not join such protest actions (-7 percentage points) while the reverse may be observed in terms of the percentage of those not supporting and not joining rallies calling for the removal or resignation of government officials responsible for the flood control projects controversy (+10 percentage points). *(Please refer to Tables 49 to 50.)*
- The predominant sentiment in Metro Manila (58%), the Visayas (57%), and Mindanao (58%) is one of support for such rallies but disinclination to actually join these protest actions. A small majority of those in the rest of Luzon (59%) do not support and will not participate in these activities. Nearly the same percentages across socioeconomic classes either will support but not join rallies against those involved in the flood control projects scandal (48% to 50%) or will not support and not join such protest actions (43% to 46%). *(Please refer to Table 49.)*

- During the period December 2025 to March 2026, inclination to support and join these rallies eases in Mindanao (-12 percentage points). While inclination to support but not join such protest actions becomes more pronounced among Metro Manilans (+20 percentage points), the opposite occurs in the rest of Luzon (-16 percentage points). Disinclination to support and join these activities becomes more manifest in the rest of Luzon (+17 percentage points), Mindanao (+13 percentage points), and Class D (+11 percentage points) but becomes less marked among Metro Manilans (-17 percentage points). *(Please refer to Table 50.)*
- U. The possibility of incidents of violence happening during protest actions is the most often cited reason why Filipino adults are disinclined to join rallies against those behind “ghost” or substandard flood control projects (46%). Agreement with this view becomes more notable between December 2025 and March 2026 (+18 percentage points). Conversely, there is a drop in the percentage of adults disinclined to participate in protest actions because of their belief that nothing will change despite any change in government leadership (-10 percentage points). *(Please refer to Tables 51 to 52.)***
- At the overall level, the other reasons for disinclination to join rallies against those involved in the flood control projects scandal are:
 1. there are most important things to do (24%);
 2. just wait for the May 2028 elections (13%);
 3. there is no genuine change even though there is a change in government leadership (8%);
 4. a good alternative leader should emerge first (4%);
 5. those pushing to replace the President should be credible (3%); and
 6. People Power fatigue (1%). *(Please refer to Table 51.)*
 - Near to small majorities of those who are not willing to participate in demonstrations against those involved in the flood control projects scam are disinclined to do so due to the possibility of violence erupting during such events. This observation holds true in Metro Manila (54%), the rest of Luzon (54%), Class D (47%), and Class E (47%). Basically the same percentages of Visayans and those in Class ABC either share this sentiment (35% to 42%) or are not joining rallies because they have more important things to do (both at 32%). Among Mindanawons, the top reasons are fear of incidents of violence (34%) and desire to just wait it out until May 2028 (30%).
 - The percentages of those not likely to join such protest actions because they are worried about incidents of violence occurring during these events go up from December 2025 to March 2026 in each geographic subgrouping (+12 to +24 percentage points) and in Classes ABC and D (+18 to +20 percentage points).

Meanwhile, there is an increase in the percentage of Visayans not inclined to participate in such protest actions because they have more important things to do (+13 percentage points). In contrast, the percentages of those who believe that a change in government leadership will not result in genuine change drop in the rest of Luzon (-14 percentage points), the Visayas (-16 percentage points), and Class D (-10 percentage points). *(Please refer to Table 52.)*

THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT (ICC) CASE OF FORMER PRESIDENT RODRIGO R. DUTERTE

V. Filipino adults are divided three (3) ways regarding the recent decision of the International Criminal Court (ICC) to name Senators Ronald dela Rosa and Christopher Go as co-perpetrators of ex-President Rodrigo R. Duterte in his administration's "war on drugs". About a third of the adult population (34%) agrees with the said decision while the same percentage disagrees (34%). Ambivalence on the matter is expressed by 29%. *(Please refer to Table 53.)*

- Near to small majorities in the rest of Luzon (50%) and Class ABC (52%) agree with the decision of the ICC to include Senators dela Rosa and Go as co-perpetrators in former President Duterte's case that is being heard by the court. As may be expected, disagreement with this decision is the prevailing sentiment in Mindanao (68%) and Class E (51%). Almost the same percentages of Metro Manilans either agree with the ICC's decision or are ambivalent on the matter (34% versus 38%). A three-way split may be noted in the Visayas and Class D (25% to 32% agreement, 31% to 33% indecision, and 34% to 36% disagreement).

POLITICAL DYNASTIES

W. Most Filipino adults (64%) agree with the passage of a law against political dynasties in the country. Majority support for such a legislative measure cuts across levels of government and covers both simultaneous and consecutive holding of elective government positions. *(Please refer to Tables 54 to 61.)*

- Support for legislative proposals to ban political dynasties in the Philippine political arena is the predominant sentiment among Filipino adults, with 64% agreeing with the passage of such a bill. The rest of the adult population either disagrees with such a measure (17%) or expresses indecision on the matter (19%). Majority levels of agreement are posted in Metro Manila (69%), the rest of Luzon (74%), the Visayas (73%), Class ABC (70%), and Class D (66%). A three-way split may be observed in Mindanao (32% agreement, 29% indecision, and 39% disagreement) while almost the same percentages in Class E either agree or disagree with banning political dynasties in the country (36% and 41%, respectively). *(Please refer to Table 54.)*

- A big majority of those who agree with or are undecided about a ban on political dynasties (76%) opine that such a ban should be implemented at both the national and local levels of government, with majority agreement figures being recorded in all geographic and socioeconomic subgroupings (72% to 77% and 74% to 85%, respectively). Meanwhile, 13% say a ban on political dynasties should cover only local government positions and 11% prefer that it be applicable only to elective positions at the national level.² (Please refer to Table 55.)
- Nearly seven (7) in 10 Filipino adults (69%) would like to prohibit relatives from holding the same local government post consecutively – a view echoed by sizeable to huge majorities across areas and classes (72% to 78% and 66% to 85%, respectively), with Mindanao being the exception (47%). Almost a quarter is ambivalent on the matter (23%) while practically a tenth is opposed to such a ban (8%). (Please refer to Table 56.)
- Basically the same pattern of public opinion holds true when it comes to disallowing relatives from holding the same national government post consecutively. Agreement with this proposal is expressed by most adults at the national level (69%), most geographic areas (71% to 78%), and every socioeconomic class (66% to 86%). Again, it is only in Mindanao where a non-majority agreement figure is posted (47%). Indecision on the matter is more pronounced than disagreement (22% versus 9%). (Please refer to Table 57.)
- As far as simultaneous holding of government positions is concerned, majorities agree with banning political dynasties in both national and local governments (70%). Such a ban has the support of considerable to huge majorities in nearly all areas and every class (73% to 77% and 65% to 85%, respectively). In Mindanao, essentially the same percentages either agree with this proposal or are undecided on the matter (40% versus 35%). At the national level, 20% are ambivalent on the matter while 10% oppose such a ban. (Please refer to Table 58.)
- Most Filipino adults who agree with prohibiting political dynasties or are undecided on the matter support a ban on relatives holding local elective positions simultaneously (67%), with majority levels of agreement being registered in most areas and all classes (68% to 74% and 61% to 83%, respectively). Once more, Mindanao is the exception (49%). Ambivalence is expressed by 25% while 8% disagree with such a ban at the local level. (Please refer to Table 59.)

² All succeeding observations are based on the subgrouping composed of those who either support a ban on political dynasties or are undecided on the matter (83%).

- Around three-fourths of those supportive of or are ambivalent about a ban on political dynasties (72%) see the need for a ban on relatives holding national elective positions simultaneously. This opinion is shared by sizeable to big majorities in practically all areas and every class (75% to 80% and 63% to 85%, respectively). A non-majority agreement figure is recorded in Mindanao (49%). Indecision is recorded at 20% while less than a tenth (8%) disagrees with imposing such a ban. *(Please refer to Table 60.)*
- A proposal to limit the number of family members running in an election to only two (2), one for a national position and another for a local position, is supported by 70% of those who agree with banning political dynasties or are undecided on the matter. Majority levels of agreement with such a proposal are posted across geographic and socioeconomic subgroupings (53% to 81% and 62% to 83%, respectively). Disagreement is expressed by 9% while 21% cannot say if they agree or disagree with such a legislative measure. *(Please refer to Table 61.)*

INTERNET AND SOCIAL MEDIA USE

- X. A huge majority of the adult population (87%) uses the internet. Most, if not all, Filipino adults across geographic and socioeconomic subgroupings are internet users (72% to 96% and 57% to 96%, respectively). These figures are practically the same as those recorded by Pulse Asia Research in December 2025. *(Please refer to Table 62.)*
- Y. Most internet users in the country (76%) access the web more than once a day. Majority figures obtain in all areas and classes (69% to 89% and 73% to 93%, respectively). From December 2025 to March 2026, there is a decrease in the percentage of those who go online more than once a day at the national level (-6 percentage points) as well as in the rest of Luzon (-13 percentage points) and Class D (-9 percentage points). Meanwhile, the rest of internet users access the web once a day (14%), twice to six (6) times a day (8%), once a week (1%), or less often than once a week (1%). These figures do not differ significantly from those posted in December 2025. *(Please refer to Table 63.)*
- Z. Checking their social media accounts (99%) and reading, watching, and/or listening to either political news (97%) or other things of interest to them (90%) are online activities done by nearly all internet users. Other online activities done by those who access the web are online shopping (49%), sending, receiving, and/or reading emails (25%), and formal and non-formal online learning (16%). There are no marked movements from December 2025 to March 2026 as far as these overall figures are concerned. *(Please refer to Table 64.)*

- Among the online activities done by most, if not virtually all, internet users across areas and classes are checking their social media accounts (both at 99% to 100%), reading, watching, and/or listening to political news (93% to 99% and 97% to 98%, respectively), and reading, watching, and/or listening to other things that interest them (87% to 95% and 82% to 96%, respectively). The only other activity done by most internet users in selected subgroupings is online shopping (54% in Metro Manila, 61% in the rest of Luzon, and 79% in Class ABC).
 - For the most part, reported reasons for using the internet hardly changes between December 2025 and March 2026 in the different areas and classes. The only notable movements are the increase in the percentages of those in Class ABC who use the internet for formal and non-formal online learning (+18 percentage points) and the drop in the percentages of Metro Manilans (-15 percentage points) and those belonging to Class D (-9 percentage points) who shop and/or sell online.
- AA. Facebook is the most popular social media account among internet users, with 99% saying they are registered Facebook account holders. Another social media account of most internet users in the country is YouTube (70%). The other social media platforms mentioned by internet users are TikTok (35%), Instagram (18%), and X/Twitter (5%). Only 1% of internet users do not have a social media account. There are no significant differences between the December 2025 and March 2026 national figures. (Please refer to Table 65.)**
- Reported ownership of a Facebook account is practically universal in the various areas and classes (both at 99% to 100%). Most internet users in Metro Manila (73%), the rest of Luzon (73%), the Visayas (90%), and every social economic subgrouping (67% to 81%) have a YouTube account. No other social media platform is mentioned by a majority of internet users.
 - During the period December 2025 to March 2026, the only marked movements in reported ownership of social media accounts are the: (1) increase in the percentage of Visayans with a YouTube account (+37 percentage points); (2) drop in the percentage of Mindanawons who are registered on YouTube (-14 percentage points); and (3) decline in the percentage of those in either Class D or Class E with a TikTok account (-7 and -18 percentage points, respectively).
- BB. Not only is Facebook the most popular social media account among Filipino adult internet users but it is also their leading source of online news (94%). Most internet users also identify YouTube as one of their sources of online news (63%). Other sources mentioned by internet users in the country are TikTok (23%), vlogs (10%), news websites (5%), Instagram (4%), and X/Twitter (2%). Only 3% of**

internet users do not read, listen to, and/or watch news on the internet. From December 2025 to March 2026, there is an increase in the percentage of internet users who get their online news from YouTube (+7 percentage points). *(Please refer to Table 66.)*

- Most internet users across areas and classes obtain their online news from Facebook (93% to 98% and 93% to 98%, respectively). YouTube is a news source of most internet users in Metro Manila (73%), the rest of Luzon (63%), the Visayas (70%), and every class (60% to 74%). Other news sources are each cited by at most 28% in the various geographic and socioeconomic subgroupings (i.e., TikTok in the rest of Luzon and Class ABC).
- The only notable movements for the period December 2025 to March 2026 are the: (1) rise in the percentage of Visayans who use Facebook to access online news (+12 percentage points); (2) increase in the percentage of Visayans who read, listen to, and/or watch online news via YouTube (+36 percentage points); and (3) drop in the percentages of Mindanawons (-12 percentage points) and those belonging to Class E (-22 percentage points) who identify TikTok as their online news source.

MISCELLANEOUS PROBES

CC. In March 2026, the predominant sentiments among Filipino adults are: (1) it might not be necessary to have martial rule in the country now (68%); (2) the Philippines is not a hopeless case (78%); (3) disinclination to migrate to another country for good (68%); (4) support for the immediate passage of a law banning political dynasties (66%); and (5) the impeachment process is an important mechanism by which to hold high-ranking government officials accountable (70%). Comparative data for the period December 2025 to March 2026 indicate a few changes in public opinion about migrating to another country and banning political dynasties. *(Please refer to Tables 67 to 68.)*

- Martial law. Disagreement with the view that martial rule may be needed in the country at present prevails not only at the national level (68%) but also in every area and class (59% to 84% and 61% to 77%, respectively). The rest of Filipino adults either agrees that it might be necessary to reimpose martial law now (20%) or expresses ambivalence on the matter (12%). *(Please refer to Table 69.)*
- Between December 2025 and March 2026, the only significant changes in public opinion concerning martial law are the: (1) decline in the percentage of those in Class E who say martial rule may be needed in the country today (-18 percentage points) and (2) drop in the percentage of those in Class ABC (-19 percentage

points) and rise in the percentage of those belonging to Class E (+32 percentage points) who have a contrary opinion on the matter. *(Please refer to Table 70.)*

- Hopelessness. Most adults do not consider the Philippines as hopeless (78%). This is also the prevailing sentiment across areas and classes (72% to 87% and 72% to 78%, respectively). Basically the same percentages either say the country is hopeless (10%) or are undecided on the matter (13%). Public opinion on the matter is virtually unchanged between December 2025 and March 2026. *(Please refer to Tables 69 to 70.)*
- Migrating to another country. Inclination to move to another country for good is a sentiment expressed by most adults at the national level (68%) as well as in the different areas and classes (68% to 81% and 63% to 76%, respectively). The only exception is Metro Manila, where less than half of residents would migrate to another country if it were possible for them to do so (46%). Overall, about the same percentages of adults either would move permanently to a different country (16%) or are undecided about it (15%). *(Please refer to Table 69.)*
- Disinclination to migrate to another country becomes more pronounced in the Philippines (+8 percentage points) and among Mindanawons (+14 percentage points) and those belonging to Class D (+11 percentage points). Ambivalence on the matter eases at the national level (-8 percentage points) and among those in Class E (-18 percentage points). *(Please refer to Table 70.)*
- Ban on political dynasties. Support for a law banning political dynasties is the majority sentiment among Filipino adults (66%). Essentially the same percentages of adults either oppose such a legislative measure (15%) or cannot say if they support or oppose a ban on political dynasties (19%). Most Metro Manilans (67%), those in the rest of Luzon (78%), Visayans (72%), and those in either Class ABC or Class D (77% and 66%, respectively) say Congress should immediately pass such a law. Around the same percentages of those in Class E either agree or disagree with this opinion (42% versus 38%) while there is a three-way divide in Mindanao (35% agreement, 27% indecision, and 38% disagreement). *(Please refer to Table 69.)*
- Levels of support for the passage of a law against political dynasties go up in the Philippines as a whole (+12 percentage points) and particularly in the rest of Luzon (+19 percentage points), Class ABC (+34 percentage point), and Class D (+9 percentage points). Conversely, opposition to such a law becomes more marked in Class E (+19 percentage points). As for ambivalence on the matter, it becomes less manifest in the Philippines (-8 percentage points) and Class ABC (-22 percentage points). *(Please refer to Table 70.)*

- Impeachment. For most adults in the country (70%) as well as across geographic and socioeconomic subgroupings (53% to 80% and 58% to 73%, respectively), the impeachment process is an important means to hold a high-ranking government official accountable. The rest of the adult population either disagrees with this opinion (13%) or expresses indecision on the matter (16%). No comparative data are available for the period December 2025 to March 2026. *(Please refer to Table 69.)*

QUALITY OF LIFE (QOL) INDICATORS

Table 1
QUALITY OF LIFE INDICATORS
March 2025 to March 2026 / Philippines

Quality of Life Indicators	Philippines					
	Mar25	Apr25	Jun25	Sep25	Dec25	Mar26
PERSONAL QUALITY OF LIFE NOW COMPARED TO LAST YEAR						
Gainers (Better now)	24	20	30	10	19	21
Same as last year	43	47	44	43	46	49
Losers (Worse now)	33	32	26	46	34	30
Net Gainers*	- 9	- 12	+ 4	- 36	- 15	- 9
PERSONAL QUALITY OF LIFE LAST YEAR IF QUALITY OF LIFE NOW IS SAME AS THEN						
Very Poor	2	---	2	1	1	1
Poor	35	---	50	40	41	35
Comfortable / Neither poor nor well-off	59	---	44	54	57	63
Well-off	3	---	4	6	2	2
Wealthy	---	---	---	---	---	---
EXPECTED CHANGE IN PERSONAL QUALITY OF LIFE BY NEXT YEAR						
Optimist (Better than now)	41	36	49	27	37	41
Same as now	45	50	42	54	50	50
Pessimist (Worse than now)	14	15	8	20	12	9
Net Optimist**	+27	+21	+41	+ 7	+25	+32

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

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

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

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

Table 2
QUALITY OF LIFE INDICATORS
February 27 - March 2, 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, 100%)								
Gainers (Better now)	21	31	20	18	18	25	20	13
Same as last year	49	44	62	43	32	57	49	42
Losers (Worse now)	30	25	18	39	50	18	31	46
Net Gainers*	- 9	+ 6	+ 2	- 21	- 32	+ 7	- 11	- 33
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, 49%)								
Very Poor / Poor	36	31	32	35	54	13	38	73
Very Poor	1	0	0	0	6	0	0	14
Poor	35	31	32	35	48	13	38	59
Comfortable / Neither poor nor well-off	63	67	67	63	42	81	61	27
Well-off / Wealthy	2	2	1	2	4	6	1	0
Well-off	2	2	1	2	4	6	1	0
Wealthy	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
In your opinion, what will be the quality of your life in the coming 12 months? Would you say it would be...?								
(Base: Total Interviews, 100%)								
Optimist (Better than now)	41	55	49	19	35	59	39	27
Same as now	50	38	46	72	45	35	53	47
Pessimist (Worse than now)	9	7	5	8	20	6	8	26
Net Optimist**	+32	+48	+44	+11	+15	+53	+31	+ 1

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

Q2. Maaari bang pakilina itong inyong dating uri ng pamumuhay noong nakaraang 12 buwan na ikinukumpara ninyo sa ngayon?

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

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

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

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

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

Table 3
QUALITY OF LIFE INDICATORS
December 2025 and March 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
Gainers (Better now)	Mar '26	21	31	20	18	18	25	20	13
	Dec '25	19	20	25	16	11	40	17	13
	Change*	+ 2	+11	- 5	+ 2	+ 7	- 15	+ 3	0
Same as last year	Mar '26	49	44	62	43	32	57	49	42
	Dec '25	46	47	55	43	30	38	48	43
	Change*	+ 3	- 3	+ 7	0	+ 2	+19	+ 1	- 1
Losers (Worse now)	Mar '26	30	25	18	39	50	18	31	46
	Dec '25	34	33	20	41	59	22	35	44
	Change*	- 4	- 8	- 2	- 2	- 9	- 4	- 4	+ 2
In your opinion, what will be the quality of your life in the coming 12 months? Would you say it would be...?									
Optimist (Better than now)	Mar '26	41	55	49	19	35	59	39	27
	Dec '25	37	35	45	36	26	45	37	35
	Change*	+ 4	+20	+ 4	- 17	+ 9	+14	+ 2	- 8
Same as now	Mar '26	50	38	46	72	45	35	53	47
	Dec '25	50	54	51	60	37	44	51	47
	Change*	0	- 16	- 5	+12	+ 8	- 9	+ 2	0
Pessimist (Worse than now)	Mar '26	9	7	5	8	20	6	8	26
	Dec '25	0	11	4	4	37	12	12	18
	Change*	- 3	- 4	+ 1	+ 4	- 17	- 6	- 4	+ 8

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

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

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 March 2026 minus Figures of December 2025.

URGENT NATIONAL CONCERNS

Table 4
MOST URGENT NATIONAL CONCERNS
 February 27 - March 2, 2026 / Philippines
 (In Percent / Multiple Response, up to 3 allowed)

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

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

Table 5
MOST URGENT NATIONAL CONCERNS: OVERALL
February 27 - March 2, 2026 / Philippines
(In Percent / Multiple Response, up to 3 allowed)

Base: Total Interviews, 100%								
NATIONAL CONCERNS	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
Controlling inflation	59	49	62	53	62	63	57	61
Fighting graft and corruption in government	47	48	58	46	25	64	45	29
Increasing the pay of workers	36	45	43	28	24	39	36	30
Reducing the poverty of many Filipinos	21	24	21	24	17	22	21	26
Creating more jobs	21	21	21	22	18	13	23	16
Fighting the widespread sale and use of illegal drugs	21	10	11	25	41	22	20	25
Fighting criminality	17	17	10	18	31	8	18	26
Providing assistance to farmers including selling their products	14	5	14	17	17	7	15	21
Enforcing the law on all, whether influential or ordinary people	11	13	10	12	11	9	12	9
Addressing the problem of involuntary hunger	10	14	8	8	13	6	10	16
Stopping the destruction and abuse of our environment	9	11	7	17	4	13	8	10
Promoting peace in the country	9	9	8	8	10	8	8	11
Responding to the needs of areas affected by calamities	8	5	7	8	11	9	8	6
Reducing the amount of taxes paid	7	12	7	7	6	8	8	2
Providing support to small entrepreneurs to restore their businesses	5	7	3	6	8	7	5	7
Protecting the welfare of OFWs	3	3	4	1	2	1	3	3
Defending the integrity of Philippine territory against foreigners	2	4	3	0	0	1	2	0
Preparing to face any kind of terrorism	1	3	1	1	1	0	1	2

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

Table 6
MOST URGENT NATIONAL CONCERNS
December 2025 and March 2026 / Philippines
(In Percent / Multiple Response, up to 3 allowed)

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

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

Table 7
MOST URGENT NATIONAL CONCERNS (YEAR-ON-YEAR)

March 2025 and March 2026 / Philippines
(In Percent / Multiple Response, up to 3 allowed)

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

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

**PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF
THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION
ACROSS SELECTED ISSUES**

Table 8
PERCEIVED URGENCY OF SELECTED NATIONAL ISSUES AND
THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION'S PERFORMANCE RATINGS

February 27 - March 2, 2026 / Philippines

(Row Percent)

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

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

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

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

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

Table 9
COMPARATIVE PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF THE NATIONAL
ADMINISTRATION ON SELECTED NATIONAL ISSUES
December 2025 and March 2026 / Philippines
(In Percent)

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

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

Table 10
COMPARATIVE PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF THE NATIONAL
ADMINISTRATION ON SELECTED NATIONAL ISSUES (YEAR-ON-YEAR)
March 2025 and March 2026 / Philippines
(In Percent)

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

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

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

Table 11
PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF THE ADMINISTRATION
ON DISASTER PREPAREDNESS
February 27 - March 2, 2026 / Philippines
(In Percent)

Base: Total Interviews, 100%									
Preparedness, including giving early warnings for typhoons, floods, landslides, earthquakes, and other disasters/calamities		RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
			NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
Completely Failed	(0 - 74)	23	17	12	36	39	23	22	36
Lowest Pass	(75)	22	27	18	28	20	15	24	14
	(76 - 84)	16	18	18	14	14	24	14	23
Good	(85)	20	21	25	9	18	20	21	14
	(86 - 94)	8	6	10	8	3	4	9	2
Very Good	(95)	10	7	16	5	4	14	9	8
	(96 - 99)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Perfect	(100)	1	4	1	0	2	0	2	2
Mean		77	78	82	75	70	76	78	73
Median		80	80	85	75	75	80	80	75

Speed of responding to the needs of those affected by typhoons and other disasters/calamities									
Completely Failed	(0 - 74)	31	21	22	47	44	37	29	45
Lowest Pass	(75)	28	32	31	25	24	19	31	19
	(76 - 84)	16	17	17	13	16	19	16	12
Good	(85)	13	18	18	4	10	11	14	13
	(86 - 94)	7	6	8	10	1	11	6	5
Very Good	(95)	3	6	4	1	2	3	3	3
	(96 - 99)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Perfect	(100)	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	3
Mean		75	76	77	73	69	73	75	71
Median		75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75

Effectiveness of responses to the needs of those affected by typhoons and other disasters/calamities									
Completely Failed	(0 - 74)	31	22	22	45	43	37	29	41
Lowest Pass	(75)	29	33	31	25	26	19	32	20
	(76 - 84)	17	14	17	14	20	18	16	19
Good	(85)	14	19	20	5	6	18	13	13
	(86 - 94)	5	4	6	8	3	3	6	4
Very Good	(95)	3	7	4	3	1	4	3	3
	(96 - 99)	0.03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Perfect	(100)	0.5	1	0	0	1	0	1	1
Mean		74	76	77	73	68	73	75	71
Median		75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75

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

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

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

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

Table 12
PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF THE ADMINISTRATION
ON DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

December 2025 and March 2026 / Philippines
(In Percent)

page 1 of 3

Base: Total Interviews										
Preparedness, including giving early warnings for typhoons, floods, landslides, earthquakes, and other disasters/calamities			RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
				NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
			Completely Failed (0 - 74)	Mar 2026	23	17	12	36	39	23
Dec 2025	26	30		13	27	52	21	26	35	
Change*	- 3	- 13		- 1	+ 9	- 13	+ 2	- 4	+ 1	
Lowest Pass	(75)	Mar 2026	22	27	18	28	20	15	24	14
	Dec 2025	24	33	28	13	18	36	22	17	
	Change*	- 2	- 6	- 10	+ 15	+ 2	- 21	+ 2	- 3	
	(76 - 84)	Mar 2026	16	18	18	14	14	24	14	23
	Dec 2025	16	19	13	26	12	15	16	15	
	Change*	0	- 1	+ 5	- 12	+ 2	+ 9	- 2	+ 8	
Good	(85)	Mar 2026	20	21	25	9	18	20	21	14
	Dec 2025	17	11	21	15	15	20	17	21	
	Change*	+ 3	+ 10	+ 4	- 6	+ 3	0	+ 4	- 7	
	(86 - 94)	Mar 2026	8	6	10	8	3	4	9	2
	Dec 2025	6	2	8	10	1	5	6	6	
	Change*	+ 2	+ 4	+ 2	- 2	+ 2	- 1	+ 3	- 4	
Very Good	(95)	Mar 2026	10	7	16	5	4	14	9	8
	Dec 2025	7	4	13	3	1	3	8	4	
	Change*	+ 3	+ 3	+ 3	+ 2	+ 3	+ 11	+ 1	+ 4	
	(96 - 99)	Mar 2026	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Dec 2025	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	
	Change*	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Perfect	(100)	Mar 2026	1	4	1	0	2	0	2	2
	Dec 2025	3	2	4	4	0	0	4	2	
	Change*	- 2	+ 2	- 3	- 4	+ 2	0	- 2	0	
Mean		Mar 2026	77	78	82	75	70	76	78	73
		Dec 2025	75	73	80	76	64	74	76	68
		Change*	+ 2	+ 5	+ 2	- 1	+ 6	+ 2	+ 2	+ 5
Median		Mar 2026	80	80	85	75	75	80	80	75
		Dec 2025	76	75	80	80	74	75	80	75
		Change*	+ 4	+ 5	+ 5	- 5	+ 1	+ 5	0	0

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

Table 12
PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF THE ADMINISTRATION
ON DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

December 2025 and March 2026 / Philippines
(In Percent)

page 2 of 3

Base: Total Interviews										
Speed of responding to the needs of those affected by typhoons and other disasters/calamities			RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
				NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
Completely Failed (0 - 74)	Mar 2026	31	21	22	47	44	37	29	45	
	Dec 2025	33	39	18	33	61	33	32	43	
	Change*	- 2	- 18	+ 4	+ 14	- 17	+ 4	- 3	+ 2	
Lowest Pass (75)	Mar 2026	28	32	31	25	24	19	31	19	
	Dec 2025	28	31	38	20	13	33	28	26	
	Change*	0	+ 1	- 7	+ 5	+ 11	- 14	+ 3	- 7	
(76 - 84)	Mar 2026	16	17	17	13	16	19	16	12	
	Dec 2025	15	13	14	19	16	16	15	14	
	Change*	+ 1	+ 4	+ 3	- 6	0	+ 3	+ 1	- 2	
Good (85)	Mar 2026	13	18	18	4	10	11	14	13	
	Dec 2025	12	8	14	14	9	5	13	9	
	Change*	+ 1	+ 10	+ 4	- 10	+ 1	+ 6	+ 1	+ 4	
(86 - 94)	Mar 2026	7	6	8	10	1	11	6	5	
	Dec 2025	8	6	12	8	1	7	9	4	
	Change*	- 1	0	- 4	+ 2	0	+ 4	- 3	+ 1	
Very Good (95)	Mar 2026	3	6	4	1	2	3	3	3	
	Dec 2025	3	3	4	4	0	6	2	4	
	Change*	0	+ 3	0	- 3	+ 2	- 3	+ 1	- 1	
(96 - 99)	Mar 2026	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
	Dec 2025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Change*	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Perfect (100)	Mar 2026	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	3	
	Dec 2025	1	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	
	Change*	0	- 1	+ 1	- 2	+ 2	0	0	+ 3	
Mean	Mar 2026	75	76	77	73	69	73	75	71	
	Dec 2025	72	69	76	73	62	72	72	65	
	Change*	+ 3	+ 7	+ 1	0	+ 7	+ 1	+ 3	+ 6	
Median	Mar 2026	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	
	Dec 2025	75	75	75	75	70	75	75	75	
	Change*	0	0	0	0	+ 5	0	0	0	

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

Table 12
PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF THE ADMINISTRATION
ON DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

December 2025 and March 2026 / Philippines
(In Percent)

page 3 of 3

Base: Total Interviews										
Effectiveness of responses to the needs of those affected by typhoons and other disasters/calamities			RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
				NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
Completely Failed (0 - 74)	Mar 2026	31	22	22	45	43	37	29	41	
	Dec 2025	33	38	18	34	58	33	32	41	
	Change*	- 2	- 16	+ 4	+ 11	- 15	+ 4	- 3	0	
Lowest Pass (75)	Mar 2026	29	33	31	25	26	19	32	20	
	Dec 2025	28	27	36	19	21	33	28	25	
	Change*	+ 1	+ 6	- 5	+ 6	+ 5	- 14	+ 4	- 5	
(76 - 84)	Mar 2026	17	14	17	14	20	18	16	19	
	Dec 2025	18	16	19	19	14	14	18	18	
	Change*	- 1	- 2	- 2	- 5	+ 6	+ 4	- 2	+ 1	
Good (85)	Mar 2026	14	19	20	5	6	18	13	13	
	Dec 2025	11	13	11	13	7	9	11	9	
	Change*	+ 3	+ 6	+ 9	- 8	- 1	+ 9	+ 2	+ 4	
(86 - 94)	Mar 2026	5	4	6	8	3	3	6	4	
	Dec 2025	8	3	13	7	1	4	9	4	
	Change*	- 3	+ 1	- 7	+ 1	+ 2	- 1	- 3	0	
Very Good (95)	Mar 2026	3	7	4	3	1	4	3	3	
	Dec 2025	3	1	3	8	1	6	3	1	
	Change*	0	+ 6	+ 1	- 5	0	- 2	0	+ 2	
(96 - 99)	Mar 2026	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Dec 2025	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Change*	- 0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Perfect (100)	Mar 2026	0.5	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	
	Dec 2025	0.4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Change*	- 0.1	0	0	0	+ 1	0	+ 1	+ 1	
Mean	Mar 2026	74	76	77	73	68	73	75	71	
	Dec 2025	72	70	76	73	63	72	72	66	
	Change*	+ 2	+ 6	+ 1	0	+ 5	+ 1	+ 3	+ 5	
Median	Mar 2026	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	
	Dec 2025	75	75	75	75	70	75	75	75	
	Change*	0	0	0	0	+ 5	0	0	0	

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

**PUBLIC SATISFACTION WITH
THE DISASTER RESPONSE EFFORTS
OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS**

Table 13
SATISFACTION WITH HOW ONE'S LOCAL GOVERNMENT ADDRESSED
THE NEEDS OF DISASTER VICTIMS IN THE PAST THREE (3) MONTHS

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

Base: Total Interviews, 100%								
How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with how your local government addressed the needs of disaster victims in the past three months?	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
SATISFIED	68	66	74	59	65	66	69	61
Very Satisfied	16	17	14	15	19	12	17	12
Somewhat Satisfied	52	48	60	44	45	54	52	49
CANNOT SAY IF SATISFIED OR DISSATISFIED	15	18	18	15	9	11	16	15
DISSATISFIED	17	17	9	27	27	23	15	25
Somewhat Dissatisfied	13	11	8	22	19	20	12	16
Very dissatisfied	4	6	1	4	8	3	3	9
Not affected/Not applicable	0.03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Q8. Gaano kayo nasisiyahan o hindi nasisiyahan sa paraan ng pagtugon ng inyong lokal na pamahalaan sa mga pangangailangan ng mga biktima ng kalamidad sa nakaraang tatlong buwan?

Notes: (1) % Satisfied = % Very satisfied plus % Somewhat Satisfied ; % Dissatisfied = % Somewhat Dissatisfied plus % Very Dissatisfied.

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

Table 14
SATISFACTION WITH HOW ONE'S LOCAL GOVERNMENT ADDRESSED
THE NEEDS OF DISASTER VICTIMS IN THE PAST THREE (3) MONTHS
December 2025 and March 2026 / Philippines
(In Percent)

Base: Total Interviews									
How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with how your local government addressed the needs of disaster victims in the past three months?		RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
			NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
SATISFIED	Mar 2026	68	66	74	59	65	66	69	61
	Dec 2025	60	59	63	58	57	71	59	55
	Change*	+ 8	+ 7	+ 11	+ 1	+ 8	- 5	+ 10	+ 6
Very Satisfied	Mar 2026	16	17	14	15	19	12	17	12
	Dec 2025	15	14	17	12	13	26	13	15
	Change*	+ 1	+ 3	- 3	+ 3	+ 6	- 14	+ 4	- 3
Somewhat Satisfied	Mar 2026	52	48	60	44	45	54	52	49
	Dec 2025	45	45	45	45	45	46	46	40
	Change*	+ 7	+ 3	+ 15	- 1	0	+ 8	+ 6	+ 9
CANNOT SAY IF SATISFIED OR DISSATISFIED	Mar 2026	15	18	18	15	9	11	16	15
	Dec 2025	18	16	21	13	14	19	19	8
	Change*	- 3	+ 2	- 3	+ 2	- 5	- 8	- 3	+ 7
DISSATISFIED	Mar 2026	17	17	9	27	27	23	15	25
	Dec 2025	22	24	15	29	29	9	22	37
	Change*	- 5	- 7	- 6	- 2	- 2	+ 14	- 7	- 12
Somewhat Dissatisfied	Mar 2026	13	11	8	22	19	20	12	16
	Dec 2025	18	16	14	25	21	7	19	21
	Change*	- 5	- 5	- 6	- 3	- 2	+ 13	- 7	- 5
Very dissatisfied	Mar 2026	4	6	1	4	8	3	3	9
	Dec 2025	4	8	1	4	8	1	3	16
	Change*	0	- 2	0	0	0	+ 2	0	- 7

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

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

REASONS WHY CALAMITIES OCCUR

Table 15
PRIMARY REASON WHY CALAMITIES HAPPEN
February 27 - March 2, 2026 / Philippines
(In Percent)

Base: Total Interviews, 100%								
In recent months, the Philippines and other countries experienced various calamities such as drought, typhoons, flooding, landslides, and earthquakes. These calamities resulted in the loss of lives, destruction of properties and loss of livelihood.								
In your view, which of the following is the primary reason why these calamities are happening?	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
Destructive ways of people who regularly abuse the environment	65	75	69	68	50	76	66	38
Natural processes that regularly occurs worldwide	18	14	18	15	22	14	17	31
God's warning or punishment to nations turning to evil ways	17	11	13	17	28	10	17	30

Q9.. Nitong mga nakaraang buwan, ang Pilipinas at iba pang mga bansa ay nakaranas ng iba't ibang kalamidad tulad ng tagtuyot, bagyo, pagbaha, pagguho ng lupa, at lindol. Ang mga kalamidad na ito ay nagresulta sa pagkamatay ng mga tao, pagkasira ng mga ari-arian, at pagkawala ng kabuhayan. Sa inyong pananaw, alin sa mga sumusunod ang pangunahing dahilan kung bakit nangyayari ang mga kalamidad na ito?

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

Table 16
PRIMARY REASON WHY CALAMITIES HAPPEN
September 2023 and March 2026 / Philippines
(In Percent)

Base: Total Interviews									
In recent months, the Philippines and other countries experienced various calamities such as drought, typhoons, flooding, landslides, and earthquakes. These calamities resulted in the loss of lives, destruction of properties and loss of livelihood.									
In your view, which of the following is the primary reason why these calamities are happening...?		RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
			NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
Destructive ways of people who regularly abuse the environment	Mar 2026	65	75	69	68	50	76	66	38
	Sep 2023	46	64	43	38	48	46	47	43
	Change*	+ 19	+ 11	+ 26	+ 30	+ 2	+ 30	+ 19	- 5
Natural processes that regularly occurs worldwide	Mar 2026	18	14	18	15	22	14	17	31
	Sep 2023	32	20	40	35	20	35	33	26
	Change*	- 14	- 6	- 22	- 20	+ 2	- 21	- 16	+ 5
God's warning or punishment to nations turning to evil ways	Mar 2026	17	11	13	17	28	10	17	30
	Sep 2023	21	15	16	26	29	19	20	29
	Change*	- 4	- 4	- 3	- 9	- 1	- 9	- 3	+ 1

*Change = Figures of UB March 2026 minus Figures of UB September 2023.

Q. Nitong mga nakaraang buwan, ang Pilipinas at iba pang mga bansa ay nakaranas ng iba't ibang kalamidad tulad ng tagtuyot, bagyo, pagbaha, pagguho ng lupa, at lindol. Ang mga kalamidad na ito ay nagresulta sa pagkamatay ng mga tao, pagkasira ng mga ari-arian, at pagkawala ng kabuhayan. Sa inyong pananaw, alin sa mga sumusunod ang pangunahing dahilan kung bakit nangyayari ang mga kalamidad na ito?

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

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

Table 17
AWARENESS & PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF
PRESIDENT FERDINAND MARCOS JR. AND VICE-PRESIDENT SARA DUTERTE
February 27 - March 2, 2026 / Philippines
(Row Percent)

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

Q11. Mayroon ako ritong mga pangalan ng ilang mga kasalukuyang opisyal ng ating pamahalaan. Pakisabi ang inyong opinyon tungkol sa pagganap nila ng kanilang tungkulin nitong huling tatlong buwan. Sa pamamagitan po ng board na ito, kayo ba ay (SHOW AND READ RATING BOARD 2) kay (NAME) sa kanyang pagganap bilang (POSITION) o wala pa kayong narinig, nabasa o napanood na kahit na ano tungkol sa kanya kahit na kailan?

*Notes: (1) % Approve = % Truly Approve plus % Somewhat Approve; % Disapprove = % Somewhat Disapprove plus % Truly Disapprove.
(2) Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding off.*

Table 18
PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF
PRESIDENT FERDINAND MARCOS JR. AND VICE-PRESIDENT SARA DUTERTE
February 27 - March 2, 2026 / Philippines
(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.	36	42	54	18	12	41	36	28
VICE-PRESIDENT SARA DUTERTE	55	50	31	72	95	36	57	81
UNDECIDED								
PRESIDENT FERDINAND R. MARCOS JR.	18	16	20	21	15	29	17	12
VICE-PRESIDENT SARA DUTERTE	18	23	26	12	3	20	18	8
DISAPPROVAL								
PRESIDENT FERDINAND R. MARCOS JR.	45	42	26	61	73	30	47	60
VICE-PRESIDENT SARA DUTERTE	27	27	44	16	2	44	25	11

Q11. Mayroon ako ritong mga pangalan ng ilang mga kasalukuyang opisyal ng ating pamahalaan. Pakisabi ang inyong opinyon tungkol sa pagganap nila ng kanilang tungkulin nitong huling tatlong buwan. Sa pamamagitan po ng board na ito, kayo ba ay (SHOW AND READ RATING BOARD 2) kay (NAME) sa kanyang pagganap bilang (POSITION) o wala pa kayong narinig, nabasa o napanood na kahit na ano tungkol sa kanya kahit na kailan?

Notes: (1) % Approve = % Truly Approve plus % Somewhat Approve; % Disapprove = % Somewhat Disapprove plus % Truly Disapprove.
(2) Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding off.

Table 19
AWARENESS & TRUST RATINGS OF
PRESIDENT FERDINAND MARCOS JR. AND VICE-PRESIDENT SARA DUTERTE
February 27 - March 2, 2026 / Philippines
(Row Percent)

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

Q12. Nais sana naming tanungin kayo tungkol sa pagtitiwala ninyo sa ilang mga tao sa ating lipunan. Sa pamamagitan po ng board na ito, maaari bang pakisabi kung gaano kalaki o kaliit ang inyong pagtitiwala kay/sa [PERSONALIDAD]? Masasabi ba ninyo na ito ay (SHOW AND READ RATING BOARD)?

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

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

Table 20
TRUST RATINGS OF
PRESIDENT FERDINAND MARCOS JR. AND VICE-PRESIDENT SARA DUTERTE
February 27 - March 2, 2026 / Philippines
(In Percent)

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

Q12. Nais sana naming tanungin kayo tungkol sa pagtitiwala ninyo sa ilang mga tao sa ating lipunan. Sa pamamagitan po ng board na ito, maaari bang pakisabi kung gaano kalaki o kaliit ang inyong pagtitiwala kay/sa [PERSONALIDAD]? Masasabi ba ninyo na ito ay (SHOW AND READ RATING BOARD)?

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

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

Table 21
COMPARATIVE PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF
PRESIDENT FERDINAND MARCOS JR. AND
VICE-PRESIDENT SARA DUTERTE (YEAR-ON-YEAR)

March 2025 and March 2026 / Philippines
(In Percent)

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

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

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

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

Table 22
COMPARATIVE TRUST RATINGS OF
PRESIDENT FERDINAND MARCOS JR. AND
VICE-PRESIDENT SARA DUTERTE (YEAR-ON-YEAR)
March 2025 and March 2026 / Philippines
(In Percent)

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

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

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

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

Table 23
COMPARATIVE PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF
PRESIDENT FERDINAND MARCOS JR. AND VICE-PRESIDENT SARA DUTERTE
December 2025 and March 2026 / Philippines
(In Percent)

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

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

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

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

Table 24
COMPARATIVE TRUST RATINGS OF
PRESIDENT FERDINAND MARCOS JR. AND VICE-PRESIDENT SARA DUTERTE
December 2025 and March 2026 / Philippines
(In Percent)

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

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

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

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

EXPLAINING THE TRUSTWORTHINESS RATINGS OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT

Table 25
PRIMARY REASON FOR TRUSTING
PRESIDENT FERDINAND "BONGBONG" R. MARCOS JR.
February 27 - March 2, 2026 / Philippines
(In Percent / SINGLE ANSWER ONLY / OPEN-ENDED / SUMMARY)

Base: Those who trust President Ferdinand R. Marcos Jr., 35%								
You mentioned earlier that you TRUST President Ferdinand "BongBong" R. Marcos Jr. What is the primary reason for this?	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
LUMALABAN SA KORAPSYON; BINULGAR ANG KORAPSYON	28.6	37.1	29.4	26.3	6.8	21.9	30.3	23.7
TUMUTULONG SA MGA NASALANTA	12.4	7.3	14.2	1.6	18.3	28.0	9.8	4.8
NAAAYOS ANG PAMUMUHAY NG MGA PILIPINO NG KANYANG MGA PROGRAMA	10.9	8.4	7.6	30.2	25.7	6.7	10.4	31.6
SUMUSUPORTA SA MGA MAGSASAKA / AGRIKULTURA	9.9	3.5	11.8	9.2	2.9	11.4	10.2	0.0
NAPAAAYOS ANG PAMPUBLIKONG IMPRASTRATURA	4.9	1.3	6.3	0.7	3.1	7.9	4.6	0.0
MASIPAG; GINAGAMPANAN ANG TUNGKULIN	4.6	9.6	3.7	3.8	4.2	1.6	5.5	0.1
HINDI INIINDA ANG MGA MANINIRA / PUMUPUNA SA KANYA	4.3	2.2	5.0	3.8	2.2	4.0	4.6	1.3
NAGBIBIGAY NG AYUDA, PINAGPATULOY ANG 4Ps	4.3	3.8	2.8	6.8	18.3	4.9	4.0	7.3
PINAGLALABAN ANG SOBERENYA NG BANSA	3.6	0.8	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	4.5	0.0
MALUMANAY MAGSALITA / DISENTE / MAPAGKUMBABA	3.2	2.2	3.8	2.5	0.0	1.1	3.6	3.0
MAAYOS MAKIPAG-UGNAYAN SA IBANG BANSA / DAYUHANG NAMUMUHUNAN	2.8	4.5	2.7	0.0	4.6	4.8	2.6	0.0
NAPATAAS ANG BENEPISYO NG MGA SENIORS	2.2	0.9	2.3	3.5	2.5	0.0	2.5	5.3
NASOLUSYONAN ANG MATAAS NA PRESYO NG MGA BILIHIN	2.1	4.0	2.2	0.0	0.5	2.5	2.2	0.0
MAPAGKAKATIWALAAN	1.2	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	2.2	1.1	0.0
PINANAGOT ANG MGA MAY KINALAMAN SA EJK; TINIGIL ANG EJK	1.2	6.5	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	1.5	0.0
TUMUTUPAD SA PANGAKO	0.8	3.5	0.3	0.0	0.9	2.0	0.5	0.0
HINDI KURAKOT	0.7	0.0	0.0	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	10.3
DAHIL SA TATAY NIYA / GALING SA PAMILYANG MARCOS	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.0
MAPAYAPA ANG BANSA	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	6.9
TUMUTULONG SA MGA OFWS	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	5.7
NABAWASAN ANG KRIMEN	0.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
MAY VISION PARA SA BANSA	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
IPINAIIRAL ANG BATAS	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
MATALINO	0.2	0.4	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
HINDI GUMAGAMIT / HINDI NAPATUNAYAN NA GUMAGAMIT NG ILIGAL NA DROGA	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
MAY PANININDIGAN	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0

Q13a. Nabanggit po ninyo kanina na PINAGKAKATIWALAAN ninyo si Presidente FERDINAND "BONGBONG" R. MARCOS JR..
Ano po ang pangunahing dahilan kung bakit ninyo ito nasabi?

Table 26
PRIMARY REASON FOR INDECISION ON THE TRUSTWORTHINESS OF
PRESIDENT FERDINAND "BONGBONG" R. MARCOS JR.

February 27 - March 2, 2026 / Philippines
(In Percent / SINGLE ANSWER ONLY / OPEN-ENDED / SUMMARY)

Base: Those who are undecided as to the trustworthiness of President Ferdinand R. Marcos Jr., 21%

You mentioned earlier that you

CANNOT SAY IF YOUR TRUST IS BIG OR SMALL
in President Ferdinand "BongBong" R. Marcos Jr.
What is the primary reason for this?

	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
MATAAS PA RIN ANG PRESYO NG MGA BILIHIN	39.3	19.5	51.8	17.9	35.7	16.0	44.2	36.0
HINDI PA NAPAPAKULONG ANG MGA SANGKOT	17.3	23.2	19.4	17.9	3.4	25.8	16.6	0.0
SA FLOOD CONTROL SCANDAL / KATIWALIAN /								
NAGPAPATULOY ANG KORAPSYON								
HINDI PA TUMUTUPAD SA PANGAKO	9.8	12.1	8.1	12.5	10.7	14.9	9.2	3.0
KULANG PA SA AKSYON SA PAGLUTAS NG MGA	8.4	9.5	7.1	6.1	16.1	17.4	5.3	30.7
PROBLEMA NG BANSA								
GUMAGAMIT DIUMANO NG ILIGAL NA DROGA	8.4	14.0	3.7	16.6	10.9	1.9	10.0	3.0
HINDI NATUTUGUNAN ANG PROBLEMA SA ILIGAL	6.8	5.2	6.3	11.0	4.3	12.4	5.1	17.5
NA DROGA / KRIMINALIDAD								
SANGKOT DIUMANO SA KORAPSYON	3.4	8.4	0.7	9.1	2.2	4.0	3.3	3.5
SINUNGALING	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	9.6	0.0	1.8	0.0
HINDI ALAM KUNG ANO NA ANG NAGAWA NIYA	1.1	6.4	0.0	2.1	0.0	2.8	0.8	0.0
MARAMING IBA PANG NEGATIBONG BALITA	1.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	7.2	0.0	1.0	5.7
TUNGKOL SA KANYA								
PINAKULONG SI DUTERTE	0.9	0.0	0.6	2.9	0.0	3.7	0.4	0.0
PATULOY ANG ISYU SA WEST PHILIPPINE SEA	0.8	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0
KUNG MAG-REUNITE KAY SARA DUTERTE	0.6	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0
NANDAYA SA NAKARAANG ELEKSYON	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0
WALANG SARILING DESISYON	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.0
HINDI PATAS	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
HINDI MATAPANG	0.03	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
MARAMI PA RING MGA PILIPINO ANG	0.02	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NAGDURUSA / NAGHIHIRAP								

Q13b. Nabanggit po ninyo kanina na **HINDI NINYO MASABI KUNG MALAKI O MALIIT** ang inyong pagtitiwala kay
Presidente FERDINAND "BONGBONG" R. MARCOS JR.. Ano po ang pangunahing dahilan kung bakit ninyo ito nasabi?

Table 27
PRIMARY REASON FOR DISTRUSTING
PRESIDENT FERDINAND "BONGBONG" R. MARCOS JR.
 February 27 - March 2, 2026 / Philippines
 (In Percent / SINGLE ANSWER ONLY / OPEN-ENDED / SUMMARY)

Base: Those who distrust President Ferdinand R. Marcos Jr., 44%

You mentioned earlier that you DISTRUST President Ferdinand "BongBong" R. Marcos Jr. What is the primary reason for this?	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
HINDI LUMALABAN SA KORAPSYON / WALANG NAPAPANAGOT SA KORAPSYON	16.7	16.7	29.0	22.0	6.2	38.0	13.7	6.8
HINDI TUMATUPAD SA PANGAKO	15.3	13.5	6.6	15.3	20.8	8.7	15.2	25.1
WALANG NAGAWA / HINDI GUMAGANAP NG KANYANG TUNGKULIN	13.8	17.3	6.3	6.7	21.4	13.3	12.9	20.6
HINDI MAKONTROLA ANG PAGTAAS NA PRESYO NG MGA BILIHIN	12.3	6.8	26.4	8.6	8.4	7.9	13.8	8.1
SANGKOT SA CORRUPTION	12.0	20.5	5.0	19.3	8.6	9.3	13.2	8.0
WALANG AKSYON / KULANG ANG AKSYON LABAN SA KRIMINALIDAD / ILIGAL NA DROGA	10.1	6.1	2.3	17.4	11.2	7.1	10.5	11.9
DRUG ADDICT	9.2	12.7	12.4	5.4	8.7	8.0	9.7	7.6
MABAGAL KUMILOS PARA SA MGA NASALANTA	2.5	0.0	9.1	0.4	0.8	0.0	3.4	0.0
PINAKULONG SI FPRRD / KINAKAAWAY MGA DUTERTE	1.4	2.6	0.0	1.2	1.9	0.7	1.5	1.8
WALANG SARILING DESISYON	1.2	0.4	0.0	1.8	1.8	4.7	0.7	0.0
KULANG SA TAPANG / HINDI MATAPANG	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	1.6	0.0
HINDI MASOLUSYONAN ANG GULO SA POLITIKA	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.7	1.9	1.3	1.1	0.8
HINDI MALINAW ANG DIREKSYON	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.5	4.0
BAGSAK ANG EKONOMIYA / HINDI UMUUNLAD ANG EKONOMIYA	0.8	0.7	1.2	1.1	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.0
HINDI MAPAGKAKATIWALAAN	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.6	0.0	0.1	5.2
SINUNGALING	0.4	1.4	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.4	0.0
PATULOY ANG ISYU SA WEST PHILIPPINE SEA	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0
OTHERS	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.6	0.0

Q13c. Nabanggit po ninyo kanina na HINDI NINYO PINAGKAKATIWALAAN si Presidente FERDINAND "BONGBONG" R. MARCOS JR..
 Ano po ang pangunahing dahilan kung bakit ninyo ito nasabi?

Table 28
**PRIMARY REASON FOR TRUSTING
VICE-PRESIDENT SARA DUTERTE**

February 27 - March 2, 2026 / Philippines
(In Percent / SINGLE ANSWER ONLY / OPEN-ENDED / SUMMARY)

Base: Those who trust Vice-President Sara Duterte, 54%								
You mentioned earlier that you TRUST Vice-President Sara Duterte. What is the primary reason for this?	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
MAY KAKAYAHAN MAMUNO / MAMALAKAD	12.8	26.4	7.2	12.5	12.7	10.2	13.5	9.5
MAKAMAHIRAP	12.7	11.1	18.7	17.9	6.5	7.8	13.6	10.1
MATAPANG	12.4	6.6	6.3	18.6	13.9	14.7	13.0	5.9
MADALING HINGAN NG TULONG / MATULUNGIN	9.1	5.4	7.9	3.7	13.9	2.3	10.4	5.1
MATIBAY ANG PANININDIGAN	9.0	5.2	5.9	12.2	10.1	8.2	9.6	5.4
MABILIS TUMUGON SA KALAMIDAD	7.9	4.6	13.6	10.7	3.7	13.9	7.1	8.9
DUTERTE / ANAK NI DATING PANGULONG DUTERTE / KAPAREHO NG KANYANG AMA	5.4	4.9	3.6	3.7	7.5	5.7	4.7	9.8
LUMALABAN SA ILIGAL NA DROGA AT KRIMINALIDAD	4.9	4.3	14.2	1.1	1.8	0.3	5.3	5.9
LUMALABAN SA KORAPSYON / ANTI-CORRUPTION	4.6	9.2	10.2	2.9	1.0	10.7	4.3	2.2
HINDI CORRUPT	4.6	7.8	1.0	5.5	5.3	9.2	3.5	8.6
MARAMING NAGAWA	2.3	1.4	1.5	0.5	4.0	6.3	1.9	2.0
MAY ISANG SALITA / TUMUTUPAD SA PANGAKO	2.2	1.1	0.6	1.5	3.9	4.0	2.1	1.8
MAY MALASAKIT	2.2	4.7	1.9	1.3	2.2	0.0	2.2	3.6
MAY MAGANDANG VISION AT PLANO PARA SA BANSA	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	4.8	0.3	1.1	10.0
PRANGKA	1.1	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.7	0.0	1.0	2.2
NAKIKISALAMUHA SA PUBLIKO / BUMIBISITA SA IBA'T IBANG LUGAR	1.0	1.5	0.0	0.9	1.7	0.0	1.0	2.3
MATALINO	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.4	1.7	0.0	1.1	0.0
MABAIT	0.8	1.1	0.0	2.0	0.6	0.0	0.8	2.0
MAPAGKAKATIWALAAN	0.5	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.2
MAPAGMAHAL SA MAGULANG	0.5	0.7	1.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.6
WALANG NEGATIBONG BALITA / PUNA LABAN SA KANYA	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
KABABAYAN	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.0
TUMATANAW NG UTANG NA LOOB	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	2.1
LAGING NASA BANSA	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
IPAGLALABAN ANG BANSA / SOBERENYA NG BANSA	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0
PATAS	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.4
SUPORTADO ANG KABATAAN	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
MAKA-KALIKASAN	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
OTHERS	1.5	1.1	3.7	0.3	0.9	6.0	1.0	1.3

Q14a. Nabanggit po ninyo kanina na PINAGKAKATIWALAAN ninyo si Bise-Presidente SARA DUTERTE.
Ano po ang pangunahing dahilan kung bakit ninyo ito nasabi?

Table 29
PRIMARY REASON FOR INDECISION ON THE TRUSTWORTHINESS OF
VICE-PRESIDENT SARA DUTERTE

February 27 - March 2, 2026 / Philippines
(In Percent / SINGLE ANSWER ONLY / OPEN-ENDED / SUMMARY)

Base: Those who are undecided as to the trustworthiness of Vice-President Sara Duterte, 20%

You mentioned earlier that you

CANNOT SAY IF YOUR TRUST IS BIG OR SMALL

in Vice-President Sara Duterte.

What is the primary reason for this?

	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
HINDI PA NASASAGOT / NAPAPAWALANG SAYSAY ANG ISYU NG KORAPSYON SA PAGGAMIT NG CONFIDENTIAL FUNDS / PONDO NG OVP / DepEd	51.0	56.1	42.2	81.7	47.9	59.2	48.6	63.6
HINDI ALAM KUNG ANO ANG NAGAWA / WALA PANG NAGAGAWA	17.8	21.6	19.0	6.3	31.0	26.3	15.9	21.7
AYAW HUMARAP SA MGA IMBESTIGASYON / IMPEACHMENT	10.3	3.8	13.4	6.1	0.0	0.7	12.8	0.0
PANAY BIYAHE	5.5	5.0	7.2	0.0	0.0	9.1	5.1	0.0
HINDI NAKIKIISA SA ADMINISTRASYON, IBANG OPISYAL	3.1	4.6	3.5	0.0	0.0	3.0	3.3	0.0
HINDI GUSTO ANG KANYANG PANANALITA	2.7	0.0	3.8	1.5	0.0	0.0	2.6	12.2
SANGKOT SA ILIGAL DRUGS	1.5	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0
PARANG KULANG SA KAKAYAHAN GAMPANAN ANG KANYANG TUNGKULIN	0.8	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
IPAPAPATAY RAW ANG PANGULO	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0
DINADAAN SA TAPANG ANG PAGSAGOT SA MGA PUMUPUNA	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.2	0.0	1.2	0.5	0.0
HINDI TUMUTUPAD SA PANGAKO	0.5	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0
NAKATUTOK SA IBANG BAGAY, HINDI SA KANYANG TUNGKULIN	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
EMOSYONAL	0.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
SANGKOT SA EJK	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6
MAARING MAKA-MAHIRAP	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
DAHIL NANINIRA SA PILIPINAS SA IBANG BANSA	0.03	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OTHERS	4.9	1.4	6.3	0.5	21.1	0.5	6.1	0.0

Q14b. Nabanggit po ninyo kanina na HINDI NINYO MASABI KUNG MALAKI O MALIIT ang inyong pagtitiwala kay
Bise-Presidente SARA DUTERTE. Ano po ang pangunahing dahilan kung bakit ninyo ito nasabi?

Table 30
PRIMARY REASON FOR DISTRUSTING
VICE-PRESIDENT SARA DUTERTE

February 27 - March 2, 2026 / Philippines
(In Percent / SINGLE ANSWER ONLY / OPEN-ENDED / SUMMARY)

Base: Those who distrust Vice-President Sara Duterte, 26%

You mentioned earlier that you DISTRUST Vice-President Sara Duterte. What is the primary reason for this?	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
CORRUPT / SANGKOT SA KORAPSYON	51.5	51.8	47.9	73.3	90.7	59.4	47.8	60.3
NANINIRA / NAGBABANTA SA MGA NASA	21.4	8.0	26.3	3.8	9.3	24.2	20.9	3.0
ADMINISTRASYON / KAAWAY								
PALAMURA / BASTOS	5.4	5.1	5.7	3.4	0.0	1.4	7.0	6.6
WALA PANG NAGAGAWA	5.1	8.8	5.2	0.5	0.0	2.6	6.4	0.0
PANAY BIYAHE SA LABAS NG BANSA	4.5	1.3	5.4	2.6	0.0	1.7	5.8	3.8
HINDI GINAGAMPANAN ANG TUNGKULIN	2.5	4.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	2.4	2.5	0.0
PAIBA-IBA ANG DESISYON	1.7	0.0	2.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0
AYAW KO SA MGA DUTERTE	1.6	2.5	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0
NAKA-FOCUS SA KASO NG TATAY NIYA SA ICC	1.0	0.0	0.5	5.6	0.0	2.9	0.2	0.0
KULANG ANG KAKAYANAN SA PAMAMAHALA	1.0	0.0	0.3	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	26.3
MAKASARILI	0.9	4.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.4	0.0
WALANG PAGPAPAHALAGA SA KARAPATANG	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.0
PANTAO								
SINUNGALING	0.8	2.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.0
NANANAKIT / MARAHAS	0.7	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
AMBISYOSA	0.5	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.1	0.0
HINDI MAKABAYAN	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
HINDI MAPAGKAKATIWALAAN	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
OTHERS	0.6	1.3	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.0

Q14c. Nabanggit po ninyo kanina na **HINDI NINYO PINAGKAKATIWALAAN** si Bise-Presidente SARA DUTERTE.

Ano po ang pangunahing dahilan kung bakit ninyo ito nasabi?

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

Table 31
PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF
THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
February 27 - March 2, 2026 / Philippines
(In Percent)

		LOCATION				CLASS		
		BAL						
APPROVAL	RP	NCR	LUZ	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
SENATE	43	47	37	48	48	40	43	52
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	37	39	36	37	37	37	36	45
UNDECIDED								
SENATE	34	28	45	29	18	35	36	12
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	40	34	48	36	28	39	41	26
DISAPPROVAL								
SENATE	23	24	18	24	34	26	22	36
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	23	27	15	27	35	24	23	29

Q10. Mayroon ako ritong mga pangalan ng ibat-ibang ahensiya o opisina ng pamahalaan. Pakisabi ang inyong opinyon tungkol sa pagganap nila ng kanilang tungkulin nitong huling tatlong buwan. Sa pamamagitan po ng board na ito, kayo ba ay (SHOW AND READ RATING BOARD 2) sa pagganap sa mga tungkulin ng (AHENSIYA/ OPISINA) o wala pa kayong narinig, nabasa o napanood na kahit na ano tungkol sa kanila kahit na kailan?

Notes: (1) % Approve = % Truly Approve plus % Somewhat Approve; % Disapprove = % Somewhat Disapprove plus % Truly Disapprove.
(2) Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding off.

Table 32
COMPARATIVE PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF
THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
December 2025 and March 2026 / Philippines
(In Percent)

			LOCATION				CLASS		
			BAL						
APPROVAL		RP	NCR	LUZ	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
SENATE	Mar 26	43	47	37	48	48	40	43	52
	Dec 25	40	28	40	56	34	26	41	47
	Change*	+ 3	+19	- 3	- 8	+14	+14	+ 2	+ 5
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	Mar 26	37	39	36	37	37	37	36	45
	Dec 25	33	27	33	43	26	21	33	42
	Change*	+ 4	+12	+ 3	- 6	+11	+16	+ 3	+ 3
UNDECIDED									
SENATE	Mar 26	34	28	45	29	18	35	36	12
	Dec 25	34	40	46	18	23	45	35	21
	Change*	0	- 12	- 1	+11	- 5	- 10	+ 1	- 9
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	Mar 26	40	34	48	36	28	39	41	26
	Dec 25	38	41	49	21	30	47	38	28
	Change*	+ 2	- 7	- 1	+15	- 2	- 8	+ 3	- 2
DISAPPROVAL									
SENATE	Mar 26	23	24	18	24	34	26	22	36
	Dec 25	26	32	14	27	44	30	24	32
	Change*	- 3	- 8	+ 4	- 3	- 10	- 4	- 2	+ 4
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	Mar 26	23	27	15	27	35	24	23	29
	Dec 25	29	32	18	36	44	32	28	30
	Change*	- 6	- 5	- 3	- 9	- 9	- 8	- 5	- 1

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

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

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

Table 33
TRUST RATINGS OF
THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
February 27 - March 2, 2026 / Philippines
(In Percent)

TRUST	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		BAL						
		NCR	LUZ	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
SENATE	40	48	36	41	41	25	42	46
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	36	42	34	31	40	27	37	46
UNDECIDED								
SENATE	43	34	52	35	34	58	42	24
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	44	39	54	42	30	54	44	27
DISTRUST								
SENATE	18	17	12	24	25	17	17	30
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	20	19	13	27	30	19	19	27

Q12. Nais sana naming tanungin kayo tungkol sa pagtitiwala ninyo sa ilang mga ahensiya ng pamahalaan.
Sa pamamagitan po ng board na ito, maaari bang pakisabi ninyo kung gaano kalaki o kaliit ang inyong pagtitiwala sa
AHENSIYA? Masasabi ba ninyo na ito ay (SHOW AND READ RATING BOARD)?

Notes: (1) % Big Trust = % Very Big Trust plus % Big Trust ; % Small/No Trust = % Small Trust plus %Very Small/None Trust.
(2) *Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding off.

Table 34
COMPARATIVE TRUST RATINGS OF
THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
December 2025 and March 2026 / Philippines
(In Percent)

TRUST		RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
			BAL				ABC	D	E
			NCR	LUZ	VIS	MIN			
SENATE	Mar 26	40	48	36	41	41	25	42	46
	Dec 25	35	30	33	49	32	23	36	43
	Change*	+ 5	+18	+ 3	- 8	+ 9	+ 2	+ 6	+ 3
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	Mar 26	36	42	34	31	40	27	37	46
	Dec 25	32	28	31	44	27	23	33	39
	Change*	+ 4	+14	+ 3	- 13	+13	+ 4	+ 4	+ 7
UNDECIDED									
SENATE	Mar 26	43	34	52	35	34	58	42	24
	Dec 25	42	43	50	23	40	54	40	37
	Change*	+ 1	- 9	+ 2	+12	- 6	+ 4	+ 2	- 13
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	Mar 26	44	39	54	42	30	54	44	27
	Dec 25	40	42	51	18	36	41	40	38
	Change*	+ 4	- 3	+ 3	+24	- 6	+13	+ 4	- 11
DISTRUST									
SENATE	Mar 26	18	17	12	24	25	17	17	30
	Dec 25	23	27	17	29	28	23	24	20
	Change*	- 5	- 10	- 5	- 5	- 3	- 6	- 7	+10
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	Mar 26	20	19	13	27	30	19	19	27
	Dec 25	27	30	18	38	37	35	27	23
	Change*	- 7	- 11	- 5	- 11	- 7	- 16	- 8	+ 4

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

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

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

ON CORRUPTION

Table 35

**LEVEL OF CONFIDENCE THAT THE PHILIPPINE JUSTICE SYSTEM
CAN SUCCESSFULLY PROSECUTE HIGH-LEVEL CORRUPTION CASES**

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

Base: Total Interviews, 100%								
How confident or not confident are you that the Philippine justice system can successfully prosecute high-level corruption cases?	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
CONFIDENT	38	40	44	33	32	35	40	30
Very confident	9	9	9	7	9	10	9	8
Somewhat confident	30	30	35	25	23	26	31	22
CANNOT SAY WHETHER CONFIDENT OR NOT CONFIDENT	25	32	25	22	24	25	26	21
NOT CONFIDENT	36	29	31	46	44	40	34	48
Somewhat not confident	25	18	25	26	29	28	24	31
Not confident at all	11	11	6	20	15	12	10	17

Q24. Gaano ka nagtitiwala o hindi nagtitiwala na kayang matagumpay na maparusahan ng sistemang panghukuman sa Pilipinas ang mga mabibigat na kaso ng korupsiyon?

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

Table 36
LEVEL OF CONFIDENCE THAT THE PHILIPPINE JUSTICE SYSTEM
CAN SUCCESSFULLY PROSECUTE HIGH-LEVEL CORRUPTION CASES
December 2025 and March 2026 / Philippines
(In Percent)

Base: Total Interviews									
How confident or not confident are you that the Philippine justice system can successfully prosecute high-level corruption cases?		RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
			NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
CONFIDENT	Mar '26	38	40	44	33	32	35	40	30
	Dec '25	44	38	51	46	29	37	44	49
	Change*	- 6	+ 2	- 7	- 13	+ 3	- 2	- 4	- 19
Very confident	Mar '26	9	9	9	7	9	10	9	8
	Dec '25	6	5	8	7	3	6	6	7
	Change*	+ 3	+ 4	+ 1	0	+ 6	+ 4	+ 3	+ 1
Somewhat confident	Mar '26	30	30	35	25	23	26	31	22
	Dec '25	37	33	43	39	25	30	38	41
	Change*	- 7	- 3	- 8	- 14	- 2	- 4	- 7	- 19
CANNOT SAY WHETHER CONFIDENT OR NOT CONFIDENT	Mar '26	25	32	25	22	24	25	26	21
	Dec '25	33	35	39	18	31	35	33	28
	Change*	- 8	- 3	- 14	+ 4	- 7	- 10	- 7	- 7
NOT CONFIDENT	Mar '26	36	29	31	46	44	40	34	48
	Dec '25	24	27	10	36	40	28	23	24
	Change*	+12	+ 2	+21	+10	+ 4	+12	+11	+24
Somewhat not confident	Mar '26	25	18	25	26	29	28	24	31
	Dec '25	19	21	8	28	32	23	18	23
	Change*	+ 6	- 3	+17	- 2	- 3	+ 5	+ 6	+ 8
Not confident at all	Mar '26	11	11	6	20	15	12	10	17
	Dec '25	5	6	1	8	8	5	5	1
	Change*	+ 6	+ 5	+ 5	+12	+ 7	+ 7	+ 5	+16

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

(2) % Confident = % Very confident plus % Somewhat confident ; % Not Confident = % Somewhat not confident plus % Not confident at all

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

Table 37
BIGGEST FACTOR THAT WILL AFFECT THE COURT'S DECISION
IN CASES FILED AGAINST OFFICIALS ACCUSED OF CORRUPTION
February 27 - March 2, 2026 / Philippines
(In Percent)

Base: Total Interviews, 100%								
<i>In your opinion, what is the biggest factor that will affect the court's decision in cases filed against officials accused of corruption?</i>	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
Use of influence by government officials to avoid being convicted	54	48	54	53	57	51	55	46
Quality of evidence	18	16	12	22	27	24	16	26
Length of the trial	14	17	20	7	8	13	14	20
Fairness on the part of the judge	14	19	14	18	8	12	15	8

Q25. Sa iyong palagay, ano ang pinakamalaking dahilan na makakaapekto sa desisyon ng korte sa mga kasong isinampa laban sa mga opisyal na inakusahan ng korupsiyon?

Table 38
BIGGEST FACTOR THAT WILL AFFECT THE COURT'S DECISION
IN CASES FILED AGAINST OFFICIALS ACCUSED OF CORRUPTION

December 2025 and March 2026 / Philippines

(In Percent)

Base: Total Interviews									
In your opinion, what is the biggest factor that will affect the court's decision in cases filed against officials accused of corruption?		RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
			NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
Use of influence by government officials to avoid being convicted	Mar '26	54	48	54	53	57	51	55	46
	Dec '25	51	49	57	51	43	53	54	26
	Change*	+ 3	- 1	- 3	+ 2	+14	- 2	+ 1	+20
Quality of evidence	Mar '26	18	16	12	22	27	24	16	26
	Dec '25	25	21	20	28	35	19	22	52
	Change*	- 7	- 5	- 8	- 6	- 8	+ 5	- 6	- 26
Length of the trial	Mar '26	14	17	20	7	8	13	14	20
	Dec '25	16	22	17	15	13	20	16	10
	Change*	- 2	- 5	+ 3	- 8	- 5	- 7	- 2	+10
Fairness on the part of the judge	Mar '26	14	19	14	18	8	12	15	8
	Dec '25	8	8	7	7	10	8	7	12
	Change*	+ 6	+11	+ 7	+11	- 2	+ 4	+ 8	- 4

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

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

Table 39
AGREEMENT / DISAGREEMENT WITH TEST STATEMENT:
"Corruption is a normal part of politics in our country."
February 27 - March 2, 2026 / Philippines
(In Percent)

Base: Total Interviews, 100%								
Would you please say whether you... with this statement? "Corruption is a normal part of politics in our country."	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
AGREE	45	43	53	36	34	58	42	39
Very much agree	9	11	9	9	6	15	8	6
Somewhat agree	36	31	44	27	28	44	35	33
CANNOT SAY IF AGREE OR DISAGREE	14	24	13	12	12	13	15	12
DISAGREE	41	33	33	51	54	29	43	49
Somewhat disagree	24	20	25	24	24	17	25	28
Very much disagree	17	13	9	27	30	12	18	21

Narito ang ilang mga pangungusap. Pakisabi lamang kung kayo ay (READ OUT RATING BOARD 4) sa bawat isa sa mga pangungusap na ito?
Q74. "Ang katiwalian ay normal na bahagi ng pulitika sa ating bansa."

Notes: (1) % AGREE = % Very much agree plus % Somewhat agree; % DISAGREE = % Somewhat disagree plus % Very much disagree.

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

Table 40
AGREEMENT / DISAGREEMENT WITH TEST STATEMENT:
"Corruption is a normal part of politics in our country."
September 2025 to March 2026 / Philippines
(In Percent)

Base: Total Interviews									
Would you please say whether you... with this statement? "Corruption is a normal part of politics in our country."		RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
			NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
AGREE	Mar '26	45	43	53	36	34	58	42	39
	Dec '25	41	50	45	48	21	29	43	39
	Sep '25	59	65	62	73	39	58	59	61
	Change*	+ 4	- 7	+ 8	- 12	+ 13	+ 29	- 1	0
Strongly agree / Very much agree	Mar '26	9	11	9	9	6	15	8	6
	Dec '25	10	10	11	14	3	4	10	10
	Sep '25	31	40	33	38	17	39	30	27
	Change*	- 1	+ 1	- 2	- 5	+ 3	+ 11	- 2	- 4
Somewhat agree	Mar '26	36	31	44	27	28	44	35	33
	Dec '25	31	39	35	34	18	25	33	29
	Sep '25	28	24	28	35	21	19	29	34
	Change*	+ 5	- 8	+ 9	- 7	+ 10	+ 19	+ 2	+ 4
CANNOT SAY IF AGREE OR DISAGREE	Mar '26	14	24	13	12	12	13	15	12
	Dec '25	17	17	15	16	21	20	14	32
	Sep '25	11	8	9	13	14	13	10	10
	Change*	- 3	+ 7	- 2	- 4	- 9	- 7	+ 1	- 20
DISAGREE	Mar '26	41	33	33	51	54	29	43	49
	Dec '25	43	33	40	36	58	51	43	28
	Sep '25	30	28	29	15	47	29	31	29
	Change*	- 2	0	- 7	+ 15	- 4	- 22	0	+ 21
Somewhat disagree	Mar '26	24	20	25	24	24	17	25	28
	Dec '25	27	18	30	24	28	33	28	14
	Sep '25	17	16	16	10	26	16	16	24
	Change*	- 3	+ 2	- 5	0	- 4	- 16	- 3	+ 14
Strongly disagree / Very much disagree	Mar '26	17	13	9	27	30	12	18	21
	Dec '25	15	15	10	12	30	18	15	14
	Sep '25	13	12	13	5	21	13	14	5
	Change*	+ 2	- 2	- 1	+ 15	0	- 6	+ 3	+ 7

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

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

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

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

Table 41

AGREEMENT / DISAGREEMENT WITH TEST STATEMENT:

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

February 27 - March 2, 2026 / Philippines

(In Percent)

Base: Total Interviews, 100%								
Would you please say whether you... with this statement? <i>"There is collusion among executive officials, legislators, and private contractors in the misuse of funds for flood control projects."</i>	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
AGREE	76	79	80	78	66	78	76	73
Very much agree	32	42	26	36	35	28	33	30
Somewhat agree	44	37	54	42	31	50	43	43
CANNOT SAY IF AGREE OR DISAGREE	15	15	14	14	18	14	14	21
DISAGREE	9	6	6	8	16	8	9	6
Somewhat disagree	5	5	3	5	10	5	5	6
Very much disagree	4	1	3	3	6	3	4	0

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

Q75. "May sabwatan sa pagitan ng mga opisyal ng ehekutibo, mga mambabatas, at mga pribadong kontraktor sa maling paggamit ng pondo para sa mga proyekto sa flood control."

Notes: (1) % AGREE = % Very much agree plus % Somewhat agree; % DISAGREE = % Somewhat disagree plus % Very much disagree.

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

Table 42

AGREEMENT / DISAGREEMENT WITH TEST STATEMENT:

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

September 2025 to March 2026 / Philippines
(In Percent)

Base: Total Interviews									
Would you please say whether you... with this statement? "There is collusion among executive officials, legislators, and private contractors in the misuse of funds for flood control projects."									
		RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
			NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
AGREE	Mar '26	76	79	80	78	66	78	76	73
	Dec '25	68	76	67	69	65	62	68	71
	Sep '25	90	93	89	88	91	87	91	89
	Change*	+ 8	+ 3	+ 13	+ 9	+ 1	+ 16	+ 8	+ 2
Strongly agree / Very much agree	Mar '26	32	42	26	36	35	28	33	30
	Dec '25	25	33	19	26	32	19	26	29
	Sep '25	61	71	65	48	60	66	62	49
	Change*	+ 7	+ 9	+ 7	+ 10	+ 3	+ 9	+ 7	+ 1
Somewhat agree	Mar '26	44	37	54	42	31	50	43	43
	Dec '25	43	42	47	43	33	43	43	42
	Sep '25	29	22	24	40	31	20	29	40
	Change*	+ 1	- 5	+ 7	- 1	- 2	+ 7	0	+ 1
CANNOT SAY IF AGREE OR DISAGREE	Mar '26	15	15	14	14	18	14	14	21
	Dec '25	20	15	19	18	24	22	20	17
	Sep '25	6	5	6	9	4	7	6	6
	Change*	- 5	0	- 5	- 4	- 6	- 8	- 6	+ 4
DISAGREE	Mar '26	9	6	6	8	16	8	9	6
	Dec '25	12	9	14	12	11	16	12	12
	Sep '25	4	3	5	2	4	6	3	4
	Change*	- 3	- 3	- 8	- 4	+ 5	- 8	- 3	- 6
Somewhat disagree	Mar '26	5	5	3	5	10	5	5	6
	Dec '25	8	7	11	7	5	13	7	10
	Sep '25	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	3
	Change*	- 3	- 2	- 8	- 2	+ 5	- 8	- 2	- 4
Strongly disagree / Very much disagree	Mar '26	4	1	3	3	6	3	4	0
	Dec '25	4	2	4	5	5	3	4	2
	Sep '25	2	1	3	0	3	4	2	1
	Change*	0	- 1	- 1	- 2	+ 1	0	0	- 2

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

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

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

Q. "May sabwatan sa pagitan ng mga opisyal ng ehekutibo, mga mambabatas, at mga pribadong kontraktor sa maling paggamit ng pondo para sa mga proyekto sa flood control."

Table 43

AGREEMENT / DISAGREEMENT WITH TEST STATEMENT:

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

February 27 - March 2, 2026 / Philippines

(In Percent)

Base: Total Interviews, 100%								
Would you please say whether you... with this statement? "Rallies or protests are effective to ensure that government officials and others involved in corruption are held accountable."								
	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
AGREE	36	44	17	55	52	29	35	52
Very much agree	10	9	2	15	23	6	10	18
Somewhat agree	25	35	15	40	29	23	25	34
CANNOT SAY IF AGREE OR DISAGREE	32	38	45	15	16	43	31	18
DISAGREE	33	18	38	29	32	28	34	30
Somewhat disagree	25	15	28	23	26	21	26	26
Very much disagree	7	3	10	6	6	7	8	5

Narito ang ilang mga pangungusap. Pakisabi lamang kung kayo ay (READ OUT RATING BOARD 4) sa bawat isa sa mga pangungusap na ito?
Q72. "Ang mga rally o protesta ay mabisa para masiguro na mapanagot ang mga opisyal ng pamahalaan at iba pang sangkot sa korupsiyon.."

Notes: (1) % AGREE = % Very much agree plus % Somewhat agree; % DISAGREE = % Somewhat disagree plus % Very much disagree.

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

Table 44

AGREEMENT / DISAGREEMENT WITH TEST STATEMENT:

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

September 2025 to March 2026 / Philippines

(In Percent)

Base: Total Interviews									
Would you please say whether you... with this statement? "Rallies or protests are effective to ensure that government officials and others involved in corruption are held accountable."									
		RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
			NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
AGREE	Mar '26	36	44	17	55	52	29	35	52
	Dec '25	38	48	26	52	45	37	37	49
	Sep '25	46	50	39	50	56	41	45	61
	Change*	- 2	- 4	- 9	+ 3	+ 7	- 8	- 2	+ 3
Very much agree	Mar '26	10	9	2	15	23	6	10	18
	Dec '25	8	10	4	13	12	4	8	15
	Sep '25	16	18	18	12	15	16	14	27
	Change*	+ 2	- 1	- 2	+ 2	+ 11	+ 2	+ 2	+ 3
Somewhat agree	Mar '26	25	35	15	40	29	23	25	34
	Dec '25	30	38	23	39	34	34	29	34
	Sep '25	30	32	21	38	41	25	31	34
	Change*	- 5	- 3	- 8	+ 1	- 5	- 11	- 4	0
CANNOT SAY IF AGREE OR DISAGREE	Mar '26	32	38	45	15	16	43	31	18
	Dec '25	32	30	38	25	26	20	34	25
	Sep '25	23	24	26	24	17	31	23	10
	Change*	0	+ 8	+ 7	- 10	- 10	+ 23	- 3	- 7
DISAGREE	Mar '26	33	18	38	29	32	28	34	30
	Dec '25	30	21	35	23	29	42	28	26
	Sep '25	31	26	35	26	27	28	32	29
	Change*	+ 3	- 3	+ 3	+ 6	+ 3	- 14	+ 6	+ 4
Somewhat disagree	Mar '26	25	15	28	23	26	21	26	26
	Dec '25	24	17	27	19	25	32	22	25
	Sep '25	20	20	21	21	18	20	20	26
	Change*	+ 1	- 2	+ 1	+ 4	+ 1	- 11	+ 4	+ 1
Very much disagree	Mar '26	7	3	10	6	6	7	8	5
	Dec '25	6	4	8	4	4	10	6	1
	Sep '25	10	5	14	5	9	7	12	3
	Change*	+ 1	- 1	+ 2	+ 2	+ 2	- 3	+ 2	+ 4

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

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

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

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

Table 45
WHETHER OR NOT PEOPLE SHOULD PARTICIPATE IN RALLIES
TO EXPRESS THEIR BELIEFS ABOUT NATIONAL ISSUES

February 27 - March 2, 2026 / Philippines
(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	33	41	19	41	51	29	33	39
Should not join	65	55	80	58	46	69	64	59
Refused	2	4	1	2	4	2	2	3

Q45. Dapat ba o hindi dapat sumasali ang mga tao sa mga rally para iparating ang paniniwala nila tungkol sa mga isyu ng bayan?

Table 46
WHETHER OR NOT PEOPLE SHOULD PARTICIPATE IN RALLIES
TO EXPRESS THEIR BELIEFS ABOUT NATIONAL ISSUES
December 2025 and March 2026 / Philippines
(In Percent)

Base: Total Interviews									
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	Mar '26	33	41	19	41	51	29	33	39
	Dec '25	46	48	34	51	67	50	46	45
	Change*	- 13	- 7	- 15	- 10	- 16	- 21	- 13	- 6
Should not join	Mar '26	65	55	80	58	46	69	64	59
	Dec '25	50	49	62	49	28	49	50	52
	Change*	+ 15	+ 6	+ 18	+ 9	+ 18	+ 20	+ 14	+ 7
Refused	Mar '26	2	4	1	2	4	2	2	3
	Dec '25	4	3	4	0	6	1	4	3
	Change*	- 2	+ 1	- 3	+ 2	- 2	+ 1	- 2	0

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

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

Table 47
ACTIONS TAKEN IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS
February 27 - March 2, 2026 / Philippines
(In Percent)

Base: Total Interviews, 100%								
Which of the following have you done in the past twelve months? What else? Anything else or none?	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	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	27	43	27	21	25	32	28	12
Contacted any elected official of my district/city/municipality	6	7	7	5	3	8	5	4
Worked/volunteered for a non-governmental/community organization to engage in public issue advocacy or development work	6	5	6	5	9	4	7	6
Attended a rally, protest or demonstration	4	3	2	2	12	2	4	14
UNAIDED								
Others	0.02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pagsasagawa ng educational discussion, pamimigay ng mga pulyetong pakikibaka	0.02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
None of these	63	49	65	72	57	59	62	72

Q46. Alin-alin sa mga sumusunod ang nagawa ninyo nitong nakaraang labindalawang buwan? Ano pa? Mayroon pa po ba o wala na?

Table 48
ACTIONS TAKEN IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS
December 2025 and March 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	Mar '26	27	43	27	21	25	32	28	12
	Dec '25	38	33	49	18	34	46	39	14
	Change*	- 11	+ 10	- 22	+ 3	- 9	- 14	- 11	- 2
Contacted any elected official of my district/city/municipality	Mar '26	6	7	7	5	3	8	5	4
	Dec '25	8	9	9	2	11	14	8	2
	Change*	- 2	- 2	- 2	+ 3	- 8	- 6	- 3	+ 2
Worked/volunteered for a non-governmental/community organization to engage in public issue advocacy or development work	Mar '26	6	5	6	5	9	4	7	6
	Dec '25	8	3	11	1	8	16	7	6
	Change*	- 2	+ 2	- 5	+ 4	+ 1	- 12	0	0
Attended a rally, protest or demonstration	Mar '26	4	3	2	2	12	2	4	14
	Dec '25	5	7	3	1	13	2	6	1
	Change*	- 1	- 4	- 1	+ 1	- 1	0	- 2	+ 13
UNAIDED									
None of these	Mar '26	63	49	65	72	57	59	62	72
	Dec '25	52	53	41	80	49	40	50	79
	Change*	+ 11	- 4	+ 24	- 8	+ 8	+ 19	+ 12	- 7

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

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

Table 49
INCLINATION TO SUPPORT OR JOIN LEGAL PROTESTS
February 27 - March 2, 2026 / Philippines
(In Percent)

Base: Total Interviews, 100%									
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?	RP	LOCATION				CLASS			
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E	
	Yes, I will support and join the protests	7	12	4	3	13	7	7	8
	Yes, I will support but will not join the protests	48	58	37	57	58	50	48	49
No, I will not support and I will not join any protests	45	30	59	39	29	43	46	43	

Q47. 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 50
INCLINATION TO SUPPORT OR JOIN LEGAL PROTESTS
December 2025 and March 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	Mar '26	7	12	4	3	13	7	7	8
	Dec '25	10	15	5	2	25	8	10	11
	Change*	- 3	- 3	- 1	+ 1	- 12	- 1	- 3	- 3
Yes, I will support but will not join the protests	Mar '26	48	58	37	57	58	50	48	49
	Dec '25	55	38	53	65	59	58	54	55
	Change*	- 7	+ 20	- 16	- 8	- 1	- 8	- 6	- 6
No, I will not support and I will not join any protests	Mar '26	45	30	59	39	29	43	46	43
	Dec '25	35	47	42	33	16	34	35	34
	Change*	+ 10	- 17	+ 17	+ 6	+ 13	+ 9	+ 11	+ 9

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

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 51
MAIN REASON FOR DISINCLINATION TO JOIN PROTESTS
February 27 - March 2, 2026 / Philippines
(In Percent)

Base: Those who will not join protests, 93%								
Which of the following is your main reason for your <u>unwillingness</u> 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	46	54	54	35	34	42	47	47
There are more important things to do	24	16	25	32	17	32	22	22
We should just wait for the May 2028 elections	13	10	5	14	30	7	14	15
There's really no change whoever leads the government	8	11	7	7	12	10	8	6
There should first be a good alternative leader	4	3	5	4	5	4	4	5
The leaders who are pushing to replace the President should be credible	3	4	4	4	2	4	4	0
We're tired of People Power	1	2	1	4	1	1	1	5
UNAIDED								
Others	0.03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wala na akong lakas na sumali pa sa rally dahil matanda na ako	0.03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Q48. Alin sa mga sumusunod ang inyong pangunahing dahilan kung bakit hindi kayo handang lumahok sa mga ganitong protesta?

Table 52
MAIN REASON FOR DISINCLINATION TO JOIN PROTESTS
December 2025 and March 2026 / Philippines
(In Percent)

Base: Those who will not join protests

Which of the following is your main reason for your <u>unwillingness</u> 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	Mar '26	46	54	54	35	34	42	47	47
	Dec '25	28	35	30	23	20	24	27	38
	Change*	+ 18	+ 19	+ 24	+ 12	+ 14	+ 18	+ 20	+ 9
There are more important things to do	Mar '26	24	16	25	32	17	32	22	22
	Dec '25	20	24	22	19	13	26	20	10
	Change*	+ 4	- 8	+ 3	+ 13	+ 4	+ 6	+ 2	+ 12
We should just wait for the next May 2028 elections	Mar '26	13	10	5	14	30	7	14	15
	Dec '25	10	10	8	6	19	4	10	18
	Change*	+ 3	0	- 3	+ 8	+ 11	+ 3	+ 4	- 3
There's really no change whoever leads the government	Mar '26	8	11	7	7	12	10	8	6
	Dec '25	18	8	21	23	11	21	18	14
	Change*	- 10	+ 3	- 14	- 16	+ 1	- 11	- 10	- 8
There should first be a good alternative leader	Mar '26	4	3	5	4	5	4	4	5
	Dec '25	4	6	2	4	7	3	4	4
	Change*	0	- 3	+ 3	0	- 2	+ 1	0	+ 1
The leaders who are pushing to replace the President should be credible	Mar '26	3	4	4	4	2	4	4	0.4
	Dec '25	3	4	2	2	7	5	3	0
	Change*	0	0	+ 2	+ 2	- 5	- 1	+ 1	0
We're tired of People Power	Mar '26	1	2	1	4	1	1	1	5
	Dec '25	2	1	1	4	3	1	2	0
	Change*	- 1	+ 1	0	0	- 2	0	- 1	+ 5
UNAIDED									
Others	Mar '26	0.03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Dec '25	0.1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	Change*	- 0.07	0	0	0	0	- 1	0	0

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

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

THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT (ICC) CASE OF FORMER PRESIDENT RODRIGO R. DUTERTE

Table 53
AGREEMENT OR DISAGREEMENT WITH THE ICC DECISION NAMING
SENATOR RONALD DELA ROSA AND SENATOR CHRISTOPHER GO AS
CO-PERPETRATORS OF FORMER PRESIDENT RODRIGO DUTERTE IN HIS
ADMINISTRATION'S CAMPAIGN AGAINST ILLEGAL DRUGS
February 27 - March 2, 2026 / Philippines
(In Percent)

Base: Total Interviews, 100%

Just recently, the International Criminal Court (ICC) decided to name Senators Ronald "Bato" dela Rosa and Christopher "Bong" Go as some of the accomplices or "co-perpetrators" of former President Rodrigo Duterte in his administration's campaign against illegal drugs.

How much do you agree or disagree with this decision of the ICC? Would you say you... ?

	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
AGREE	34	34	50	25	8	52	32	16
Strongly agree	10	16	17	4	0	14	10	5
Somewhat agree	23	18	33	21	8	38	21	11
CANNOT SAY IF AGREE OR DISAGREE	29	38	30	33	18	19	31	28
DISAGREE	34	24	19	36	68	23	34	51
Somewhat disagree	17	10	14	21	24	13	18	16
Strongly disagree	17	14	5	14	44	10	16	36
I don't have enough knowledge to give an opinion	3	4	1	6	6	5	3	5

Kamakailan lamang ay nagdesisyon ang International Criminal Court o ICC na pangalanan sina Senador Ronald "Bato" dela Rosa at Christopher "Bong" Go bilang ilan sa mga kasabwat o "co-perpetrators" ni dating Presidente Rodrigo Duterte sa kampanya laban sa iligal na droga ng kanyang administrasyon.

Q56. Gaano kayo sumasang-ayon o hindi sumasang-ayon sa desisyong ito ng ICC? Masasabi ba ninyo na kayo ay... ?

Note: (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.

POLITICAL DYNASTIES

Table 54
AGREEMENT OR DISAGREEMENT WITH THE PASSAGE OF A LAW
THAT LIMITS OR PROHIBITS POLITICAL DYNASTIES

February 27 - March 2, 2026 / Philippines
(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, 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	64	69	74	73	32	70	66	36
Strongly agree	28	36	27	44	11	32	28	17
Somewhat agree	36	33	48	29	21	37	38	18
CANNOT SAY IF AGREE OR DISAGREE	19	15	19	13	29	17	19	24
DISAGREE	17	16	7	14	39	13	15	41
Somewhat disagree	11	13	4	10	27	7	10	35
Strongly disagree	5	3	3	4	12	6	5	6

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.

Q60. Sa kabuuan, kayo po ba ay sang-ayon o hindi sang-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 55
LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT FOR POLITICAL DYNASTY BAN
February 27 - March 2, 2026 / Philippines
(In Percent)

Base: Those who agree with or are undecided about a political dynasty ban, 83%

*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
76	74	77	76	72	85	74	74
11	10	12	9	11	11	11	11
13	16	11	14	18	4	15	16

Q62. 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 56
AGREEMENT OR DISAGREEMENT WITH THE PROHIBITION ON RELATIVES
HOLDING THE SAME ELECTIVE POSITION IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT CONSECUTIVELY
February 27 - March 2, 2026 / Philippines
(In Percent)

Base: Those who agree with or are undecided about a political dynasty ban, 83%

*How much do you agree or disagree
with the prohibition on relatives
holding the same elective position
in local government consecutively
(e.g., a mayor being replaced by
his/her spouse, child, or sibling)?*

	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
AGREE TO BAN	69	73	72	78	47	85	66	69
Strongly agree to ban	27	41	23	37	13	31	26	22
Somewhat agree to ban	43	32	49	40	33	54	40	47
CANNOT SAY IF AGREE OR DISAGREE TO BAN	23	22	24	11	34	14	25	24
DISAGREE TO BAN	8	5	3	12	19	1	9	7
Somewhat disagree to ban	5	3	2	2	16	1	5	5
Strongly disagree to ban	3	2	1	9	3	1	4	2

Q63. Gaano kayo sumasang-ayon o hindi sumasang-ayon sa pagbabawal na magkasunod na humawak ng iisang halal na posisyon sa pamahalaang lokal ang mga magkamag-anak (hal. mayor na pinalitan ng asawa, anak o kapatid)?

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

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

Table 57
AGREEMENT OR DISAGREEMENT WITH THE PROHIBITION ON RELATIVES HOLDING THE SAME ELECTIVE POSITION IN THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT CONSECUTIVELY

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

Base: Those who agree with or are undecided about a political dynasty ban, 83%

How much do you agree or disagree with the prohibition on relatives holding the same elective position in the national government consecutively (e.g., a senator being replaced by a spouse, child, or sibling)?

	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
AGREE TO BAN	69	76	71	78	47	86	66	70
Strongly agree to ban	26	40	23	40	10	30	25	33
Somewhat agree to ban	43	36	48	38	36	55	41	37
CANNOT SAY IF AGREE OR DISAGREE TO BAN	22	18	22	12	35	12	24	27
DISAGREE TO BAN	9	6	6	10	18	3	11	3
Somewhat disagree to ban	5	5	4	1	14	0	7	3
Strongly disagree to ban	4	1	2	9	4	2	4	0

Q64. Gaano kayo sumasang-ayon o hindi sumasang-ayon sa pagbabawal na magkasunod na humawak ng iisang halal na posisyon sa pamahalaang pambansa ang mga magkamag-anak (hal. senador na pinalitan ng asawa, anak o kapatid)?

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

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

Table 58
AGREEMENT OR DISAGREEMENT WITH THE BAN ON RELATIVES HOLDING
ELECTIVE POSITIONS IN NATIONAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS SIMULTANEOUSLY
February 27 - March 2, 2026 / Philippines
(In Percent)

Base: Those who agree with or are undecided about a political dynasty ban, 83%

*How much do you agree or disagree
with the ban on relatives holding
elective positions in national and
local governments simultaneously?*

	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
AGREE TO BAN	70	76	77	73	40	85	67	65
Strongly agree to ban	27	40	26	36	11	36	25	33
Somewhat agree to ban	43	36	51	37	29	49	42	32
CANNOT SAY IF AGREE OR DISAGREE TO BAN	20	18	18	13	35	11	21	26
DISAGREE TO BAN	10	6	5	14	25	3	12	9
Somewhat disagree to ban	7	4	5	3	21	1	8	9
Strongly disagree to ban	3	3	1	11	4	3	4	0

Q65. Gaano kayo sumasang-ayon o hindi sumasang-ayon sa pagbabawal na sabayang humawak ng mga halal na posisyon sa pamahalaang pambansa at lokal ang mga magkamag-anak?

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

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

Table 59
AGREEMENT OR DISAGREEMENT WITH THE BAN ON RELATIVES
HOLDING ELECTIVE POSITIONS IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT SIMULTANEOUSLY
February 27 - March 2, 2026 / Philippines
(In Percent)

Base: Those who agree with or are undecided about a political dynasty ban, 83%

*How much do you agree or disagree
with the ban on relatives holding
elective positions in local government
at the same time?*

	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
AGREE TO BAN	67	74	68	74	49	83	64	61
Strongly agree to ban	27	39	24	34	16	29	26	23
Somewhat agree to ban	40	35	44	40	32	54	38	38
CANNOT SAY IF AGREE OR DISAGREE TO BAN	25	21	29	12	30	15	26	34
DISAGREE TO BAN	8	5	3	14	22	1	10	4
Somewhat disagree to ban	5	3	3	3	20	1	7	4
Strongly disagree to ban	3	2	1	11	2	1	4	0

Q66a. Gaano kayo sumasang-ayon o hindi sumasang-ayon sa pagbabawal na sabayang humawak ng mga halal na posisyon sa pamahalaang lokal ang mga magkamag-anak?

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

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

Table 60
AGREEMENT OR DISAGREEMENT WITH THE BAN ON RELATIVES
HOLDING ELECTIVE POSITIONS IN NATIONAL GOVERNMENT SIMULTANEOUSLY
February 27 - March 2, 2026 / Philippines
(In Percent)

Base: Those who agree with or are undecided about a political dynasty ban, 83%

*How much do you agree or disagree with
the ban on relatives holding elective
positions in national government
at the same time?*

	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
AGREE TO BAN	72	75	75	80	49	85	70	63
Strongly agree to ban	27	39	24	35	14	32	26	23
Somewhat agree to ban	45	37	51	45	35	53	44	41
CANNOT SAY IF AGREE OR DISAGREE TO BAN	20	18	21	10	29	13	20	32
DISAGREE TO BAN	8	7	4	10	23	2	10	5
Somewhat disagree to ban	5	5	3	2	16	2	6	5
Strongly disagree to ban	3	2	1	8	7	1	4	0

Q66b. Gaano kayo sumasang-ayon o hindi sumasang-ayon sa pagbabawal na sabayang humawak ng mga halal na posisyon sa pamahalaang pambansa ang mga magkamag-anak?

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

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

Table 61
AGREEMENT OR DISAGREEMENT WITH THE PROPOSAL TO LIMIT THE NUMBER OF
FAMILY MEMBERS RUNNING IN AN ELECTION TO TWO, ONE FOR A
NATIONAL POSITION AND ANOTHER FOR A LOCAL POSITION
February 27 - March 2, 2026 / Philippines
(In Percent)

Base: Those who agree with or are undecided about a political dynasty ban, 83%

How much do you agree or disagree with another proposal to limit the number of family members running in an election to two, one for a national position and another for a local position?

	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
AGREE	70	72	71	81	53	83	67	62
Strongly agree	28	36	26	39	12	28	27	29
Somewhat agree	42	35	44	42	41	55	40	34
CANNOT SAY IF AGREE OR DISAGREE	21	20	24	10	27	8	23	33
DISAGREE	9	9	5	9	21	8	9	5
Somewhat disagree	6	5	5	1	18	7	6	5
Strongly disagree	3	3	1	8	2	2	3	0

Q67. Gaano kayo sumasang-ayon o hindi sumasang-ayon sa isa pang panukala na limitahan ang BILANG ng tumatakbong magkamag-anak SA ISANG ELEKSYON sa dalawa, isa para sa pambansang posisyon at isa sa lokal na posisyon?

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.

INTERNET AND SOCIAL MEDIA USE

Table 62
INTERNET USE
December 2025 and March 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	Mar '26	87	96	95	72	77	96	88	57
	Dec '25	85	88	89	76	82	90	88	52
	Change*	+ 2	+ 8	+ 6	- 4	- 5	+ 6	0	+ 5
No	Mar '26	13	4	5	28	23	4	12	43
	Dec '25	15	12	11	24	18	10	12	48
	Change*	- 2	- 8	- 6	+ 4	+ 5	- 6	0	- 5

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

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

Table 63
FREQUENCY OF INTERNET USE
December 2025 and March 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	Mar '26	76	89	77	73	69	93	73	74
	Dec '25	82	86	90	62	80	92	82	74
	Change*	- 6	+ 3	- 13	+11	- 11	+ 1	- 9	0
Once a day	Mar '26	14	7	10	20	24	4	16	18
	Dec '25	12	9	5	28	17	6	13	10
	Change*	+ 2	- 2	+ 5	- 8	+ 7	- 2	+ 3	+ 8
2-6 times a week	Mar '26	8	1	11	6	6	2	9	8
	Dec '25	5	6	5	8	3	2	5	16
	Change*	+ 3	- 5	+ 6	- 2	+ 3	0	+ 4	- 8
Once a week	Mar '26	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0
	Dec '25	0.03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Change*	+0.97	+ 1	+ 1	+ 1	+ 1	0	+ 1	0
Less often than once a week	Mar '26	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	0
	Dec '25	0.4	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
	Change*	+0.6	+ 2	+ 1	- 1	0	+ 1	0	0

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

Q. Gaano po kayo kadalas gumamit ng internet?

Table 64
PURPOSES FOR USING THE INTERNET
December 2025 and March 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.	Mar '26	99	99	99	100	100	99	99	100
	Dec '25	98	98	99	96	99	99	99	95
	Change*	+ 1	+ 1	0	+ 4	+ 1	0	0	+ 5
Read, watch, listen to the news regarding government or politics	Mar '26	97	99	97	93	98	97	97	98
	Dec '25	92	96	92	82	99	99	91	90
	Change*	+ 5	+ 3	+ 5	+11	- 1	- 2	+ 6	+ 8
Read, watch, listen to other things of interest like movies, recipes, celebrity news, etc.	Mar '26	90	95	90	87	90	96	90	82
	Dec '25	86	88	84	84	91	93	85	85
	Change*	+ 4	+ 7	+ 6	+ 3	- 1	+ 3	+ 5	- 3
Online Shopping, Buying or Selling Online	Mar '26	49	54	61	28	33	79	44	29
	Dec '25	55	69	63	30	45	76	53	31
	Change*	- 6	- 15	- 2	- 2	- 12	+ 3	- 9	- 2
Send/Receive/Read emails	Mar '26	25	24	30	17	18	49	20	14
	Dec '25	24	31	27	14	21	43	23	10
	Change*	+ 1	- 7	+ 3	+ 3	- 3	+ 6	- 3	+ 4
Formal and non-formal online learning	Mar '26	16	7	25	6	10	39	12	3
	Dec '25	15	15	18	7	14	21	14	7
	Change*	+ 1	- 8	+ 7	- 1	- 4	+18	- 2	- 4

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

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

Table 65
OWNERSHIP OF SOCIAL MEDIA ACCOUNTS
December 2025 and March 2026 / Philippines
(In Percent)

Base: Those who use the internet to check social media accts/and or news									
What social media accounts do you have?		RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
			NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
Facebook	Mar '26	99	99	99	100	99	99	99	100
	Dec '25	99	97	99	100	99	99	99	99
	Change*	0	+ 2	0	0	0	0	0	+ 1
YouTube	Mar '26	70	73	73	90	43	81	67	74
	Dec '25	70	71	81	53	57	74	70	59
	Change*	0	+ 2	- 8	+37	- 14	+ 7	- 3	+15
TikTok	Mar '26	35	39	39	21	31	41	34	22
	Dec '25	42	46	49	18	43	55	41	40
	Change*	- 7	- 7	- 10	+ 3	- 12	- 14	- 7	- 18
Instagram	Mar '26	18	19	24	7	9	40	14	3
	Dec '25	17	22	19	7	16	33	14	12
	Change*	+ 1	- 3	+ 5	0	- 7	+ 7	0	- 9
X / Twitter	Mar '26	5	7	7	0	1	12	4	2
	Dec '25	3	4	4	0	1	4	3	2
	Change*	+ 2	+ 3	+ 3	0	0	+ 8	+ 1	0
UNAIDED									
None	Mar '26	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0
	Dec '25	1	2	1	0	1	1	1	1
	Change*	0	- 1	0	0	- 1	0	0	- 1

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

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

Table 66
SOURCES OF ONLINE NEWS
December 2025 and March 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	Mar '26	94	98	93	93	96	93	94	98
	Dec '25	92	93	92	81	98	98	91	90
	Change*	+ 2	+ 5	+ 1	+12	- 2	- 5	+ 3	+ 8
YouTube	Mar '26	63	73	63	70	48	74	60	62
	Dec '25	56	64	65	34	47	64	55	46
	Change*	+ 7	+ 9	- 2	+36	+ 1	+10	+ 5	+16
TikTok	Mar '26	23	24	28	12	18	28	22	18
	Dec '25	27	29	32	7	30	40	25	40
	Change*	- 4	- 5	- 4	+ 5	- 12	- 12	- 3	- 22
Vlog	Mar '26	10	11	10	5	11	14	9	9
	Dec '25	9	8	10	1	13	8	9	3
	Change*	+ 1	+ 3	0	+ 4	- 2	+ 6	0	+ 6
News Website	Mar '26	5	11	5	1	4	10	4	0
	Dec '25	7	7	11	0	3	9	7	10
	Change*	- 2	+ 4	- 6	+ 1	+ 1	+ 1	- 3	- 10
Instagram	Mar '26	4	6	4	1	3	7	3	1
	Dec '25	2	4	3	0	1	5	2	2
	Change*	+ 2	+ 2	+ 1	+ 1	+ 2	+ 2	+ 1	- 1
X / Twitter	Mar '26	2	3	3	0	0	4	2	0
	Dec '25	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
	Change*	+ 1	+ 3	+ 2	0	- 1	+ 4	+ 1	0
UNAIDED									
Not reading, listening to, and/or watching the news on the internet	Mar '26	3	1	3	7	2	3	3	2
	Dec '25	7	4	8	15	1	1	8	7
	Change*	- 4	- 3	- 5	- 8	+ 1	+ 2	- 5	- 5

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS PROBES

Table 67
MISCELLANEOUS PROBES:
AGREEMENT / DISAGREEMENT WITH TEST STATEMENTS
 February 27 - March 2, 2026 / Philippines
 (In Percent)

TEST STATEMENTS	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.	20	12	68
<u>HOPELESSNESS</u> This country is hopeless.	10	13	78
<u>MIGRATION</u> If it were only possible, I would migrate to another country and live there.	16	15	68
<u>POLITICAL DYNASTY</u> Congress should immediately pass a law banning political dynasties.	66	19	15
<u>IMPEACHMENT</u> The impeachment process is important to hold a high-ranking official accountable.	70	16	13

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

Q69. Sa totoo lang, maaaring kailangan ngayon na magkaroon ng batas militar o martial law para malutas ang maraming krisis ng bansa.

Q70. Wala ng pag-asa ang bansang ito.

Q71. Kung maaari lang ay magma-migrate ako at doon na sa ibang bansa maninirahan.

Q76. Dapat kaagad ipasa ng Kongreso ang batas na magbabawal sa political dynasties.

Q77. 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 68
MISCELLANEOUS PROBES:
AGREEMENT / DISAGREEMENT WITH TEST STATEMENTS
March 2025 to March 2026 / Philippines
(In Percent)

TEST STATEMENTS	Agree					Change*	Undecided					Change*	Disagree					Change*
	Mar 25	Jun 25	Sep 25	Dec 25	Mar 26	Mar26 - Dec25	Mar 25	Jun 25	Sep 25	Dec 25	Mar 26	Mar26 - Dec25	Mar 25	Jun 25	Sep 25	Dec 25	Mar 26	Mar26 - Dec25
<u>MARTIAL LAW</u> Candidly speaking, it may be necessary now to have martial law to solve the many crises of the nation.	6	22	24	19	20	+ 1	16	11	12	15	12	- 3	78	67	64	66	68	+ 2
<u>HOPELESSNESS</u> This country is hopeless.	6	7	10	8	10	+ 2	17	10	17	17	13	- 4	77	82	73	75	78	+ 3
<u>MIGRATION</u> If it were only possible, I would migrate to another country and live there.	8	20	20	17	16	- 1	20	17	18	23	15	- 8	72	63	61	60	68	+ 8
<u>POLITICAL DYNASTY</u> Congress should immediately pass a law banning political dynasties.	---	---	---	54	66	+12	---	---	---	27	19	- 8	---	---	---	18	15	- 3
<u>IMPEACHMENT</u> The impeachment process is important to hold a high-ranking official accountable.	---	---	---	---	70	---	---	---	---	---	16	---	---	---	---	---	13	---

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

Table 69
MISCELLANEOUS PROBES:
AGREEMENT / DISAGREEMENT WITH TEST STATEMENTS
 February 27 - March 2, 2026 / Philippines
 (In Percent)

Base: Total Interviews, 100%

TEST STATEMENTS:

"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	20	16	23	26	9	17	20	17
CANNOT SAY IF AGREE OR DISAGREE	12	9	14	15	7	21	11	6
DISAGREE	68	75	62	59	84	61	69	77

"This country is hopeless."

AGREE	10	12	10	15	3	12	9	11
CANNOT SAY IF AGREE OR DISAGREE	13	16	13	12	11	13	13	17
DISAGREE	78	72	76	73	87	76	78	72

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

AGREE	16	30	15	20	8	26	15	13
CANNOT SAY IF AGREE OR DISAGREE	15	23	17	12	11	11	17	11
DISAGREE	68	46	68	68	81	63	69	76

"Congress should immediately pass a law banning political dynasties."

AGREE	66	67	78	72	35	77	66	42
CANNOT SAY IF AGREE OR DISAGREE	19	24	15	19	27	15	20	19
DISAGREE	15	9	7	9	38	8	13	38

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

AGREE	70	53	80	76	55	73	71	58
CANNOT SAY IF AGREE OR DISAGREE	16	33	11	14	20	17	16	21
DISAGREE	13	14	9	10	26	11	13	21

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

Q69. Sa totoo lang, maaaring kailangan ngayon na magkaroon ng batas militar o martial law para malutas ang maraming krisis ng bansa.

Q70. Wala ng pag-asa ang bansang ito.

Q71. Kung maaari lang ay magma-migrate ako at doon na sa ibang bansa maninirahan.

Q76. Dapat kaagad ipasa ng Kongreso ang batas na magbabawal sa political dynasties.

Q77. 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 70
MISCELLANEOUS PROBES:
AGREEMENT / DISAGREEMENT WITH TEST STATEMENTS
December 2025 and March 2026 / Philippines
(In Percent)

Base: Total Interviews									
TEST STATEMENTS:									
<i>"Candidly speaking, it may be necessary now to have martial law to solve the many crises of the nation."</i>									
	RP	LOCATION				CLASS			
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E	
AGREE	Mar '26	20	16	23	26	9	17	20	17
	Dec '25	19	20	16	37	10	10	19	35
	Change*	+ 1	- 4	+ 7	- 11	- 1	+ 7	+ 1	- 18
CANNOT SAY IF AGREE OR DISAGREE	Mar '26	12	9	14	15	7	21	11	6
	Dec '25	15	12	18	12	11	10	15	21
	Change*	- 3	- 3	- 4	+ 3	- 4	+11	- 4	- 15
DISAGREE	Mar '26	68	75	62	59	84	61	69	77
	Dec '25	66	68	65	48	79	80	66	45
	Change*	+ 2	+ 7	- 3	+11	+ 5	- 19	+ 3	+32
<i>"This country is hopeless."</i>									
AGREE	Mar '26	10	12	10	15	3	12	9	11
	Dec '25	8	13	6	11	8	6	8	14
	Change*	+ 2	- 1	+ 4	+ 4	- 5	+ 6	+ 1	- 3
CANNOT SAY IF AGREE OR DISAGREE	Mar '26	13	16	13	12	11	13	13	17
	Dec '25	17	15	17	21	14	15	17	19
	Change*	- 4	+ 1	- 4	- 9	- 3	- 2	- 4	- 2
DISAGREE	Mar '26	78	72	76	73	87	76	78	72
	Dec '25	75	71	77	68	78	78	75	66
	Change*	+ 3	+ 1	- 1	+ 5	+ 9	- 2	+ 3	+ 6
<i>"If it were only possible, I would migrate to another country and live there."</i>									
AGREE	Mar '26	16	30	15	20	8	26	15	13
	Dec '25	17	24	17	17	14	14	18	10
	Change*	- 1	+ 6	- 2	+ 3	- 6	+12	- 3	+ 3
CANNOT SAY IF AGREE OR DISAGREE	Mar '26	15	23	17	12	11	11	17	11
	Dec '25	23	23	27	21	17	20	23	29
	Change*	- 8	0	- 10	- 9	- 6	- 9	- 6	- 18
DISAGREE	Mar '26	68	46	68	68	81	63	69	76
	Dec '25	60	53	57	62	67	65	58	61
	Change*	+ 8	- 7	+11	+ 6	+14	- 2	+11	+15
<i>"Congress should immediately pass a law banning political dynasties."</i>									
AGREE	Mar '26	66	67	78	72	35	77	66	42
	Dec '25	54	69	59	59	34	43	57	47
	Change*	+12	- 2	+19	+13	+ 1	+34	+ 9	- 5
CANNOT SAY IF AGREE OR DISAGREE	Mar '26	19	24	15	19	27	15	20	19
	Dec '25	27	20	26	23	38	37	25	34
	Change*	- 8	+ 4	- 11	- 4	- 11	- 22	- 5	- 15
DISAGREE	Mar '26	15	9	7	9	38	8	13	38
	Dec '25	18	11	15	18	27	20	18	19
	Change*	- 3	- 2	- 8	- 9	+11	- 12	- 5	+19

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

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

**APPENDIX B:
PROJECT UBMAR2026
TECHNICAL DETAILS**

A. LOCATION & FIELDWORK SCHEDULE

AREA	FIELDWORK DATES
National Capital Region	February 27 to March 2, 2026
North/Central Luzon	February 27 to March 2, 2026
South Luzon	February 27 to March 2, 2026
Visayas	February 27 to March 2, 2026
Mindanao	February 27 to March 2, 2026

B. RESPONDENTS AND INTERVIEW METHOD

A total of 1,200 Filipino adults (18 years old and above) were interviewed via CAPI (computer assisted personal interviews). The interview included questions on quality of life, approval and trust ratings of personalities and institutions, current social and political issues, media habits, as well as personal and household information.

C. SAMPLING METHOD

Sample sizes and Error Margins

Each of the country's four (4) areas was allocated with a sample size of 300 with a corresponding error margin of +/-6% at the 95% confidence level while the national sample size of 1,200 has an error margin of +/-3%.

Sixty (60) barangays per area were included in the survey for a total of 240 barangays.

AREA	SAMPLE BARANGAYS	SAMPLE SIZE	ERROR MARGIN
TOTAL PHILIPPINES	240	1,200	+/-3%
National Capital Region	60	300	+/-6%
Balance Luzon	60	300	+/-6%
Visayas	60	300	+/-6%
Mindanao	60	300	+/-6%

C. SAMPLING METHOD (cont'd)

Multi-stage probability sampling was used in the selection of sample barangays and the allocation of sample units in each stage is as follows:

For the National Capital Region:

Stage 1: Selection of Sample Barangays

Sixty (60) barangays were distributed among the 17 cities and municipality in such a way that each city/municipality was assigned a number of barangays that is roughly proportional to its population size. An additional provision was that each city/municipality must have one sample barangay. Barangays were randomly selected without replacement from within each city/municipality.

Stage 2: Selection of Sample Households

In each sample barangay, interval sampling was used to draw 5 sample households. A starting street corner was drawn at random. The first sample household was randomly selected from the household nearest to the starting street corner. Subsequently, every 6th household was sampled.

Stage 3: Selection of the Sample Adult

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

For the rest of the Philippines:

Stage 1: Allocation of Sample barangays to Regions

The number of barangays allocated to each region was proportional to population size.

Stage 2: Allocation and Selection of Sample Cities/Municipalities to Regions

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

Stage 3: Selection of Sample Barangays

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

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

Stage 4: Selection of Sample Households

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

Stage 5: Selection of the Sample Adult

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

D. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Pre-fieldwork Preparations

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

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

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

Supervision

Supervisors reporting to the field manager monitored the study full-time. They observed interviewers (9% 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, 25% 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 C: 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 UBMAR2026 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		
18-19	Actual Age	7
20-24	1	8
25-29	2	9
30-34	3	10
35-39	4	11
40-44	5	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]

<u>TYPE OF INTERVIEW</u>	
Original	1
Substitute	2
No. of substitutes	
Reason for substitution	

<u>TYPE OF [SHOWCARD]</u>	
Positive	1
Negative	2

110

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 o higit pa.
(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 or more.)

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			GENDER		C.2	C.3*		
RESIDENT HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS (INCLUDE HELPERS)					AGE	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)

A. PERSONAL QUALITY OF LIFE

		[READ OUT]	SA	
1.	Kung ikukumpara ang uri ng inyong pamumuhay ngayon sa <u>nakaraang 12 buwan</u> , masasabi ba ninyo na ang uri ng inyong pamumuhay ay... ? (If you compare your quality of life now with that of the last 12 months, would you say your quality of life is... ?)	Mas mabuti ngayon (Better now)	1	GO TO Q3
		Kapareho rin ng dati (Same as then)	2	GO TO Q2
		Mas masama ngayon (Worse now)	3	GO TO Q3
		[SHOWCARD]	SA	
2.	Maaari bang pakilina itong inyong dating uri ng pamumuhay noong nakaraang 12 buwan na ikinukumpara ninyo sa ngayon? Ang dating uri ba ng inyong pamumuhay noong nakaraang 12 buwan na ikinukumpara ninyo sa ngayon ay...? (Could you clarify this past quality of life in the last 12 months that you are comparing with now? Was your past quality of life in the last 12 months that you are comparing with now ...?)	Mahirap na mahirap (Very poor)	1	
		Mahirap (Poor)	2	
		Maalwan/hindi mahirap at hindi may kaya (Comfortable/Neither poor nor well-off)	3	
		May kaya (Well-off)	4	
		Mayaman (Wealthy)	5	
		[READ OUT]	SA	
3.	ASK ALL: Sa inyong palagay, ano ang magiging uri ng inyong pamumuhay sa <u>darating na 12 buwan</u> ? Masasabi ba ninyo na ito ay magiging...? (In your opinion, what will be the quality of your life in the <u>coming 12 months</u> ? Would you say-it would be ... ?)	Mas mabuti kaysa ngayon (Better than now)	1	
		Kapareho rin sa ngayon (Same as now)	2	
		Mas masama kaysa ngayon (Worse than now)	3	

B1. MOST URGENT NATIONAL CONCERNS

4.	Sa mga sumusunod na isyung pambansa, pakisabi ang hanggang tatlong isyung dapat aksyunan agad ng administrasyon ni Presidente Ferdinand "Bongbong" R. Marcos Jr. Maaari kayong magbanggit ng iba pang wala sa listahan. Alin po ang unang isyung dapat aksyunan agad ng administrasyon? Ang pangalawa? Ang pangatlo? (Among the following national issues, please mention up to three issues which the administration of President Ferdinand "Bongbong" R. Marcos Jr. must act on immediately . You may mention others not included in this list. Which issue should be acted on first by the administration? The second? The third?)			
[SHUFFLE CARDS]		FIRST	SECOND	THIRD
a.	Paglaban sa kriminalidad (Fighting criminality)	1	1	1
b.	Pagpapatupad ng mga batas sa lahat, maging maimpluwensya o ordinaryong tao man (Enforcing the law on all, whether influential or ordinary people)	2	2	2
c.	Pagtataas sa sweldo ng mga manggagawa (Increasing the pay of workers)	3	3	3
d.	Pagkontrol sa patuloy na pagtaas ng presyo ng mga bilihin o inflation (Controlling inflation)	4	4	4
e.	Pagbawas sa kahirapan ng maraming Pilipino (Reducing the poverty of many Filipinos)	5	5	5
f.	Pagpapatigil sa paninira at pag-abuso ng ating kapaligiran (Stopping the destruction and abuse of our environment)	6	6	6
g.	Pagpapalaganap ng kapayapaan sa bansa (Promoting peace in the country)	7	7	7
h.	Paglaban sa katiwalian, pagnanakaw, at pangungurakot sa pamahalaan (Fighting graft and corruption in government)	8	8	8
i.	Pagpaparami ng trabaho (Creating more jobs)	9	9	9
j.	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 binabayarang buwis (Reducing the amount of taxes paid)	12	12	12
m.	Pangangalaga sa kapakanan ng OFWs (Protecting the welfare of OFWs)	13	13	13
n.	Pagtugon sa mga pangangailangan ng mga lugar na naapektuhan ng mga kalamidad (Responding to the needs of areas affected by calamities)	14	14	14
o.	Pagtugon sa problema ng kagutuman dala ng walang makain (Addressing the problem of involuntary hunger)	15	15	15
p.	Pagbibigay ng suporta sa mga maliliit na negosyante upang maitaguyod muli ang kanilang mga negosyo (Providing support to small entrepreneurs to restore their businesses)	16	16	16
q.	Pagbibigay ng tulong sa mga magsasaka kabilang ang pagbebenta ng kanilang mga produkto (Providing assistance to farmers including selling their products)	17	17	17
r.	Paglaban sa malawakang pagbebenta at paggamit ng mga ipinagbabawal na gamot o mga droga (Fighting the widespread sale and use of illegal drugs)	18	18	18
s.	Iba pa, pakitukoy (Others, please specify)	88	88	88
t.	Wala (None)	99	99	99

Q5. EMBARGOED ITEM

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

6. Nais naming malaman ang inyong opinyon tungkol sa pagganap sa tungkulin ng **administrasyon ni Presidente Ferdinand “Bongbong” R. Marcos Jr.** sa pagharap nito sa mga sumusunod na isyung pambansa nitong huling tatlong buwan. Sa bawat isyung mabanggit, sa pamamagitan po ng board na ito, maaari bang pakisabi ninyo kung kayo ay (SHOW AND READ RATING BOARD 1) sa pagganap sa tungkulin ng administrasyon ni Presidente Marcos sa mga isyung ito?

*(We would like to know your opinion regarding the performance of the duties of the administration of **President Ferdinand “Bongbong” R. Marcos Jr.** in confronting the following national issues in the past three months. For each issue mentioned, using this board, could you tell us whether you (SHOW AND READ RATING BOARD 1) of the Marcos administration's performance of its duties regarding these issues?)*

[SHUFFLE CARDS]	[RATING BOARD 1]				
	Talagang aprobado (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 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 <i>(Fighting graft and corruption in government)</i>	5	4	3	2	1
i. Pagpaparami ng trabaho <i>(Creating more jobs)</i>	5	4	3	2	1
j. Pagtatanggol sa integridad ng teritoryo ng Pilipinas laban sa mga dayuhan <i>(Defending the integrity of Philippine territory against foreigners)</i>	5	4	3	2	1
k. Paghahanda upang harapin ang anumang klase ng terorismo <i>(Preparing to face any kind of terrorism)</i>	5	4	3	2	1
l. Pagbawas sa mga binabayaranang buwis <i>(Reducing the amount of taxes paid)</i>	5	4	3	2	1
m. Pangangalaga sa kapakanan ng OFWs <i>(Protecting the welfare of OFWs)</i>	5	4	3	2	1
n. Pagtugon sa mga pangangailangan ng mga lugar na naapektuhan ng mga kalamidad <i>(Responding to the needs of areas affected by calamities)</i>	5	4	3	2	1
o. Pagtugon sa problema ng kagutuman dala ng walang makain <i>(Addressing the problem of involuntary hunger)</i>	5	4	3	2	1
p. Pagbibigay ng suporta sa mga maliliit na negosyante upang maitaguyod muli ang kanilang mga negosyo <i>(Providing support to small entrepreneurs to restore their businesses)</i>	5	4	3	2	1
q. Pagbibigay ng tulong sa mga magsasaka kabilang ang pagbebenta ng kanilang mga produkto <i>(Providing assistance to farmers including selling their products)</i>	5	4	3	2	1
r. Paglaban sa malawakang pagbebenta at paggamit ng mga ipinagbabawal na gamot o mga droga <i>(Fighting the widespread sale and use of illegal drugs)</i>	5	4	3	2	1

C2. RATING THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION ON DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

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

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

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

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

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

8.	Gaano kayo nasisiyahan o hindi nasisiyahan sa paraan ng pagtugon ng inyong lokal na pamahalaan sa mga pangangailangan ng mga biktima ng kalamidad sa nakaraang tatlong buwan? (How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with how your local government addressed the needs of disaster victims in the past three months?)	[SHOWCARD]	SA
		Talagang nasisiyahan (Very satisfied)	5
		Medyo nasisiyahan (Somewhat satisfied)	4
		Hindi masabi kung nasisiyahan o hindi nasisiyahan (Cannot say if satisfied or dissatisfied)	3
		Medyo hindi nasisiyahan (Somewhat dissatisfied)	2
		Talagang hindi nasisiyahan (Very dissatisfied)	1
		UNAIDED: Not affected/Not applicable	9

WHY CALAMITIES HAPPEN

9.	Nitong mga nakaraang buwan, ang Pilipinas at iba pang mga bansa ay nakaranas ng iba't ibang kalamidad tulad ng tagtuyot, bagyo, pagbaha, pagguho ng lupa, at lindol. Ang mga kalamidad na ito ay nagresulta sa pagkamatay ng mga tao, pagkasira ng mga ari-arian, at pagkawala ng kabuhayan. Sa inyong pananaw, alin sa mga sumusunod ang pangunahing dahilan kung bakit nangyayari ang mga kalamidad na ito? (In recent months, the Philippines and other countries experienced various calamities such as drought, typhoons, flooding, landslides, and earthquakes. These calamities resulted in the loss of lives, destruction of properties and loss of livelihood. In your view, which of the following is the primary reason why these calamities are happening?)	[SHOWCARD]	SA
		Mga likas o natural na prosesong regular na nagaganap sa buong mundo (Natural processes that regularly occur worldwide)	1
		Mga babala o parusa ng Diyos sa mga bansang nabubuyo sa kasamaan (God's warning or punishment to nations turning to evil ways)	2
		Mga mapanirang gawain ng mga taong karaniwang inaabusong kapaligiran (Destructive ways of people who regularly abuse the environment)	3
		UNAIDED Can't say	95

D. RATING THE PERFORMANCE OF SELECTED NATIONAL AGENCIES

10. Mayroon ako ritong mga pangalan ng iba't ibang ahensiya o opisina ng pamahalaan. Pakisabi ang inyong opinyon tungkol sa pagganap nila ng kanilang tungkulin nitong huling tatlong buwan. Sa pamamagitan po ng board na ito, kayo ba ay (SHOW AND READ RATING BOARD 2) sa pagganap sa mga tungkulin ng (AHENSIYA/OPISINA) o wala pa kayong narinig, nabasa, o napanood na kahit na ano tungkol sa kanila kahit na kailan?
(I have here names of different government agencies or offices. Please tell us your opinion regarding their performance of their duties in the last three months. Using this board, do you (SHOW AND READ RATING BOARD 2) of the performance of (AGENCY/OFFICE) of its duties or you have never heard, read, or watched anything about it at any time?)

[SHUFFLE CARDS]	[RATING BOARD 2]						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

Q10c to 10r. EMBARGOED ITEMS

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

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

E. RATING THE PERFORMANCE OF SELECTED GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

11. Mayroon ako ritong mga pangalan ng ilang mga kasalukuyang opisyal ng ating pamahalaan. Pakisabi ang inyong opinyon tungkol sa pagganap nila ng kanilang tungkulin nitong huling tatlong buwan. Sa pamamagitan po ng board na ito, kayo ba ay (SHOW AND READ RATING BOARD 2) kay (NAME) sa kanyang pagganap bilang (POSITION) o wala pa kayong narinig, nabasa, o napanood na kahit na ano tungkol sa kanya kahit na kailan?
(I have here names of some of our current government officials. Please tell us your opinion regarding their performance of their duties in the last three months. Using this board, do you (SHOW AND READ RATING BOARD 2) of the performance of (NAME) of his/her duties as (POSITION) or you have never heard, read, or watched anything about him/her at any time?)

		[RATING BOARD 2]						
[SHUFFLE CARDS]		Talagang aprobado	Medyo aprobado	Hindi masabi kung aprobado o hindi aprobado	Medyo hindi aprobado	Talagang hindi aprobado		
MGA PANGUNAHING PAMBANSANG OPISYAL		(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

Q12c to 12dd. 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..."

F. TRUST RATINGS OF PERSONALITIES AND SELECTED GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

12. Nais sana naming tanungin kayo tungkol sa pagtitiwala ninyo sa ilang mga tao at piling ahensiya ng pamahalaan. Sa pamamagitan po ng board na ito, maaari bang pakisabi kung gaano kalaki o kaliit ang inyong pagtitiwala kay/sa [PERSONALIDAD /AHENSIYA]? Masasabi ba ninyo na ito ay (SHOW AND READ RATING BOARD 3)? (We would like to ask you about your trust in some personalities and selected government agencies. Using this board, could you tell us how big or how little your trust is in [PERSONALITY/ AGENCY]? Would you say this is (SHOW & READ RATING BOARD 3)?

NOTE TO SCRIPTER: **FOR NAMES WITH "****", CHECK AWARENESS CONSISTENCY AGAINST Q10 and Q11

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

Q12c to 12r. EMBARGOED ITEMS

Q12u to 12z. 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..."

G1. REASONS FOR TRUSTING / DISTRUSTING PRESIDENT MARCOS

13a.	IF CODES 4 OR 5 IN Q12A (THOSE TRUSTING BBM), ASK: Nabanggit po ninyo kanina na <u>PINAGKAKATIWALAAN</u> ninyo si Presidente FERDINAND "BONGBONG" R. MARCOS JR.. Ano po ang pangunahing dahilan kung bakit ninyo ito nasabi? (You mentioned earlier that you <u>TRUST</u> President FERDINAND "BONGBONG" R. MARCOS JR.. What is the primary reason for this?) ONE ANSWER ONLY (PROBE IF VAGUE)
13b.	IF CODE 3 IN Q12A (THOSE WHO ARE UNDECIDED IN TRUSTING BBM), ASK: Nabanggit po ninyo kanina na <u>HINDI NINYO MASABI KUNG MALAKI O MALIIT</u> ang inyong pagtitiwala kay Presidente FERDINAND "BONGBONG" R. MARCOS JR. Ano po ang pangunahing dahilan kung bakit ninyo ito nasabi? (You mentioned earlier that you <u>CANNOT SAY IF YOUR TRUST IS BIG OR SMALL</u> in President FERDINAND "BONGBONG" R. MARCOS JR.. What is the primary reason for this?) ONE ANSWER ONLY (PROBE IF VAGUE)
13c.	IF CODES 1 OR 2 IN Q12A (THOSE DISTRUSTING BBM), ASK: Nabanggit po ninyo kanina na <u>HINDI NINYO PINAGKAKATIWALAAN</u> si Presidente FERDINAND "BONGBONG" R. MARCOS JR. Ano po ang pangunahing dahilan kung bakit ninyo ito nasabi? (You mentioned earlier that you <u>DISTRUST</u> President FERDINAND "BONGBONG" R. MARCOS JR.. What is the primary reason for this?) ONE ANSWER ONLY (PROBE IF VAGUE)

G2. REASONS FOR TRUSTING / DISTRUSTING VICE-PRESIDENT SARA DUTERTE

14a.	IF CODES 4 OR 5 IN Q12B (THOSE TRUSTING VPSD), ASK: Nabanggit po ninyo kanina na <u>PINAGKAKATIWALAAN</u> ninyo si Bise-Presidente SARA DUTERTE. Ano po ang pangunahing dahilan kung bakit ninyo ito nasabi? (You mentioned earlier that you <u>TRUST</u> Vice-President SARA DUTERTE. What is the primary reason for this?) ONE ANSWER ONLY (PROBE IF VAGUE)
14b.	IF CODE 3 IN Q12B (THOSE WHO ARE UNDECIDED IN TRUSTING VPSD), ASK: Nabanggit po ninyo kanina na <u>HINDI NINYO MASABI KUNG MALAKI O MALIIT</u> ang inyong pagtitiwala kay Bise-Presidente SARA DUTERTE. Ano po ang pangunahing dahilan kung bakit ninyo ito nasabi? (You mentioned earlier that you <u>CANNOT SAY IF YOUR TRUST IS BIG OR SMALL</u> in Vice-President SARA DUTERTE. What is the primary reason for this?) ONE ANSWER ONLY (PROBE IF VAGUE)
14c.	IF CODES 1 OR 2 IN Q12B (THOSE DISTRUSTING VPSD), ASK: Nabanggit po ninyo kanina na <u>HINDI NINYO PINAGKAKATIWALAAN</u> si Bise-Presidente SARA DUTERTE. Ano po ang pangunahing dahilan kung bakit ninyo ito nasabi? (You mentioned earlier that you <u>DISTRUST</u> Vice-President SARA DUTERTE. What is the primary reason for this?) ONE ANSWER ONLY (PROBE IF VAGUE)

Q15 to 23. EMBARGOED ITEMS

[] K. **CORRUPTION PROBES**

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

Q26 to 44. EMBARGOED ITEMS

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

Ngayon naman po, pag-usapan natin ang tungkol sa mga rally at partisipasyon sa pulitika. (Now, let us talk about rallies and political participation.)				
45.	Dapat ba o hindi dapat sumasali ang mga tao sa mga rally para iparating ang paniniwala nila tungkol sa mga isyu ng bayan? (Should people participate in rallies to express their beliefs about national issues or not?)	[READ-OUT]		S
		Dapat sumali (Should join)		
		Hindi dapat sumali (Should not join)		
		Refused		9
46.	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]		M
		Dumalo sa rally, protesta o demonstrasyon (Attended a rally, protest or demonstration)		
		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	Others, please specify None of these	8 9
47.	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) [Q45 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	
48.	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	Others, please specify	8
				88

Q49 to 55. EMBARGOED ITEMS

[] T. **ICC**

STATEMENT CARD

Kamakailan lamang ay nagdesisyon ang International Criminal Court o ICC na pangalanan sina Senador Ronald “Bato” dela Rosa at Christopher “Bong” Go bilang ilan sa mga kasabwat o “co-perpetrators” ni dating Presidente Rodrigo Duterte sa kampanya laban sa ilegal na droga ng kanyang administrasyon.
(Just recently, the International Criminal Court (ICC) decided to name Senators Ronald “Bato” dela Rosa and Christopher “Bong” Go as some of the accomplices or “co-perpetrators” of former President Rodrigo Duterte in his administration’s campaign against illegal drugs.)

56.	Gaano kayo sumasang-ayon o hindi sumasang-ayon sa desisyong ito ng ICC? Masasabi ba ninyo na kayo ay... ? (How much do you agree or disagree with this decision of the ICC? Would you say you... ?)	[SHOWCARD]	SA
		Lubos na sumasang-ayon (Strongly agree)	5
		Medyo sumasang-ayon (Somewhat agree)	4
		Hindi masabi kung sumasang-ayon o hindi sumasang-ayon (Cannot say if agree or disagree)	3
		Medyo hindi sumasang-ayon (Somewhat disagree)	2
		Lubos na hindi sumasang-ayon (Strongly disagree)	1
		Walang akong sapat na kaalaman para magbigay ng opinyon (I don’t have enough knowledge to give an opinion)	94

Q57 to Q59. EMBARGOED ITEMS

W. POLITICAL DYNASTY

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.)

60.	Sa kabuuan, gaano kayo sumasang-ayon o hindi sumasang-ayon sa pagpasa ng batas na nagliliimita 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	CONTINUE
		Lubos na sumasang-ayon (Strongly agree)	5	
		Medyo sumasang-ayon (Somewhat agree)	4	
		Hindi masabi kung sumasang-ayon o hindi sumasang-ayon (Cannot say if agree or disagree)	3	
		Medyo hindi sumasang-ayon (Somewhat disagree)	2	SKIP TO Q68
		Lubos na hindi sumasang-ayon (Strongly disagree)	1	
61.	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	
		Ikalawang antas (kapatid, lolo/lola, apo, manugang) (Second degree (sibling, grandparent, grandchild, son/daughter-in-law))	2	
		Ikatlong antas (tiyuhin/tyahin, pamangkin, bayaw/hipag) (Third degree (uncle/aunt, nephew/niece, brother/sister-in-law))	3	
		Ika-apat na antas (pinsan) (Fourth degree (cousin))	4	
62.	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 (president, bise-presidente, senador, kinatawan) at local (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 local na posisyon lamang (In local positions only)	3	
63.	Gaano kayo sumasang-ayon o hindi sumasang-ayon sa pagbabawal na magkasunod na humawak ng iisang halal na posisyon sa pamahalaang lokal ang mga magkamag-anak (hal. mayor na pinalitan ng asawa, anak o kapatid)? (How much do you agree or disagree with the prohibition on relatives holding the same elective position in local government consecutively (e.g., a mayor being replaced by his/her spouse, child, or sibling)?) Note: No need for consistency check Q61 vs. Q63-Q66	[SHOW DIAGRAM AND SHOWCARD]	SA	
		Lubos na sumasang-ayon na ipagbawal (Strongly agree to ban)	5	
		Medyo sumasang-ayon na ipagbawal (Somewhat agree to ban)	4	
		Hindi masabi kung sumasang-ayon o hindi sumasang-ayon na ipagbawal (Cannot say if agree or disagree to ban)	3	
		Medyo hindi sumasang-ayon na ipagbawal (Somewhat disagree to ban)	2	
		Lubos na hindi sumasang-ayon na ipagbawal (Strongly disagree to ban)	1	

W. **POLITICAL DYNASTY (cont'd)**

64.	Gaano kayo sumasang-ayon o hindi sumasang-ayon sa pagbabawal na magkasunod na humawak ng iisang halal na posisyon sa pamahalaang pambansa ang mga magkamag-anak (hal. senador na pinalitan ng asawa, anak o kapatid)? (How much do you agree or disagree with the prohibition on relatives holding the same elective position in the national government consecutively (e.g., a senator being replaced by a spouse, child, or sibling)?)	[SHOW DIAGRAM AND SHOWCARD]	SA
		Lubos na sumasang-ayon na ipagbawal (Strongly agree to ban)	5
		Medyo sumasang-ayon na ipagbawal (Somewhat agree to ban)	4
		Hindi masabi kung sumasang-ayon o hindi sumasang-ayon na ipagbawal (Cannot say if agree or disagree to ban)	3
		Medyo hindi sumasang-ayon na ipagbawal (Somewhat disagree to ban)	2
		Lubos na hindi sumasang-ayon na ipagbawal (Strongly disagree to ban)	1
65.	Gaano kayo sumasang-ayon o hindi sumasang-ayon sa pagbabawal na sabayang humawak ng mga halal na posisyon sa pamahalaang pambansa at lokal ang mga magkamag-anak? (How much do you agree or disagree with the ban on relatives holding elective positions in national and local governments simultaneously ?)	[SHOW DIAGRAM AND SHOWCARD]	SA
		Lubos na sumasang-ayon na ipagbawal (Strongly agree to ban)	5
		Medyo sumasang-ayon na ipagbawal (Somewhat agree to ban)	4
		Hindi masabi kung sumasang-ayon o hindi sumasang-ayon na ipagbawal (Cannot say if agree or disagree to ban)	3
		Medyo hindi sumasang-ayon na ipagbawal (Somewhat disagree to ban)	2
		Lubos na hindi sumasang-ayon na ipagbawal (Strongly disagree to ban)	1
66a.	Gaano kayo sumasang-ayon o hindi sumasang-ayon sa pagbabawal na sabayang humawak ng mga halal na posisyon sa pamahalaang lokal ang mga magkamag-anak? (How much do you agree or disagree with the ban on relatives holding elected positions in local government at the same time ?)	[SHOW DIAGRAM AND SHOWCARD]	SA
		Lubos na sumasang-ayon na ipagbawal (Strongly agree to ban)	5
		Medyo sumasang-ayon na ipagbawal (Somewhat agree to ban)	4
		Hindi masabi kung sumasang-ayon o hindi sumasang-ayon na ipagbawal (Cannot say if agree or disagree to ban)	3
		Medyo hindi sumasang-ayon na ipagbawal (Somewhat disagree to ban)	2
		Lubos na hindi sumasang-ayon na ipagbawal (Strongly disagree to ban)	1
66b.	Gaano kayo sumasang-ayon o hindi sumasang-ayon sa pagbabawal na sabayang humawak ng mga halal na posisyon sa pamahalaang pambansa ang mga magkamag-anak? (How much do you agree or disagree with the ban on relatives holding elected positions in national government at the same time ?)	[SHOW DIAGRAM AND SHOWCARD]	SA
		Lubos na sumasang-ayon na ipagbawal (Strongly agree to ban)	5
		Medyo sumasang-ayon na ipagbawal (Somewhat agree to ban)	4
		Hindi masabi kung sumasang-ayon o hindi sumasang-ayon na ipagbawal (Cannot say if agree or disagree to ban)	3
		Medyo hindi sumasang-ayon na ipagbawal (Somewhat disagree to ban)	2
		Lubos na hindi sumasang-ayon na ipagbawal (Strongly disagree to ban)	1
67.	Gaano kayo sumasang-ayon o hindi sumasang-ayon sa isa pang panukala na limitahan ang BILANG ng tumatakbong magkamag-anak SA ISANG ELEKSYON sa dalawa, isa para sa pambansang posisyon at isa sa lokal na posisyon? (How much do you agree or disagree with another proposal to limit the number of family members running in an election to two, one for a national position and another for a local position?)	[SHOW DIAGRAM AND SHOWCARD]	SA
		Lubos na sumasang-ayon (Strongly agree)	5
		Medyo sumasang-ayon (Somewhat agree)	4
		Hindi masabi kung sumasang-ayon o hindi sumasang-ayon (Cannot say if agree or disagree)	3
		Medyo hindi sumasang-ayon (Somewhat disagree)	2
		Lubos na hindi sumasang-ayon (Strongly disagree)	1
68.	ASK ALL: Sa iyong pananaw, gaano kalaki o kaliit ang posibilidad na maipasa ang panukalang batas sa Kongreso na naglalayong limitahan o ipagbawal ang tinatawag na political dynasties? Masasabi po ba ninyo na...? (In your opinion, how big or small is the possibility that a bill will be passed in Congress that seeks to limit or prohibit so-called political dynasties? Would you say there is a...?)	[SHOWCARD]	SA
		Malaking-malaki ang posibilidad (Very big possibility)	5
		Malaki ang posibilidad (Big possibility)	4
		Hindi masabi kung malaki o maliit ang posibilidad (Cannot say if big or small possibility)	3
		Maliit ang posibilidad (Small possibility)	2
		Maliit na maliit ang posibilidad (Very small possibility)	1

X. MISCELLANEOUS (Agree-Disagree) PROBES

Narito ang ilang mga pangungusap. Pakisabi lamang kung kayo ay (READ OUT RATING BOARD 4) sa bawat isa sa mga pangungusap na ito?
(Here are some statements. Would you please say whether you (READ OUT RATING BOARD 4) with each of these statements?)

[SHUFFLE CARDS]		[RATING BOARD 4]					Ref
		Lubos na sumasang-ayon (Very much agree)	Medyo sumasang-ayon (Somewhat agree)	Hindi masabi kung sumasang-ayon o hindi sumasang-ayon (Cannot say if agree or disagree)	Medyo hindi sumasang-ayon (Somewhat disagree)	Lubos na hindi sumasang-ayon (Very much disagree)	
MARTIAL LAW							
69.	Sa totoo lang, maaaring kailangan ngayon na magkaroon ng batas militar o martial law para malutas ang maraming krisis ng bansa. <i>(Candidly speaking, it may be necessary now to have martial law to solve the many crises of the nation.)</i>	5	4	3	2	1	98
HOPELESSNESS							
70.	Wala ng pag-asa ang bansang ito. <i>(This country is hopeless.)</i>	5	4	3	2	1	98
MIGRATION							
71.	Kung maaari lang ay magma-migrate ako at doon na sa ibang bansa maninirahan. <i>(If it were only possible, I would migrate to another country and live there.)</i>	5	4	3	2	1	98
RALLIES AND PROTESTS							
72	Ang mga rally o protesta ay mabisa para masiguro na mapanagot ang mga opisyal ng pamahalaan at iba pang sangkot sa korupsiyon. <i>(Rallies or protests are effective to ensure that government officials and others involved in corruption are held accountable.)</i>	5	4	3	2	1	98
Q73. EMBARGOED ITEM							
CORRUPTION							
74.	Ang katiwalian ay normal na bahagi ng pulitika sa ating bansa. <i>(Corruption is a normal part of politics in our country.)</i>	5	4	3	2	1	98
75.	May sabwatan sa pagitan ng mga opisyal ng ehekutibo, mga mambabatas, at mga pribadong kontraktor sa maling paggamit ng pondo para sa mga proyekto sa flood control. <i>(There is collusion among executive officials, legislators, and private contractors in the misuse of funds for flood control projects.)</i>	5	4	3	2	1	98
POLITICAL DYNASTY							
76.	Dapat kaagad ipasa ng Kongreso ang batas na magbabawal sa political dynasties. <i>(Congress should immediately pass a law banning political dynasties.)</i> Note: No consistency checking with response in Q60	5	4	3	2	1	98
IMPEACHMENT							
77.	Mahalaga ang proseso ng impeachment para mapanagot ang isang mataas na opisyal. <i>(The impeachment process is important to hold a high-ranking official accountable.)</i>	5	4	3	2	1	98

Y. INTERNET USAGE

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

78.	Kayo po ba ay gumagamit ng internet o hindi? (Do you use or access the internet or not?)	Yes	1	CONTINUE → GO TO Q84
		No	2	

79.	Gaano po kayo kadalag gumagamit ng internet? (How often do you access the internet?)	[SHOWCARD]	SA
		Higit sa isang beses sa isang araw (More than once a day)	1
		Isang beses sa isang araw (Once a day)	2
		2-6 beses sa isang linggo (2-6 times a week)	3
		Isang beses sa isang linggo (Once a week)	4
		Mas madalang sa isang beses sa isang linggo (Less often than once a week)	5
		UNAIDED Can't recall	96

80.	Ginagamit po ba ninyo ang internet para...? Maaari po kayong magbanggit ng iba pang wala sa listahan. (Do you use the internet to... You may mention others not included in this list.)	[SHOWCARD]	MA
		Mag-check ng social media accounts tulad ng Facebook, X/Twitter, Instagram, at iba pa (Check social media accounts like Facebook, X/Twitter, Instagram, etc.)	1
		Mag e-mail (Send/Receive/Read emails)	2
		Magbasa, manood, makinig ng mga balita tungkol sa pamahalaan o pulitika (Read, watch, listen to the news regarding government or politics)	3
		Magbasa, manood, makinig ng iba pang bagay na interesado ako tulad ng pelikula, paraan ng pagluluto, balita tungkol sa mga artista/ celebrity, at iba pa (Read, watch, listen to other things of interest like movies, recipe, celebrity news, etc.)	4
		Online shopping, buying or selling online	5
		Pormal at hindi pormal na online learning (Formal and non-formal online learning)	6
		Others, please specify	88

Y. **INTERNET USAGE** (cont'd)

81.	Ano pong mga social media account ang mayroon kayo? <i>(What social media accounts do you have?)</i>	[SHOWCARD]		MA	GO TO Q83
		FACEBOOK		1	
		X/TWITTER		2	
		INSTAGRAM		3	
		TIKTOK		4	
		YOUTUBE		5	
		UNAIDED	Others, please specify		88
Can't recall			96		
NONE			99		

NOTE TO SCRIPTER:
FLAG INCONSISTENCIES LIKE Q80 = 1 BUT Q81 = 99; Q80 ≠ 1 BUT Q81 = CODES 1-5.

82.	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 Q84	

83.	ASK AMONG CODES 1, 3, 4 OF Q80 Saan po kayo nagbabasa, nakikinig, o nanonood ng balita sa social media, online, o internet? <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		

Z. **SOURCES OF NEWS**

84.	Alin-alin sa mga sumusunod ang pinagkukunan ninyo ng mga balita tungkol sa ating pamahalaan at pulitika? Bukod dito, ano pa po? Mayroon pa po ba? <i>(Which of the following are your sources of news about our government and politics? Aside from this, what else? Is there anything else?)</i>	[SHOWCARD]		1st	2nd	3rd
		TELEVISION				
		National		2	2	2
		Local		3	3	3
		RADIO				
		National		5	5	5
		Local		6	6	6
		NEWSPAPER				
		<i>Broadsheet</i>				
		National		9	9	9
		Local		10	10	10
		<i>Tabloid</i>				
		National		12	12	12
		Local		13	13	13
		INTERNET				
		Online news sites		15	15	15
		Facebook		16	16	16
		X/Twitter		17	17	17
		YouTube		18	18	18
		TikTok		19	19	19
		Other social media sites		20	20	20
		PAMILYA/KAMAG-ANAK (Family/Relatives)		21	21	21
		KAIBIGAN/KAKILALA (Friends/Acquaintances)		22	22	22
NONE		99	99	99		

GO TO SOCIO-DEMO

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

Malaki ang inyong naitulong sa pag-aaral na ito ng mga opinyon ng mga kapwa natin Pilipino. Maraming salamat muli.

(Thank you very, very much for giving us time to interview you. You have helped us a lot in this study of the opinions of fellow filipinos. Again, thank you very much.)