

41% of Filipinos Say VP Sara Duterte Is Not Guilty; Just 32% Say Guilty

A nationwide Pulso Intelligence survey finds the public leaning toward acquittal as the impeachment trial proceeds, even as trust in President Marcos falls to net -52 while the Vice-President's holds flat.

A plurality of Filipinos believe Vice-President Sara Duterte is not guilty of the charges in her impeachment trial, according to a nationwide survey by Pulso Intelligence Labs, Inc. of 2,067 adults conducted 19 to 22 July 2026. Asked directly, 41% say she is not guilty, 32% say she is guilty, and 27% are unsure.

The trial appears to be costing President Ferdinand “Bongbong” Marcos Jr. more than the official on trial. Since the proceedings began, trust in the President has fallen to a Net Trust Change of -52, with half of adults (49.6%) saying they trust him “much less.” Over the same period, trust in the Vice-President has held essentially flat, at net +1.

Asked, without prompting, who else should be held accountable, more than a third of Filipinos (37%) named President Marcos, over eight times the share naming any other figure.

On the merits, 40% say the impeachment complaint has legal and factual basis against 32% who say it does not (net +8.4). Looking to 2028, 45% would consider voting for the Vice-President for national office, rising to 72% in Mindanao. Only about a fifth of Filipinos (21%) trust the Senate to handle the trial fairly.

KEY FIGURES

- 41%** say VP Sara Duterte is not guilty; 32% say guilty; 27% unsure.
- 40%** say the impeachment complaint has basis; 32% say it does not (net +8.4).
- 52** Net Trust Change for President Marcos; half (49.6%) trust him “much less” since the trial began.
- +1** Net Trust Change for VP Duterte — effectively flat.
- 37%** spontaneously name President Marcos as also accountable (about 8× the next-most-named figure).
- 45%** would consider voting for VP Duterte in 2028; 72% in Mindanao versus 29% in Luzon.
- 21%** trust the Senate to handle the trial fairly.
- 77%** follow the trial mainly on social media; just 26% on newspapers.

“The public is leaning toward acquittal, but the sharper movement is around the President, not the accused. Since the trial began, trust in President Marcos has fallen steeply while the Vice-President’s has held steady, and when Filipinos are asked who else bears responsibility, it is the President they name.”

— Abraham Eleazar D. Quintos, Chief Executive Officer, Pulso Intelligence Labs, Inc.

About this report

This report presents the findings of a nationwide Pulso Intelligence survey on the impeachment trial of Vice-President Sara Duterte. It is published for the general public. The summary above sets out the headline results; the full findings, including every question asked, the response distributions, and the regional and demographic breakdowns, follow in the pages after it. The methodology and the firm's independence statement appear at the end.

How to read the figures

All percentages are based on 2,067 adults aged 18 and above, surveyed online from 19 to 22 July 2026, and are weighted to known population parameters so that the results reflect the national adult population. Where a figure is based on a subgroup rather than the whole sample, the base and its size are stated beneath the relevant table. Net scores subtract the share of negative responses from the share of positive ones, so they range from -100 to +100. Figures may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

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About Pulso Intelligence

Pulso Intelligence Labs, Inc. ("Pulso Intelligence") is an independent public opinion and market sentiment research firm, and the research arm of Geronimo Law. It maintains a verified respondent network of more than 1.6 million panel members across all 17 regions of the Philippines, and conducts socio-political and policy polling, brand and market research, and qualitative and deliberative studies.

This survey was designed, conducted, and funded solely by Pulso Intelligence Labs, Inc. No partisan group, candidate, political party, or commissioning interest influenced the survey or the reporting of its results.

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Signed,

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THE FULL FINDINGS

July 2026 Nationwide Survey on the Impeachment Trial of Vice-President Sara Duterte

The results below report the full study behind the findings summarized above. Figures are drawn from a nationwide survey of 2,067 representative adults (19 to 22 July 2026); all bases are weighted unless otherwise noted. Detailed methodology and the firm's independence statement appear at the end.

SECTION I

Impeachment Trial Perceptions

40% say the impeachment complaint has basis; 32% say it does not (net +8.4)

Opinion on whether the complaint against Vice-President Sara Duterte rests on legal and factual basis is closely divided. Two-fifths of adults believe it has basis (20.1% definitely, 20.5% has basis) against roughly a third who disagree (18.5% lacks basis, 13.7% definitely lacks). The single largest response, however, is the middle: more than a quarter (27.3%) place themselves in neither camp. The Net Agree Score of +8.4 points to a marginal tilt toward those who see a basis, but the more consequential feature is the sizeable “neither” bloc, the main reservoir of persuadable opinion.

TABLE 1

Q. Do you agree that the impeachment complaint against VP Sara Duterte has legal and factual basis? — Total (in %)

Response	%
Definitely has basis	20.1
Has basis	20.5
Neither	27.3
Lacks basis	18.5
Definitely lacks basis	13.7
Net Agree Score	+8.4

Net Agree Score = % (definitely has + has basis) minus % (lacks + definitely lacks). Base: Total respondents (n=2,067, weighted).

41% say Duterte not guilty, 32% guilty, 27% unsure

Asked directly whether they believe the Vice-President is guilty of the charges, a plurality of Filipino adults (41.1%) say she is not guilty, while about a third (32.4%) believe she is. Between the two camps sits a substantial undecided segment: more than a quarter (26.5%) are not sure. Sentiment currently favors an acquittal verdict in the court of public opinion, but roughly one in four Filipinos have not settled their view, leaving meaningful room for movement as the trial proceeds.

TABLE 2

Q. Do you believe VP Sara Duterte is guilty of the charges in her impeachment trial? — Total (in %)

Response	%
Not guilty	41.1
Not sure	26.5
Guilty	32.4

Base: Total respondents (n=2,067, weighted).

Mindanao says not guilty (64%); NCR says guilty (46%)

The national figures mask a pronounced regional cleavage. In Mindanao a commanding majority (64%) believe the Vice-President is not guilty, against about one in nine (11%) who believe she is. The Visayas likewise leans toward acquittal (50% not guilty). The pattern reverses in Luzon: in the National Capital Region a plurality (46%) believe she is guilty against fewer than three in ten (29%) not guilty, and the Balance of Luzon mirrors this (44% guilty, 28% not guilty). The trial is read through markedly different regional lenses, with Mindanao and the neighboring Visayas anchoring the acquittal view and Luzon supplying the bulk of guilt sentiment.

TABLE 3

Q. Do you believe VP Sara Duterte is guilty? — by region (in %)

Region	Not Guilty	Guilty	Not Sure
MIN	64	11	25
VIS	50	24	26
NCR	29	46	26
BLUZ	28	44	28

Base: Total respondents per region, weighted.

Of those who say “not guilty,” just 7% cite lack of evidence

Respondents who said the Vice-President is not guilty were asked, in an open-ended follow-up, to explain their view (n=798). A clear majority (60.4%) offered a general denial without elaboration. Among those who gave a substantive reason, the most common was trust in her innocence or character (13.7%), followed by the belief that the case is politically motivated (8.6%) and expressions of Mindanao or Duterte loyalty and legacy (8.4%). Explicit reference to insufficient evidence was cited by only a small share (6.5%). For the acquittal camp, considerations of identity, loyalty, and perceived political motive do more work than the evidentiary merits of the case.

TABLE 4

Q. Why do you say VP Sara Duterte is not guilty? (open-end, coded)

Response	%
General denial / no elaboration	60.4
Trust in her innocence / character	13.7
Politically motivated case	8.6
Mindanao / Duterte loyalty & legacy	8.4
Insufficient / lack of evidence	6.5
Distrust of accusers / whataboutism	1.8

Response	%
Case still in process / due process	0.6

Base: Respondents who said “not guilty” with a valid open-end response (n=798). Multiple mentions allowed; figures need not sum to 100%.

1 in 5 who say “guilty” point to corruption; 26% cite the evidence

Respondents who said the Vice-President is guilty were similarly asked to explain (n=695). Nearly half (46.9%) expressed a general belief in her guilt without elaboration. Where reasons were specified, they clustered around the substance of the allegations: a quarter (25.5%) cited credible or sufficient evidence and a fifth (19.9%) pointed to corruption or misuse of public funds. Smaller shares mentioned threats against the First Family (4.5%) and failure to cooperate with the proceedings (1.7%). While the guilt camp is more likely than the acquittal camp to invoke evidence directly, nearly half still hold their view on general impression rather than any specific fact.

TABLE 5

Q. Why do you say VP Sara Duterte is guilty? (open-end, coded)

Response	%
General belief / no elaboration	46.9
Credible / sufficient evidence presented	25.5
Corruption / misuse of public funds	19.9
Threats against First Family / grave threat	4.5
Failed to attend / cooperate with hearings	1.7
Accountability expected of high office	1.4
Poor demeanor / conduct in public	0.1

Base: Respondents who said “guilty” with a valid open-end response (n=695). Multiple mentions allowed.

1 in 4 are undecided, and only the verdict will move them

Respondents who were not sure of the Vice-President’s guilt were asked why (n=513). The overwhelming majority (80.7%) offered only a generic statement of being undecided. Of those who elaborated, most tied their uncertainty to the process itself: about one in eight (12.1%) said the trial is ongoing and they are awaiting the verdict, while smaller shares cited insufficient information (5.1%) or ambiguous evidence (1.4%). This bloc is likely to be moved less by partisan messaging than by the concrete resolution of the trial.

TABLE 6

Q. Why are you not sure whether VP Sara Duterte is guilty? (open-end, coded)

Response	%
Generic undecided (no elaboration)	80.7
Trial ongoing / awaiting verdict	12.1
Insufficient info / has not followed closely	5.1
Evidence / claims ambiguous	1.4
Other issues more pressing	0.8

Base: Respondents who said “not sure” with a valid open-end response (n=513).

SECTION II

Impact & Media Habits

Filipinos split on whether the trial helps the country (net -7)

Opinion on whether the impeachment process has been helpful to the country tilts mildly negative overall, yielding a Total Net Helpful Score of -7. The more striking pattern lies within opinion groups. Among those who believe the Vice-President is not guilty (n=809), sentiment is nearly balanced (38.7% helpful, 42.0% not helpful). Among those who believe she is guilty (n=707), the group one might expect to endorse the trial most firmly, opinion is likewise split (32.7% helpful, 44.7% not helpful). Those unsure of her guilt (n=551) cluster heavily in the middle (53.7% neutral). Even respondents convinced of her guilt are divided over whether the trial itself serves the national interest.

TABLE 7

Q. Has this impeachment process been helpful for the country? — % within each verdict group

Verdict group	Helpful	Neutral	Not helpful
Believes Not Guilty	38.7	19.2	42.0
Not Sure	18.9	53.7	27.4
Believes Guilty	32.7	22.6	44.7

Total Net Helpful Score = -7. Bases: Total n=2,067; Not guilty n=809, Not sure n=551, Guilty n=707 (weighted).

70% say the trial's outcome matters to them personally

The outcome of the trial registers as a high-salience issue. On a five-point scale from not important (1) to very important (5), a majority (52.3%) place the outcome at the highest point, and seven in ten (70%) rate it either 4 or 5. Only about one in ten regard the outcome as unimportant (5.5% at point 1, 4.9% at point 2). The resulting mean of 4.06 confirms that the trial's resolution is broadly seen as consequential rather than remote.

TABLE 8

Q. How important is the outcome of this trial to you personally? (1 = not important, 5 = very important)

Response	%
1 – Not important	5.5
2	4.9
3	19.6
4	17.8
5 – Very important	52.3
Mean (of 5)	4.06

Base: Total respondents (n=2,067, weighted).

The outcome matters across every camp, even the undecided (55%)

Concern over the outcome is not confined to any single bloc of opinion. Those who believe the Vice-President is guilty (n=707) attach the greatest weight to the result, with four in five (80.1%) rating it high in importance (mean 4.31). Those who believe her not guilty (n=809) follow closely (71.5% high; mean 4.1). Even respondents unsure of

her guilt (n=551) register majority high importance (55.3%; mean 3.71). Across all three camps the outcome is regarded as important.

TABLE 9

Q. Importance of the outcome — by verdict opinion (in %)

Verdict group	Low (1-2)	Mid (3)	High (4-5)
Believes Not Guilty	11.0	17.5	71.5
Not Sure	12.8	31.9	55.3
Believes Guilty	7.5	12.3	80.1

Means: Not guilty 4.1, Not sure 3.71, Guilty 4.31. Bases: Not guilty n=809, Not sure n=551, Guilty n=707 (weighted).

77% follow the trial on social media; just 26% on newspapers

The trial reaches the public primarily through digital and interpersonal channels. More than three-quarters of adults (77.2%) engage with the story on social media every day or often, against only a small minority (6.9%) who rarely or never do so. Everyday conversation ranks second (56.3% engaged), followed closely by television (53.9%). Traditional broadcast and print trail well behind: radio news draws roughly a third into regular engagement (32.8%), and newspapers reach only a quarter (25.5%) regularly. The impeachment narrative travels through social platforms and face-to-face talk rather than legacy outlets, a distribution that shapes both the reach and the framing of the trial.

TABLE 10

Q. How often do you follow news about the trial through each channel? (each rated separately, in %)

Channel	Engaged (everyday/often)	Disengaged (rarely/never)
Social Media	77.2	6.9
Conversations	56.3	16.6
TV	53.9	22.6
Radio News	32.8	42.3
Newspaper	25.5	53.2

Base: Total respondents (n=2,067, weighted). “Sometimes” responses omitted from this comparison view.

SECTION III

Trust & 2028 Vote Intention

Only 21% trust the Senate to handle the trial fairly

Asked to rate their trust in the Senate to handle the trial fairly on a five-point scale, Filipino adults cluster around the midpoint. A plurality (45.8%) place themselves at the neutral middle position (3), while one in five (20.0%) register low trust (2) and 13.4% express no trust at all (1). At the upper end, only 15.0% give a rating of 4 and a mere 5.7% express full trust (5). About a fifth of adults (21%) fall in the top box of high trust, yielding a mean of 2.8, below the scale’s midpoint. The Senate enters the trial with a reservoir of public trust that is shallow and heavily weighted toward ambivalence.

TABLE 11

Q. How much do you trust the Senate to handle this trial fairly? (1 = no trust, 5 = full trust)

Response	%
1 – No trust	13.4
2	20.0
3	45.8
4	15.0
5 – Full trust	5.7
Mean (of 5)	2.8

Base: Total respondents (n=2,067, weighted).

Those who expect a conviction trust the Senate most

Trust in the Senate diverges sharply by verdict opinion. Among those who believe the Vice-President is not guilty, a small majority (51.2%) express low trust and only about one in seven (14.9%) express high trust, for a mean of 2.48. Those unsure concentrate at the neutral midpoint (67.7%), for a mean of 2.90. Those who believe she is guilty are the most trusting of the institution: a third (34.5%) express high trust, for a mean of 3.11. Confidence in the Senate is bound up with prior belief about guilt: those who anticipate a conviction trust the institution most, while those who believe in her innocence mistrust it.

TABLE 12

Q. Trust in the Senate — by verdict opinion (in %)

Verdict group	Low (1-2)	Mid (3)	High (4-5)	Mean
Believes Not Guilty	51.2	34.0	14.9	2.48
Not Sure	19.3	67.7	12.9	2.90
Believes Guilty	22.6	42.9	34.5	3.11

Bases: Not guilty n=809, Not sure n=551, Guilty n=707 (weighted).

Trust in Duterte is flat since the trial began (net +1)

Asked how their trust in Vice-President Sara Duterte has changed since the trial began, Filipinos split into opposing camps of roughly equal size. About a third report increased trust (23.0% much more, 10.1% somewhat more) while a comparable third report decreased trust (21.2% much less, 10.9% somewhat less). Nearly a quarter (23.9%) report no change. The resulting Net Trust Change of +1 is effectively flat: at the national level the trial has hardened existing positions rather than shifting the balance of trust in either direction.

TABLE 13

Q. Since the trial began, has your trust in VP Sara Duterte changed? (in %)

Response	%
Much more	23.0
Somewhat more	10.1
No change	23.9
Somewhat less	10.9

Response	%
Much less	21.2
No opinion	10.9
Net Trust Change	+1

Net Trust Change = % (much + somewhat more) minus % (much + somewhat less). Base: Total respondents (n=2,067, weighted).

Trust in Marcos falls to net -52; half trust him “much less”

The picture for President Ferdinand “Bongbong” Marcos Jr. is markedly different. Half of Filipino adults (49.6%) say they trust him much less, and a further 11.7% somewhat less, the 49.6% figure being the single largest response in the entire trust battery. Only about one in ten report increased trust (5.0% much more, 4.7% somewhat more). The resulting Net Trust Change of -52 stands in stark contrast to the flat movement recorded for the Vice-President and signals a substantial erosion of the President’s standing over the trial period.

TABLE 14

Q. Since the trial began, has your trust in President Bongbong Marcos changed? (in %)

Response	%
Much more	5.0
Somewhat more	4.7
No change	17.0
Somewhat less	11.7
Much less	49.6
No opinion	12.1
Net Trust Change	-52

Net Trust Change = % (much + somewhat more) minus % (much + somewhat less). Base: Total respondents (n=2,067, weighted).

Even those who think Duterte guilty trust Marcos less (net -35)

The erosion of trust in President Marcos is not confined to the Vice-President’s supporters. Among those who believe she is not guilty, trust in the President has collapsed almost entirely (78.6% less versus 6.4% more; net -72). Among the undecided, 47.0% trust him less versus 6.5% more (net -40). Even among those who believe the Vice-President is guilty, a group otherwise unfavorable to her, a small majority (51.2%) report trusting the President less (net -35). That the President’s trust deficit persists even among those inclined toward the accused underscores the breadth of the reputational cost he has absorbed.

TABLE 15

Q. Change in trust in President Marcos — by verdict opinion (in %)

Verdict group	More trust	No change / no opinion	Less trust	Net
Believes Not Guilty	6.4	15.2	78.6	-72
Not Sure	6.5	46.5	47.0	-40
Believes Guilty	16.4	32.4	51.2	-35

Duterte +1 versus Marcos -52: the trial is costing the President more

A direct comparison of net trust movement crystallizes the central dynamic of the period. Since the trial began, Vice-President Sara Duterte has registered a Net Trust Change of +1, essentially unchanged, while President Ferdinand “Bongbong” Marcos Jr. has registered a Net Trust Change of -52. The proceeding meant to adjudicate the conduct of the Vice-President has coincided with a far larger deterioration in public trust for the President than for the official actually facing trial.

TABLE 16
Q. Net trust change since the impeachment trial began — compared

Personality	Net Trust Change
VP Sara Duterte	+1
Pres. Bongbong Marcos	-52

Net Trust Change = % more trust minus % less trust. Base: Total respondents (n=2,067, weighted).

45% would consider voting Duterte in 2028

Looking ahead to the May 2028 elections, a little over a third of adults (34.9%) say they would definitely vote for Vice-President Sara Duterte for President or Vice-President and a further 10.1% probably would, a combined Top-2-Box of 45%. Against this, a third are opposed (24.5% definitely no, 8.3% probably no) while more than a fifth (22.1%) are not sure. The distribution shows a candidate who commands a large and notably firm base of support alongside an equally committed bloc of opposition, with roughly one in five voters as yet undecided.

TABLE 17
Q. If VP Sara Duterte runs for President or Vice-President in 2028, would you vote for her? (in %)

Response	%
Definitely yes	34.9
Probably yes	10.1
Not sure	22.1
Probably no	8.3
Definitely no	24.5
Top-2-Box (yes)	45.0

Top-2-Box = definitely yes + probably yes. Base: Total respondents (n=2,067, weighted).

72% in Mindanao would vote Duterte, versus 29% in Luzon

Prospective support for the Vice-President in 2028 varies enormously by region. Nearly three-quarters of adults in Mindanao (72.1%) would vote for her, followed by a small majority in the Visayas (55.7%). Support falls steeply in Luzon, where only about a third of NCR adults (32.1%) and fewer than three in ten in the Balance of Luzon (28.9%) say they would. The gap between her strongest and weakest regions spans 43 percentage points, with support in Mindanao running about two-and-a-half times its level in the Balance of Luzon, confirming that her 2028 prospects rest on a pronounced Mindanao base rather than a geographically even coalition.

TABLE 18
Q. Would vote for VP Sara Duterte in 2028 — Top-2-Box, by region (in %)

Region	Top-2-Box (would vote for her)
MIN	72.1
VIS	55.7
NCR	32.1
BLUZ	28.9

Base: Total respondents per region, weighted.

Duterte's 2028 support: 51% of men versus 40% of women

A gender gap also marks the Vice-President's 2028 support. A small majority of men (51.1%) would vote for her, compared with fewer than two-fifths of women (39.5%), a difference of nearly twelve percentage points. Her prospective coalition, in addition to its regional concentration, leans meaningfully toward male voters.

TABLE 19

Q. Would vote for VP Sara Duterte in 2028 — Top-2-Box, by gender (in %)

Gender	Top-2-Box (would vote for her)
Male	51.1
Female	39.5

Bases: Male n=980, Female n=1,074 (weighted). Gender-other / undisclosed (n=14) excluded.

Duterte's would-be voters are drawn by character, not policy

Respondents inclined to vote for the Vice-President were asked why (n=877). The great majority (79.9%) expressed general support without a specific reason. Among those who elaborated, the reasons were overwhelmingly personal: trust or belief in her character and competence (8.2%), a perception of strong and decisive leadership captured in the descriptor "matapang" (4.0%), and a desire for continuity of Duterte-era peace and order (3.4%). The profile is a character-driven coalition, rooted more in identification with the candidate than in particular programs.

TABLE 20

Q. Why would you vote for her in 2028? (open-end, coded — yes / probably-yes respondents)

Response	%
General support, no specific reason	79.9
Trust / belief in character & competence	8.2
Strong / decisive leadership ("matapang")	4.0
Continuity of Duterte-era peace & order	3.4
Track record as Davao / VP official	2.2
Nationalist / pro-Filipino framing	1.3
Best / only viable option among candidates	1.0

Base: Respondents leaning yes with a valid open-end response (n=877).

The case against a Duterte vote mirrors the impeachment charges

Respondents disinclined to vote for the Vice-President were likewise asked why (n=714). Three-quarters (75.2%) offered a general refusal without a specific reason. Where reasons were given, they echoed the substance of the impeachment: corruption allegations disqualifying her (9.0%), concern over political-dynasty motives (5.0%), a perceived lack of transparency and accountability (4.3%), and doubts about her competence (4.2%). The electoral case against her tracks closely with the allegations at trial, suggesting the two judgments are, for this bloc of voters, closely intertwined.

TABLE 21

Q. Why would you not vote for her in 2028? (open-end, coded — no / probably-no respondents)

Response	%
General refusal, no specific reason	75.2
Corruption allegations disqualify her	9.0
Concern over political dynasty motives	5.0
Lack of transparency / accountability	4.3
Perceived incompetence / not fit to lead	4.2
General distrust / moral character concerns	1.1
Prefers a different candidate / leader	1.1

Base: Respondents leaning no with a valid open-end response (n=714).

SECTION IV

Broader Accountability

37% name President Marcos as also accountable (about 8× the next name)

Beyond the Vice-President herself, respondents were asked in an open-ended question who else, if anyone, should be held accountable (n=2,067). President Ferdinand “Bongbong” Marcos Jr. was by far the most frequently named, cited by more than a third of adults (37.2%), more than eight times the share of the next most-mentioned individual, former President Joseph “Erap” Estrada (4.6%). Also named were former President Rodrigo Duterte (4.5%) and Senator Ronald “Bato” Dela Rosa (4.2%). The prominence of the President in these unprompted responses, consistent with the steep decline in his trust ratings, is a striking feature of the accountability landscape surrounding the trial.

TABLE 22

Q. Aside from VP Sara Duterte, who else should be held accountable, if any? (open-end; top 10 mentions)

Response	%
BBM / President Marcos	37.2
Joseph “Erap” Estrada	4.6
Rodrigo Duterte (former President)	4.5
Sen. Bato Dela Rosa	4.2
Sen. Pres. Alan Peter Cayetano	3.4
The Senate / impeachment court	3.0

Response	%
Corrupt officials / flood control	2.6
Sen. Robin Padilla	2.4
Other individual (long tail, <1% each)	20.6
None / no one else named	7.5

Base: Total respondents (n=2,067). % of respondents naming each figure; multiple mentions allowed.

Those who blame Marcos lean “not guilty” (53%)

Among the subset of respondents who named President Marcos as someone who should be held accountable (n=781), a small majority (53.4%) believe Vice-President Sara Duterte is not guilty, well above the national figure of 41%, while fewer than a quarter (22.8%) believe she is guilty and 23.9% are not sure. For a meaningful segment of the public, the impeachment is read less as a discrete legal question about the Vice-President than as one front in a broader contest over accountability that implicates the President.

TABLE 23

Q. Verdict opinion among respondents who spontaneously named BBM as also accountable (in %)

Response	%
Not guilty	53.4
Not sure	23.9
Guilty	22.8

Base: Respondents who named BBM in the prior open-end question (n=781, weighted).

Methodology & Independence

Methodology

The findings reported here are based on a nationwide survey conducted by Pulso Intelligence Labs, Inc. from 19 to 22 July 2026 using a sample of 2,067 representative adults aged 18 and above. The survey was carried out through online interviews, with respondents drawn to reflect the national adult population across major geographic and demographic strata. Data were weighted to known population parameters to ensure national representativeness.

Independence and disclosure

Pulso Intelligence Labs, Inc.'s research team takes full responsibility for the design and conduct of the survey, including the formulation of the questionnaire, the drawing and weighting of the sample, the fieldwork, the processing of the data, and the analysis and interpretation of the findings. No partisan group, candidate, political party, or commissioning interest influenced any of these processes or the reporting of the results. The survey was undertaken and funded by Pulso Intelligence Labs, Inc. as part of its continuing program of independent public-opinion research.

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