

## Filipinos' Preferred Views of Presidential Candidates in the 2022 Election



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**ABSTRACT:** The right to vote and to stand for the welfare of one's country, especially in selecting the next leaders is at the core of every democratic government. In the Philippines, a national and local election was held in 2022. A few months before the May 2022 election, this study was conducted to determine the preferred stands of the voters' presidential candidates in terms of issues in politics, economics, social, environmental, education and health. A total of 1,065 Filipino registered voters all over the country participated in an online survey that was conducted from January 1 to April 30, 2022. The results of the study revealed that the respondents preferred a president and vice president who will push for the automatic removal from office of any appointed official with involvement in corruption issues; while they oppose for a leader who proposed to go on war with China for territorial disputes. They preferred a leader who will continue the 4Ps as social program; while they least preferred a president who will agree in the legalization of abortion in the Philippines. As economic priority programs, they preferred a leader who will improve the condition of the agricultural sectors. As environmental priority program, they prefer a president who will push for: exploration of renewable energy sources; policies on climate change; decongestion of Manila; and mandate the restrictions of mining industries re: land owned by the IPs. In terms of educational programs, leaders must prioritize support for Filipino inventors and scientists; as well improve teachers' qualifications; uplift the quality of textbooks; amend the K to 12 Law; and re-impose the mandatory ROTC for Senior High School and College students. In general, the respondents voted for Ferdinand R. Marcos Jr., and Sara Duterte-Carpio as president and vice president respectively, which accord to the result of the actual election in May 2022.

**KEYWORDS:** Democracy, Election, Filipinos, Political, Preferred Leaders, Social

### INTRODUCTION

The right to take part in the conduct of public affairs, including the right to vote and to stand for their preferred candidates in an election, is at the core of democratic governments based on the will of the people. Thus, genuine elections are necessary as it is the fundamental component of every government that protects and promotes human rights of its citizens. The right to vote and be elected in a genuine, periodic elections is intrinsically linked to a number of other human rights, the enjoyment of which is crucial to a meaningful electoral process. As part of the election process in the Philippines, all qualified and registered citizens possessed the right to elect their chosen candidates for every public office. This may be in a local or national level.

In May 9, 2022, a national and local election was held in the Philippines. Among the positions elected were President, Vice President, Senators and Party List Representatives, in the national level, Congressmen and Board Members in the District level, Governors and Vice Governors, in the provincial levels, and Mayors, Vice Mayors, and Councilors in the City or Municipal levels.

The Commission on election tallied the total number of voters who participated in the 2022 election at 65, 745, 529 (COMELEC, 2022). There are 10 candidates who run for president and nine for vice president. There are 64 candidates who run for 12 seats in the Senate and 173 party-list groups run for 63 seats in the House of Representatives. In the local elections, 253 district representatives, 81 governors, 81 vice governors, 782 provincial board members, 146 city mayors, 146 city vice mayors, 1,650 city councilors, 1,488 municipal mayors, 1,488 municipal vice mayors and 11,908 municipal councilors were elected.

Furthermore, data gathered by Statista (2022) showed that the number of registered voters in 1992 was 32, 141, 079 and it was increased to 65, 831, 806. This marked a 51.18 percent increase in the total number of registered voters in the country for 30 years.

Anchored on the Trait Leadership Theory of Tomas Carlyle during the 18<sup>th</sup> century, this study explored the preferred characteristics and preferred candidates of the respondents for the President, Vice President and Senators positions in the May 9, 2022, election. The trait leadership theory has been criticized immensely over the past century, but it still continued to prove the effects of personality traits on leadership effectiveness. The Trait Leadership theory proposed that integrated patterns of personal

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characteristics reflects a range of individual differences and foster consistent leader effectiveness across a variety of group and organizational situations (Zaccaro, Kemp, & Bader, 2004; Zaccaro 2007).

Leadership as trait could mean different things. It may refer to leaders' and followers' accomplishments of a certain goal as a collaborative effort. Leaders usually utilized a set of behaviors to help people aligned to a collective direction in order to execute plans and achieve effectively a certain organizational goal. Thus, leadership abilities involved hereditary attributes that differentiate leaders from non-leaders. The effectiveness of every leader is greatly influenced by his or her ability to lead the performance of their members, to achieve their followers' satisfaction and overall effectiveness (Derue, Nahrgang, Wellman, & Humphrey, 2011; de Vries 2012). As such, it is imperative to understand the importance of the core personality traits that predict leader effectiveness that helps organizations in the selection, training, and development practices of their leaders (Derue et al., 2011).

In the study of Cakir and Adiguzel (2020), the importance of knowledge sharing behavior and the positive effects on the organization are emphasized. In addition, the positive effect of leadership effectiveness and knowledge sharing behavior on work performance, firm strategy, and firm performance variables was also established.

In selecting leaders, Filipinos look at the traits and qualities of the candidates. Hence, they believe that leaders must have the ability to inspire; possessed the credibility to become an honest and not a corrupt leader; with a very good track record and dependable. This implies the importance of traits in a leader, like what Hussein, et al (2017) believes, a good leader must make people sit up and listen, then follow, not by shouting the odds, but through the power of persuasion.

This study was conducted in the Philippines a few months before the May 2022 National election. It analyzed the preferences of the Filipinos in selecting their National leaders for the next six years. Specifically, the following objectives were sought: to identify the preferred stand on certain issues of the presidential candidates in the following factors: political, social, economic, education, and health; and to determine their preferred candidates for the positions of President, Vice President and Senators. As such, the result of their preferred candidates was compared to the result of the actual election which took place in May 9, 2022.

## METHODOLOGY

This descriptive research identified the Filipinos' preferred candidates and preferred stands of the candidates in the May 9, 2022 elections. A total of 1,065 Filipino registered voters all over the country participated in an online survey that was conducted from January to April 2022. The online survey consisted of item-statements regarding the stand of their preferred candidates on political, social, economic, education and health issues. The respondents were asked to give their opinion on whether they preferred a candidate whose platform agrees to what is stated in the item-statements.

The second part of the survey asks the respondents to list down the names of their preferred candidates for the positions of President and Vice President. The data gathered from the online survey were analyzed descriptively using frequencies and percentage. Comparison of the outcomes of the survey was made to the actual result of the election, particularly in the positions of President and Vice President.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### 1. The Respondents' Preferred Views of their Candidates

**Political Issues.** On matter of political issues, the respondents' topmost preferred presidential candidates is someone who will include in his/her government policies the automatic removal of any political appointee who will be involved in issues of corruption (n=879); next is a president who will resolve the West Philippine Sea Dispute through a Bilateral Agreement with China and other Asian Countries as one of his/her top priority (n=790); the respondents also preferred a president who will strengthen foreign relations by joining alliances with Western and Asian countries (n= 663); and a president who will push for a change into a federal structure of government (n=663). On the other hand, the least preferred presidential candidate of the respondents is someone who proposed to solve the West Philippine Sea disputes through war (n=318).

One of the political problems faced by executive leaders of the country was corruption in the government; and the territorial jurisdiction dispute on the West Philippine Sea with China. These two concerns were the topmost issues identified by the respondents that need to be resolved. Regarding corruption, as suggested in the statement, the respondents agreed that any government appointees who will get involved in any corruption issue should be removed from office automatically. To practice this, an appropriate government policy or law must be enacted. In terms of the dispute in territorial jurisdiction with China, the respondents' suggestion was for the elected leader of the country to enter a bilateral agreement with China in order to resolve the territorial dispute particularly in the West Philippine Sea. A bilateral agreement is a formal agreement or memoranda between Philippines and China to ensure that economic and other activities in the West Philippine Sea takes place in accordance with agreed principles and procedures.

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**Table 1.1 Presidential Candidates' Views on Political Issues**

Political Issues	No	Not Sure	Yes
I prefer a Presidential candidate who will include in his government policies the automatic removal from office of Appointed Officials, once they are involved in issues of corruption (to lessen the due process)	59	127	879
I prefer a Presidential candidate who believes that to resolve the West Philippine Sea Dispute a Bilateral Agreement with China and other Asian Countries concerned should be the priority of the government	90	185	790
I prefer a Presidential candidate who will strengthen foreign relations such as joining the QUAD or forming alliance with Western and Asian countries	134	268	663
I prefer a Presidential candidate who will push for a change into a federal structure of government	134	268	663
I prefer a Presidential candidate who will lead the shift from Presidential to parliamentary form of government	131	325	609
I prefer a Presidential candidate who believes that disputes in the West Philippine Sea should be resolved with the help from US/Western Countries	218	277	570
I prefer a Presidential candidate with firm stand that issues in the West Philippine Sea should be resolve through War against China	643	104	318

### Social Issues

The respondents preferred a leader with the following stands for social issues in the country: a presidential candidate who will continue the 4Ps program of the government as social measure to improve the quality of life of poor Filipinos (n=909); a president who will impose for the censorship of Porn Sites to stop child pornography in the Philippines (n=793); a president who will favor the re-imposition of Death Penalty to reduce crimes (n=536); majority of the respondents also preferred a president who will favor same sex marriage in the Philippines (n=533); but their opinions were divided in terms of the legalization of abortion in the country (yes)=478; n (no)=412).

In terms of the social issues identified in this study, the respondents agreed to continue the 4Ps program of the government. The Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) is a human development measure of the national government that provides conditional cash grants to the poorest of the poor, to improve the health, nutrition, and the education of children aged 0-18. This government strategy was started in 2007; the government expanded the program in December 2016 to reach a total of 20 million Filipinos belonging to 4.4 million households. The program benefits about 20% of the population, the majority of the nation's poor (World Bank, 2022). The 4Ps is currently the world's fourth-largest Conditional Cash Transfer program based on population coverage. It complements the government's other development priorities such as generating jobs and creating livelihood opportunities for the poor.

**Table 1.2 Presidential Candidates' Views on Social Issues**

Social Issues	No	Not Sure	Yes
I prefer a Presidential candidate who will continue the 4Ps program of the government as social measure to improve the quality of life of poor Filipinos	67	89	909
I prefer a Presidential candidate who will impose for the censorship of Porn Sites to stop Child Pornography in the Philippines	163	109	793
I prefer a Presidential candidate who will favor the re-imposition of Death Penalty to reduce crimes	323	206	536
I prefer a Presidential candidate who will agree with the legalization of Same Sex Marriage in the Philippines	333	199	533
I prefer a Presidential candidate who will push for the legalization of Abortion in the Philippines	412	175	478

### Economic Issues

The respondents preferred a president who will improve support for the agricultural sectors in the country, this is to remedy the growing importation of basic commodities (n=966); the respondents also preferred a president who will support labor sectors in the

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country by supporting policies that are not pro-contractualizations. Another economic reform preferred by the respondents was to have a president who will continue the Build, Build, Build (BBB) program of the Duterte administration (n=844); they also prefer a president who will work on the imposition of new tax schemes to recover from the economic crisis brought by the pandemic (n=830); as well as a president who will continue to Send OFW to countries, but with restrictions if there is a rampant case of abuse (n=809); and lastly, the respondents preferred a president who will push through with the operation of the Bataan Nuclear Power Plant to reduce energy cost (n=764).

The respondents preferred the next leader of the country to prioritize the welfare of the agricultural sector. This is in line with the present economic concerns of the country. The prices of agricultural inputs keeps on increasing, that some farmers opted to sell their agricultural lands and convert them to residential or commercial lands. This problem leads to shortage in supplies of agricultural products such as rice, onions and other vegetables. Because of the shortage or lack of supply, the prices of agricultural commodities continue to rise and burden the consumers. As a remedy to the shortage, the government resulted to great importation of agricultural products from other countries. Such agricultural products include rice, sugar, onion, carrots and a lot more. The Philippines topmost importation partners in 2022 were: China (13 percent), the United States (11 percent), Japan (8 percent) and Taiwan (8 percent) (PSA, 2022).

According to the respondents, instead of promoting importation of agricultural commodities, the government may opt to improve the government support to the grass root farmers and not the financiers. This can be done by providing subsidies in buying farm inputs (seeds, fertilizers, insecticides, pesticides, petroleum, etc). Transportation support may also be provided to the farmers so that they can bring their goods or commodities to the market and do not rely on middlemen.

In addition to the improvement of the agricultural sectors, the respondents also preferred a president who will promulgate laws to prevent big companies in abusing contractualizations among the labor sectors. This has been a long-time problem of wage-earners in most of the cities in the country. Hence, contractual workers were not entitled to health, retirement and other benefits.

**Table 1.3 Presidential Candidates' Views on Economic Issues**

<b>Economic Issues</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Not Sure</b>	<b>Yes</b>
I prefer a Presidential candidate who will improve the support to the agricultural sectors to minimize importation of basic commodities	19	80	966
I prefer a Presidential candidate who will support the labor sector through policies that is not pro-contractualizations	25	147	893
I prefer a Presidential candidate who will continue the Build, Build, Build Program of the previous government	82	139	844
I prefer a Presidential candidate who will work on the imposition of new tax schemes to recover from the economic crisis brought by the pandemic	66	169	830
I prefer a Presidential candidate who will continue to Send OFW to countries, but with restrictions if there is a rampant case of abuse	127	129	809
I prefer a Presidential candidate who will push through with the operation of the Bataan Nuclear Power Plant to reduce energy cost	116	185	764

### Environmental Issues

In terms of the issues that concerns the environment, the respondents preferred a president who will finance the exploration of other sources of renewable energy to protect the environment (n=985); they also preferred a president who will prioritize the improvement of policies on climate change (n=967); as well as a president who will decongest Metro Manila through relocation of informal settlers/squatters to nearby provinces; and provide them with housing and livelihood projects to become sustainable (n=935); lastly, they preferred a president who will set restrictions to mining industries (limit the areas of mining) especially with lands owned by the IPs (n=918).

The respondents understand the issues on climate change, and they believe that the next leader of the country must protect the environment. They suggested that as the next leader of the country, the president, must explore other sources of renewable energy; as well as provide policies that will prioritize the concern on climate change. In the Philippines, Manila and the National Capital Region is already overly populated, thus the respondents proposed that decongestion through relocation to nearby provinces is a must, as long as the relocated citizens are given their sustainable source of income and livelihood. The respondents are also aware of the negative effects of illegal mining industries in the country, which basically abused the habitat of Indigenous Filipinos. Thus, the elected president should set restrictions to mining industries. Economic growth and progress is acceptable, but not at the expense of destroying the environment.

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**Table 1.4 Presidential Candidates' Views on Environmental Issues**

<b>Environmental Issues</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Not Sure</b>	<b>Yes</b>
I prefer a Presidential candidate who will finance the exploration of other sources of renewable energy to protect the environment	14	66	985
I prefer a Presidential candidate who will prioritize the improvement of policies on climate change	14	84	967
I prefer a Presidential candidate who will decongest Metro Manila through relocation of informal settlers/squatters to nearby provinces; and provide them with housing and livelihood projects to become sustainable	21	109	935
I prefer a Presidential candidate who will set restrictions to mining industries (limit the areas of mining) especially with lands owned by the IPs	38	109	918

### Educational Issues

The respondents preferred a presidential candidate with the following stand on educational issues: someone who will provide support to Filipino inventors to improve technological innovations (Health, Engineering, Technology, Social Sciences and other fields) (n=999); a president who will push for policies in the improvement of education focusing on teachers' qualifications (n=939); a president who will uplift the quality of education through extensive research and use of verified sources of information cited in various textbooks (n=874); the respondents also expressed their sentiments on the educational issue of the K to 12, wherein they want a president who will amend or repeal the implementation of the K to 12 Law based on the results of empirical research that shows the effectiveness or not effectiveness of the K to 12 program (n=795); and majority of the respondents preferred a president who will promote the mandatory ROTC to all Filipino students in SHS and College (n=602).

The topmost educational issue wherein the respondents preferred to be solved by their elected National leaders was the provision of support to Filipino inventors; and improvement of the educational system in terms of focusing on teachers' qualification. There are a lot of brilliant Filipinos who have invented a lot in the fields of Engineering, Health, Technology, Agriculture, Social Sciences and Arts. But only a few of them were supported and received recognition from the government. Thus, most of their inventions and talents were brought abroad to benefit other countries and individuals. To name some of the Filipino inventors and scientists were the following: Roberto del Rosario (Karaoke, 1975), Fe del Mundo (Medical Incubator, 1941), Eduardo San Juan (Moon Buggy, 1968), Abelardo Aguilar (Erythromycin, 1949), Gregorio Zara (Video Phone, 1955), Disodado Banatao (Micro Chips, 1972), Rodolfo Aquino (Isolated Rice Breeds, 1966) (Blog, Live in the Philippines, 2022). If you noticed, these great inventions were recorded from 1975 backwards, which simply shows that after them, support from the government to recognize the brilliant inventions and discoveries of Filipino scientists were no longer prioritized.

Another educational issue that needs to be addressed was the deteriorating quality of education in the country. It is a known fact that 96.29 percent of the Filipino population from 15 years and above is considered literates or they can read and write (PSA, 2022). But literacy is not equivalent to quality education. Several studies have been conducted to state the deteriorating quality of education in the country. In the study conducted by Gumarang, et al (2021), they identified three major problems in the Philippine education system such as overcrowded students in a classroom, teacher are teaching subjects that is not their expertise, and poor quality in instruction. Hence, there is a tough need to refocus the program of the government regarding education problems; one solution is to invest on teacher qualification and refrain from requiring the teachers to accomplish bulky paper works that consumed too much of their time and lessened their necessary teaching hours.

**Table 1.5 Presidential Candidates' Views on Educational Issues**

<b>Educational Issues</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Not Sure</b>	<b>Yes</b>
I prefer a Presidential candidate who will provide support to Filipino inventors to improve technological innovations (Health, Engineering, Technology, Social Sciences and other fields)	14	52	999
I prefer a Presidential candidate who will push for policies in the improvement of education focusing on teachers' qualifications	30	96	939
I prefer a Presidential candidate who will uplift the quality of education through extensive research and use of verified sources of information cited in various textbooks	64	127	874
I prefer a Presidential candidate who will amend or repeal the implementation of the K to 12 Law based on the results of empirical research that shows the effectiveness or not effectiveness of the K to 12 program	97	173	795
I prefer a Presidential candidate who will promote the mandatory ROTC to all Filipino students in SHS and College	242	221	602

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### Health Issues

In terms of issues about health, the respondents expressed that they prefer a president who will strengthen the capabilities of health agencies specifically Mental Health facilities (n=1,009); they want a president who will ease the health restrictions and will allow face to face classes and graduations, provided minimum health protocols will be observed (n=927); they also prefer a president who will provide free health care insurance to all the citizens (n=898); they also hope that their next president will ease the restrictions of travel because of the pandemic (n=751); and lastly, they prefer a president who will not implement the “No Vaccine No Ride” • Policy (n=571).

The most preferred health issue of the respondents that they want the leaders to prioritize was on the strengthening of capabilities of health agencies to focus on mental health facilities. During the surge of the Covid-19 pandemic, cases of mental health concerns increased. Statistics from the Department of Health (2021) revealed that the DOH estimates that at least 3.6 million Filipinos faced mental health issues during the pandemic, including depression, substance use disorders such as alcohol use disorder, and mood disorders like bipolar disorder. COVID-19 infection in itself has been found to directly impact a person's mental health. Despite the very alarming increase in the number of Filipinos with mental health concerns, there are no mental health facilities nearby. Furthermore, the number of qualified mental health practitioners is very limited; thus individuals with mental health issues are not treated properly.

**Table 1.6 Presidential Candidates' Views on Health Issues**

Health Issues	No	Not Sure	Yes
I prefer a Presidential candidate who will strengthen the capabilities of health agencies specifically Mental Health facilities	7	49	1009
I prefer a Presidential candidate who will ease the health restrictions and will allow face to face classes and graduations, provided minimum health protocols will be observed	40	98	927
I prefer a Presidential candidate who will provide free health care insurance to all the citizens	76	91	898
I prefer a Presidential candidate who will ease the restrictions of travel because of the pandemic	133	181	751
I prefer a Presidential candidate who will not implement the “No Vaccine No Ride” • Policy	264	230	571

## 2. Preferred Presidential and Vice-Presidential Candidates of the Respondents

### President

The preferred presidential candidate of the respondents is presented in Table 2.1. The result revealed that of the eight (8) preferred official presidential candidates of the May 2022 election, 416 (39.06%) preferred Ferdinand R. Marcos Jr.; 261 (24.51%) respondents preferred Maria Leonor G. Robredo; followed by Panfilo M. Lacson with 30 (2.82%) respondents; next was Francisco M. Domagoso, with 19 (1.78%); 10 (.94%) respondents preferred Emmanuel D. Pacquiao; 8 (.75%) respondents preferred Ernesto C. Abella; 5 (.47%) respondents preferred Norberto B. Gonzalez; and 3 (.28%) respondents preferred Leodegario Q. De Guzman as their president. On the other hand, the result revealed that two months before the actual election, there are 313 (29.39%) respondents who are undecided on whom to choose as their president in the 2022 May election.

As presented in the findings, the preferred presidential candidates of the majority (39.06%) of the respondents were Ferdinand R. Marcos Jr., followed by Maria Leonora G. Robredo (24.51%). This manifested that the result of the survey conducted in research on the preferred presidential candidates of the respondents who participated in this research was accurate and comparable to the actual result of the 2022 presidential election. The actual result of the 2022 presidential election in the Philippines (Statista, 2022) revealed that around 58.74% of the voting population voted for Ferdinand R. Marcos Jr., the elected President; while the second most voted presidential candidate was Maria Leonora G. Robredo (27.99%). The result further showed that around 20% of those who are undecided during the conduct of the survey decided to vote for Ferdinand Marcos Jr.; while around 3% of the undecided votes were for Maria Leonora Robredo.

**Table 2.1 Preferred Candidates for the Position of President of the Philippines**

Presidential Candidates	Respondents Choice			National Election Result		
	Frequenc y	Percenta ge	Ran k	Frequency	Percentag e	Ran k
MARCOS, FERDINAND JR. ROMUALDEZ	416	39.06	1	31,104,175	58.74	1
ROBREDO, MARIA LEONOR GERONA	261	24.51	2	14,822,051	27.99	2
LACSON, PANFILO MORENA	30	2.82	3	882,236	1.67	5
DOMAGOSO, FRANCISCO MORENO	19	1.78	4	1,900,010	3.59	4
PACQUIAO, EMMANUEL DAPIDRAN	10	0.94	5	3,629,805	6.85	3

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ABELLA, ERNESTO CORPUS	8	0.75	6	113,242	0.21	7
GONZALES, NORBERTO BORJA	5	0.47	7	89,097	0.17	8.5
DE GUZMAN, LEODEGARIO QUITAIN	3	0.28	8	92,070	0.17	8.5
MANGONDATO, FAISAL	-	-	-	259,576	0.49	6
10. MONTEMAYOR, JOSE JR.	-	-	-	59,944	0.11	10
UNDECIDED	313	29.39	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,065</b>			<b>52,892,262</b>		

### Vice President

In terms of the preferred vice-presidential candidates of the respondents, there are 580 (54.46%) who preferred Sara Duterte-Carpio as their Vice President; 262 (24.60%) preferred Francisco Pangilinan; 76 (7.14%) respondents preferred Vicente Sotto; followed by Willie Ong, who was preferred by 56 (5.26%); while 3 (.28%) respondents preferred Walden Bello; 2 (.19%) respondents preferred Lito Atienza. On the other hand, there 86 (8.08%) respondents who are still undecided about whom to vote two (2) months before the actual election in May 2022. Comparing the result of this research to the actual result of the 2022 election, it was revealed that Sara Duterte-Carpio garnered the greatest number of votes at 61.39%; followed by Francisco Pangilinan with 17.93% of the votes. The result of the actual election is almost the same to the result obtained in this research.

As presented in the above findings, Sara Duterte-Carpio was the leading Vice-Presidential candidate among the 1,065 respondents, followed by Francisco Pangilinan. The result of the survey conducted in this research was accurate; hence the result is comparable to the actual turn out of votes. In the actual election result, Sara Duterte-Carpio obtained 61.29% of the votes, which means the 8% who were undecided during the survey, finally decided to vote for her. It was also notable that the percentage of votes in the survey for Francisco Pangilinan decreased for around 6%, but surprisingly this decreased in Pangilinan's votes were earned by Vicente Sotto during the actual election.

**Table 2.2 Preferred Candidates for the Position of Vice President of the Philippines**

Vice Presidential Candidates	Respondents' Choice			National Election Result		
	Frequency	Percentage	Rank	Frequency	Percentage	Rank
SARA DUTERTE-CARPIO	580	54.46	1	31,561,948	61.29	1
FRANCISCO "KIKO" PANGILINAN	262	24.60	2	9,232,883	17.93	2
VICENTE "TITO" SOTTO	76	7.14	3	8,183,184	15.89	3
WILLIE ONG	56	5.26	4	1,851,498	3.6	4
WALDEN BELLO	3	0.28	5	99,740	0.19	7
LITO ATIENZA	2	0.19	6	267,530	0.52	5
MANNY SD LOPEZ	-	-	-	157,877	0.31	6
CARLOS SERAPIO	-	-	-	89,920	0.17	8
RIZALITO DAVID	-	-	-	55,478	0.11	9
UNDECIDED	86	8.08				
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,065</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>51,500,058</b>	<b>100</b>	

### CONCLUSIONS

The results of the study provided the researcher to conclude that the respondents preferred a president and vice president whose priority program in their government is the automatic removal from office of any appointed official with involvement in any corruption issue; while they do not prefer a president whose political agenda is to go on war with China to resolve the territorial issue in the West Philippine Sea. The respondents preferred a presidential leader who will continue the 4Ps as social program; while they least preferred a president who will agree in the legalization of abortion in the Philippines. In terms of economic priority programs, the respondents preferred a president who will support and improve the condition of the agricultural sectors; while the least among the economic programs that they want the president to think of was on the operation of the Bataan Nuclear Power Plant. As environmental priority program, the respondents preferred a president who will finance the exploration of renewable energy sources; as well as policies on climate change; decongestion of Manila; and setting up of restrictions for mining industries, such that land owned by the IPs will be protected. As educational priority program for the presidents, the respondents preferred the national leaders to focus on providing support to Filipino inventors and scientists in various fields; as well as focus on improving teachers' qualifications; uplift the quality of textbooks; amend the K to 12 Law; and re-imposition of the mandatory ROTC for Senior High School and College students. The president and vice president preferred by the respondents were Ferdinand R. Marcos Jr., and Sara Duterte-Carpio respectively, which was the same with the result of the winning candidates in the actual election in May 2022.

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