

## **MEDIA RELEASE**

(July 12, 2024)

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

**RE: Pulse Asia Research's June 2024 Nationwide Survey on National Concerns and the President's State of the Nation Address (SONA)**

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Pulse Asia Research, Inc. is pleased to share some findings on *National Concerns and the President's State of the Nation Address (SONA)* from the June 2024 *Ulat ng Bayan* national survey. We request that you assist us in informing the public by disseminating this information.

The survey fieldwork was conducted from **June 17 to 24, 2024** using face-to-face interviews. This nationwide survey is based on a sample of 2,400 representative adults 18 years old and above. It has a  $\pm 2\%$  error margin at the 95% confidence level. Subnational estimates for each of the geographic areas covered in the survey (i.e., Metro Manila, the rest of Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao) have a  $\pm 4\%$  error margin, also at 95% confidence level. Those interested in further technical details may refer to our website ([www.pulseasia.ph](http://www.pulseasia.ph))

The following are some of the key developments that took place immediately prior to and during the conduct of the interviews for the June 2024 *Ulat ng Bayan* survey:

1. On 19 June 2024, the Vice-President announced her irrevocable resignation as head of the Department of Education (DepEd) and as co-vice-chairperson of the National Task Force to End Local Communist Armed Conflict (NTF-ELCAC). The latter's departure from the President's Cabinet signals the end of their political alliance that was forged during the May 2022 elections, with some of her allies even referring to her as the "new leader of the opposition". For her part, ex-Senator Leila de Lima, who was cleared of the last of the drug cases filed against her on 24 June 2024 and now serves as the Liberal Party (LP) spokesperson, said "the real opposition gives priority to the people and is founded on transparency, accountability, and concern for the citizens", and none of these can be seen in the Vice-President's track record.

2. Senator Francis Escudero took over the post of Senate President from Senator Juan Miguel Zubiri on 20 May 2024. In an interview with Senate reporters a few days after the leadership turnover, Senate President Escudero admitted that he alone instigated the move to replace then Senate President Zubiri and that neither those in Malacañang nor their counterparts in the House of Representatives had anything to do with the coup in the Upper House.
3. The suspension of Bamban Mayor Alice Guo and two (2) others for up to 60 days as ordered by the Office of the Ombudsman based on graft charges filed against them by the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) in connection with the operation of illegal Philippine Offshore Gaming Operators (POGOs) in Bamban, Tarlac. During the Senate investigation into the operations of these POGOs, the issue concerning the citizenship of the Bamban Mayor came to light, with evidence showing that she is not a Filipino citizen but is, rather, a Chinese citizen. The latter has also been expelled by the Nationalist People's Coalition (NPC) due to her alleged involvement in illegal offshore gaming operations in her territorial jurisdiction. Furthermore, the Philippine National Police Criminal Investigation and Detection Group (PNP-CIDG) and the Presidential anti-Organized Crime Commission (PAOCC) have filed human trafficking charges against the Bamban Mayor arising from her reported ties to illegal POGOs in her municipality.
4. On 17 June 2024, members of the China Coast Guard and sailors from the Philippine Navy were involved in a confrontation, with the former using lethal weapons, tear gas, and physical violence against the latter who were on a resupply mission to the Ayungin Shoal. However, Malacañang said it does not agree with the military's assessment of the incident but considers it a "misunderstanding or accident" and not an "armed attack".

Amidst this recent violent incident in the West Philippine Sea (WPS), the President said the Philippines will continue to assert its rights over its territorial waters but it will not instigate a war against China. Rather, the country will continue to exhaust peaceful and diplomatic measures to resolve the conflict in the region. Meanwhile, the Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA) once again called on China to abide by the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) and the 2016 Arbitral Ruling.

5. Executive Order (EO) 62, which reduces the tariff on imported rice from 35% to 15% until 2028, was signed by Executive Secretary Lucas Bersamin by authority of the President on 20 June 2024. Through this measure, Malacañang hopes to lower the price of rice to ₱ 29 per kilo. The Department of Agriculture (DA) plans to import 363,695 metric tons of rice to be able to offer good quality rice to the public at the price of ₱ 29 per kilo beginning in July 2024. In reaction, farmers' groups say they intend not only to file a temporary restraining order (TRO) before the Supreme Court to prevent the implementation of the EO but also to file graft charges against National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) Secretary Arsenio Balisacan as well as officials from the Tariff Commission.

Meanwhile, the National Food Authority (NFA) reported that it has surpassed its palay procurement target for the period January 2024 to June 2024 due to its implementation of higher buying prices for palay. As such, the country's total palay inventory stands at 168,262 metric tons as of mid-January 2024, an amount enough to cover four (4) days of national consumption in the event of an emergency or disaster.

6. Another EO issued by the President during this period has to do with the inclusion of the singing of the “*Bagong Pilipinas*” hymn and reciting of the “*Bagong Pilipinas*” pledge during the weekly flag ceremonies conducted by all government entities, including educational institutions. In a related development, the President approved the return to the old academic calendar for public schools, with classes during School Year (SY) 2024-2025 scheduled to commence on 29 July 2024 and end on 15 April 2025. This change was implemented amidst widespread complaints from teachers and students alike regarding the extreme heat during the dry season.
7. Among the other developments during this period are the entry into the country of the COVID-19 FLiRT variant; the appeal on the part of employers’ groups to delay for a year the implementation of the 35-peso increase in the minimum wage in Metro Manila that will take effect on 17 July 2024; the signing of the Negros Island Region (NIR) Act that brings together the provinces of Negros Occidental, Negros Oriental, and Siquijor in order to promote decentralization and strengthen local autonomy; the suspension for six (6) months of Bohol Governor Erico Aristotle Aumentado and 68 other public officials in the aftermath of the construction and operation of a resort within the area where the Chocolate Hills are located; the transmittal to the Senate of House Bill (HB) 9349 or the Absolute Divorce bill; the release from house arrest in Timor Leste of former Negros Oriental Representative Arnolfo Teves Jr.; the failure of the National Telecommunications Commission (NTC) to curb text scams despite the implementation of the SIM Registration Act of 1922; the resignation of two (2) members of the Monetary Board due to their alleged involvement in the hiring of “ghost employees”; the slight increase in the inflation rate to 3.9% in May 2024 from 3.8% in April 2024 to 3.9% in May 2024, the highest in six (6) months, due primarily to the increase in the index of housing, water, electricity, and others fuels; the decline in the electric bill of Manila Electric Company (Meralco) customers; the continued depreciation in the value of the local currency versus the American dollar; and the increase in oil prices in the third week of June 2024.

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

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

Pulse Asia Research's June 2024 *Ulat ng Bayan* Survey:  
Media Release on National Concerns and the  
President's State of the Nation Address (SONA)  
12 July 2024

**Filipinos continue to be most concerned about the need to control inflation; several notable movements in levels of public concern about selected national issues may be observed between March 2024 and June 2024**

For most Filipino adults (72%), controlling the spiraling prices of basic commodities is the issue that should be immediately addressed by the national administration. This is the only issue, out of 17, that is considered as an urgent national concern by majority of the country's adult population. The second urgent national concern is increasing the pay of workers (44%) while sharing the third spot are reducing poverty (32%) and creating more jobs (30%). Fighting corruption in government (22%) and addressing the problem of involuntary hunger (20%) comprise a fourth set of national issues that the present dispensation should immediately deal with. *(Please refer to Table 1.)*

**Table 1**  
**MOST URGENT NATIONAL CONCERNS**  
June 17 - 24, 2024 / Philippines / PR1&2  
(In Percent / Multiple Response, up to 3 allowed)

<i>Base: Total Interviews, 100%</i>				
	OVERALL	RANKED		
		FIRST	SECOND	THIRD
Controlling inflation	72	40	18	14
Increasing the pay of workers	44	16	16	12
Reducing the poverty of many Filipinos	32	8	14	9
Creating more jobs	30	7	10	12
Fighting graft and corruption in government	22	5	8	9
Addressing the problem of involuntary hunger	20	4	8	7
Providing assistance to farmers including selling their products	13	3	4	6
Promoting peace in the country	13	3	4	6
Fighting criminality	11	3	3	5
Enforcing the law on all, whether influential or ordinary people	9	3	3	4
Reducing the amount of taxes paid	8	2	2	4
Providing support to small entrepreneurs to restore their businesses	8	2	2	3
Stopping the destruction and abuse of our environment	7	2	3	3
Defending the integrity of Philippine territory against foreigners	5	2	1	2
Protecting the welfare of OFWs	4	1	2	1
Preparing to face any kind of terrorism	2	0.2	1	1
Changing the Constitution	1	0.2	0.1	0.3

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

The other issues are each identified as urgent by at most 13% of Filipino adults. These are helping farmers (13%), promoting peace (13%), fighting criminality (11%), enforcing the rule of law (9%), reducing taxes (8%), providing support to small entrepreneurs (8%), protecting the environment (7%), defending national territorial integrity (5%), protecting the welfare of overseas Filipino workers (4%), preparing to face terrorist threats (2%), and changing the 1987 Philippine Constitution (1%).

Controlling inflation is the leading first-ranked urgent national concern of Filipinos (40%) while the top second-ranked ones are controlling inflation (18%), increasing workers' pay (16%), and reducing poverty (14%). As for third-ranked responses, the most often cited national issues are controlling inflation (14%), and increasing the pay of workers (12%).

The lone issue identified as an urgent national concern by majorities not only at the national level (72%) but also across all geographic areas and socio-economic classes (66% to 77% and 64% to 74%, respectively) is inflation. In these survey subgroupings, the only other majority urgent national concern is increasing the pay of workers (51% in the Visayas). On the other hand, numerically speaking, Filipino adults are least concerned about protecting the welfare of overseas Filipino workers (2% to 7%), preparing to deal with terrorist threats (1% to 8%), and charter change (virtually nil to 1%). (Please refer to Table 2.)

**Table 2**  
**MOST URGENT NATIONAL CONCERNS: OVERALL**  
June 17 - 24, 2024 / Philippines / PR1&2  
(In Percent / Multiple Response, up to 3 allowed)

Base: Total Interviews, 100%								
NATIONAL CONCERNS	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
Controlling inflation	72	67	74	66	77	64	73	74
Increasing the pay of workers	44	46	45	51	33	33	45	43
Reducing the poverty of many Filipinos	32	32	36	22	31	37	31	32
Creating more jobs	30	28	32	29	27	21	31	30
Fighting graft and corruption in government	22	26	24	18	19	25	22	20
Addressing the problem of involuntary hunger	20	14	15	29	25	22	19	24
Providing assistance to farmers including selling their products	13	10	12	15	16	6	13	17
Promoting peace in the country	13	11	13	12	15	9	14	9
Fighting criminality	11	14	9	11	12	12	11	11
Enforcing the law on all, whether influential or ordinary people	9	9	9	11	10	10	9	13
Reducing the amount of taxes paid	8	8	9	7	8	16	8	5
Providing support to small entrepreneurs to restore their businesses	8	6	6	7	11	15	7	3
Stopping the destruction and abuse of our environment	7	10	7	9	5	7	7	10
Defending the integrity of Philippine territory against foreigners	5	9	5	5	5	8	5	5
Protecting the welfare of OFWs	4	7	2	6	4	5	4	2
Preparing to face any kind of terrorism	2	5	2	1	2	8	2	1
Changing the Constitution	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1

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

From March 2024 to June 2024, Filipinos become more concerned about four (4) issues, namely, jobs (+5 percentage points), peace (+5 percentage points), poverty (+7 percentage points), and workers’ pay (+8 percentage points). In contrast, public concern about helping farmers and small entrepreneurs eases during this period (both at -6 percentage points). (Please refer to Table 3.)

**Table 3**  
**MOST URGENT NATIONAL CONCERNS**  
June 2023 to June 2024 / Philippines  
(In Percent / Multiple Response, up to 3 allowed)

National Concerns	Jun23	Sep23	Dec23	Mar24	PR1&2 Jun24	Change*
						Jun24 - Mar24
Controlling inflation	63	74	72	70	72	+ 2
Increasing the pay of workers	44	49	40	36	44	+ 8
Reducing the poverty of many Filipinos	30	25	25	25	32	+ 7
Creating more jobs	31	27	28	25	30	+ 5
Fighting graft and corruption in government	25	22	19	26	22	- 4
Addressing the problem of involuntary hunger	16	14	18	17	20	+ 3
Providing assistance to farmers including selling their products	15	13	18	19	13	- 6
Promoting peace in the country	11	9	9	8	13	+ 5
Fighting criminality	13	18	15	11	11	0
Enforcing the law on all, whether influential or ordinary people	16	11	10	10	9	- 1
Reducing the amount of taxes paid	7	7	10	10	8	- 2
Providing support to small entrepreneurs to restore their businesses	10	9	11	14	8	- 6
Stopping the destruction and abuse of our environment	7	8	7	11	7	- 4
Defending the integrity of Philippine territory against foreigners	6	7	6	9	5	- 4
Protecting the welfare of OFWs	4	4	5	5	4	- 1
Preparing to face any kind of terrorism	4	3	5	4	2	- 2
Changing the Constitution	---	---	---	1	1	0

Note: \*Change = Figures of UB June 2024 minus Figures of UB March 2024.

**The present national administration scores majority approval ratings on only two (2) national issues (out of 14); public assessment of the administration’s handling of five (5) issues changes significantly from March 2024 to June 2024**

Most Filipino adults are appreciative of the incumbent administration’s efforts to protect the welfare of overseas Filipino workers (70%) and to respond to the needs of calamity-hit areas (64%). Approval is the plurality sentiment toward the latter’s handling of six (6) issues and these are defending national territorial integrity (48%), promoting peace (47%), fighting criminality (47%), protecting the environment (46%), helping farmers (46%), and enforcing the rule of law (43%). (Please refer to Table 4.)



**Table 4**  
**PERCEIVED URGENCY OF SELECTED NATIONAL ISSUES AND**  
**THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION'S PERFORMANCE RATINGS**

June 17 - 24, 2024 / Philippines / PR1&2  
(Row Percent)

Selected National Issues	% citing as One of Three Most Urgent Issues	Approve	Undecided	Disapprove	NAR*
Protecting the welfare of OFWs	4	70	24	6	+64
Responding to the needs of areas affected by calamities	---	64	29	7	+57
Defending the integrity of Philippine territory against foreigners	5	48	34	18	+30
Promoting peace in the country	13	47	36	17	+30
Stopping the destruction and abuse of our environment	7	46	35	19	+27
Providing assistance to farmers including selling their products	13	46	35	19	+27
Fighting criminality	11	47	32	21	+26
Enforcing the law on all, whether influential or ordinary people	9	43	38	19	+24
Creating more jobs	30	32	38	30	+ 2
Addressing the problem of involuntary hunger	20	26	39	35	- 9
Increasing the pay of workers	44	24	36	39	- 15
Fighting graft and corruption in government	22	24	37	39	- 15
Reducing the poverty of many Filipinos	32	17	32	51	- 34
Controlling inflation	72	5	19	76	- 71

PR1&2 Q11a-n. 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.

Bare to big majorities are critical of the administration's work in the areas of reducing poverty (51%) and controlling inflation (76%). The latter registers almost the same disapproval and indecision figures when it comes to its efforts to address the problem of involuntary hunger (35% versus 39%), increasing workers' pay (39% versus 36%), and fighting corruption in government (39% versus 37%). On the issue of job creation, ambivalence is the plurality sentiment toward the administration's performance (38%).

Between March 2024 and June 2024, the only improvement in the approval ratings of the present dispensation is recorded on the issue of helping farmers (+8 percentage points). Meanwhile, appreciation for the latter’s efforts to create more jobs and increase workers’ pay eases during this quarter (both at -5 percentage points). (Please refer to Table 5.)

**Table 5**  
**COMPARATIVE PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF THE NATIONAL**  
**ADMINISTRATION ON SELECTED NATIONAL ISSUES**  
March and June 2024 / Philippines  
(In Percent)

Selected National Issues	Approval			Undecided			Disapproval		
	Mar 24 (A)	PR1&2 Jun 24 (B)	Change* Jun24 minus Mar24 (B - A)	Mar 24 (C)	PR1&2 Jun 24 (D)	Change* Jun24 minus Mar24 (D - C)	Mar 24 (E)	PR1&2 Jun 24 (F)	Change* Jun24 minus Mar24 (F - E)
Protecting the welfare of OFWs	68	70	+ 2	25	24	- 1	7	6	- 1
Responding to the needs of areas affected by calamities	65	64	- 1	27	29	+ 2	8	7	- 1
Defending the integrity of Philippine territory against foreigners	49	48	- 1	34	34	0	17	18	+ 1
Fighting criminality	47	47	0	34	32	- 2	19	21	+ 2
Promoting peace in the country	50	47	- 3	35	36	+ 1	15	17	+ 2
Providing assistance to farmers including selling their products	38	46	+ 8	44	35	- 9	19	19	0
Stopping the destruction and abuse of our environment	49	46	- 3	33	35	+ 2	17	19	+ 2
Enforcing the law on all, whether influential or ordinary people	43	43	0	38	38	0	19	19	0
Creating more jobs	37	32	- 5	41	38	- 3	22	30	+ 8
Addressing the problem of involuntary hunger	28	26	- 2	40	39	- 1	31	35	+ 4
Increasing the pay of workers	29	24	- 5	37	36	- 1	34	39	+ 5
Fighting graft and corruption in government	20	24	+ 4	39	37	- 2	41	39	- 2
Reducing the poverty of many Filipinos	19	17	- 2	39	32	- 7	42	51	+ 9
Controlling inflation	5	5	0	24	19	- 5	71	76	+ 5

\*Change = Figures of June 2024 minus Figures of March 2024.

Disapproval for the incumbent administration’s handling of four (4) issues becomes more notable from March to June 2024. These issues are increasing workers’ pay (+5 percentage points), controlling inflation (+5 percentage points), creating more jobs (+8 percentage points), and reducing poverty (+9 percentage points).

In terms of indecision, it becomes less pronounced in relation to the administration’s initiatives to control the rising prices of basic commodities (-5 percentage points), reduce poverty (-7 percentage points), and help farmers (-9 percentage points).



**Awareness of the previous State of the Nation Addresses (SONAs) of the President is reported by most Filipino adults (69%)**

At the national level, 69% of the adult population has heard, read, and/or watched something about the past State of the Nation Addresses (SONAs) delivered by the President before the Congress. Majority levels of awareness are posted in each area and classes (58% to 80% and 57% to 74%, respectively). (Please refer to Table 6.)

**Table 6**  
**AWARENESS OF THE PAST STATE OF THE NATION ADDRESSES (SONAs)**  
**OF PRESIDENT FERDINAND R. MARCOS JR.**  
June 17 - 24, 2024 / Philippines / PR1&2  
(In Percent)

Base: Total Interviews, 100%								
Every year, the President delivers a State of the Nation Address or SONA that presents the overall situation of the country, the condition of our economy, politics, and other social concerns. In this report, the President also informs the public about the achievements of his administration in the past 12 months and what it will do in the coming 12 months.								
Have you heard, read, or watched anything about any of the past State of the Nation Addresses or SONAs by President Marcos or not?	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
	YES / AWARE	69	77	67	80	58	74	70
NO / NOT AWARE	31	23	33	20	42	26	30	43

TAUN-TAON, ANG PRESIDENTE AY NAGBIBIGAY NG ULAT SA BAYAN O ANG TINATAWAG NA STATE OF THE NATION ADDRESS O SONA TUNGKOL SA PANGKALAHATANG KALAGAYAN NG ATING BANSA, ANG KONDISYON NG ATING EKONOMIYA, PULITIKA, AT IBA PANG MGA ISYUNG PANLIPUNAN. DITO SA ULAT NA ITO AY IPINAAALAM DIN NG PRESIDENTE ANG MGA NAISAGAWA NG KANYANG ADMINISTRASYON SA NAGDAANG 12 BUWAN AT ANG ISASAGAWA PA NITO SA DARATING NA 12 BUWAN.

PR1&2, Q12. Kayo ba ay may narinig, nabasa, o napanood na sa anumang nakaraang Ulat sa Bayan o SONA ni Presidente Marcos o wala?

Just as inflation is the only majority urgent national concern, it is also the only one cited by most Filipinos (57%) as the issue they would like the President to discuss or mention in his next SONA. This view is shared by bare to considerable majorities in all geographic areas (51% to 63%) as well as Classes D and E (58% to 66%). Those in Class ABC would most like the President to talk about measures to control inflation (43%), the state of the national economy and how to improve it (41%), actions to be taken by the Philippines to stop the incursion of other countries into Philippine national territory in the West Philippine Sea (35%), and job creation initiatives (34%). (Please refer to Table 7.)

**Table 7**  
**MOST LIKED ISSUE TO BE DISCUSSED BY**  
**PRESIDENT MARCOS IN HIS COMING SONA**

June 17 - 24, 2024 / Philippines / PR1&2  
(In Percent / Up to 3 Responses Allowed)

Base: Total Interviews, 100%								
What would you like for President Marcos to discuss or mention in his coming State of the Nation Address or SONA? You may choose up to three answers. You may mention others not included in this list.	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
		Controlling inflation	57	61	56	51	63	43
Improving the national economy	36	36	37	29	42	41	36	36
Creating more jobs or livelihood	35	42	34	36	33	34	35	38
Actions to be taken to stop the incursion of other countries into Philippine territory in the West Philippine Sea	31	30	37	28	23	35	32	21
Fighting graft and corruption in government	26	22	32	20	22	28	26	26
Increasing the pay of workers	24	31	20	31	24	13	25	26
Eradicating the problem of illegal drugs	21	22	18	24	26	15	21	27
Improving the educational system	18	15	18	20	16	24	18	11
Peace in the country	18	20	13	24	20	20	17	19
Restoring unity among national officials	13	6	14	16	13	19	12	13
Restoring the people's trust in the government and its officials	12	10	13	10	14	15	12	12
Changing the Constitution	5	3	6	7	2	12	5	1
<b>OTHERS</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
<i>Pagbibigay ng 1K kada buwan</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Pabahay sa mahihirap</i>	<i>0.004</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Magbigay ng ayuda sa maliliit na negosyante</i>	<i>0.002</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<b>UNAIDED</b>								
Don't know	0.3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

PR1&2. Anu-ano po ang mga gusto ninyong talakayin o banggitin ni Presidente Marcos sa darating niyang Ulat sa Bayan o SONA?

Q13. Maaari kayong pumili ng hanggang tatlong sagot. Maaari kayong magbanggit ng iba pang wala sa listahan

At the national level, improving the national economy (36%) and creating more jobs or livelihood opportunities (35%) make up a second set of issues that Filipinos say the President should include in his July 2024 SONA. This is followed closely by measures to be taken by the Philippines to prevent foreign incursion into the country's territory in the West Philippines Sea (31%). A fourth group of issues cited by Filipinos includes graft and corruption in government (26%) and increasing workers' pay (24%). Eradicating the problem of illegal drugs (21%), improving the country's educational system (18%), and peace (18%) comprise a fifth set of issues while a sixth one includes restoring unity among national officials (13%) and restoring public trust in the government and its officials (12%). Only 5% of Filipinos would like the President to talk about charter change in his coming SONA.

**About a third of the adult population (32%) say the national administration has been able to fulfill its promise to strengthen tourism in the country; in contrast, only 4% of Filipino adults believe the latter has delivered on its promise to lower the price of rice to ₱ 20 per kilo**

According to 32% of Filipino adults, the current dispensation has succeeded in fulfilling its promise to strengthen tourism in the country. Around a quarter of adults identify either improving the country's infrastructure (26%) or defending national sovereignty (24%) as one of the promises the administration has accomplished. A third set of promises that the latter has delivered on includes increasing food production and attaining food security (21%) and building various renewable energy sources (19%). For 16% of the adult population, the incumbent administration has been able to fulfill its promise to make bureaucratic processes efficient while 9% say it has delivered on its promise to create the Philippine Virology Institute. Only 4% of Filipinos are of the view that the national administration has achieved its goal of reducing the price of rice to ₱ 20 per kilo. *(Please refer to Table 8.)*

Strengthening tourism is the leading campaign promise cited by Metro Manilans (43%) and those in Class D (31%). In the Visayas, Mindanao, and Class ABC, the top responses as far as promises the administration has fulfilled is concerned are strengthening tourism (31% to 39%) and improving infrastructure (27% to 36%). In Class E, the most often cited promises are improving infrastructure (37%), defending national territorial integrity (29%), and strengthening tourism (28%). As for those in the rest of Luzon, their leading responses as far as campaign promises the administration has fulfilled are concerned are strengthening tourism (26%), defending national territorial integrity (24%), increasing food production (20%), improving infrastructure (18%), and building various renewable energy sources (18%).

In contrast, across geographic areas and socio-economic groupings, the common least often mentioned promises the present administration has fulfilled are establishing the Philippine Virology Institute (5% to 13% and 8% to 13%, respectively) and reducing the price of rice to ₱ 20 per kilo (1% to 5% and 3% to 5%, respectively).

**Table 8**  
**PROMISES THE MARCOS ADMINISTRATION HAS FULFILLED**  
June 17 - 24, 2024 / Philippines / PR1&2  
(In Percent / Multiple Responses)

Base: Total Interviews, 100%								
President Marcos made promises during the campaign and in his first SONAs that his administration will fulfill when he wins and they are in office. Which of these promises by the administration have been fulfilled? You may choose as many as possible and you may also mention others not included in this list.	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
		<b>Strengthened tourism</b> by ensuring easy access to leading tourist spots in the country through the improvement of existing airports and the building of new ones	32	43	26	39	31	39
<b>Build Better More</b> or the continuous improvement of infrastructure as part of the plan for economic growth	26	34	18	36	30	27	25	37
<b>Defending the country's sovereignty</b> , particularly the West Philippine Sea and our exclusive economic zone	24	27	24	32	15	23	23	29
<b>Increasing food production and attaining food security</b> through financial and technical assistance to farmers	21	21	20	21	21	19	21	19
<b>Building various renewable energy sources</b> as part of the steps to ease the impact of climate change	19	22	18	21	15	20	18	24
<b>Efficient bureaucratic process</b> , ordering the various government departments to reduce processes for faster transactions	16	14	17	24	8	13	17	12
<b>Establishment of the Philippine Virology Institute</b> , tasked to conduct continuing research on viruses to better prepare the country to confront other viruses in the future	9	7	13	6	5	13	8	12
<b>Rice at ₱20 per kilo</b>	4	5	5	3	1	5	3	4
<b>OTHERS</b>								
<i>Pagbibigay ng titulo ng lupa sa mahihirap</i>	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>UNAIDED</b>								
Don't know / Refused / None	29	23	34	16	33	25	31	19
Don't know	8	6	13	0	5	6	9	3
Refused	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
None	20	17	20	16	27	19	21	15

PR1&2, Q14. May mga binitiwang pangako si Presidente Marcos noong kampanya at sa mga naunang SONA niya na tutuparin ng kanyang administrasyon kapag nanalo at sila ay nanunungkulan na. Alin sa mga pangakong ito ng administrasyon ang natupad na? Maaari po kayong magbanggit ng kahit ilan at maaari din kayong magbanggit ng wala sa listahan.