

MEDIA RELEASE

(July 20, 2026)

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

RE: Pulse Asia Research's July 2026 Nationwide Survey
on the Performance and Trustworthiness Ratings
of the President and the Vice-President, Urgent National Concerns,
and the Performance Ratings of the National Administration

Pulse Asia Research, Inc. is pleased to share selected findings from the July 2026 *Ulat ng Bayan* national survey on the *Performance and Trustworthiness Ratings of the President and the Vice-President, Urgent National Concerns, and the Performance Ratings of the National Administration*. We would appreciate your assistance in helping inform the public by disseminating this information.

The survey fieldwork was conducted from **June 28 to July 3, 6, 2026** 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 the geographic areas covered in the survey have the following error margins at 95% confidence level: $\pm 4\%$ for Metro Manila, the rest of Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao. Those interested in further technical details may refer to our website (www.pulseasia.ph)

The following are some of the critical developments that took place in the weeks leading up to and during the conduct of the interviews for the July 2026 *Ulat ng Bayan* survey:

1. The preparations for the Vice-President's impeachment trial, with the Senate approving the amended rules on impeachment on 03 June 2026 and paving the way for Senator Francis Escudero to serve as the presiding officer of the Senate

convened as an impeachment court; the impeachment trial began on 06 July 2026, with the Vice-President being absent from the initial hearing and the issue regarding opening her tax records still unresolved;

2. The election of Senator Sherwin Gatchalian as Senate President on 17 June 2026, ending the leadership struggle within the legislative chamber between the camp of Senator Gatchalian and that of Senator Alan Peter Cayetano;
3. The arrest of Senator Rodante Marcoleta on 06 July 2026 in connection with plunder charges against him involving P75 million in undisclosed campaign donations during the May 2025 elections; the three-day rally by the Iglesia ni Cristo (INC) in Manila and Quezon City held from 30 June to 02 July 2026 to show support for the lawmaker after the Office of the Ombudsman decided to file charges against him and three (3) other individuals; one of the lawmaker's co-accused, former AnaKalusugan Party-List Representative Michael Defensor, is also facing qualified human trafficking charges in connection with his ownership of properties that are reportedly being used for illegal activities;
4. The House of Representatives' final approval, on 03 June 2026, of House Bill (HB) No. 8389 that seeks to prohibit relatives up to the second degree of consanguinity or affinity from running for or holding elective posts at the same time and in the same jurisdiction; a counterpart measure in the Senate, which is still on second reading, proposes stricter limits as it favors banning relatives from simultaneously running for or holding public office in different jurisdictions and across levels of government;
5. The arrest of Senator Jinggoy Estrada on 01 June 2026 following the Sandiganbayan's issuance of an arrest warrant for plunder due to his alleged involvement in the flood control scandal; the Sandiganbayan also issued a 90-day preventive suspension order against the lawmaker and it took effect on 25 June 2026; the move of the Office of the Ombudsman to drop charges against former Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) Secretary Manuel Bonoan so he can serve as a state witness in the cases related to the flood control scandal; the Department of Justice (DOJ) has approved the filing of 44 criminal tax cases (i.e., stemming from reported tax liabilities amounting to more than P1.68 billion) against three (3) former DPWH Engineers involved in anomalous flood control projects in Bulacan; protest actions were again held in Makati City and Quezon City on 28 June 2026 to urge the government to hold accountable corrupt government officials, particularly those involved in the scandal;
6. The Senate Blue Ribbon Committee hearing on 04 June 2026, presided over by then Senate President Cayetano, during which 18 former military officers testified that as "bagmen" of former Ako Bicol Party-List Representative Elizaldy Co, they were

ordered to deliver suitcases and packages full of cash to various government officials among which are the President, former House Speaker Ferdinand Martin Romualdez, and some former and incumbent lawmakers; those accused denied these allegations, with a few of them even filing libel and cyber libel complaints against these ex-military officers;

7. The President's trip to Russia from 17 to 18 June 2026 to co-chair the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)-Russia Commemorative Summit and to meet with Russian President Vladimir Putin to discuss multilateral partnerships in trade, food and energy security, and anti-terrorism, among others; from 01 to 04 July 2026, the President went to Canada on a state visit during which the Philippines and Canada elevated their bilateral relations to a strategic partnership particularly in the areas of defense and economy; the Philippines hosted German President Frank-Walter Steinmeier during his state visit from 15 to 17 June 2026 and where issues such as maritime and defense security, trade and investments, climate change, labor and migration, and peace were discussed;
8. The World Bank's (WB) reclassification of the Philippines from a lower-middle-income economy to an upper-middle-income economy, a category that includes economies with a gross national income (GNI) per capita ranging from US\$4,636 to US\$14,375; the GNI per capita of the Philippines in 2025 was recorded at US\$4,850; meanwhile, the WB approved a \$1-billion loan and a \$20-million grant that would be used to help expand and improve Filipinos' access to electricity and water;
9. The increase in minimum wage in Metro Manila announced by the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) on 30 June 2026; the P85 wage hike, which is set to benefit about 1.1 million daily wage earners in the region, will be given out in two (2) tranches, with the first one (P60) to be implemented beginning 25 July 2026 while the second one will be in January 2027;
10. The decision of the Development Budget Coordination Committee (DBCC) to lower the Philippine economic growth target for the current year from 5%-6% to 3.5%-4.5% due to the Middle East war, rise in oil prices, and decline in government spending; for 2027 the incumbent administration is proposing a budget amounting to around P7.2 trillion, 6% more than the national budget for the current year, and that will restore allocations for local flood control projects;
11. The country's failure to secure a non-permanent seat in the United Nations (UN) Security Council for the period 2027-2028, losing to Kyrgyzstan through a vote of 142-49 during the fourth round of voting;

12. The decision of China to disallow Department of National Defense (DND) Secretary Gilbert Teodoro Jr. and his immediate family members from entering mainland China, Hong Kong, and Macao, as well as to conduct any business with Chinese organizations and individuals; the DND Secretary said the sanctions, called by the Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA) as an "unfriendly act", came as a result of his strong criticism of China's aggressive actions in the West Philippine Sea (WPS);
13. The 7.8-magnitude earthquake on 08 June 2026 with an offshore epicenter west of Sarangani that resulted in the loss of at least 92 lives, the displacement of some 391,000 families across Mindanao, and damage to infrastructure estimated at more than P1.47 billion;
14. Incidents of school violence in Tacloban City where three (3) students were killed, in Zamboanga City with two (2) students being stabbed, and another stabbing of a student in San Carlos City, Negros Occidental; there were also various reports of online threats against schools and students in different parts of the country, which led the Department of Education (DepEd) to order schools to enforce stricter security measures in their campuses; there have been calls to ban violent online games and other apps that may be desensitizing minors to violence while a Senate investigation into these incidents has uncovered a link between a US-based Nihilistic Violent Extremist (NVE) network and the Tacloban City school shooting incident; and
15. The memorandum of agreement signed by the United States (US) and Iran on 17 June 2026 that deals with, among others, the immediate reopening of the Strait of Hormuz, the easing of some financial sanctions imposed on Iran, and the future of Iran's nuclear program; however, airstrikes have since resumed in the area, with both sides accusing the other of violating provisions of the agreement.

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 July 2026 Ulat ng Bayan Survey:
Media Release on the Performance and Trustworthiness Ratings
of the President and the Vice-President, Urgent National Concerns,
and the Performance Ratings of the National Administration
20 July 2026**

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

Performance ratings. Half of Filipino adults (50%) have a negative assessment of the President's quarterly performance. Appreciation for the same is more pronounced than indecision (29% versus 21%). In contrast, the Vice-President registers a small majority approval rating (56%). Almost a third of the adult population (29%) is critical of the latter's work while the rest (15%) expresses ambivalence on the matter. *(Please refer to Table 1.)*

**Table 1
AWARENESS & PERFORMANCE RATINGS
OF TOP NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS
June 28 - July 3, 6, 2026 / Philippines / PR1&2
(Row Percent)**

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

PR1&2, Q16. Mayroon ako ritong mga pangalan ng ilang mga kasalukuyang opisyal ng ating pambansang pamahalaan. Pakisabi ang inyong opinyon tungkol sa pagganap nila ng kanilang tungkulin nitong huling tatlong buwan. Sa pamamagitan po ng board na ito, kayo ba ay (SHOW AND READ RATING BOARD 2) kay (NAME) sa kanyang pagganap bilang (POSITION) o wala pa kayong narinig, nabasa o napanood na kahit na ano tungkol sa kanya kahit na kailan?

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

The President fails to score any majority approval rating across areas and classes. Instead, near to big majorities in the Visayas (53%), Mindanao (79%), Class ABC (58%), Class D (48%), and Class E (52%) express disapproval for the latter's work in the past three (3) months. Essentially the same presidential approval and disapproval figures are posted in Metro Manila (35% versus 43%) and the rest of Luzon (40% versus 36%). *(Please refer to Table 2.)*

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

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

PR1&2, Mayroon ako ritong mga pangalan ng ilang mga kasalukuyang opisyal ng ating pambansang pamahalaan. Pakisabi ang inyong opinyon tungkol sa pagganap nila ng kanilang Q16. nitong huling tatlong buwan. Sa pamamagitan po ng board na ito, kayo ba ay (SHOW AND READ RATING BOARD 2) kay (NAME) sa kanyang pagganap bilang (POSITION) o wala pa kayong narinig, nabasa o napanood na kahit na ano tungkol sa kanya kahit na kailan?

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

Approval for the Vice-President's performance is the predominant sentiment among Visayans (61%) and Mindanawons (89%) as well as in Classes D and E (57% and 70%, respectively). The latter registers almost the same approval and disapproval scores in Metro Manila (40% versus 45%), the rest of Luzon (42% versus 41%), and Class ABC (44% versus 35%).

Trustworthiness ratings. A bare majority overall distrust rating (51%) is obtained by the President in July 2026. A little over a quarter of the adult population (28%) trust the latter while about a fifth (21%) is undecided regarding his trustworthiness. As for the Vice-President, she enjoys a small majority trust figure (58%). Distrust in the latter is more marked than ambivalence on the matter of trusting or distrusting her (27% versus 16%). (Please refer to Table 3.)

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

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

PR1&2, Nais sana naming tanungin kayo tungkol sa pagtitiwala ninyo sa ilang mga tao ng pambansang pamahalaan. Q18. Sa pamamagitan po ng board na ito, maaari bang pakisabi kung gaano kalaki o kaliit ang inyong pagtitiwala kay/sa [PERSONALIDAD]? Masasabi ba ninyo na ito ay (SHOW AND READ RATING BOARD)?

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

Across geographic and socioeconomic subgroupings, distrust in the President prevails in the Visayas (57%), Mindanao (77%), Class ABC (57%), and Class E (54%). Additionally, big plurality to near majority distrust figures are recorded in Metro Manila (42%) and Class D (49%). Virtually the same trust and distrust ratings are granted to the latter by those in the rest of Luzon (39% versus 38%). (Please refer to Table 4.)

Table 4
TRUST RATINGS OF TOP NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS
June 28 - July 3, 6, 2026 / Philippines / PR1&2
(In Percent)

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

PR1&2. Nais sana naming tanungin kayo tungkol sa pagtitiwala ninyo sa ilang mga tao ng pambansang pamahalaan. Sa pamamagitan po ng board na ito, Q18. maaari bang pakisabi kung gaano kalaki o kaliit ang inyong pagtitiwala kay/sa [PERSONALIDAD]? Masasabi ba ninyo na ito ay (SHOW AND READ RATING BOARD)?

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

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

In the case of the Vice-President, she is trusted by most Visayans (65%), Mindanawons (95%), and those belonging to any of the socioeconomic classes (51% to 70%). Nearly the same vice-presidential trust and distrust ratings are registered in Metro Manila (41% versus 43%) and the rest of Luzon (41% versus 37%).

While the Vice-President's overall performance and trustworthiness scores remain essentially unchanged between March 2026 and July 2026, the President experiences a decline in his national approval and trust ratings (both at -7 percentage points) and an increase in his disapproval and distrust figures (+5 and +7 percentage points, respectively) during the same period

Comparative performance ratings. Approval for presidential performance eases between March 2026 and July 2026 not only nationally (-7 percentage points) but also in the rest of Luzon (-14 percentage points), Class ABC (-21 percentage points), and Class D (-6 percentage points). On the other hand, disapproval becomes more pronounced in the Philippines as a whole (+5 percentage points), particularly in the rest of Luzon (+10 percentage points) and Class ABC (+28 percentage points). Changes in indecision levels are marginal in nature. (Please refer to Table 5.)

Table 5
COMPARATIVE PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF
TOP NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS
March and July 2026 / Philippines
(In Percent)

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

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

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

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

There are few changes in the Vice-President's performance ratings during the period March 2026 to July 2026. These are the increase in the latter's approval score in the rest of Luzon (+11 percentage points), the drop in approval figures in Metro Manila (-10 percentage points) and the Visayas (-11 percentage points), and the rise in the level of disapproval in Metro Manila (+18 percentage points). Similar to the President, the Vice-President does not experience any marked movements in her performance indecision figures between March 2026 and July 2026.

Comparative trustworthiness ratings. At the national level, the President's trust rating drops (-7 percentage points) while distrust in him becomes more manifest (+7 percentage points) from March 2026 to July 2026. In the different areas and classes, trust ratings go down in the rest of Luzon (-15 percentage points), Class ABC (-14 percentage points), and Class D (-7 percentage points). Distrust in the President becomes more notable in the rest

of Luzon (+16 percentage points), Class ABC (+14 percentage points), and Class D (+6 percentage points). Indecision toward the latter's trustworthiness is basically constant nationally as well as across geographic and socioeconomic subgroupings. (Please refer to Table 6.)

As is the case with her comparative performance ratings, the Vice-President registers only a few significant changes in her trustworthiness ratings from March 2026 to July 2026. These are the rise in the level of trust in the latter among those in the rest of Luzon (+12 percentage points) and Class ABC (+20 percentage points), the drop in the level of indecision in Metro Manila (-11 percentage points), and the decrease in her distrust rating in Class ABC (-16 percentage points).

Table 6
COMPARATIVE TRUST RATINGS OF
TOP NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS
March and July 2026 / Philippines
(In Percent)

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

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

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

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

Inflation remains the top most urgent national concern of Filipinos (57%); few national changes occur between March 2026 and July 2026

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

Table 7
MOST URGENT NATIONAL CONCERNS
June 28 - July 3, 6, 2026 / Philippines / PR1&2
(In Percent / Multiple Response, up to 3 allowed)

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

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

Controlling inflation is the top first-ranked urgent national concern (27%) while the leading second-ranked responses are controlling inflation (17%), fighting graft and corruption (16%), and increasing workers' pay (13%). In terms of third-ranked urgent national concerns, the most often cited ones are controlling inflation (13%), fighting graft and corruption (13%), increasing workers' pay (9%), and reducing poverty (9%).

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

Table 8
MOST URGENT NATIONAL CONCERNS: OVERALL
June 28 - July 3, 6, 2026 / Philippines / PR1&2
(In Percent / Multiple Response, up to 3 allowed)

Base: Total Interviews, 100%								
NATIONAL CONCERNS	RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
		NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
Controlling inflation	57	55	57	65	50	47	58	57
Fighting graft and corruption in government including holding corrupt government officials accountable	43	56	47	31	36	48	43	28
Increasing the pay of workers	36	43	32	46	31	40	35	40
Reducing the poverty of many Filipinos	26	19	28	25	27	25	25	33
Fighting criminality	22	13	20	30	24	20	22	22
Fighting the widespread sale and use of illegal drugs	19	15	16	19	26	20	18	25
Creating more jobs	15	13	17	16	10	9	16	13
Lowering the price of gasoline in light of the energy crisis caused by the war in the Middle East	13	25	11	7	15	22	12	10
Promoting peace in the country	11	13	11	9	11	13	11	11
Addressing the problem of involuntary hunger	11	4	9	10	19	6	11	18
Enforcing the law on all, whether influential or ordinary people	11	9	14	9	7	8	11	9
Providing assistance to farmers including selling their products	9	4	7	9	16	11	9	11
Reducing the amount of taxes paid	7	9	7	6	5	10	7	3
Stopping the destruction and abuse of our environment	6	5	8	5	3	5	6	6
Providing support to small entrepreneurs to restore their businesses	5	5	5	4	6	4	5	3
Responding to the needs of areas affected by calamities	5	7	3	3	7	4	5	8
Defending the integrity of Philippine territory against foreigners	3	3	5	2	2	3	3	2
Protecting the welfare of OFWs	2	2	2	1	3	3	2	1
Preparing to face any kind of terrorism	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	1

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

Overall, the public's sense of urgency as regards poverty and criminality becomes more marked from March 2026 to July 2026 (both at +5 percentage points) while the reverse holds true in relation to the issues of agricultural assistance (-5 percentage points) and job creation (-6 percentage points). In the various areas and classes, the following changes in public opinion about urgent national concerns may be noted during the same period:

1. controlling inflation — +12 percentage points in the Visayas, -12 percentage points in Mindanao, and -16 percentage points in Class ABC;
2. fighting graft and corruption — -11 percentage points in the rest of Luzon, -15 percentage points in the Visayas, +11 percentage points in Mindanao, and -16 percentage points in Class ABC;
3. increasing workers' pay — -11 percentage points in the rest of Luzon and +18 percentage points in the Visayas;
4. reducing poverty — +10 percentage points in Mindanao;
5. fighting criminality — +10 percentage points in the rest of Luzon and +12 percentage points in the Visayas;
6. fighting the widespread sale and use of illegal drugs — -15 percentage points in Mindanao;
7. creating more jobs — -7 percentage points in Class D;
8. addressing the problem of involuntary hunger — -10 percentage points in Metro Manila;
9. helping farmers — -6 percentage points in Class D; and
10. protecting the environment — -12 percentage points in the Visayas (-12 percentage points). (Please refer to Table 9.)

Table 9
MOST URGENT NATIONAL CONCERNS
March and July 2026 / Philippines
(In Percent / Multiple Response, up to 3 allowed)

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Base: Total Interviews									
NATIONAL CONCERNS		RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
			NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
Controlling inflation	Jul '26**	57	55	57	65	50	47	58	57
	Mar '26	59	49	62	53	62	63	57	61
	Change*	- 2	+ 6	- 5	+12	- 12	- 16	+ 1	- 4
Fighting graft and corruption in government including holding corrupt government officials accountable	Jul '26**	43	56	47	31	36	48	43	28
	Mar '26	47	48	58	46	25	64	45	29
	Change*	- 4	+ 8	- 11	- 15	+11	- 16	- 2	- 1
Increasing the pay of workers	Jul '26**	36	43	32	46	31	40	35	40
	Mar '26	36	45	43	28	24	39	36	30
	Change*	0	- 2	- 11	+18	+ 7	+ 1	- 1	+10
Reducing the poverty of many Filipinos	Jul '26**	26	19	28	25	27	25	25	33
	Mar '26	21	24	21	24	17	22	21	26
	Change*	+ 5	- 5	+ 7	+ 1	+10	+ 3	+ 4	+ 7
Fighting criminality	Jul '26**	22	13	20	30	24	20	22	22
	Mar '26	17	17	10	18	31	8	18	26
	Change*	+ 5	- 4	+10	+12	- 7	+12	+ 4	- 4
Fighting the widespread sale and use of illegal drugs	Jul '26**	19	15	16	19	26	20	18	25
	Mar '26	21	10	11	25	41	22	20	25
	Change*	- 2	+ 5	+ 5	- 6	- 15	- 2	- 2	0
Creating more jobs	Jul '26**	15	13	17	16	10	9	16	13
	Mar '26	21	21	21	22	18	13	23	16
	Change*	- 6	- 8	- 4	- 6	- 8	- 4	- 7	- 3

Note: *Change = Figures of UB July 2026 minus Figures of UB March 2026.
**PR1&2 Ulat ng Bayan July 2026 Survey.

Table 9
MOST URGENT NATIONAL CONCERNS
March and July 2026 / Philippines
(In Percent / Multiple Response, up to 3 allowed)

page 2 of 2

Base: Total Interviews									
NATIONAL CONCERNS		RP	LOCATION				CLASS		
			NCR	BL	VIS	MIN	ABC	D	E
Lowering the price of gasoline in light of the energy crisis caused by the war in the Middle East	Jul '26**	13	25	11	7	15	22	12	10
	Mar '26	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Change*	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Promoting peace in the country	Jul '26**	11	13	11	9	11	13	11	11
	Mar '26	9	9	8	8	10	8	8	11
	Change*	+ 2	+ 4	+ 3	+ 1	+ 1	+ 5	+ 3	0
Addressing the problem of involuntary hunger	Jul '26**	11	4	9	10	19	6	11	18
	Mar '26	10	14	8	8	13	6	10	16
	Change*	+ 1	- 10	+ 1	+ 2	+ 6	0	+ 1	+ 2
Enforcing the law on all, whether influential or ordinary people	Jul '26**	11	9	14	9	7	8	11	9
	Mar '26	11	13	10	12	11	9	12	9
	Change*	0	- 4	+ 4	- 3	- 4	- 1	- 1	0
Providing assistance to farmers including selling their products	Jul '26**	9	4	7	9	16	11	9	11
	Mar '26	14	5	14	17	17	7	15	21
	Change*	- 5	- 1	- 7	- 8	- 1	+ 4	- 6	- 10
Reducing the amount of taxes paid	Jul '26**	7	9	7	6	5	10	7	3
	Mar '26	7	12	7	7	6	8	8	2
	Change*	0	- 3	0	- 1	- 1	+ 2	- 1	+ 1
Stopping the destruction and abuse of our environment	Jul '26**	6	5	8	5	3	5	6	6
	Mar '26	9	11	7	17	4	13	8	10
	Change*	- 3	- 6	+ 1	- 12	- 1	- 8	- 2	- 4
Providing support to small entrepreneurs to restore their businesses	Jul '26**	5	5	5	4	6	4	5	3
	Mar '26	5	7	3	6	8	7	5	7
	Change*	0	- 2	+ 2	- 2	- 2	- 3	0	- 4
Responding to the needs of areas affected by calamities	Jul '26**	5	7	3	3	7	4	5	8
	Mar '26	8	5	7	8	11	9	8	6
	Change*	- 3	+ 2	- 4	- 5	- 4	- 5	- 3	+ 2
Defending the integrity of Philippine territory against foreigners	Jul '26**	3	3	5	2	2	3	3	2
	Mar '26	2	4	3	0	0	1	2	0
	Change*	+ 1	- 1	+ 2	+ 2	+ 2	+ 2	+ 1	+ 2
Protecting the welfare of OFWs	Jul '26**	2	2	2	1	3	3	2	1
	Mar '26	3	3	4	1	2	1	3	3
	Change*	- 1	- 1	- 2	0	+ 1	+ 2	- 1	- 2
Preparing to face any kind of terrorism	Jul '26**	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	1
	Mar '26	1	3	1	1	1	0	1	2
	Change*	0	- 2	0	+ 1	+ 1	+ 1	+ 1	- 1

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

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

The national administration fails to obtain a majority approval rating across the 19 issues on which its quarterly performance is evaluated in July 2026; notable movements in the latter's performance ratings on 13 issues occur from March 2026 to July 2026

Approval is the plurality sentiment toward the present dispensation's efforts to protect the welfare of overseas Filipino workers (46%) and help calamity-hit areas (42%). On the other hand, big plurality to huge majority disapproval ratings are obtained by the national administration for its initiatives to protect the environment (38%), enforce the rule of law (43%), create more jobs (45%), increase workers' pay (47%), promote peace (50%), address the problem of involuntary hunger (53%), reduce taxes (54%), fight criminality (56%), lower the price of gasoline (59%), reduce poverty (61%), fight corruption in government (68%), fight illegal drugs (70%), and control inflation (77%). (Please refer to Table 10.)

Table 10
PERCEIVED URGENCY OF SELECTED NATIONAL ISSUES AND
THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION'S PERFORMANCE RATINGS

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

(Row Percent)

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

PR1&2, Q12a-s. Nais naming malaman ang inyong opinyon tungkol sa pagganap sa tungkulin ng administrasyon ni Presidente Marcos Jr. sa pagharap nito sa mga sumusunod na isyung pambansa nitong huling tatlong buwan. Sa bawat isyung mabanggit, sa pamamagitan po ng board na ito, maaari bang pakisabi ninyo kung kayo ay (SHOW AND READ RATING BOARD) sa pagganap sa tungkulin ng administrasyon ni Presidente Marcos Jr. sa mga isyung ito?

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

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

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

Nearly the same disapproval and indecision figures are scored by the administration on the issues of preparing to face terrorist threats (37% versus 35%) and helping small entrepreneurs (38% versus 36%). Meanwhile, there is a three-way split in public opinion about the latter's work in defending national territorial integrity (34% approval, 32% indecision, and 34% disapproval) and helping farmers (33% approval, 33% indecision, and 35% disapproval).

Levels of appreciation for the incumbent administration's handling of eight (8) issues drop between March 2026 and July 2026, namely, helping farmers (-5 percentage points), enforcing the rule of law (-5 percentage points), protecting the welfare of overseas Filipino workers (-7 percentage points), defending national territorial integrity (-7 percentage points), preparing to face terrorist threats (-8 percentage points), reducing taxes (-8 percentage points), promoting peace (-9 percentage points), and fighting criminality (-12 percentage points). *(Please refer to Table 11.)*

Disapproval ratings go up during the same period in relation to the administration's work in creating more jobs (+5 percentage points), enforcing the rule of law (+6 percentage points), helping small entrepreneurs (+6 percentage points), addressing the problem of involuntary hunger (+8 percentage points), reducing taxes (+8 percentage points), reducing poverty (+8 percentage points), defending national territorial integrity (+10 percentage points), fighting criminality (+10 percentage points), dealing with terrorist threats (+12 percentage points), and promoting peace (+14 percentage points).

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

Table 11
COMPARATIVE PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF THE NATIONAL
ADMINISTRATION ON SELECTED NATIONAL ISSUES

March 2026 and July 2026 / Philippines
(In Percent)

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

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

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