

WR NUMERO

PHILIPPINE PUBLIC

OPINION MONITOR

VOLUME 2, ISSUE 1

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About WR Numero Research

WR Numero Research, Inc. is a leading independent and non-partisan public opinion research firm. Our mission at WR Numero is to build innovative computational, qualitative, and quantitative research methodologies to understand the attitudes and trends that shape Philippine politics and society. WR Numero is a subsidiary of the public affairs firm, WR Advisory Group.

About WR Numero Philippine Public Opinion Monitor (PPOM)

The WR Numero PPOM is our flagship research initiative that aims to measure and understand the socio-political opinions of Filipinos. This nationally-representative survey is conducted face-to-face every quarter among 1,800 Filipino adults across the country. Its unique contribution to the Philippine polling landscape is its specialized focus on tracking the political attitudes, behaviors, and preferences of Filipino adults from across the political spectrum, strategically segmenting partisan audiences and voter types, and analyzing the drivers of the dynamic shifts in their socio-political attitudes over time.

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Introduction

The **WR Numero Philippine Public Opinion Monitor (“The Opinion Monitor”)** is a quarterly nationally-representative face-to-face survey of 1,800 Filipino adults.

For Volume II, Issue 1 of The Opinion Monitor, the survey was conducted between 12 March to 24 March 2024 among 1,765 representative adults, 18 years old and above.

This nationwide survey has a $\pm 2\%$ error margin at the 95% confidence level. At the subnational level, the estimates for error margin is at $\pm 6\%$ for the National Capital Region, $\pm 5\%$ for North and Central Luzon, $\pm 5\%$ for South Luzon, $\pm 5\%$ for Visayas, and $\pm 5\%$ for Mindanao at a similar 95% confidence level. For a full discussion of the methodological and technical details of the survey, you may proceed to [Methodology](#).

The Volume II, Issue 1 of The Opinion Monitor covers the following topics:

- Assessment of the performance of national administration and officials
- Public perceptions on select national and international issues
 - Amending the 1987 Philippine Constitution
 - The International Criminal Court’s investigation of the ‘War on Drugs’
 - Rodrigo Duterte’s remarks on the secession of Mindanao from the Philippines
 - Senate hearing against Pastor Apollo Quiboloy
 - Ongoing political tensions between the camps of President Ferdinand ‘Bongbong’ Marcos Jr. and Vice President Sara Duterte
 - Responses of key institutions to the tensions in the West Philippine Sea
 - Attitudes on Philippine foreign policy and world leaders
- Pre-election preferences for the 2025 Senate elections
- Pre-election preferences for the 2028 President and Vice President elections

The data and results of The Opinion Monitor is accessible in two options. The free and open-access **The Opinion Monitor Public Brief** provides a topline summary of the survey findings. Subscribers to **The Opinion Monitor Pro Report** are given access to exclusive in-depth analysis and discussion of the survey findings as well as the rich datasets that underpin our reports and analysis.

Only subscribers to **The Opinion Monitor Pro Report** can take advantage of the complete demographic breakdown of data that makes The Opinion Monitor innovative, rich, and powerful– from the socio-economic drivers of vote choices to the ideological and partisan underpinnings of current public opinion. Read on to learn more about our

subscriber-exclusive data, analysis, and reports and contact subscriptions@wrnumero.com to gain access.

Key Findings of The Opinion Monitor Volume II, Issue 1

1. Both President Marcos Jr. and Vice President Duterte suffered a decline in their performance ratings with fewer Filipinos assessing their performance to be good or very good in the first quarter of 2024 compared to the last quarter of 2023.
2. Most Filipinos either oppose or are unsure of their preference regarding the current efforts to amend the 1987 Constitution. They are divided on their preferred mode of changing the charter whether thru Constituent Assembly, Constitutional Convention, or People's Initiative. Regardless, most are convinced that the plebiscite should be held on the same day as the 2025 midterm elections if charter change pushes through.
3. Generally, the Philippine public supports the investigation of the International Criminal Court of former president Rodrigo Duterte's "War on Drugs" campaign. Most Filipinos say too that President Marcos Jr. should prioritize helping the ICC investigation.
4. Many Filipinos are concerned regarding the ongoing political tensions between the families and allies of President Marcos Jr. and Vice President Duterte.
5. The Philippine public holds a generally positive view of how the Senate is handling the cases of sexual abuse, human trafficking and labor violations against religious leader Apollo Quiboloy.
6. Most Filipinos are worried of the increasing tensions in the West Philippine Sea. While the Armed Forces of the Philippines as well as the Association of Southeast Asian Nations are seen to be managing the conflict well, President Marcos Jr. is perceived to be performing poorly in response to the tensions.
7. In the event of an armed conflict between China and Taiwan, most Filipinos believe that the Philippines should remain neutral.
8. In discriminating between policy positions, Filipinos generally found the left-to-right-wing dichotomy to be insignificant.
9. Vice President Duterte and Senator Raffy Tulfo are still the top two choices among a list of potential candidates for president for the 2028 elections. Incumbent Senator Grace Poe also topped the list again for 2028 VP elections although many Filipinos are still undecided. Meanwhile, Representative Erwin Tulfo and former president Duterte are also holding out as top picks for the 2025 Senate elections.



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1. Innovating Public Opinion Research in the Philippines

Public opinion polls (more popularly known as “surveys”) have become a useful tool for monitoring trends in the socio-political opinions of Filipinos across the country. Diverse audiences—including business leaders, politicians, policymakers, academics, journalists, and even the broader public—rely on high-quality survey data to inform their decisions. Among different polling initiatives, pre-election and election surveys are among the most popular. Not only have these surveys become integral to the national electoral cycle, but they are now essential too to the dynamism and health of Philippine democracy.

The WR Numero Philippine Public Opinion Monitor (“The Opinion Monitor”) is a pioneering and innovative public opinion research initiative that further enriches the Philippine polling landscape. It is an ideal resource to understand and analyze the dynamic shifts in national political opinion and Filipino socio-political attitudes over time, especially as it relates to the national electoral cycle. Ever since the release of the first volume of The Opinion Monitor, diverse actors such as aspiring and elected politicians, businesses, international non-governmental organizations, think tanks, and universities have found the research to be useful in serving their high-impact missions.

The Opinion Monitor, given its specialized focus on tracking the political attitudes and preferences of Filipino voters, introduces novel demographic groupings. Drawn from contemporary political and social science scholarship, these new demographic groupings are those that matter the most to understanding and analyzing trends in political and social behavior.

Beyond providing a demographic breakdown of survey data according to usual socioeconomic demographic categories found in current surveys, The Opinion Monitor also features poll findings segmented according to partisanship, OFW-remittance receiving household or otherwise, voter type, age, gender, ideology, and media use (see **Table 1**). Through this innovative approach, our survey results enable users to track dynamic shifts in public opinion not only at the national level, but also within distinct socio-political groups.

In the table below, we show in detail the list of new demographic categories introduced by The Opinion Monitor in comparison to what is presently available in other surveys.

Table 1. New demographic groupings in the WR Numero Philippine Public Opinion Monitor V2

Other Surveys	WR Numero Philippine Public Opinion Monitor Volume 2
Total Philippines Area - NCR, Rest of Luzon, Visayas, Mindanao Income - A, B, C, D, E Sex - Male, Female Residence - Urban, Rural	Total Philippines Area - NCR, Rest of Luzon, Visayas, Mindanao Income - A, B, C, D, E Sex - Male, Female Residence - Urban, Rural Age - 30 and Below, 31 to 59, 60 and Above Gender - Heterosexual, LGBTQIA+, Refused to Disclose Partisanship - Administration Supporters, Opposition Supporters, Independent Household - OFW Household, Non-OFW Household Voter Type - Likely Voter, First Time Voter, Non-Participating Registered Voter, Unregistered Eligible Voter Self-Identified Ideology - Right, Left, Center, Unsure Media Use - TV, radio, social media

From its conception, The Opinion Monitor has always differentiated between administration and opposition supporters, households receiving remittances from overseas or otherwise, or among likely voters, first-time voters, and inactive voters. Furthermore, The Opinion Monitor also gives attention to important sociological demographic groups including age and gender. This allows for deeper political analysis, as these groupings are significant in generating nuanced insights into the attitudes and trends that shape Philippine politics and society today.

Equally important, this also allows the perspectives of otherwise marginalized or underrepresented groups such as the youth or the LGBTQIA+ community to be reflected in national surveys. With this, users of The Opinion Monitor are now more well-placed to investigate if developments in national political attitudes and preferences are also mirrored in Filipinos of different age groups (youth, adult, and senior) or gender (heterosexual, LGBTQIA+, etc.).

In this latest edition, the second volume of The Opinion Monitor continues to introduce innovations in the demographic variables used to analyze survey data. First, we include self-identified ideology (categorized into right, left, and center) to provide a nuanced lens through which to understand the ideological underpinnings shaping public opinion in the Philippines. This addition acknowledges the diverse ideological persuasions among Filipinos and offers insights into how ideological leanings intersect with political attitudes and preferences.

Moreover, the incorporation of media-use demographics highlights the contemporary influence of various media platforms on public opinion. The segmentation of media users across types of media engaged with (such as radio, television, and social media) offers a comprehensive view of the media landscape's impact on shaping societal perceptions and political inclinations.

By integrating these novel demographic variables in our research, The Opinion Monitor is able to provide more nuanced insights on Filipino socio-political dynamics. In the coming issues and volumes of The Opinion Monitor, the list of demographic categories studied may be expanded more as scholarship on political and social behavior and survey research also develops. At WR Numero, we are committed to and driven by our mission to lead innovative public opinion research in the Philippines.

2. Assessment of National Administration and Officials

The Opinion Monitor asked Filipinos to assess the performance of the current national administration and the officials at the helm. Around 45% of Filipinos say that President Ferdinand “Bongbong” Marcos Jr.’s performance as President has been “good” or “very good.” This is a drop from the performance assessment of Marcos Jr. in the fourth quarter of 2023, which previously had 66% of Filipinos giving it a “good” or a “very good” rating. His performance rating has dropped by 21 percentage points since December 2023. Furthermore, about 27% of Filipinos find Marcos Jr.’s performance to be “bad” or “very bad.” And 27% of Filipinos say that they are unsure of how they would assess the performance of Marcos Jr. Both have also increased since December 2023. See **Figure 1**. See [The Opinion Monitor, Volume 1, Issue 1 \(Q4 2023\)](#) too.

Similarly, almost 60% of Filipinos say that Vice President Sara Duterte’s performance has thus far been “good” or “very good.” This is a drop from her previous performance rating from December 2023, wherein 73% of Filipinos gave her performance a “good” or a “very good” rating. Thus, the performance rating of Duterte has dropped by approximately 13 points. Furthermore, almost 15% of Filipinos find Duterte’s performance to be “bad” or “very bad.” And around 25% of Filipinos say that they are unsure of how they would assess the performance of Duterte. Both have also increased compared to the fourth quarter of 2023. See **Figure 2**. See [The Opinion Monitor, Volume 1, Issue 1 \(Q4 2023\)](#) too.

We also asked Filipinos to evaluate the performance of the Philippine Congress, composed of the Senate and the House of Representatives. Almost 54% of Filipinos said that the Senate and the House of Representatives, asked separately, had a “good” or “very good” performance. On the other hand, around 15% of Filipinos said that the Senate and the House of Representatives had a “bad” or a “very bad” performance similarly asked separately. See **Figures 3 and 4**.

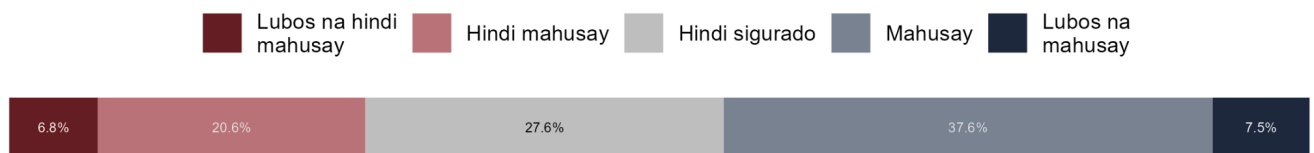
Furthermore, we also asked Filipinos to assess the performance of the Supreme Court. Almost 60% of Filipinos said the Supreme Court had a “good” or a “very good” performance, whereas 10% of Filipinos said the high court’s performance was “bad” or “very bad.” See **Figure 5**.

However, Filipinos remain concerned that certain key national issues are not receiving enough attention from the national government. Overwhelmingly, Filipinos feel that the government has not been giving priority to the issue of rising prices of goods (57%). They also think that the government have been underprioritizing the issues the shortage of jobs and employment opportunities (36%), continuing hunger and poverty in the country (36%), and corruption in government (35%). See **Figure 6**.

A more in-depth and detailed analysis of the survey findings as well as the complete data is available in The Opinion Monitor Pro Report. Pro Subscribers can take advantage of the complete demographic breakdown of data that makes The Opinion Monitor innovative, rich, and powerful– from the socio-economic drivers of vote choices to the ideological and partisan underpinnings of current public opinion. Read on to learn more about our [subscriber-exclusive data, analysis, and reports](#) and contact subscriptions@wrnumero.com to gain access.

Figure 1. Performance Assessment of President Bongbong Marcos

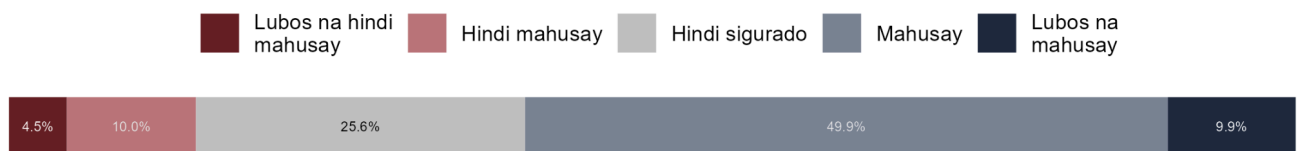
Paano mo mailalarawan ang kasalukuyang pamamalakad ng administrasyon ni Pangulong Bongbong Marcos sa bansang Pilipinas?



Source: WR Numero Philippine Public Opinion Monitor
Sample Size: 1,765 Adult Filipinos
Fieldwork Dates: 12 to 23 Mar 2024

Figure 2. Performance Assessment of Vice President Sara Duterte

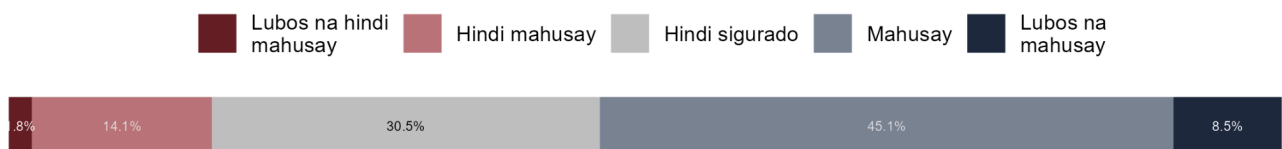
Paano mo mailalarawan ang kasalukuyang pamamalakad ni VP Sara Duterte sa bansang Pilipinas?



Source: WR Numero Philippine Public Opinion Monitor
Sample Size: 1,765 Adult Filipinos
Fieldwork Dates: 12 to 23 Mar 2024

Figure 3. Performance Assessment of the Philippine Senate

Ang ilan sa mga pangunahing trabaho ng Senado ng Pilipinas, kasama ng House of Representatives, ay pag-gawa ng mga batas at pag-lalaan ng pambansang badyet para sa kapakanan ng mamamayang Pilipino. Gaano kahusay ang kasalukuyang Senado sa paggampan sa kanilang tungkulin?



Source: WR Numero Philippine Public Opinion Monitor
Sample Size: 1,765 Adult Filipinos
Fieldwork Dates: 12 to 23 Mar 2024

Figure 4. Performance Assessment of the House of Representatives

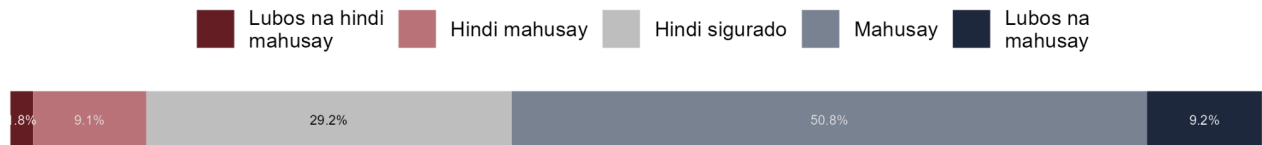
Ang ilan sa mga pangunahing trabaho ng Mababang Kapulungan ng Kongreso ng Pilipinas o House of Representatives, kasama ng Senado, ay pag-gawa ng mga batas at pag-lalaan ng pambansang badyet para sa kapakanan ng mamamayang Pilipino. Gaano kahusay ang kasalukuyang House of Representatives sa paggaman sa kanilang tungkulin?



Source: WR Numero Philippine Public Opinion Monitor
Sample Size: 1,765 Adult Filipinos
Fieldwork Dates: 12 to 23 Mar 2024

Figure 5. Performance Assessment of the Supreme Court

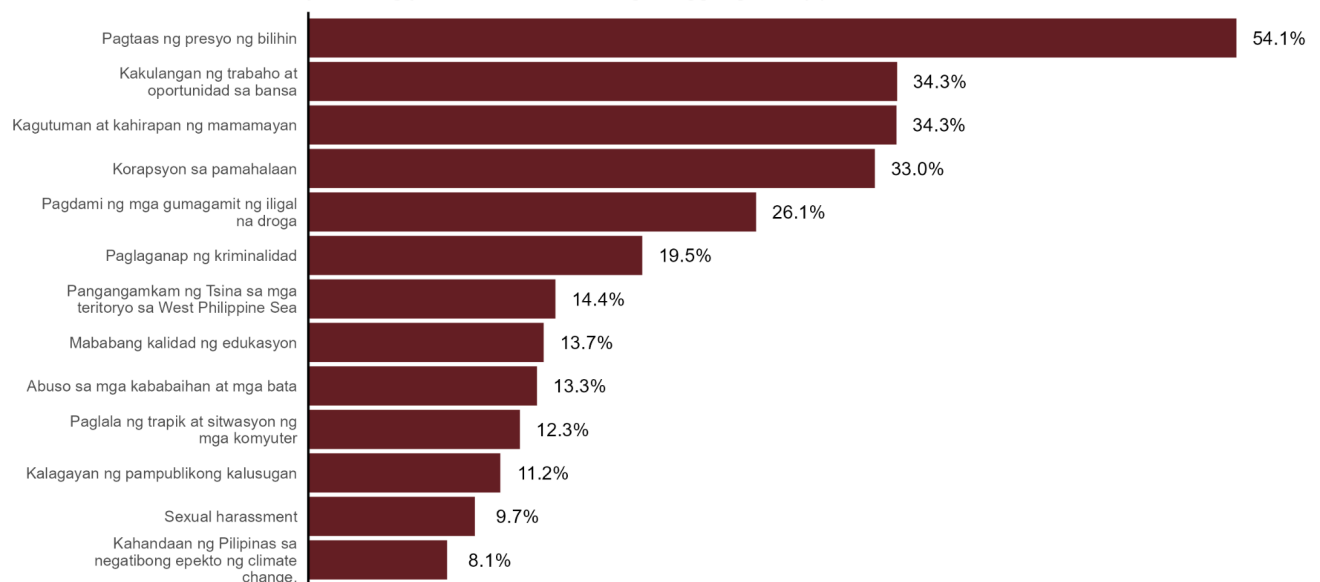
Pinamumunuan ng Korte Suprema ang judicial branch o hudikatura ng Pilipinas. Sinisiguro ng Korte Suprema ang pananaig ng batas (rule of law) sa pamamagitan ng patas, mabilis at napapanahong proseso sa pagtatanggol ng konstitusyon, mga demokratikong karapatan at kapakanan ng mamamayang Pilipino. Gaano kahusay ang Korte Suprema sa paggaman sa kanilang tungkulin?



Source: WR Numero Philippine Public Opinion Monitor
Sample Size: 1,765 Adult Filipinos
Fieldwork Dates: 12 to 23 Mar 2024

Figure 6. Timely Issues Not Prioritized By the Government

Alin sa mga sumusunod na napapanahong usapin ng bansa ang HINDI binibigyang pangunahing pansin ng pamahalaan? Pumili ng hanggang tatlo (3).



Source: WR Numero Philippine Public Opinion Monitor
Sample Size: 1,765 Adult Filipinos
Fieldwork Dates: 12 to 23 Mar 2024

3. Perceptions on National Issues

WR Numero's nationwide survey asked Filipinos about their opinions on a number of pressing national issues.

Current efforts to amend the 1987 Constitution are met with mixed reactions from Filipinos. Almost 40% of Filipinos support a charter change, around 26% are against, and around 33% are uncertain. Filipinos also have mixed preferences on the manner of amending the Constitution. Around 35% of Filipinos are in favor of a People's Initiative, 35% are in favor of a constitutional assembly, and almost 30% are in favor of a constitutional convention. Should charter change push through, almost 52% of Filipinos agree to host the plebiscite on the day of the midterm elections in 2025. See **Figures 7, 8, and 9.**

In 2019 the Philippines withdrew its membership from the International Criminal Court (ICC) after it launched an investigation on the killings committed during Rodrigo Duterte's drug war campaign. Around 57% of Filipinos agree with the ICC's investigation. More than 58% of Filipinos also believe that President Marcos Jr. should prioritize helping the ICC's investigation. However, Filipinos have mixed responses regarding if the country should resume membership with the ICC, with around 53% against and almost 47% in favor. See **Figures 10, 11, and 12.**

Most Filipinos disagree with former President Duterte's call to secede Mindanao from the Philippines (around 55%), whereas only a few agree with the call for a secession (15%). See **Figure 13.**

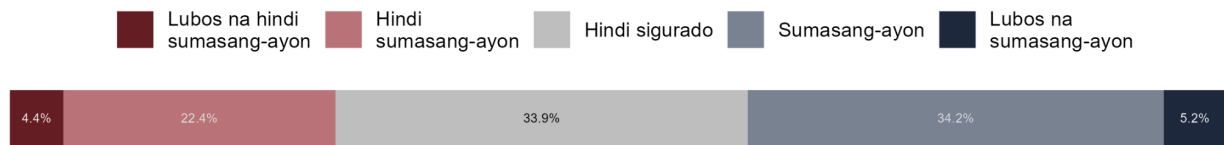
The Philippine public are generally supportive of how the Senate is handling the legislative hearings on religious leader Apollo Quiboloy. Around 41% have a positive view, almost 28% have a negative view, and 30% are unsure. See **Figure 14.**

Lastly, many Filipinos are concerned regarding the ongoing political tensions between the families and allies of President Marcos Jr. and Vice President Duterte. 47% of Filipinos feel that this is a cause for concern and uncertainty for the future, whereas 29% of Filipinos are unbothered by the issue. 23% are unsure of their views on the matter. See **Figure 15.**

A more in-depth and detailed analysis of the survey findings as well as the complete data is available in The Opinion Monitor Pro Report. Pro Subscribers can take advantage of the complete demographic breakdown of data that makes The Opinion Monitor innovative, rich, and powerful– from the socio-economic drivers of vote choices to the ideological and partisan underpinnings of current public opinion. Read on to learn more about our **[subscriber-exclusive data, analysis, and reports](#)** and contact **subscriptions@wrnumero.com** to gain access.

Figure 7. Support for a Charter Change of the 1987 Philippine Constitution

Naging tampok kamakailan ang usapin ng Charter Change o pagpapalit ng konstitusyon. Naniniwala ako na may positibong dala para sa bayan ang pagpapalit sa 1987 Konstitusyon ng Pilipinas.



Source: WR Numero Philippine Public Opinion Monitor
Sample Size: 1,765 Adult Filipinos
Fieldwork Dates: 12 to 23 Mar 2024

Figure 8. Support for Different Processes in Changing the 1987 Constitution

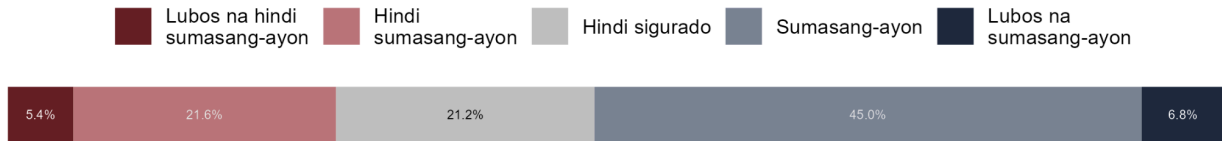
Sa pagbabago ng 1987 na Konstitusyon ng Pilipinas, ano sa mga sumusunod na proseso ang pinaka-susuportahan mo?



Source: WR Numero Philippine Public Opinion Monitor
Sample Size: 1,765 Adult Filipinos
Fieldwork Dates: 12 to 23 Mar 2024

Figure 9. Support for Holding a Plebiscite during the 2025 Midterm Elections

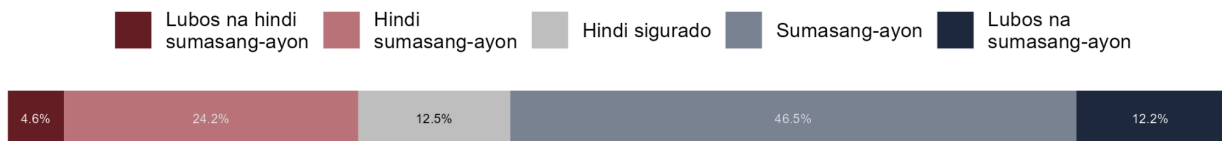
Ang kahit anong mungkahing pagbabago sa 1987 na Konstitusyon ng Pilipinas ay dapat dumaan sa isang plebesito kung saan pinagtibay ng mga botante na tinatanggap nila ang mungkahing pagbabago. Sumasang-ayon o hindi sumasang-ayon ka ba na kung magtatagumpay man ang kasalukuyang pagsisikap na baguhin ang Konstitusyon ay isabay ang pagsasagawa ng plebesito sa araw ng 2025 midterm elections?



Source: WR Numero Philippine Public Opinion Monitor
Sample Size: 1,765 Adult Filipinos
Fieldwork Dates: 12 to 23 Mar 2024

Figure 10. Approval of the Investigation of the ICC on the “War on Drugs” (2011-2016)

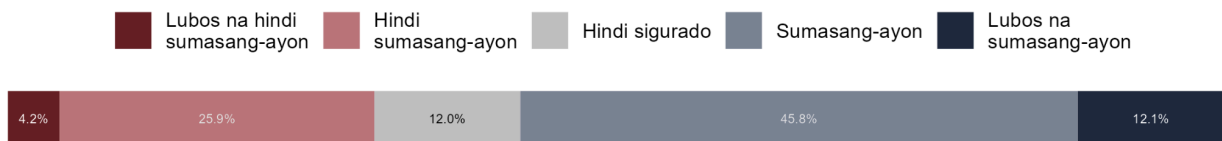
Imbestigasyon ng International Criminal Court (ICC) patungkol sa mga patayan kaugnay ng “war on drugs” (2011-2016) ni dating Pangulong Duterte



Source: WR Numero Philippine Public Opinion Monitor
Sample Size: 1,765 Adult Filipinos
Fieldwork Dates: 12 to 23 Mar 2024

Figure 11. Belief that President Bongbong Marcos should prioritize helping the ICC’s Investigation

Dapat gawing prayoridad ng administrasyon ni Pangulong Bongbong Marcos ang pakikipagtulungan sa imbestigasyon ng International Criminal Court o ICC patungkol sa mga patayan kaugnay ng “war on drugs” sa ilalim ng dating Pangulong Rodrigo Duterte.



Source: WR Numero Philippine Public Opinion Monitor
Sample Size: 1,765 Adult Filipinos
Fieldwork Dates: 12 to 23 Mar 2024

Figure 12. Belief that the Philippines should rejoin the ICC

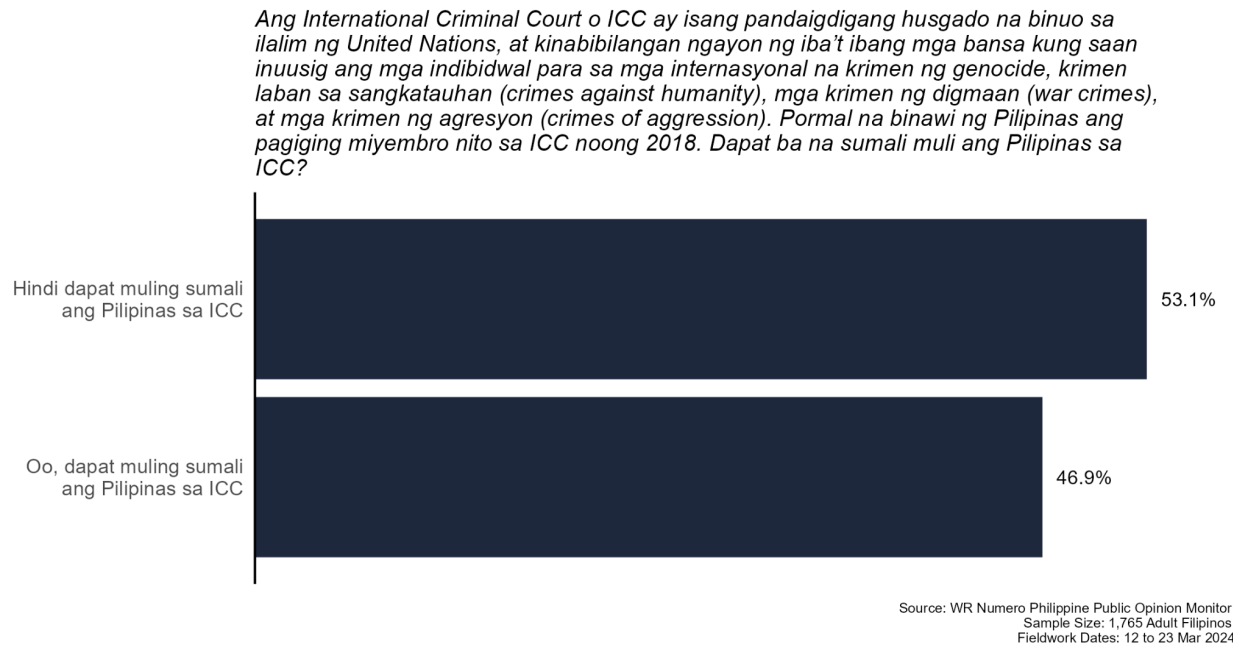


Figure 13. Views on ex-President Duterte's Allusion to a Mindanao Secession

Noong Enero 2024, nagkaroon ng panawagan si dating Pangulong Rodrigo Duterte na humiwalay ang Mindanao sa Pilipinas. Ano ang iyong pagtingin sa sinabi ni dating Pangulong Duterte?

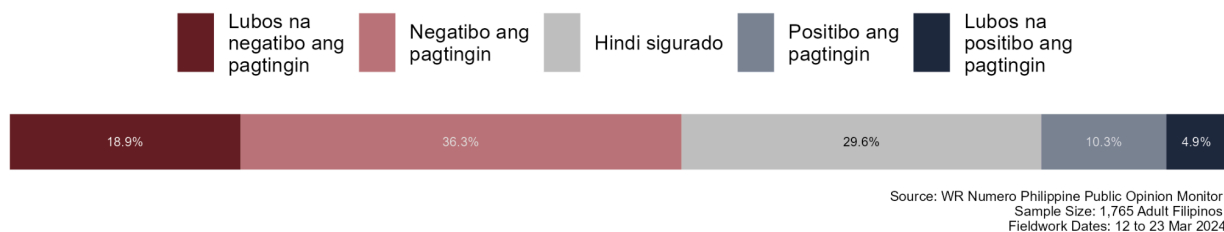
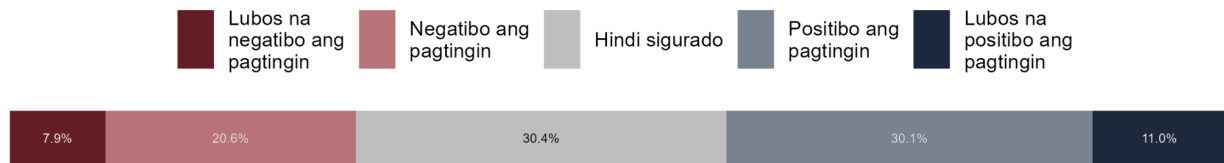


Figure 14. Views on the Senate Hearing on the Allegations against Pastor Quiboloy

Si Pastor Apollo Quiboloy ay lider ng Kingdom of Jesus Christ (KOJOC) na humaharap sa mga kontrobersiya at kaso kaugnay ng sexual abuse, human trafficking at labor violations. Kamakailan, nagkaroon ng pagdinig sa Senado tungkol sa mga alegasyong ito. Ano ang iyong pagtingin sa pagdinig sa Senado tungkol sa mga alegasyon kay Pastor Quiboloy?



Source: WR Numero Philippine Public Opinion Monitor
Sample Size: 1,765 Adult Filipinos
Fieldwork Dates: 12 to 23 Mar 2024

Figure 15. Views on the Political Tensions between President Bongbong Marcos and Vice President Sara Duterte

Nangangamba ako sa hinaharap dahil sa hidwaan ng kampo ni Pangulong Bongbong Marcos at kampo ni VP Sara Duterte, kasama ng kanilang mga kasalukuyang mga kaalyado.



Source: WR Numero Philippine Public Opinion Monitor
Sample Size: 1,765 Adult Filipinos
Fieldwork Dates: 12 to 23 Mar 2024

4. Perceptions on International Issues

WR Numero looked into the public opinion regarding the country's foreign policy and varying international issues. To preface the set of questions on their perceptions towards international relations, Filipinos were asked if they have visited, worked, or lived in another country. 90% of Filipinos say that they have NOT visited, worked, or lived in another country, while 10% say that they have.

With regard to Philippine foreign policy, almost 75% of Filipinos believe that the government should focus on resolving domestic issues rather than actively participate in international issues (See **Figure 16**). In line with this, almost 65% of Filipinos believe that the interests of Filipinos should be the priority of the government, even if Philippine interests come into conflict with those of other nations (See **Figure 17**). Furthermore, 77% believe that cooperation with other nations is important in resolving problems faced by the Philippines. See **Figures 16, 17, and 18**.

In comparison, only 25% of Filipinos believe that active involvement in international issues is good for the future of the country, and 35% believe that the government should consider the interests of other nations and compromise with it in deciding on the Philippine interests. See **Figures 16 and 17**.

Most Filipinos have faith that the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) can establish peace through nonviolent ways and amicable relations among the nations in the region (70%). Meanwhile, most are also worried about the negative effects climate change can bring upon their communities and families (74%). Additionally, few Filipinos believe that World War III will happen within their lifetimes (18%). See **Figure 18**.

Filipinos were also asked regarding their opinions on existing relations between the Philippines, China, and the United States. In the event of an armed conflict between China and Taiwan, 85% believe that the Philippines should remain neutral. See **Figure 19**.

When it comes to addressing the conflict between the Philippines and China on the West Philippine Sea territories, 65% of Filipinos believe that the tension is worsening. 68% of Filipinos find that the Armed Forces of the Philippines is managing the conflict well. 10% think of the Armed Forces of the Philippines to be lacking in their efforts in alleviating these tensions, and the remaining 23% were not sure. 55% also find that ASEAN is managing the conflict well, while 10% believe otherwise. President Marcos Jr. is found to be performing the most poorly according to 27% of Filipinos. However, many Filipinos still say that the president's response is either good or very good (39%). See **Figures 21, 22, and 23**.

The Opinion Monitor also asked Filipinos how confident they were that a named foreign leader is doing the right thing on world affairs. In general, most Filipinos are not aware of various world leaders, with over 50% of Filipinos responding that they “do not know” 12 of the 15 named foreign leaders in the survey. However, over 50% of Filipinos did express familiarity with Joe Biden (President of the United States), Xi Jinping (President of China), and Vladimir Putin (President of Russia). See **Figure 24**.

45% of Filipinos express confidence that President Biden is doing the right thing when it comes to world affairs. Almost 33% of Filipinos have this same confidence in President Putin. However, only 20% share this confidence in President Xi. See **Figure 24**.

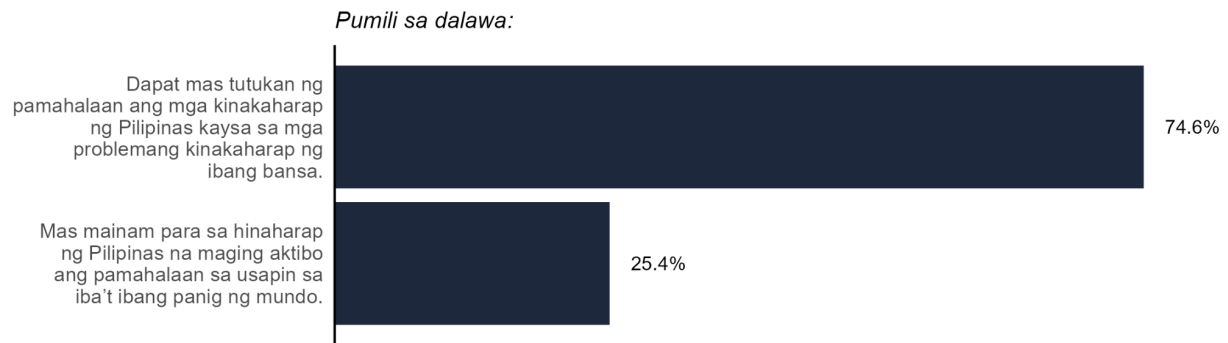
On the other hand, 15% of Filipinos have doubts that President Biden is doing the right thing when it comes to world affairs. 24% of Filipinos are also skeptical of President Putin. Almost 37% of Filipinos say they have “no confidence” or “no confidence at all” that President Xi is doing the right thing when it comes to world affairs. See **Figure 24**.

The Opinion Monitor also asked Filipinos to each rate the trustworthiness of ordinary citizens of 15 different countries. 77% of Filipinos expressed that they consider citizens of the United States to be “trustworthy” or “very trustworthy.” The rating for citizens of Russia was slightly lower, with 41% of Filipinos considering Russians to be generally trustworthy. However, for citizens of China, only 28% of Filipinos consider the Chinese to be trustworthy. See **Figure 25**.

In comparison, only 23% of Filipinos have doubts about the trustworthiness of citizens from the United States. This number greatly increases for Russians, wherein 58% of Filipinos consider them to be untrustworthy. Lastly, 71% of the Philippine public consider Chinese citizens to be “untrustworthy” or “not trustworthy at all.” See **Figure 25**.

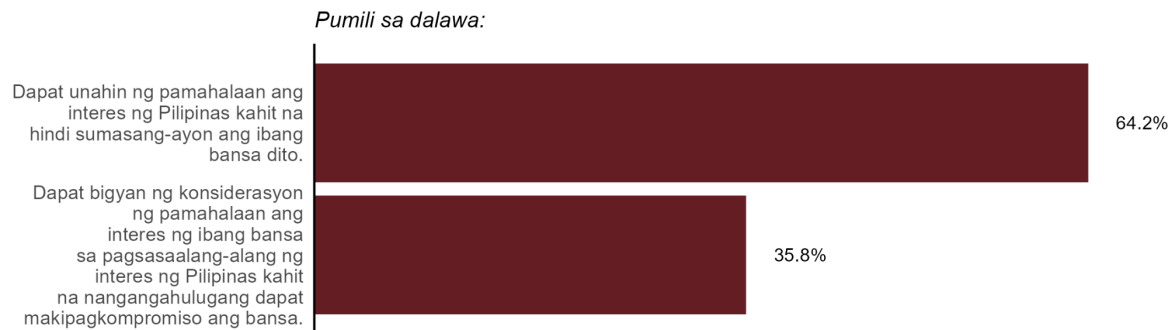
A more in-depth and detailed analysis of the survey findings as well as the complete data is available in The Opinion Monitor Pro Report. Pro Subscribers can take advantage of the complete demographic breakdown of data that makes The Opinion Monitor innovative, rich, and powerful– from the socio-economic drivers of vote choices to the ideological and partisan underpinnings of current public opinion. Read on to learn more about our **[subscriber-exclusive data, analysis, and reports](#)** and contact **subscriptions@wrnumero.com** to gain access.

Figure 16. Views on government's priorities concerning international affairs



Source: WR Numero Philippine Public Opinion Monitor
Sample Size: 1,765 Adult Filipinos
Fieldwork Dates: 12 to 23 Mar 2024

Figure 17. Views on government's priorities concerning international affairs



Source: WR Numero Philippine Public Opinion Monitor
Sample Size: 1,765 Adult Filipinos
Fieldwork Dates: 12 to 23 Mar 2024

Figure 18. Views on certain international issues

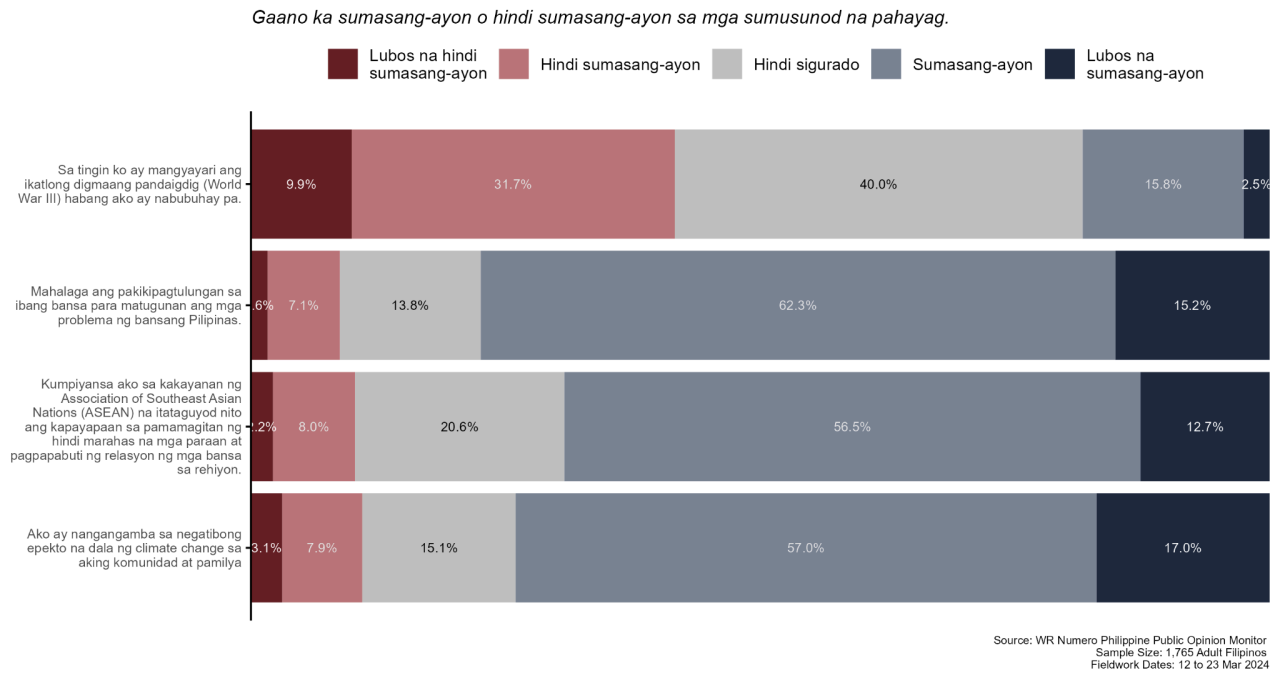
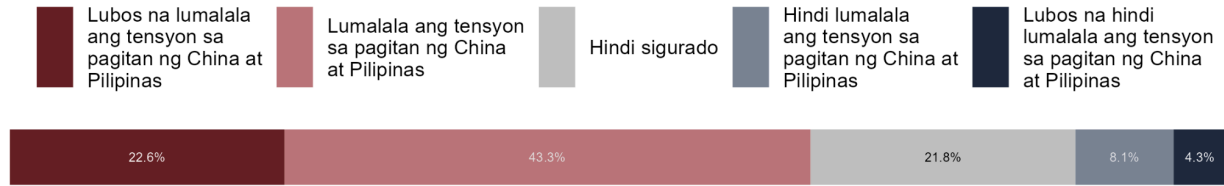


Figure 19. Views on Tension between Taiwan and China



Figure 20. Views on tensions in the West Philippine Sea

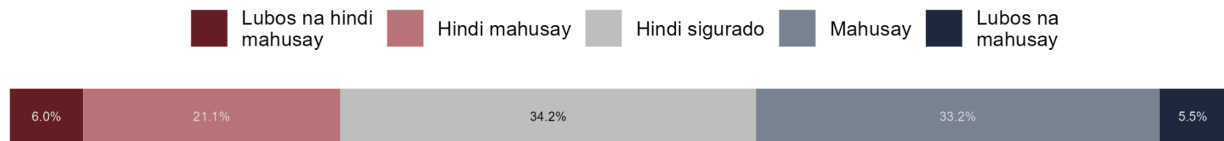
Sa iyong palagay, lumalala ba sa kasalukuyan ang tensyon sa West Philippine Sea sa pagitan ng China at Pilipinas?



Source: WR Numero Philippine Public Opinion Monitor
Sample Size: 1,765 Adult Filipinos
Fieldwork Dates: 12 to 23 Mar 2024

Figure 21. Views on responses in the West Philippine Sea: President Marcos Jr.'s Administration

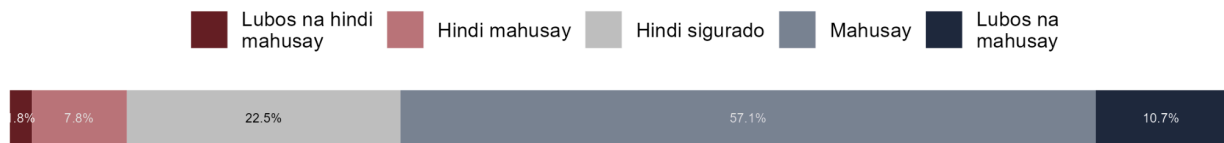
Administrasyon ni Pangulong Bongbong Marcos



Source: WR Numero Philippine Public Opinion Monitor
Sample Size: 1,765 Adult Filipinos
Fieldwork Dates: 12 to 23 Mar 2024

Figure 22. Views on responses in the West Philippine Sea: Armed Forces of the Philippines

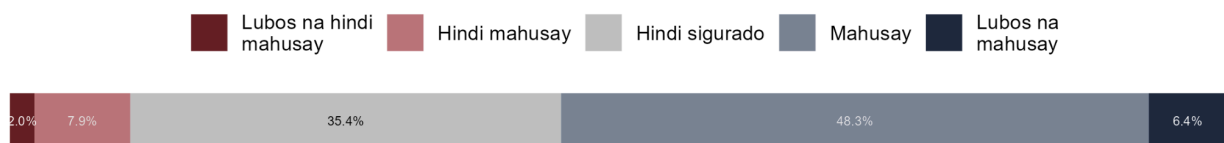
Armed Forces of the Philippines



Source: WR Numero Philippine Public Opinion Monitor
Sample Size: 1,765 Adult Filipinos
Fieldwork Dates: 12 to 23 Mar 2024

Figure 23. Views on responses in the West Philippine Sea: Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)

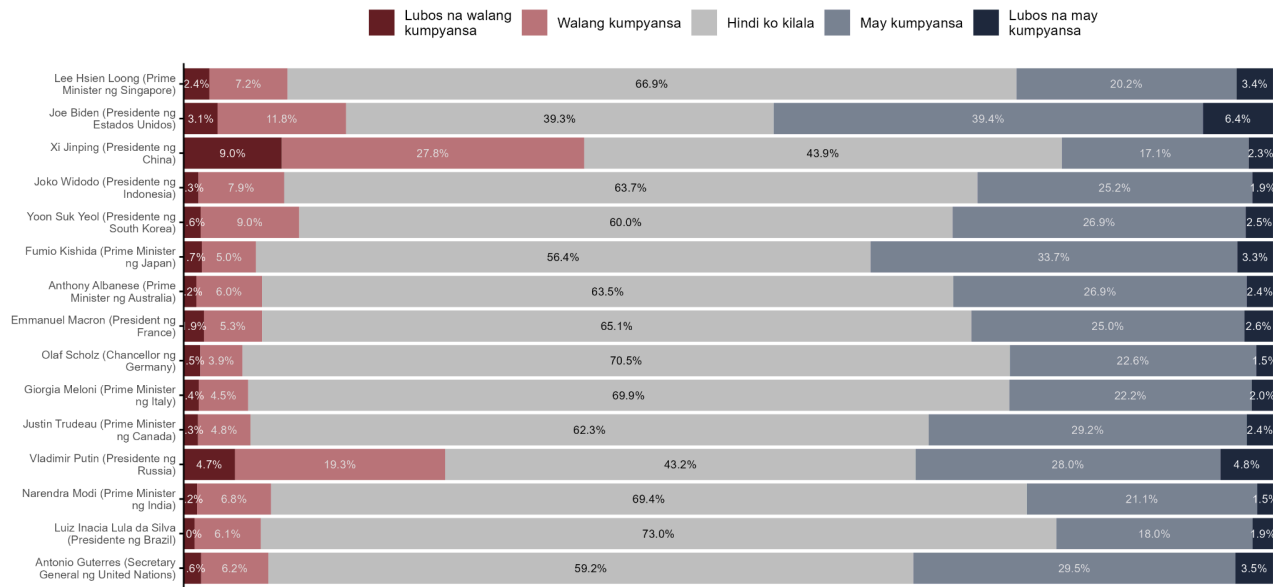
Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)



Source: WR Numero Philippine Public Opinion Monitor
Sample Size: 1,765 Adult Filipinos
Fieldwork Dates: 12 to 23 Mar 2024

Figure 24. Confidence on world leaders to do the 'right thing'

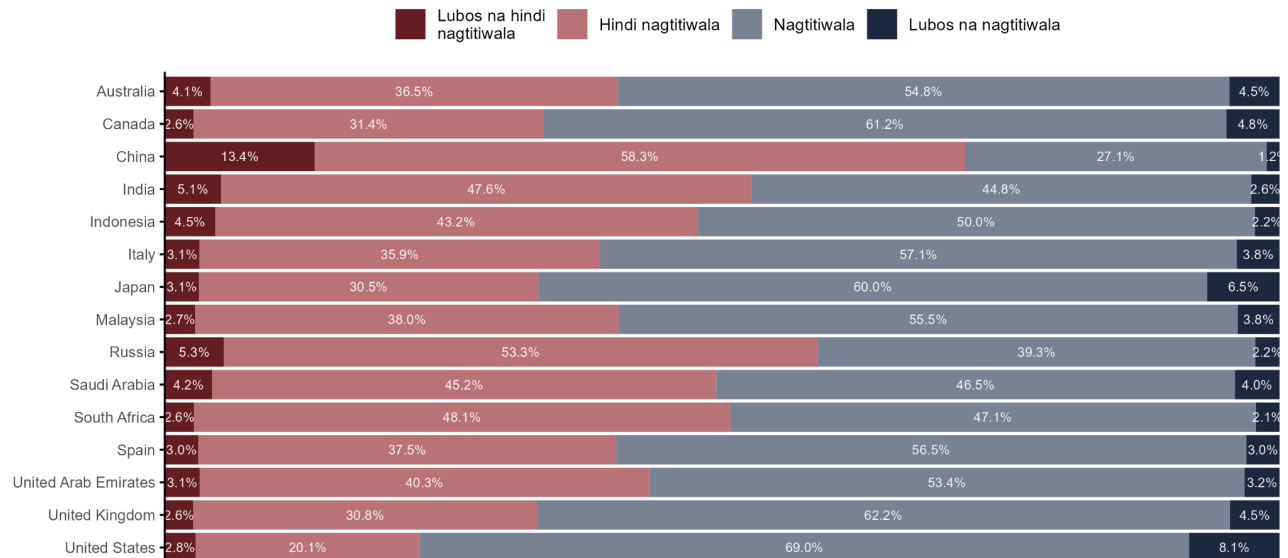
Ipahayag kung ikaw ay may kumpiyansa o walang kumpiyansa na gagawin ng mga sumusunod na lider ang nararapat para sa ikabubuti ng daigdig.



Source: WR Numero Philippine Public Opinion Monitor
Sample Size: 1,765 Adult Filipinos
Fieldwork Dates: 12 to 23 Mar 2024

Figure 25. Trust on ordinary citizens from different countries

Sa pangkalahatan, gaano ka nagtitiwala o hindi nagtitiwala sa mga ordinaryong mamamayan mula sa mga sumusunod na bansa:



Source: WR Numero Philippine Public Opinion Monitor
Sample Size: 1,765 Adult Filipinos
Fieldwork Dates: 12 to 23 Mar 2024

5. Perceptions on Ideology and Policy Issues

The Philippines does not have a clearly defined “left” or “right” in its existing political system. Nevertheless, to further nuance the demographic analysis of The Opinion Monitor, Filipinos were asked to situate themselves along a political spectrum, with the options being “left-wing,” “right-wing,” “centrist,” and “unsure.” Overwhelmingly, the majority of Filipinos at 60% said they were “centrist,” and almost 25% said they were unsure. 11% of Filipinos reported that they were right-wing, and 4% reported that they were left-wing. See **Figure 26**.

Filipinos were also asked to categorize the following policy issues as either “left-wing,” “right-wing,” or “both left-wing and right-wing”:

- The government should tax the rich to assist Filipinos in poverty.
- Being against free tuition in colleges and universities.
- Transfer of ownership of services such as water, electricity, and public transportation to the government.
- The current minimum wage is too low.
- All of the land in the Philippines should be open to foreign ownership.
- Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC) should be mandatory in college.
- Bringing back the death penalty.
- Giving equal rights to the members of the LGBTQIA+ community.
- Legalization of divorce in the Philippines.

Generally, the majority of Filipinos do not discriminate between policy positions according to the left-to-right spectrum. Of the different policy positions tested, none were clearly identified as distinctly left-wing or right-wing. The most publicly recognizable right-wing policy position, that of the mandatory ROTC, has 33% of Filipinos identifying it as such. And slightly less Filipinos identified legalizing divorce (25%), opposing free tuition at the tertiary level (27%), and making all of Philippine land open to foreign ownership (29%) as left-wing policy positions. See **Figure 27**.

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Figure 26. Self-identified political ideology

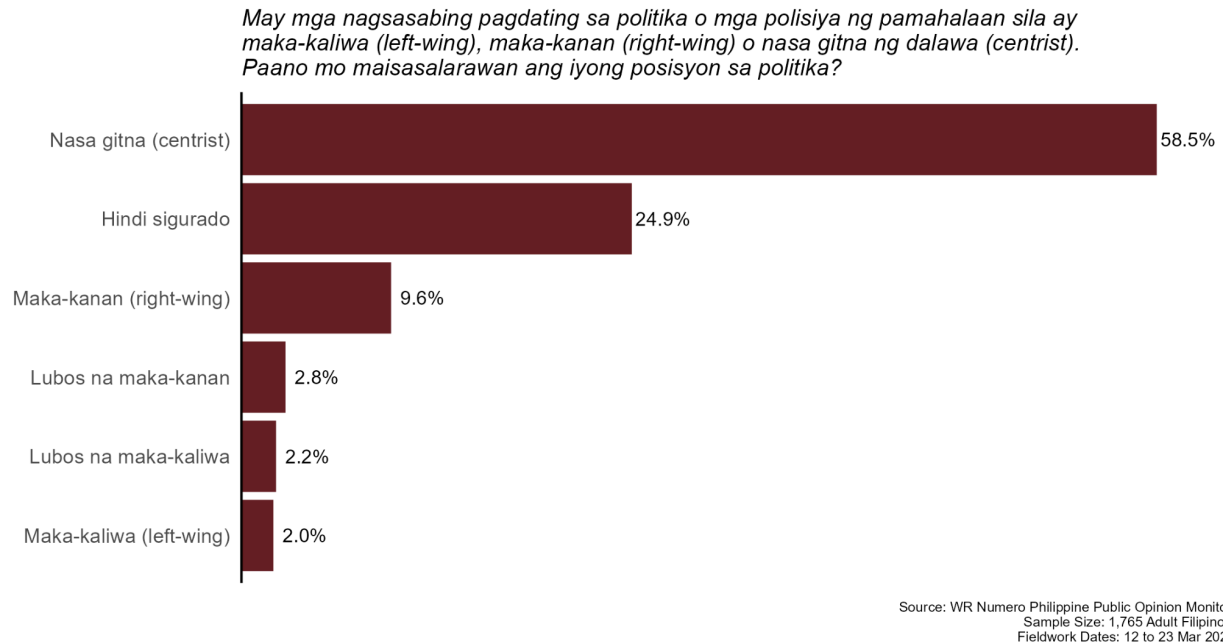
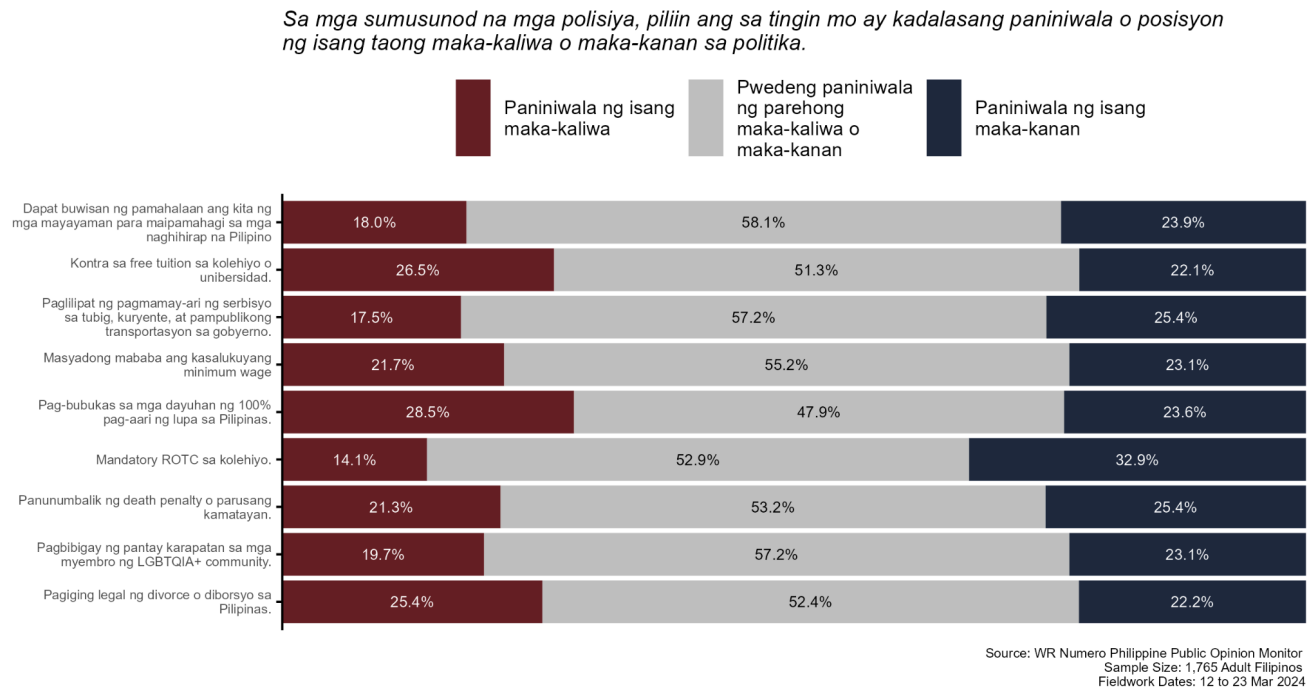


Figure 27. Determining if a Policy Issue is “Right-Wing” or “Left-Wing”



6. Pre-Election Preferences - 2025 Senate Elections

The nationwide survey asked Filipinos regarding their preferred candidates among a list of potential bets for the 2025 Senate elections. They were asked to identify their top 12 candidates among a list of options, provided in random order.

Overwhelmingly, ACT-CIS Partylist Representative Erwin Tulfo emerged as the top candidate among Filipinos, with 57% saying they would vote for him if the 2025 Senate Elections were held during the date of the interview. See **Figure 28**.

Former President Rodrigo Duterte and Vicente “Tito” Sotto also maintain a high level of support from Filipinos, as they ranked second and third at 43%. These results are consistent with the findings from the fourth quarter of 2023 of The Opinion Monitor wherein Tulfo, Duterte, and Sotto comprised 60%, 54%, and 45% of the responses, respectively. See [**The Opinion Monitor, Volume 1, Issue 1 \(Q4 2023\)**](#).

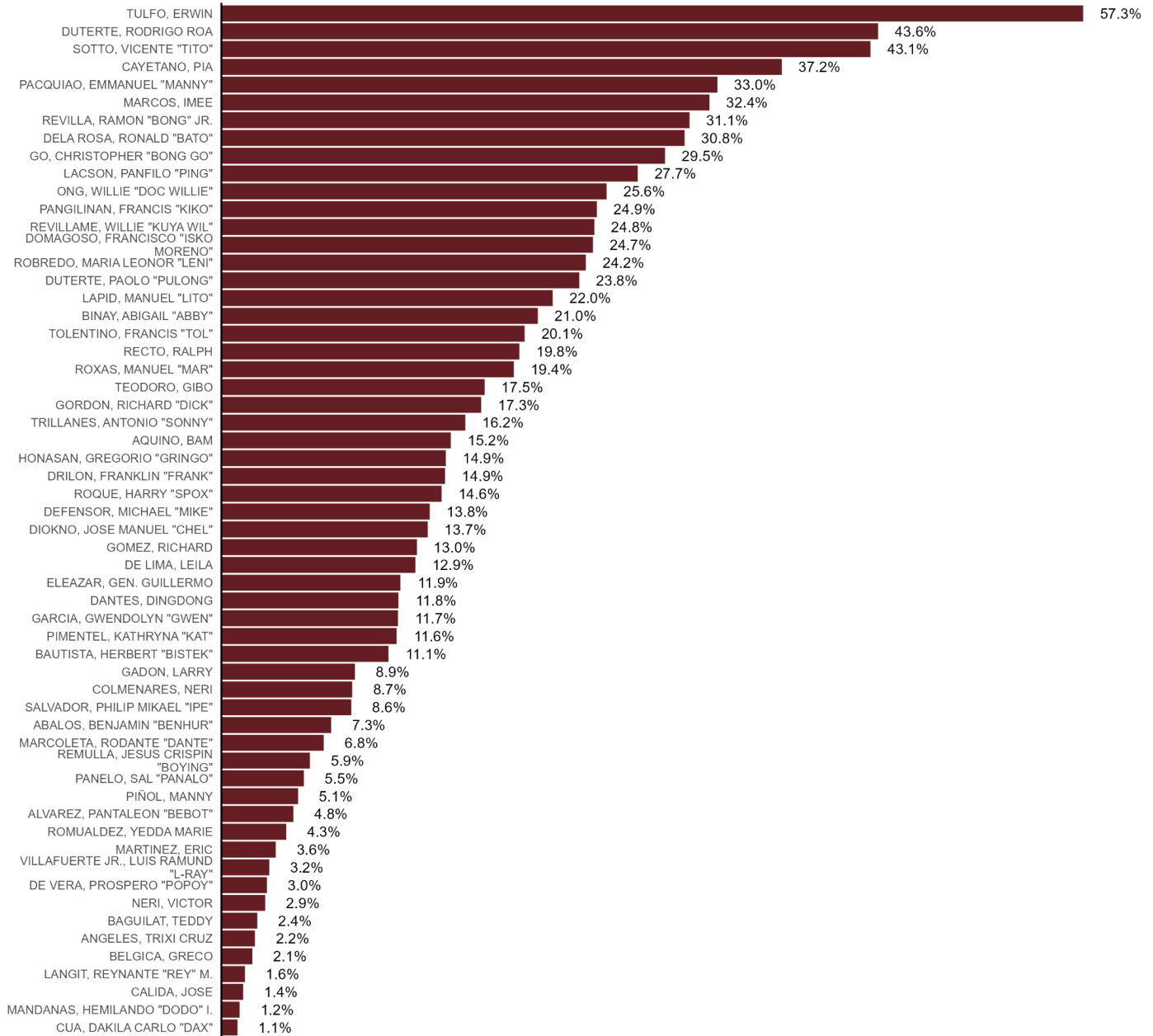
In the fourth and fifth ranks are Sen. Pia Cayetano (37%) and Sen. Manny Pacquiao (33%). Sen. Imee Marcos (32%), Sen. Ramon “Bong” Revilla Jr. (31%), Sen. Ronald “Bato” Dela Rosa (30%), and Sen. Christopher “Bong” Go (27%) occupied the sixth to ninth ranks. Results also showed that Sen. Panfilo “Ping” Lacson (25%), Sen. “Doc Willie” Ong (25%), and Sen. Francis “Kiko” Pangilingan (25%) secured the final three rankings. These are also consistent with the findings from the fourth quarter of 2023 of The Opinion Monitor. See [**The Opinion Monitor, Volume 1, Issue 1 \(Q4 2023\)**](#).

Also among those who could potentially win a Senate seat are “Kuya Will” Revillame (24%), Francisco “Isko” Moreno Domagoso (24%), Leonor “Leni” Robredo (24%), Paolo “Pulong” Duterte (23%), and Manuel “Lito” Lapid (22%), who ranked 13th to 17th.

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Figure 28. Pre-Election Preferences - 2025 Senate Elections

Kung ngayon ang araw ng eleksyon, sino sa mga sumusunod na pangalan ang iyong iboboto sa pagkasenador? Maaaring pumili ng hanggang 12 na pangalan.



Source: WR Numero Philippine Public Opinion Monitor
Sample Size: 1,765 Adult Filipinos
Fieldwork Dates: 12 to 23 Mar 2024

7. Pre-Election Preferences - 2028 President and Vice President Elections

The Opinion Monitor asked Filipinos regarding their preferred bet among a list of potential candidates for the 2028 presidential and vice presidential elections. They were asked to identify their choices among a list of options, provided in random order.

Almost 29% of Filipinos say that they would vote for current Vice President Sara Duterte for President if the 2028 election was held during the date of interview. This shows a slight decline of 7 percentage points between the first quarter of 2024 and the fourth quarter of 2023. Previously, 36% of Filipinos say they would vote for Duterte. See [The Opinion Monitor, Volume 1, Issue 1 \(Q4 2023\)](#).

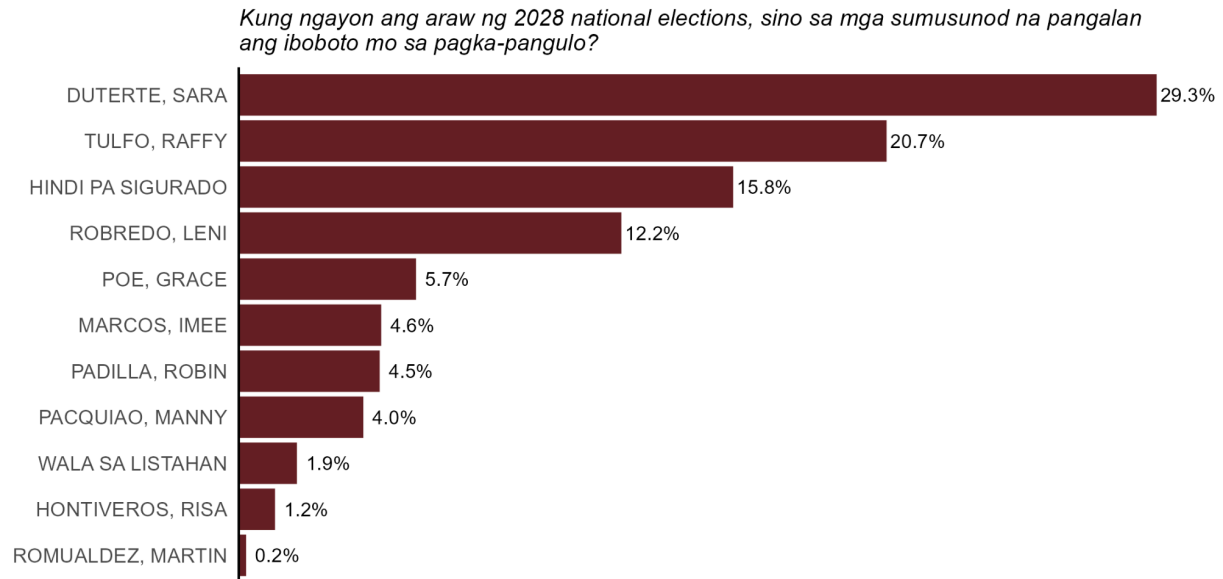
Senator Raffy Tulfo, who also serves as the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Energy and Senate Committee on Migrant Workers, is ranked second at 21%. In the first volume of The Opinion Monitor, Tulfo also ranked second at 23%. Almost 16% of Filipinos remain unsure of who they would vote for.

Another potential candidate includes former Vice President Leni Robredo, who received 12% of the survey responses. The remaining 20% of Filipinos have their votes split across 6 potential bets – Sen. Grace Poe (6%), Sen. Imee Marcos (5%), Sen. Manny Pacquiao (4%), Sen. Risa Hontiveros (4%), and Martin Romualdez (1%). 2% said their preferred candidate was not on the provided list. See **Figure 29**.

For the Vice President position, 25% of Filipinos remain unsure of who they will vote for in the 2028 Elections. Emerging likely candidates include Sen. Grace Poe (18%), Sen. Imee Marcos (13%), and Sen. Robin Padilla (12%). These are consistent with the findings from [The Opinion Monitor, Volume 1, Issue 1 \(Q4 2023\)](#). See **Figure 30**.

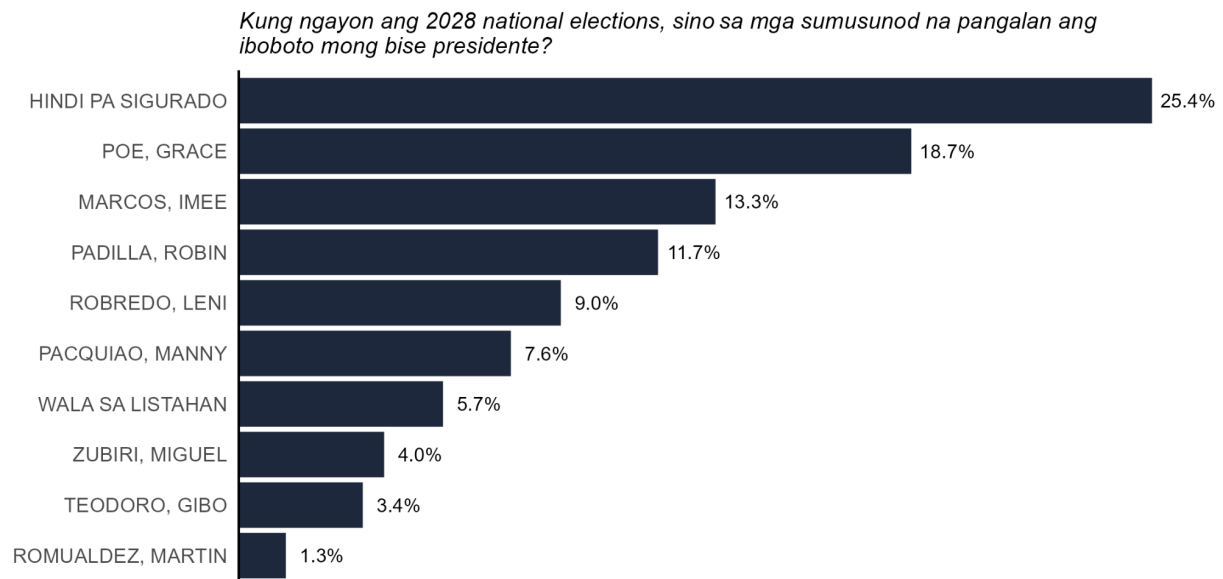
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Figure 29. Pre-Election Preferences for President - 2028 Presidential Elections



Source: WR Numero Philippine Public Opinion Monitor
Sample Size: 1,765 Adult Filipinos
Fieldwork Dates: 12 to 23 Mar 2024

Figure 30. Pre-Election Preferences for Vice President - 2028 Vice Presidential Elections



Source: WR Numero Philippine Public Opinion Monitor
Sample Size: 1,765 Adult Filipinos
Fieldwork Dates: 12 to 23 Mar 2024

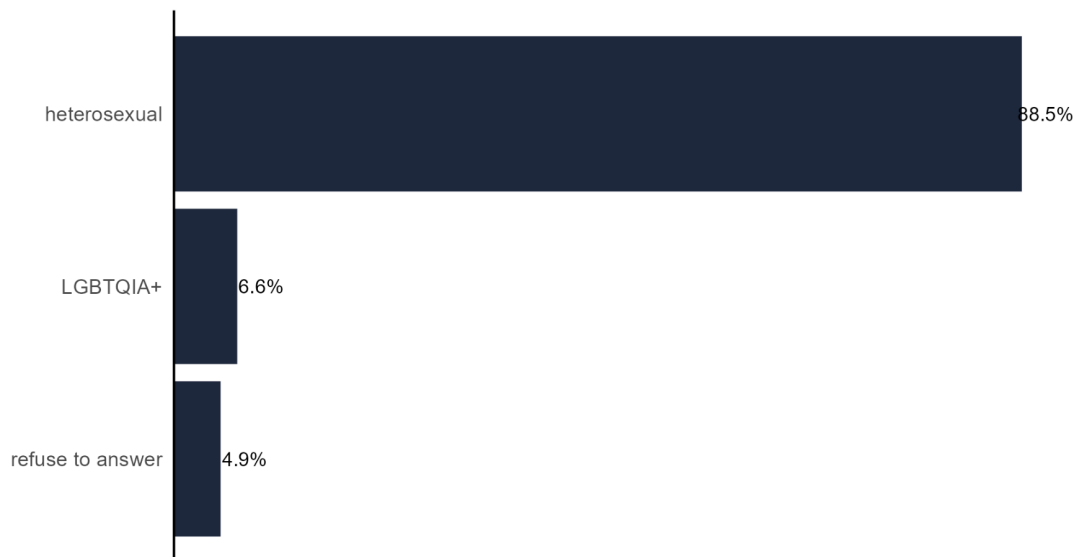
Demographic Profile of Survey Respondents

Figure 31. Demographic profile of survey respondents: *sex*



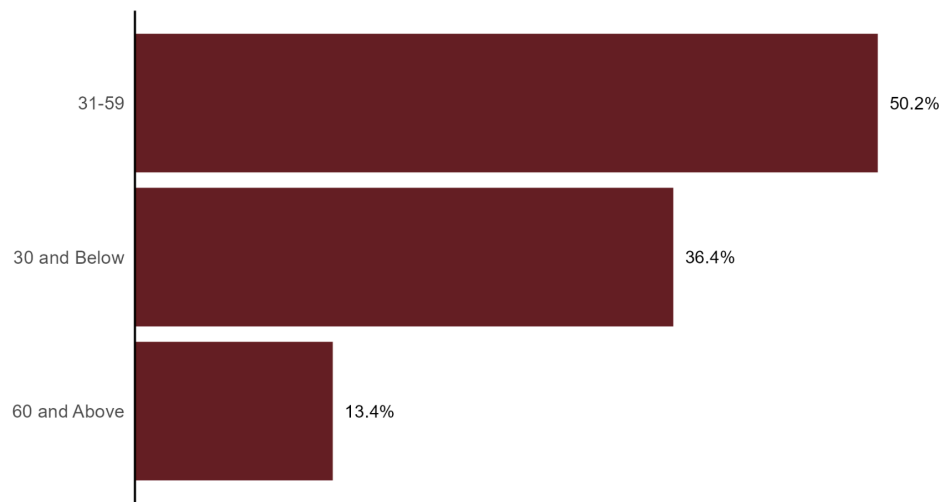
Source: WR Numero Philippine Public Opinion Monitor
Sample Size: 1,765 Adult Filipinos
Fieldwork Dates: 12 to 23 Mar 2024

Figure 32. Demographic profile of survey respondents: *gender*



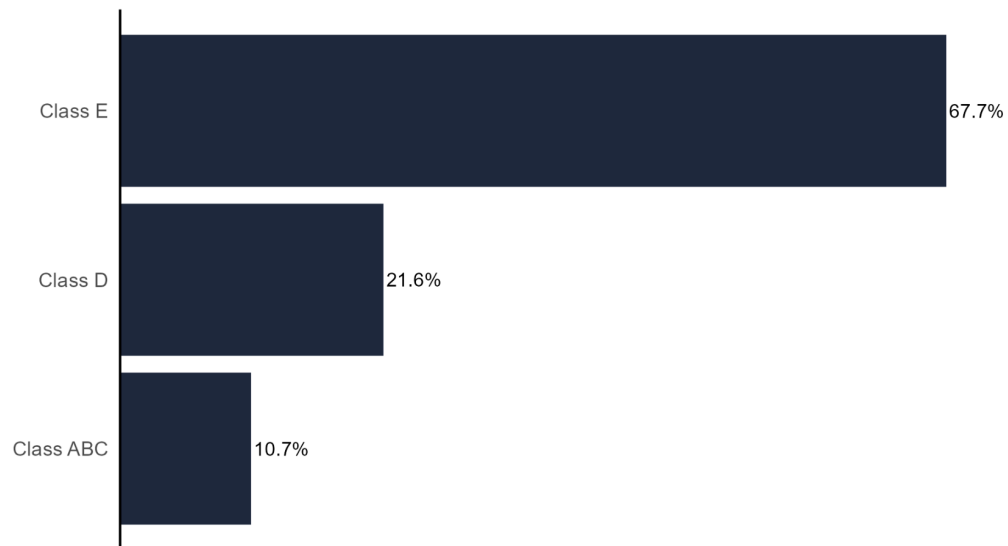
Source: WR Numero Philippine Public Opinion Monitor
Sample Size: 1,765 Adult Filipinos
Fieldwork Dates: 12 to 23 Mar 2024

Figure 33. Demographic profile of survey respondents: *age*



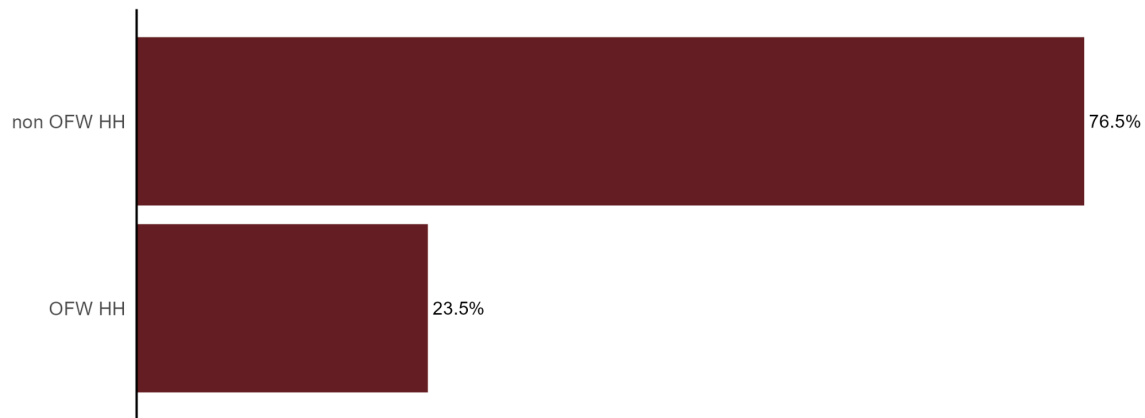
Source: WR Numero Philippine Public Opinion Monitor
Sample Size: 1,765 Adult Filipinos
Fieldwork Dates: 12 to 23 Mar 2024

Figure 34. Demographic profile of survey respondents: *income class*



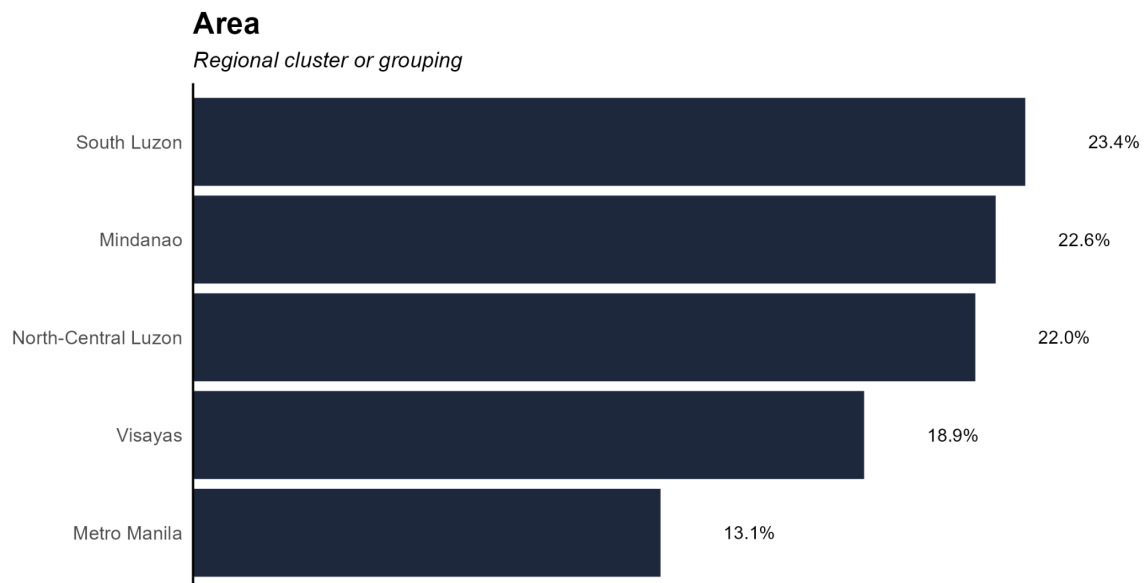
Source: WR Numero Philippine Public Opinion Monitor
Sample Size: 1,765 Adult Filipinos
Fieldwork Dates: 12 to 23 Mar 2024

Figure 35. Demographic profile of survey respondents: *OFW-remittances receiving household*



Source: WR Numero Philippine Public Opinion Monitor
Sample Size: 1,765 Adult Filipinos
Fieldwork Dates: 12 to 23 Mar 2024

Figure 36. Demographic profile of survey respondents: *areas*



Source: WR Numero Philippine Public Opinion Monitor
Sample Size: 1,765 Adult Filipinos
Fieldwork Dates: 12 to 23 Mar 2024

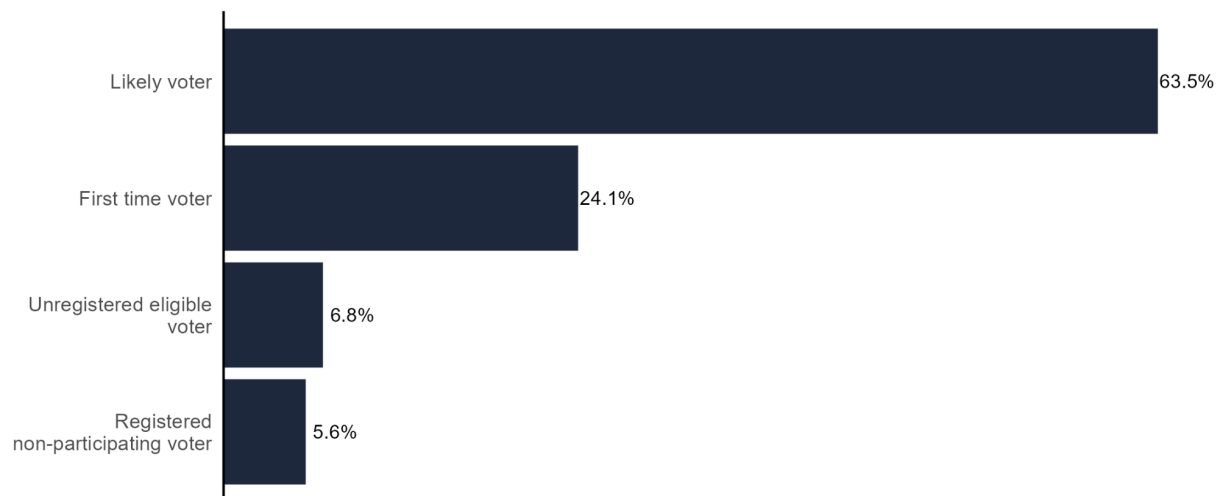
Figure 37. Demographic profile of survey respondents: **rural-urban category**



Source: WR Numero Philippine Public Opinion Monitor
Sample Size: 1,765 Adult Filipinos
Fieldwork Dates: 12 to 23 Mar 2024

Figure 38. Demographic profile of survey respondents: **voter type**

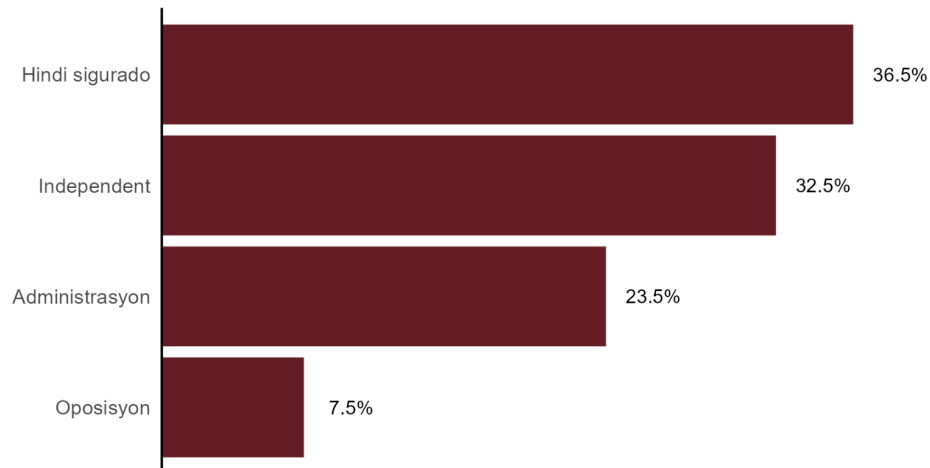
Mahigit 56 milyon na mga Pilipino ang bumoto noong 2022 elections. At halos 11 milyon naman ang mga rehistradong botante ang hindi nakaboto. Ikaw ba ay bumoto noong 2022 elections?



Source: WR Numero Philippine Public Opinion Monitor
Sample Size: 1,765 Adult Filipinos
Fieldwork Dates: 12 to 23 Mar 2024

Figure 39. Demographic profile of survey respondents: **self-identified partisanship**

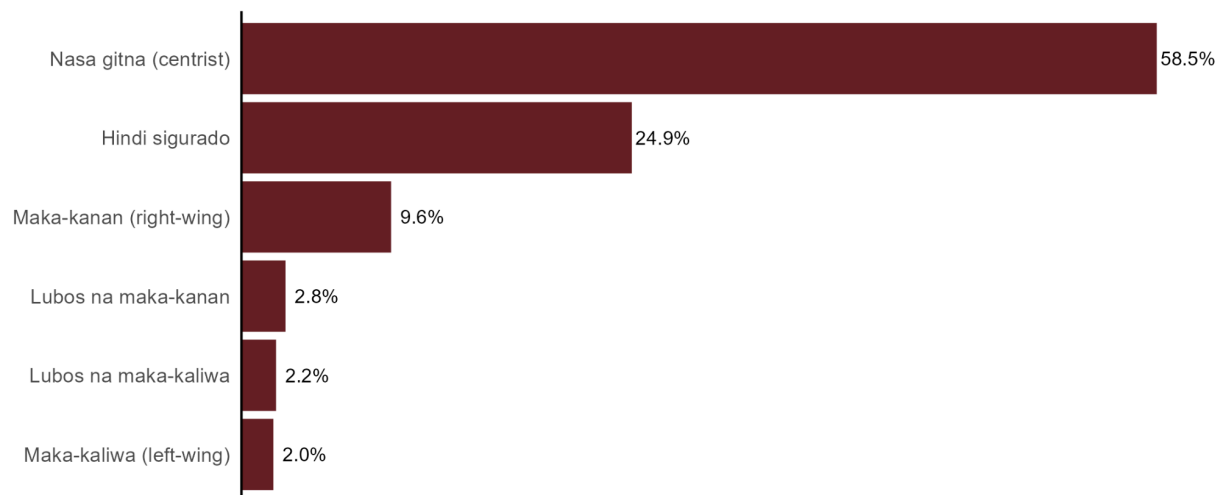
Sa kasalukuyang pulitika sa ating bansa, ang ilang mga Pilipino ay inilalarawan ang kanilang sarili bilang taga-suporta ng administrasyon. Ang ilan naman ay bilang taga-suporta ng oposisyon. Paano mo mailalarawan ang iyong politika: taga-suporta ng administrasyon, oposisyon, o independent?



Source: WR Numero Philippine Public Opinion Monitor
Sample Size: 1,765 Adult Filipinos
Fieldwork Dates: 12 to 23 Mar 2024

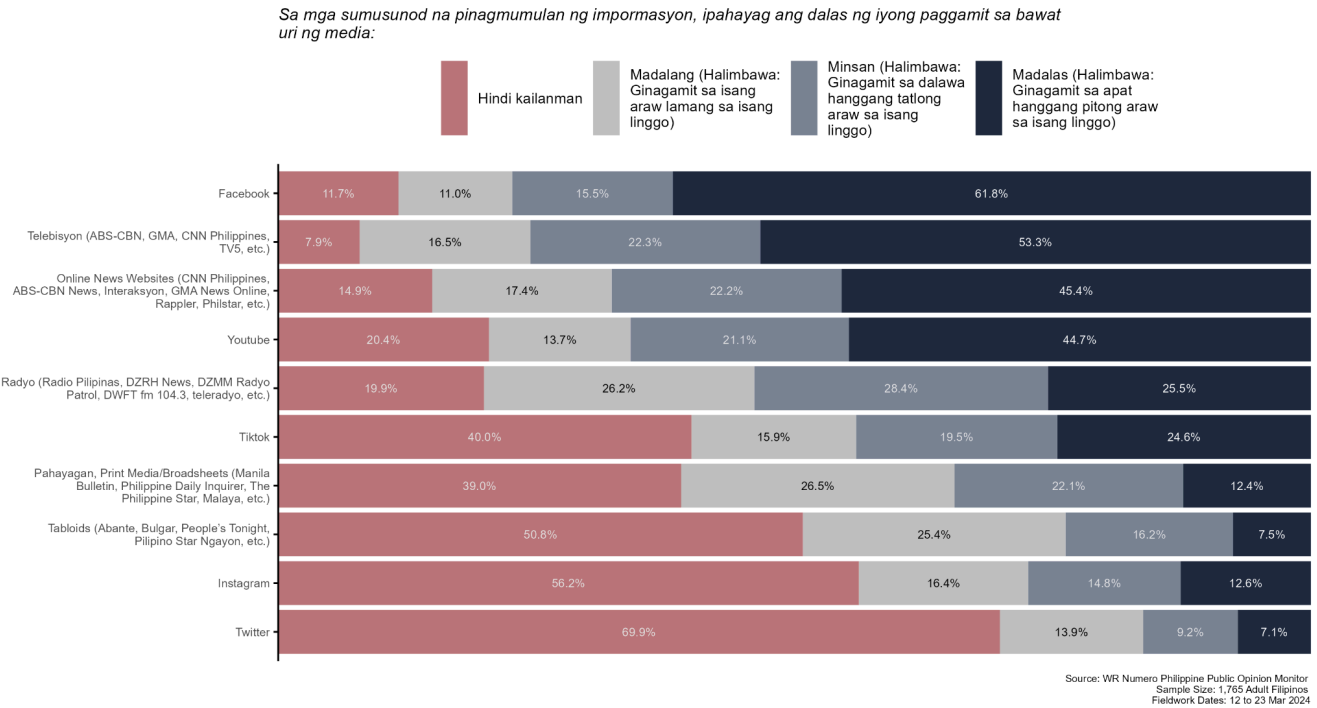
Figure 40. Demographic profile of survey respondents: **self-identified ideology**

May mga nagsasabing pagdating sa politika o mga polisiya ng pamahalaan sila ay maka-kaliwa (left-wing), maka-kanan (right-wing) o nasa gitna ng dalawa (centrist). Paano mo maisasalarawan ang iyong posisyon sa politika?



Source: WR Numero Philippine Public Opinion Monitor
Sample Size: 1,765 Adult Filipinos
Fieldwork Dates: 12 to 23 Mar 2024

Figure 41. Demographic profile of survey respondents: *media-use*



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Sponsor commissioned survey questions for the WR Numero Philippine Public Opinion Monitor

The Opinion Monitor is used by high-impact leaders and organizations in development, industry, government, politics, academia, and civil society to understand the socio-political trends shape the lives of Filipinos.

Every three months, we ask a nationally representative and unique set of 1,800 Filipino adults across the country what they feel and think about everyday national issues. Since WR Numero was founded in 2022, we have surveyed more than one million Filipinos and we continue to reach more.

We invite you to sponsor commissioned survey questions for the WR Numero Philippine Public Opinion Monitor. Given our extensive experience in the field of research, we understand that reliable nationwide surveys are expensive and cost-prohibitive for many. With this opportunity, we offer you a cost-effective way to take advantage of our socio-political expertise and derive meaningful insights into the sentiments of various Filipinos across diverse demographics. We hope that this initiative will be an opportunity for you to accurately and rigorously measure Filipino attitudes and perspectives on the issues that matter most to your organization and mission.

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We would also be happy to organize a **FREE CONSULTATION** at your earliest convenience so we can assist you in designing the survey questions that will best serve your needs.

For a sponsorship fee of **PHP 60,000.00** per survey question, you will get the following:

- Dedicated team of experts to provide bespoke advice on survey design, questions, objectives, and other methodological concerns
- Topline report with summary of findings by key demographic groups
- Tabulated comprehensive data (or cleaned and processed raw data)
- Comprehensive methodological and technical report
- In-depth discussion of results

We look forward to receiving your questions, and remain committed to WR Numero's mission of providing expertise in computational, qualitative, and quantitative sociopolitical research.

Methodology

This section of the report describes the survey methodology for the WR Numero Philippine Public Opinion Monitor. We adapted the methodology disclosure standards developed by the American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR).

Overview

WR Numero conducted a probability survey among 1,765 Filipinos ages 18 and older across the Philippines. All aspects of the survey, from design and administration to processing and analysis, were carried out by WR Numero Research, Inc.

Sampling

The Philippines was divided into four study areas: National Capital Region (NCR), North and Central Luzon, South Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao. The overall survey is nationally representative and has a $\pm 2.33\%$ error margin at the 95% confidence level. At the subnational level, the estimates for error margin is at $\pm 6.37\%$ for the National Capital Region, $\pm 4.93\%$ for North and Central Luzon, $\pm 4.78\%$ for South Luzon, $\pm 5.32\%$ for Visayas, and $\pm 4.86\%$ for Mindanao at a similar 95% confidence level.

Each of these sites were allocated sample sizes according to probability proportional to population size (PPS) of the study areas. The sample size for NCR is 237, North and Central Luzon is 396, South Luzon is 421, Visayas is 340, and Mindanao is 406.

Multi-stage probability sampling was used in the selection of the sample spots (barangays). In each stage, the sample units have been allocated according to the table below:

Study Area	Sample Regions	Sample Cities / Municipalities	Sample Spots (Barangays)	Probability Respondents
National Capital Region (NCR)	1	16	39	237
North and Central Luzon	4	21	66	396
South Luzon	3	21	70	421
Visayas	3	21	57	340
Mindanao	6	21	68	406

Total	17	100	300	1800
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For the National Capital Region

Stage 1: Selection of sample spots (barangays)

In the first stage for NCR, the 39 allocated sample spots / barangays were distributed among the 16 cities and municipalities in such a way that each city/municipality was assigned a number of barangays that is roughly proportional to its population size. Each city/municipality must have at least one sample barangay. Barangays were then randomly selected without replacement from within each city/municipality. An additional provision is that the municipality of Pateros and the city of Taguig were combined and treated as one city/municipality in this study.

Stage 2: Selection of sample households

In the second stage for NCR, systematic sampling was used to draw five sample households in each sample barangay. A starting street corner was selected at random. The first sample household was randomly selected from the households nearest to the starting street corner. Subsequently, every sixth household was sampled.

Stage 3: Selection of probability respondent

In the last stage for NCR, a respondent was randomly chosen from among household members who are 18 years and older in each selected sample household. In selecting an eligible respondent, the CAPI device was programmed to predetermine the sex of the eligible respondent in such a way that 50% of the sample barangays will require a male-female alternating scheme while the other 50% of the sample barangays will require a reverse female-male alternating scheme in selecting the eligible respondent. If there are more than one eligible respondent, the eligible household member whose birthday is closest to the date of birth of the interviewer is selected as the probability respondent. A selected probability respondent unavailable to do the interview at first contact will be visited at least twice in the next few days to reschedule the interview. But in cases where there are no eligible respondents in the selected household (whether because of sex requirement or unavailability of the selected respondent), the interval sampling of households was continued until another eligible respondent was identified.

For the rest of the Philippines

Stage 1: Selection of sample cities/municipalities

For the first stage, the study areas outside of NCR were initially divided into 16 administrative regions. All administrative regions were included in the study and were clustered as follows:

North and Central Luzon

- Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR)
- Region I - Ilocos
- Region II - Cagayan Valley
- Region III - Central Luzon

South Luzon

- Region IV-A - CALABARZON
- Region IV-B- MIMAROPA
- Region V - Bicol

Visayas

- Region VI - Western Visayas
- Region VII - Central Visayas
- Region VIII - Eastern Visayas

Mindanao

- Bangsamoro Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (BARMM)
- Region IX - Zamboanga Peninsula
- Region X - Northern Mindanao
- Region XI - Davao
- Region XII - SOCCSKSARGEN
- Region XIII - CARAGA

Each regional cluster was allocated with 21 cities and municipalities. Within each regional cluster, 21 cities and municipalities were allocated to each administrative region in proportion to population size of the administrative region. Each region must also have at least one sample city or municipality. The sample cities and municipalities were selected randomly without replacement.

Stage 2: Selection of sample spots (barangays)

In the second stage, the 261 allocated sample spots / barangays were distributed among the regional clusters in such a way that each regional cluster was assigned a number of barangays that is roughly proportional to its population size. Once the cities and municipalities have been selected, the allocated number of barangays were distributed among the sample cities and municipalities within each regional cluster proportional to population size of the administration region. Each city/municipality must have at least one sample barangay. Barangays were then randomly selected without replacement from within each city/municipality.

Stage 3: Selection of sample households

In the third stage, systematic sampling was used to draw six sample households in each sample barangay. A designated starting point was initially determined at random. In urban areas, a starting street corner was selected at random. The first sample household was

selected using interval sampling from the sixth household nearest to the starting street corner. Subsequently, every sixth household was sampled. In rural areas, the designated starting point could be a school, church, chapel, or barangay hall. The first sample household was selected through interval sampling from the second household nearest to the designated starting point. Every other household was sampled.

Stage 4: Selection of probability respondent

In the last stage, a respondent was randomly chosen from among household members who are 18 years and older in each selected sample household. In selecting an eligible respondent, the interview device was programmed to predetermine the sex of the eligible respondent in such a way that 50% of the sample barangays will require a male-female alternating scheme while the other 50% of the sample barangays will require a reverse female-male alternating scheme in selecting the eligible respondent. If there are more than one eligible respondent, the eligible household member whose birthday is closest to the date of birth of interviewer is selected as the probability respondent. A selected probability respondent unavailable to do the interview at first contact will be visited at least twice in the next few days to reschedule the interview. But in cases where there are no eligible respondents in the selected household (whether because of sex requirement or unavailability of the selected respondent), the interval sampling of households was continued until another eligible respondent was identified.

Questionnaire

The questionnaire fielded during the survey was solely designed, tested, and programmed by WR Numero staff. A series of workshops among WR Numero staff were conducted to produce the questionnaire. The full survey questionnaire was tested from 09 to 10 March 2024 prior to fieldwork. The original questionnaire was prepared in Filipino and was translated in Bisaya. The Bisaya translation was prepared by an expert and was assessed by a team of native speakers. Both versions of the questionnaire were programmed into the CAPI device and can neither be amended nor revised by any of the interviewers.

A copy of the fielded questionnaire may be requested via inquiry@wrnumero.com.

Interviews

The mode of interview for the survey is computer-assisted interviewing (CAPI). The interviews were administered face-to-face using internet-capable devices like digital tablets or mobile phones. All interviews were conducted between 12 March to 24 March 2024. The interviews were conducted primarily in Filipino, or a combination of both. Filipino citizens regardless of voter registration status were interviewed but no proof of citizenship was requested. None of the respondents were given payment for their participation in the survey.

The interviewers were recruited, trained, and supervised by WR Numero staff. They come from different socio-economic backgrounds but all have some forms of college education. They are generally multilingual in English, Filipino, and in another regional language. Interviewers conducted fieldwork in areas where they speak the majority language. Most of the interviewers have significant experience in field research. All interviewers also completed at least four day-long training sessions on survey methodology, field research, the survey questionnaire, and on the use of the CAPI device. Interviewers followed a fieldwork plan and their work was supervised daily.

Data Quality

To ensure high-quality data, WR Numero performed quality checks to identify any erroneous or fabricated interview. We conducted a spot check of a selection of responses received from the field. In this process, a set of completed interviews randomly selected according to the allocated quota for each of the main study areas have been reviewed for accuracy and consistency. This step included identification of basic errors in data entries including duplication of entries, missing information, and/or incomplete information. This step also included flagging of suspicious interview times, dates, locations, and durations inconsistent with the fieldwork plan as well as suspicious patterned responses. Audio recording of interviews for data entries considered suspicious are reviewed. Data entries which did not satisfy this step of the data quality checks were either removed from the dataset prior to weighting and analysis or corrected by the interviewer whichever is appropriate according to the data quality check protocol. At least 20% of all the responses received from the field underwent thorough data quality checks.

Weighting

To account for the sample design and to ensure appropriate estimation of variances, samples were weighted. To yield representative figures at the national level, census-based population weights are applied to the survey data. Samples were weighted using iterative proportional fitting (raking) that matches age, sex, and regional population distributions in the sample to parameters from the latest census data. Given the multi-stage stratified systematic area sampling with Kish Grid method, the procedure for generating weights followed the following steps:

Basic Sampling Weight Calculation

The Basic Sampling Weights correspond to the respective probabilities at each stage of the sampling design.

A. City/Municipality Selection Weight

The city/municipality selection weight is given by the formula

$$W_{\text{igu},i} = \frac{1}{P_{\text{igu},i}}$$

where $P_{\text{igu},i}$ is the **probability of selecting city/municipality i within the region**. Given that cities/municipalities are selected proportionally and randomly within regions,

$$P_{\text{igu},i} = \frac{\text{No. of required sample cities/municipalities in region}}{\text{Total no. of cities/municipalities in region}}$$

B. Barangay Selection Weight

The barangay selection weight is given by the formula

$$W_{\text{brgy},i} = \frac{1}{P_{\text{brgy},i}}$$

where $P_{\text{brgy},i}$ is the **probability of selecting barangay i within the respective city/municipality**. Given that cities/municipalities are selected proportionally and randomly within barangays,

$$P_{\text{brgy},i} = \frac{\text{No. of required sample barangays in city/municipality}}{\text{Total no. of barangays in city/municipality}}$$

C. Household Selection Weight

The household selection weight is given by the formula

$$W_{\text{hhold},i} = \frac{1}{P_{\text{hhold},i}}$$

where $P_{\text{hhold},i}$ is the **probability of selecting household i within the respective barangay**. Since 6 households are systematically selected from each barangay, and assuming an equal interval selection process,

$$P_{\text{hhold},i} = \frac{6}{\text{Total no. of households in barangay}}$$

D. Respondent Selection Weight

The respondent selection weight is given by

$$W_{\text{resp},i} = \frac{1}{P_{\text{resp},i}}$$

where $P_{\text{resp},i}$ is the **probability of selecting the respondent i within the household**. This probability is uniform if one respondent is selected per household, hence $P_{\text{resp},i} = 1$ if there's only one eligible respondent per the selection criteria, and more generally,

$$P_{\text{resp},i} = \frac{1}{\text{Total no. of eligible household members}}$$

Combining the Basic Weights The total basic weight is calculated by getting the product of all of the weights from each sampling stage.

$$W_{\text{basic},i} = W_{\text{lgu},i} \times W_{\text{brgy},i} \times W_{\text{hhold},i} \times W_{\text{resp},i}$$

Non-Response Adjustment

After the base weights are generated, the weights must be adjusted for non-response to ensure the sample represents the intended population, including those who did not respond, or for sampling units which are over-represented in the sample. The adjustment is done at each sampling stage. In general,

$$W_{\text{adjusted},i} = W_{\text{basic},i} \times \frac{1}{\text{Response Rate}}$$

Post-Stratification Adjustment

After the base weights are generated and adjusted for non-response and over-sampling, the weights of the sample population are aligned with known demographic distributions from the official population counts for each stratum.

Final Weight Calculation

Finally, all the weights from the above steps are combined to derive the final weight for each respondent.

Dispositions and response rates

	AAPOR code	Total
Completed interviews	I	1,765
Partial interviews	P	0
Refusals and break off	R	365
Non-contact	NC	96

Dropped Responses	-	47
Unknown household	UH	0
Unknown other	UO	0
Other	O	0
Total sample used	-	2,273
Response rate	$I/((I+P)+(R+NC+O)+(UH+UO))$	79%
Cooperation rate	$I/((I+P)+R+O)$	83%
Refusal rate	$R/((I+P)+(R+NC+O)+(UH+UO))$	1.6%
Contact rate	$((I+P)+R+O)/((I+P)+(R+NC+O)+(UH+UO))$	96%

Scientific integrity

This independent, non-partisan, and scientific survey was carried out with funding from WR Numero Research, Inc. and other individuals and organizations. These individuals and organizations have commissioned a set of survey questions fielded as part of the WR Numero Philippine Public Opinion Monitor. The results of the commissioned questions are not released to the public unless otherwise requested by the commissioning party. No individual or organization, partisan or non-partisan, has singularly commissioned the entire survey. The survey remains an independent, non-partisan, and scientific research project by WR Numero.

As a scientific exercise, users of this report and the broader public are reminded that sampling error is only one of many potential sources of errors in surveys and there may be other unmeasured errors in this or any other public opinion poll conducted by other organizations.

Terminology

With regard to the demographic profile of The Opinion Monitor's respondents, this study used these definitions for the following terms.

Age - We asked respondents to provide their current age at the time of the interview. Using this information, we have categorized the respondents according to three age groups: 30 and Below, 31-59, and 60 and Above

Income Class - We asked respondents to provide an estimate of their current monthly household income. This refers to the cumulative income of the all members of the household in a month. Using their answers, we have categorized the respondents according to the following six income class groups:

Class A : Monthly household income is more than PHP 280,000

Class B : Monthly household income is between PHP 168,001 to PHP 280,000

Class C : Monthly household income is between PHP 28,001 to PHP 168,000

Class D : Monthly household income is between is PHP 14,001 to PHP 28,000

Class E : Monthly household income is less than PHP 14,000

Sex - We asked respondents to identify their sex at birth based on the following options: Male and Female.

Gender - We asked respondents to identify their gender based on the following options: Straight, Gay ("*bakla*"), Lesbian, Bisexual, Queer, Others, Refused to Answer. Using the answers, we have categorized the respondents according to three gender groups: Heterosexual, LGBTQIA+, and Refused to Answer

OFW-Remittances Receiving Household - We asked respondents if they presently receive any remittances from any overseas Filipino worker. Using the answers, we have categorized the respondents according to two groups: OFW-Remittances Receiving Household and Non-OFWRemittances Receiving Household.

Partisanship - We asked respondents to self-identify their partisanship according to the following options: Administration Supporter, Opposition Supporter, Independent, Unsure.

Ideology - We asked respondents to self-identify their ideological affiliation according to the following options: Left-wing, Right-wing, Centrist, and Unsure.

Voter Type - We asked respondents how they have participated, or otherwise, in the last local and national elections. Those who say that they have voted in the immediate past local and national elections and say that they will continue to vote are categorized as Likely Voters. Respondents who expressed that they have voted for the first time in the immediate past local and national elections are categorized as First Time Voters. Those who say that they have failed to vote in the immediate past local and national elections despite being registered voters were categorized as Non-Participating Eligible Voters. And the respondents who expressed that they are not registered voters despite being eligible were categorized as Unregistered Eligible Voters.

Media Use - We asked respondents to rate how often they used the following media platforms: Print Media, Tabloids, Radio, Television, Online News Websites, Facebook, Tiktok, Instagram, Twitter, and YouTube. Using their answers, we have categorized the respondents according to three groups: Frequent TV Users, Frequent Radio Users, and Frequent Social Media Users.

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Agatep	Lumis	Nabong	Samontiza
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Bilog	Pamatian	Patayan	Unos
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WR Numero Executive Team

Prof. Robin Michael U. Garcia, PhD

Founder and Chairman of the Board of Directors



Dr. Robin Michael U. Garcia is a Shanghai-trained political scientist, professor, and public affairs adviser. He is a 2023-24 Visiting Scholar at the Perry World House at the University of Pennsylvania, and a 2023 Eisenhower Global Fellow where he studies data analytics and opinion research.

He is the President and CEO of WR Advisory Group, a public affairs firm which specializes in data, strategy, and communications. Concurrently he is the Founder and Chairman of its opinion research arm, WR Numero Research. He is an Assistant Professor at the Political Economy Program of the University of Asia & the Pacific (UA&P) in Manila.

His research interests lie at the intersection of political economy, international relations, and political psychology applied to Southeast Asia, the Philippines, and China. He obtained a Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) in International Politics from Fudan University in Shanghai where he was distinguished with the Dean's Award for Academic Excellence in 2017.

He obtained a Master of Public Administration from the University of the Philippines' National College of Public Administration and Governance (UP-NCPAG), as well as a BA in Development Studies from De La Salle University where he was awarded the Gawad Magaara Award (Distinguished Student Award) for competitive parliamentary debating.

Cleve V. Arguelles, MA

President and Chief Executive Officer



Cleve V. Arguelles is a political scientist whose scholarship examines contemporary challenges to democratization in the Philippines and Southeast Asia. Aside from leading WR Numero, he is also Assistant Professorial Lecturer in the Department of Political Science and Development Studies at De La Salle University Manila.

To date, Cleve has been awarded more than PHP 15 million in research grants and commissioned research funding. His research has explored public attitudes on populism, youth political participation, and the role of media systems in disinformation vulnerability. He is the author of more than 20 book chapters, journal articles, and public reports as well co-editor of several journal special issues.

He has been consistently listed as among the top 10 political scientists and top 100 social scientists in the Philippines based on research citations (AD Scientific Index 2022, 2023, 2024).

Cleve also strongly contributes to public scholarship through consulting and policy work with leaders and organizations in civil society, development, and government. In 2023, he was named a UP President Edgardo J. Angara Fellow, a fellowship awarded to scholars that have made an impact on the public policy landscape of the Philippines, to provide policy recommendations to the Second Congressional Education Commission (EDCOM II). He also maintains an active profile in multimedia engagement. He regularly writes op-eds, gives interviews to media, and collaborates with journalists to improve public understanding of research and science.

Cleve previously served as Regent in the UP Board of Regents, Assistant Professor and Chair of Political Science Program in UP Manila, and Associate Editor of Asian Politics and Policy. He was also Research Fellow in the Institute of Leadership, Empowerment and Democracy (ILEAD), Writeshop Fellow in the UP Third World Studies Center, and Visiting Researcher in the Development Studies Program at the Ateneo De Manila University

Joshua Angelo E. Bata, MSc

Fellow and Head of Research

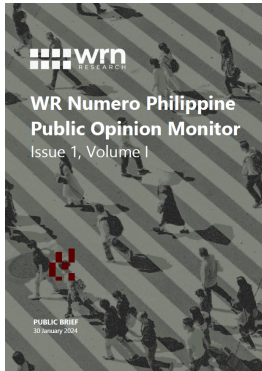


Joshua Angelo E. Bata is a peace, security, and development researcher. He is trained in international development and has engaged with the Department of Agrarian Reform, the Philippine National Volunteer Service Coordinating Agency, and the Philippine Information Agency for the Task Force Bangon Marawi. He was previously a lecturer at Kalayaan College in Quezon City. During his stint in Geneva, Switzerland, he worked under the Conventional Arms and Ammunition Programme of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research that seeks multilateral solutions to global security challenges through arms control measures.

Josh has led commissioned research projects for local and international development organizations on children's rights, vulnerable and disadvantaged populations, youth participation, and unpaid work. Aside from heading the research department of WR Numero, his research agenda focuses on understanding the interlinkages between the tools of violence and security challenges in a world of polycrisis. His recent projects have delved into the use of weapons data in analyses frameworks employed when taking measures in preventing armed conflicts, and looking at the patterns of use of uncrewed aerial systems or drones by non-state armed groups.

Josh obtained his BA in Development Studies from the University of the Philippines Manila graduating cum laude. He also studied at the University of Tokyo with a scholarship from the Japan Student Services Organization. With funding from the Erasmus+, he obtained his MSc in International Development from Palacky University Olomouc in Czechia, Universite Clermont Auvergne in France, and Universita di Pavia in Italy.

Previous Issues



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